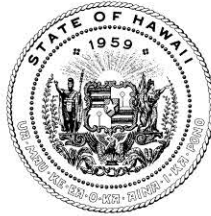

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2021



Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area
Haleakalā National Park

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HAWAII



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KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 30, 2023

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Project No.: 2022PR00518
Doc. No.: 2301JLP05
Architecture

Natalie Gates
Superintendent
National Park Service
Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12
Haleakala National Park
P.O. Box 369
Makawao, HI 96768

Dear Superintendent Gates:

RE: Determination of Eligibility Concurrence Request
Agency: National Park Service
Hosmer Campground and Picnic Area Cultural Landscape Inventory
Haleakala National Park, County of Maui, Hawaii

On April 21, 2022, the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) received a request from the National Park Service (NPS) to concur with a revised determination of eligibility for the Hosmer Campground and Picnic Area Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The revised CLI took in account SHPD's comments from our letter dated, July 21, 2021. SHPD has reviewed the revised CLI draft, dated 2021, and concurs with NPS's findings. The CLI's scope identifies contributing resources and narrative description, a historic context, and period of significance of the Hosmer Campground and Picnic Area in terms of its association with the NPS's Mission 66 program. We look forward to reviewing future cultural landscape inventories and ethnographic studies for Hosmer and Rock experimental forestry plots as well as Native Hawaiian Traditional Cultural Properties.

Please contact Jessica Puff, Architecture Branch Chief, at (808) 692-8015 or by email at Jessica.Puff@hawaii.gov if you have any questions about our concurrence or if there are any changes to the CLI.

Sincerely,

Alan Downer

Dr. Alan S. Downer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Haleakalā National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

NATALIE GATES

Digitally signed by NATALIE
GATES

Date: 2021.05.31 13:30:11 -10'00'

Superintendent, Haleakalā National Park

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Program Manager
National Park Service
Interior Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12
vida_germano@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) *Management Policies 2006*. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system... Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS;*
- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America’s diverse national identity;*
- 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability,*

while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and

5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

Inventory Unit Description:

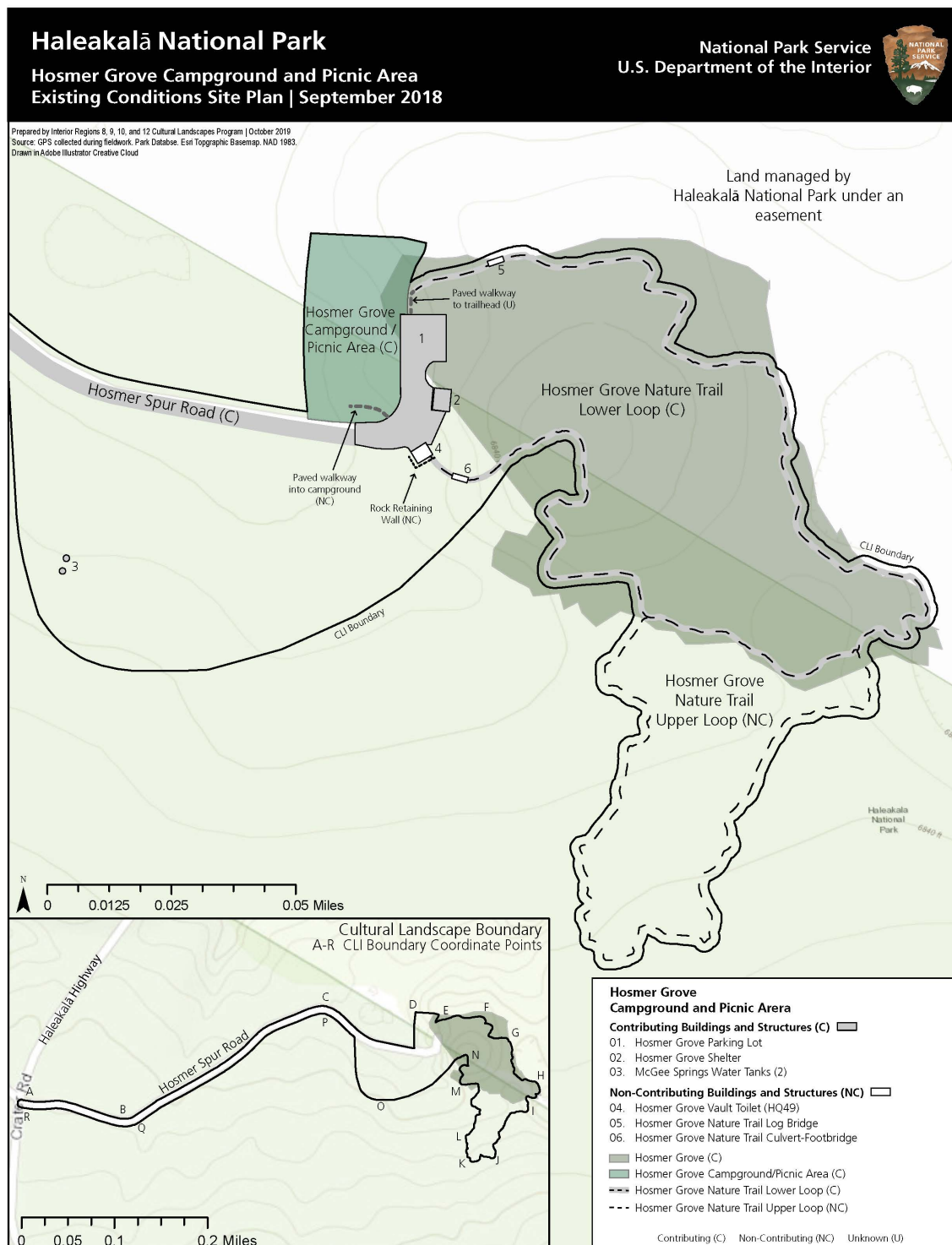
The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is located in the northwestern corner of Haleakalā National Park on the northwestern slopes of the crater. The approximately 11-acre site is developed around a mature grove of non-native trees planted by Ralph S. Hosmer in 1909 as a part of his experimental forestry efforts. This area near the park entrance at 6,800-foot elevation was identified as a campground development site during the Mission 66 era for its gentle terrain shaded by the tall trees. The selection and development of this site reflected not only the park's response to the demands of visitor accommodations during the post-war boom but also its efforts to establish a more accessible and inclusive facility for those lacking the physical and/or financial means to partake in the strenuous, and often costly, ventures into the crater.

Approximately one mile north of the park headquarters and visitor center, near the park entrance station, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is reached by a spur road that branches from the main park road, Haleakalā Highway. The one-half mile road is aligned eastward along the natural topography of the area and terminates in a parking lot along the canopy edge of the Hosmer Grove. To the west of this seven-car parking lot is a relatively level, grassy area dotted with barbeque grills and picnic tables. This space serves as both the campground and the picnic area. To the east and southeast of the parking lot are additional amenities such as a rain shelter and vault toilet. The trailhead to a one-half mile loop trail, the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, is also located to the north of the parking lot and northeast of the campground.

The unit retains its historic integrity and conveys its historic significance as a Mission 66 campground and day-use area. The environmental setting has not changed since the site was developed. The land use has remained consistent since the initial construction of the campground. The spatial organization has been retained with a small informal campground and picnic shelter enclosed by the forest on two sides and an interpretive trail weaving through the grove. The forest composition has been largely retained since the campground was constructed. All the circulation routes constructed during the period of significance, 1954-1960, remain. The historic character of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is reflected in the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, and buildings and structures. Together, the landscape characteristics and contributing features help to convey the historic character of the cultural landscape of the Mission 66 recreation area.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

Site Plan



Site plan of Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area and contributing buildings, structures, and circulation features. See supplemental information for a full-size site plan (NPS, January 2021).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	976136

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Haleakalā National Park HALE
Park Organization Code:	8290

CLI Hierarchy Description

Hosmer Grove Campground is a cultural landscape with no component landscapes. This CLI focuses on the Mission 66 designed landscape at one of the Hosmer Grove experimental tree plots. In the future, additional CLIs will document the significance of this experimental plot and the other two experimental tree plots in the park through a larger Haleakalā Experimental Forestry Plots CLI in order to assess the significance of the tree plots in the context of Hosmer's work in experimental forestry. Additionally, Hosmer Grove is located within a potential ethnographic landscape and a potential Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), both of which will be documented as part of a larger CLI and include the experimental tree plots within the boundary of this significant landscape.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Archival research and development of the physical history for the CLI were completed in fiscal year 2019 by William Chapman, PI, and Jeffrey Tripp, RA (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa); the fieldwork, writing, and graphic development for the remainder sections of the document were completed by regional cultural landscape staff Sang Bae (Regional Cultural Resources Specialist) and Saskia Fagan (Regional Cultural Resources GIS Specialist) with the assistance of Rachel Hodara Nelson, William Haus, and Katie Matthew of Haleakalā National Park.

As the subject of this inventory is the development of the Mission 66-era campground and picnic area, field work, writing, and graphic development focuses predominantly on the recreational history of the site with an abbreviated context of Hawaiian forestry.

The CLI will be considered complete after it has received park and SHPO concurrence and the CLI coordinator has certified the data.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	TBD
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	TBD
National Register Concurrence:	TBD
Date of Concurrence Determination:	TBD

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is an 11-acre site that encompasses the half-mile approach road, the McGee Springs water features, the campground and parking lot, and the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail. Beginning at the junction of Hosmer Spur Road and Haleakalā Highway, the boundary follows the south edge of the spur road at a ten-foot corridor from the pavement edge for approximately 0.4 miles where it turns south-southeasterly in a concave arc for approximately 933 feet to encompass the two McGee Springs redwood water tanks and any associated water conveyance system leading towards the recreation site. At the end of the 933-foot concave arc, the boundary turns southeast to follow the course of the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail along the southern edge (or the outer edge) at a ten-foot buffer from the trail centerline. Where the boundary follows the trail counter-clockwise and reaches the trailhead, it turns north to reach the northeast corner of the campground/day-use area. The boundary then turns westward to reach the northwest corner of the campground where it turns southward to meet the Hosmer Spur road. The boundary then follows the north edge of the spur road at a ten-foot corridor from the pavement edge westward to the road junction where it turns southward back to the starting point.

Inventory Unit Boundary Justification:

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area boundary encompasses all development associated with the recreational facility from the period of significance. This includes an area measuring approximately 2.75 acres south of the Hosmer Spur Road to capture the McGee Springs water tanks, which were established by the U.S. Army but incorporated into the planning of the recreation area, and any associated water conveyance features leading to the campground. The entire current extent of the grove was not included in the boundary because the grove has expanded since the period of significance.

State and County:

State: Hawai‘i

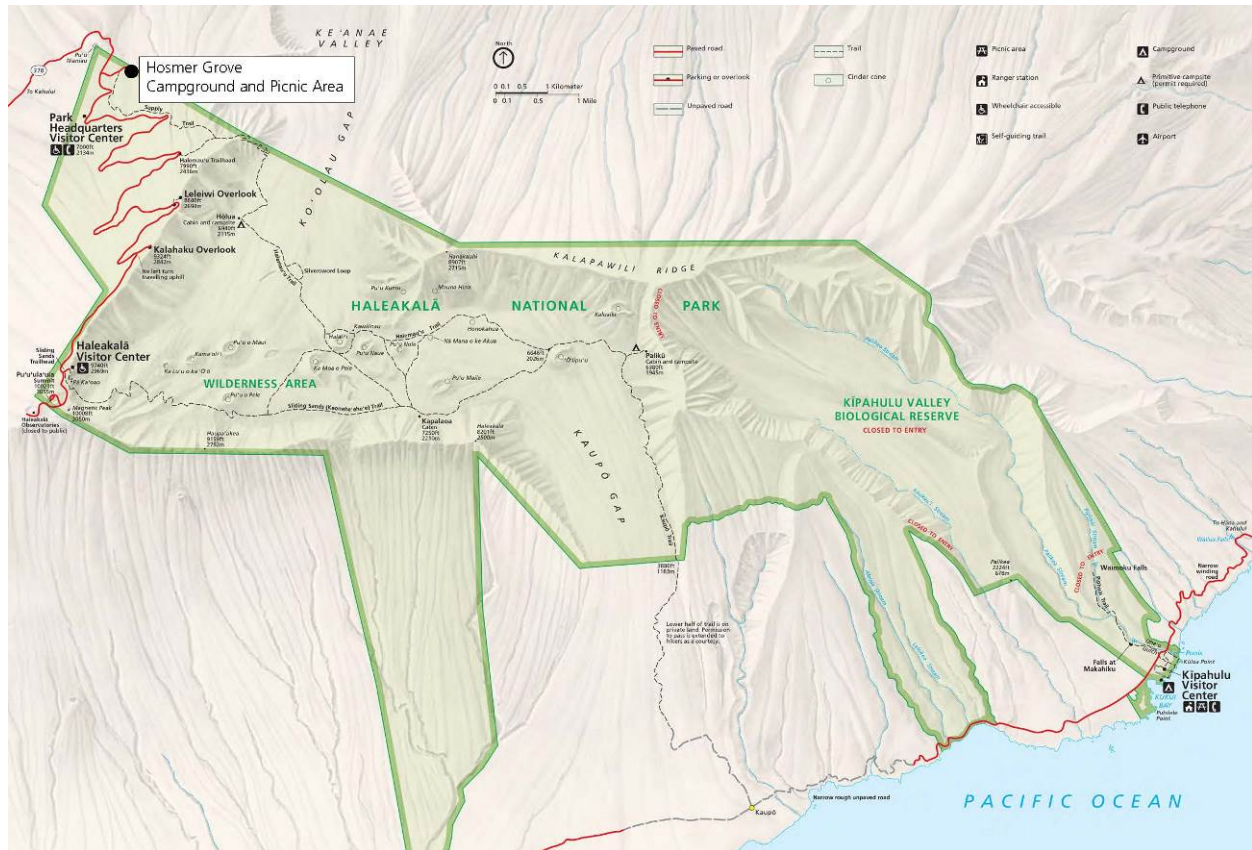
County: Maui

Size (Acres): 11 acres

Boundary Coordinates:

Source	Type	Datum	Longitude	Latitude	Boundary Point
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.243849898522	20.7673731607616	A
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.242238850842	20.7670956851943	B
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.239121067098	20.7687270432637	C
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.23773525	20.768641846	D
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.237378290777	20.7685983953037	E
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.236697775347	20.7685738846204	F
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.236303787758	20.768252328938	G
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.235824709646	20.7675775059201	H
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.236014487895	20.7671910053245	I
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.236532715928	20.766524683777	J
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.236875610465	20.7664834930335	K
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.236960367905	20.766834031618	L
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.237043109352	20.7676212711819	M
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.23693840179	20.7680164506173	N
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.23826243287	20.767370393227	O
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.239213835003	20.7686231320564	P
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.242126662036	20.7670036204118	Q
Other	Point	WGS 1984	-156.243859820553	20.7672598108181	R

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park



The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is located near the park entrance across the highway from the Resource Management and Facilities Baseyard. (NPS 2019)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: B: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: TBD

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The proposed inventory unit meets the following criteria for Management Category B: It meets National Register criteria (criterion A); the inventory unit is compatible with the park's legislated significance; and the inventory unit has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function (as a campground and picnic area, the site continues to support the historic use of park recreation).

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Less than Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area has not been previously documented or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, nor on the Hawai'i State Register. None of the resources within the inventory unit have been previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: TBD

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance: 1954-1960

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme: Landscape Architecture
Facet: NPS Mission 66

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category Politics/Government

Area of Significance Category Landscape Architecture

Statement of Significance

Summary

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is locally significant for its association with the National Park Service's post-war development program, Mission 66 (Criteria A). The period of significance is 1954 to 1960, which reflects the years in which the recreational facility was developed.

Criterion A

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is locally significant for its association with the NPS Mission 66 program. Mission 66 was a high-profile development program intended to modernize and improve national park facilities by the fiftieth anniversary of the National Park Service in 1966. Conceived and planned in 1955 by Director Conrad Wirth, this program was largely in response to the crisis felt by all national park facilities that had been nearly neglected during the war. When the war ended and the rationing and travel restrictions with it, national parks found themselves completely unprepared to meet the demands of the new influx of visitors introduced by a higher post-war standard of living and the automobile. In response, several key park development projects were initiated in the late 1940s and early 1950s to resolve parks' needs. Now referred to by the NPS as the pre-Mission 66 phase of the Mission 66 era, these projects established a precedent for the evolution in planning and design concepts that became integral parts of the subsequent Mission 66 program. The Mission 66 program prioritized projects that would either modernize park facilities or provide accommodations and recreational facilities. Within this program, thousands of campgrounds and day-use areas were constructed or rehabilitated to supplement the insufficient number of existing recreational facilities in parks across the nation.¹

During the pre-Mission 66 phase, the Haleakalā section of Hawai'i National Park instituted a new campaign for a camping and picnicking area in 1952 to parallel the longstanding effort and success at the Kilauea section to provide such visitor accommodations. A proposal for a campground and picnic area was added to the Master Plan for the park in April 1953. A landscape architect named Alfred C. Kuehl subsequently visited the park in May to survey potential locations for a campground, including locations at the summit, headquarters, and Pu'u Nianiau. The gentle grounds at 6,800-foot elevation under the shade of the mature grove of non-native trees was ultimately chosen for the development of the new public use area.² The selection of Hosmer Grove as the new campground and picnic area reflected the sentiment of the era of rejecting the idea of "rationing park use": parks "belong[ed] to the people" and people had the right to use them.³ The existing accommodations and recreational infrastructure at Haleakalā had heavily revolved around the strenuous and costly activity of backpacking to the crater; the development of a campground and picnic area would open the park to those less adventurous travelers.

Under the Mission 66 program that officially launched in 1956, construction of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area began in February and completed in April of 1958. Consistent with the principles developed in the 1930s and adopted by the Mission 66 program, the development of the campground and day-use facilities at Hosmer Grove, as a new construction, remained sensitive to its existing natural setting. Small in scale and situated on naturally gentle topography, it "lay lightly on the land," with minimal cuts and fills.⁴ Also, where the initial design of the campground and picnic area

¹ Mission 66 National Register Multiple Property Documentation, Section E, Page 2 and 38.

² William Chapman, PI, and Jeffrey Tripp, RA, "Hosmer Grove and Associated Planting Areas, Haleakalā National Park, Vestiges of Experimental Forestry in One of America's Earliest National Parks," Task agreement project between Haleakalā National and University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, June 2019, 74.

³ MPD Section E, Page 8.

⁴ Ibid., Section E, Page 30.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area

Haleakalā National Park

proposed the facilities to be situated directly inside the mature grove, the actual construction took place immediately outside of the grove, further minimizing tree removal and general impacts on the natural setting.⁵

Characteristic of public use areas developed during the Mission 66 era, Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is a confined developed area within “attractive natural settings,” situated near park attractions, and connected by vehicular circulation systems and hiking trails.⁶ The minimally developed recreational site is set adjacent to the historic experimental forest and surrounded by the native subalpine shrublands of Haleakalā to its south and west. The campground and picnic area is connected to the main park road by a half-mile spur road constructed in 1954 for precisely this purpose. The visitor accommodation is in close proximity to the Supply Trail which connects to the Halemau‘u Trail into the Haleakalā Crater. Further, a nature trail through the historic Hosmer Grove was constructed in 1959 the trailhead to which is located at the northeast corner of the campground. As such, though seemingly a remote development on the park map, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area was carefully established to integrate into the existing park system and facilities.

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area also offers many of the amenities provided by the other campgrounds developed in parks during the Mission 66 era. Like many contemporary campgrounds, ease of vehicular access was integrated into the planning of the recreational site since the initial proposal in 1953. The half-mile spur road laid out to connect the new site to the main park road terminated in a paved parking lot abutting the campground and picnic area, enhancing convenient visitor use. Potable water was made available at the site as well as a rain shelter, accommodating for its location in the cloud belt. The campground and picnic site was furnished with a number of barbeque grills and picnic tables. Vault toilet facilities in the form of a pit toilet was also constructed. While the site furnishing and the pit toilet have since been upgraded, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area continue to offer the same amenities and vehicular access.

Integrating visitor accessibility and efficiency with sensitive treatment of the natural environment, this development at the historic experimental forest reflects the planning and development principles of the Mission 66 program. Situated within an attractive natural setting, established with limited disturbance to the land while providing the necessary visitor amenities and access to the park attractions, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area meets the specific standards of development as a Mission 66 public use area.

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area continues to make Haleakalā National Park accessible and enjoyable to visitors of all ages and fitness levels, and serves as one of only two car-accessible campgrounds in Haleakalā National Park and the only one in the Summit District.⁷

Criterion B

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, as a property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, within the historic context of the Mission 66 program. Although the experimental forest is associated with Ralph S. Hosmer, deemed the “Father of Forestry in the Territory of Hawai‘i,”⁸ and

⁵ “Pine Trees Campground” inset from “Minor Developed Areas,” Haleakalā Section, Part of the Master Plan, Hawai‘i National Park, August 1953.

⁶ MPD, Section F, Page 80

⁷ “Drive-Up Camping,” accessed November 4, 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/hale/planyourvisit/drive-up-camping.htm>.

⁸ Chapman et al, “Hosmer Grove and Associated Planting Areas,” x.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

Joseph Francis Charles Rock, considered by many to be the “Father of Hawaiian Botany,”⁹ their contributions to the site pre-date the Mission 66-era development. Further, the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* stipulates that to be eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion B, the property associated with an important individual should be those that “best represent the person’s historic contributions.”¹⁰ As both Hosmer and Rock contributed extensively to the development of Hawaiian forestry and botany across the entire Territory of Hawai‘i in the early-twentieth century, this particular site, one of four experimental plots on Haleakalā alone, is not necessarily the exemplary site of their work. Hosmer and Rock’s affiliation with the experimental plots will be analyzed in greater detail in the larger Haleakalā Experimental Forestry Plots Cultural Landscape Inventory.

As campground and picnic area is not associated with historically significant figures of the Mission 66-era, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area also does not meet National Register Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Although constructed during the Mission 66 era and fulfilling the general planning and development principles of the program, the recreational facility at Hosmer Grove does not display the characteristics of a Mission 66 campground and day-use area in its layout.

A typical layout in Mission 66-era campgrounds, as outlined by the Mission 66 Multiple Property Documentation, incorporates a loop road system and individual parking at each site. Further, the campground or day-use area reflects new concepts of providing more privacy for the users through the use of vegetative screens.¹¹ The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is a small-scale site that does not accommodate a loop road system or individual parking at each site. It lacks the formal delineation of individual campsites and the privacy measures associated with them. As the campground and picnic area occupy the same space, the site is not formalized to one use or the other; it is made adaptable to both uses.

As such, while the recreational facility at Hosmer Grove is significant under criterion A for its association with the Mission 66 program as a public use area developed during the era, it does not possess the key characteristics of a Mission 66 campground or a day-use area to be eligible under criterion C for its association with the design precepts and construction techniques of the Park Service Modern style.

Criterion D

There are no identified features within the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area historic site that hold information potential under Criterion D within the Mission 66 context. Documentation for Haleakalā National Park development during the period of significance is readily accessible in the park archives. Features of more recent development have been documented from oral history related by the park staff. While there are features near the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area that have not been fully

⁹ “Botanist, Famed Explorer Honored,” University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, March 6, 2009, accessed August 17, 2021, <https://manoa.hawaii.edu/news/article.php?ald=2722>.

¹⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990 (rev. 1995), 15. Emphasis added.

¹¹ MPD, Section F, Page 81.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

documented and hold information potential, such as the network of historic trails on the northwest slope of Haleakalā, these trails are potentially significant under the pre-Contact Native Hawaiian and post-Contact ranching eras in the park history. Their significance under the Civilian Conservation Corps early park development and Mission 66 development eras have been well documented in the Supply Trail Determination of Eligibility.¹² Further exploration of the significance of the trails, as well as of the native vegetation on the northwest slope of Haleakalā under the pre-Contact Native Hawaiian and post-Contact ranching eras will be completed as part of a Traditional Cultural Property ethnographic landscape determination for Haleakalā National Park.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

¹² Bae et al., *National Park Service Determination of Eligibility 2018: Evaluation of the Supply Trail System for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places, Haleakalā National Park*, p. 46.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function—Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Primary Historic Function—Category: Outdoor Recreation

Primary Historic Function: Campground/Picnic Area

Primary Current Function—Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Primary Current Function—Category: Outdoor Recreation

Primary Current Use: Campground/Picnic Area

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Major Category: Landscape

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Category: Natural Area

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Forest

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Type: Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area	Current
Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area	Historic
Pine Trees Campground	Historic
Pine Trees Area	Historic

Chronology

Date	Period	Event	Annotation
1908	CE	Proposed	Proposal for a forest reserve on the northwest slope of Haleakalā was approved.
1908	CE	Established	Hosmer launched his program of systematic experimental forestry.
1909	CE	Planted	Hosmer began planting experimental Plot I and II on Haleakalā.
1916	CE	Established	Hawaii National Park was established.
1933	CE	Built	The park approach road was completed.
1935	CE	Built	Haleakalā Highway was completed.
1936	CE	Built	Halemau'u Trail was completed.
1953	CE	Proposed	The park-wide master plan proposed a campground and a picnic area at Haleakalā. The location of Hosmer's Plot I was ultimately selected.
1954	CE	Built	A spur road from Haleakalā Highway to Hosmer Grove was constructed.
1954	CE	Designated	Plot I, also known as the "Pine Tree Area" was officially designated "Ralph S. Hosmer Grove."
1955	CE	Established	Director Conrad Wirth inaugurated the Mission 66 program.
1958	CE	Built	Construction of Hosmer Grove Campground started on February 24 and was completed by April 25.
1959	CE	Built	A one-half mile nature trail at Hosmer Grove was constructed.
1960	CE	Built	Plant labels and other signs, as well as guardrail near the end of the trail, were installed.
1971	CE	Proposed	An expansion of the Hosmer Grove Campground was proposed but rejected.
1976	CE	Built	A fence was installed along the northern boundary of Hosmer Grove as a part of the effort to exclude feral ungulates from the park.
1982	CE	Built	A wayside exhibit was installed at Hosmer Grove.
1989	CE	Built	A fence was installed to contain feral rabbits.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area
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1998	CE	Built	The park added an additional loop trail to the south of Hosmer Grove, through the native subalpine shrubland.
2000	CE	Built	Original portable fire grills were replaced with permanent grills.
c.2001	CE	Built	A modern vault toilet was constructed at Hosmer Grove Campground.
2003	CE	Maintained	Hosmer Spur Road and campground parking lot were repaved.
2005-2006	CE	Maintained	McGee Springs water tanks were refurbished.
2005-2006	CE	Built	A stone retaining wall was constructed behind the McGee Springs water tanks.
2008	CE	Built	Hosmer Grove tree identification markers were replaced.
2016	CE	Built	An accessible drinking fountain was installed at the Hosmer Grove shelter.
2017	CE	Built	Two permanently mounted binoculars were installed at the birdwatch overlook.
2017	CE	Built	Three waterproof benches were installed to replace two concrete benches.

Physical History¹³

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is located in the cloud belt at approximately 6,800-foot elevation on the northwestern slope of Haleakalā. The development of the campground is closely associated with the establishment of Hosmer Grove, the 3.6-acre experimental forest located immediately to its east. The site has served as a popular camping ground since as early as the 1930s for the cool quiet of the forest glade, the abundance of birdlife, both native and introduced species, and the rich microenvironment of the forested area. A campground and a nature trail through the forest were formally established in 1958 as a part of the park's Mission 66 program; both remain popular features of Haleakalā National Park today.

Environmental Degradation and Experimental Forestry

While Hawaiians heavily modified the lowland areas for agriculture, above the 2,500-foot elevation level, the vegetation was largely untouched by man. However, even at these higher elevations the introduction of new Polynesian flora and fauna resulted in widespread change to native Hawaiian trees and undergrowth.

In 1778, when Captain James Cook arrived in Hawai'i, goats were introduced to the islands followed by Captain George Vancouver's gift of cattle to King Kamehameha I in 1793. These cattle and goats developed into a ranching/cattle industry to provide provisions for European ships. Around the same time these animals were introduced, in the late-eighteenth century, Hawai'i became involved in a growing sandalwood trade, particularly with China, in exchange for cash, Chinese trade goods, and arms and ammunition. The combination of the sandalwood trade and the introduction of cattle and other livestock had dramatic impacts on the Hawaiian landscape (see Physical History Figures #1 and 2). By 1830, Hawai'i's forests had been ravaged by overcutting. When the sandalwood population showed signs of depletion, harvesters burned untouched forests in search of the aromatic trees, despite the "*kapu* (taboo)" placed on young sandalwood trees by the King. The combination of deforestation, burning, and grazing denuded the uplands.

By the 1850s, sugar became the dominate industry in the state. The growing industry's dependence on quality water supply highlighted the undeniable correlation between the islands' water supply and forest resources. Degradation of the upland forests directly impacted the watersheds that supplied the lowland fields and population centers. Both government and private efforts were initiated to protect and maintain the watersheds; an act for "the Protection and Preservation of Woods and Forests" was enacted and cattle were banned from the upland areas. In an effort to preserve the islands' forestlands, the government hired its first forest ranger in 1884. Civilian initiatives paralleled government efforts. Henry Perrine (H.P.) Baldwin, the son of American Missionary Dwight Baldwin and an active figure in the sugar business in Maui, formed a new venture and established Haleakalā Ranch in 1888. Haleakalā Ranch consisted of 33,817 acres of the upper slopes of Haleakalā. Baldwin began to invest in a long-term forestry management scheme to improve the quality of water resources. Initially planting approximately 10,000 trees on 7,000 fenced acres at the upper reaches of the Haleakalā Ranch property, Baldwin established the first private forest reserve on Maui. Within a decade, his efforts had increased to include as many as 200,000 trees, many of them *Eucalyptus*, but also *Casuarina*, *Grevillea* and several varieties of *Acacia*.

¹³ The following history has been adapted from "Hosmer Grove and Associated Planting Areas, Haleakalā National Park – Vestiges of Experimental Forestry in One of America's Earliest National Parks" by William Chapman, PI, and Jeffrey Tripp, RA, of University of Hawai'i at Mānoa in June 2019, unless otherwise cited. The narrative has been adapted and shortened where applicable to fit the scope of the CLI. For an in-depth history of Hawaiian forestry and experimental plantings, see the original document located on the official park website: [https://www.nps.gov/hale/upload/Hosmer Grove web Sep 2019 508compliant 1.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/hale/upload/Hosmer%20Grove%20web%20Sep%202019%20508compliant%201.pdf).

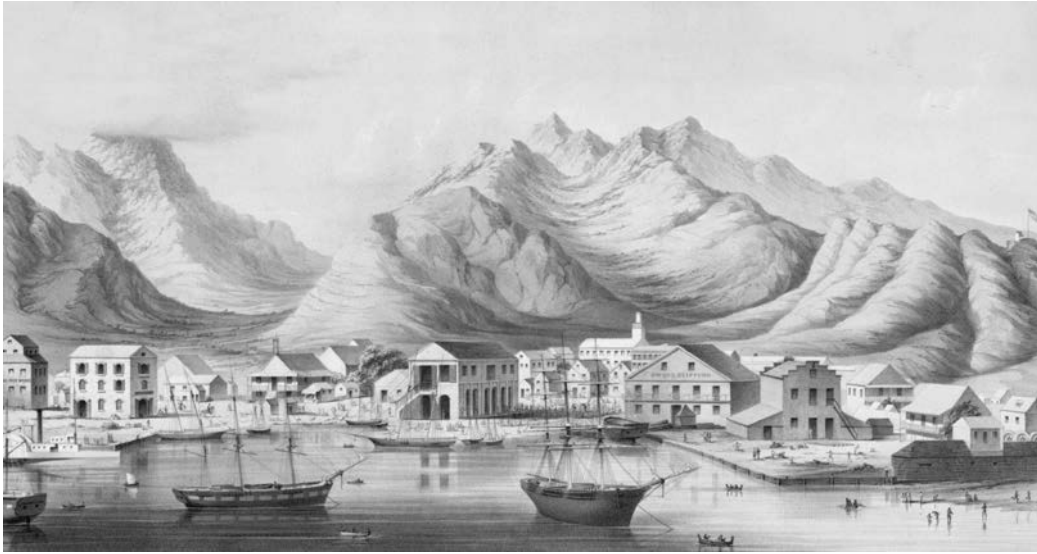
Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

To manage reforestation of the islands, the Kingdom of Hawai‘i created the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry in 1892. Ralph Sheldon Hosmer was appointed Superintendent of Forestry for the Territory of Hawaii beginning January 1904. He advocated for creation of forest reserves, the removal of feral goats and cattle, and active planting in order to create a forest for commercial purposes and to protect the watersheds of the islands. Hosmer launched a program of systematic experimental forestry in 1908 “to try at elevations from six to ten thousand feet valuable timber trees from the temperate zone, primarily conifers, with the expectation that some among those tested will be found to be adapted for local use.” On Haleakalā, Hosmer had the assistance and cooperation of rancher and sugar-grower H.P. Baldwin, on whose lands the experiments occurred. The work was funded in 1908 and continued through 1911, with much of the initial planting occurring in the winter and spring of 1909. In all, four plots were planted at Haleakalā under Hosmer’s experimental forestry endeavors. Plot I, the present-day Hosmer Grove, at 6,500 feet, and Plot II, at 7,000 feet, were the first two planted; plots III and IV followed at 8,000 feet and 9,000 feet.¹⁴ Each of the four plots included both coniferous and broadleaved trees, including numerous *Eucalyptus* species.



Physical History #1 The Island of Hawai‘i at the time of first western contact, 1778. John Webber, 1779, Wikipedia commons, as cited by “Hosmer Grove and Associated Plantings.” Note the abundant tree cover above the Hawaiian settlement.

¹⁴ The plots have been mapped and recorded with modern GPS, and the lowest plot (Plot I) is now understood to be located at 6,800 ft elevation. Plot III is now understood to be located at 8,500 ft elevation.



Physical History #2 Honoloulu Harbor, ca. 1850 showing denuded mountains in the background. “View of Honolulu,” Paul Emmert, 1854, Hawai‘i State Archives, as cited by “Hosmer Grove and Associated Plantings.”

Hawai‘i National Park – 1916-1940s

The protection of Hawai‘i’s forests, both native and introduced, was furthered by the creation of the Hawai‘i National Park in 1916. The new park included three parcels of land: 35,865 acres of land around Kīlauea, 17,920 acres of land at the summit of Mauna Loa, with a strip of land connecting the two sufficient for a roadway, and 21,159 acres on Haleakalā. Much of this land, however, remained in private hands, the entirety of the Haleakalā section belonging to Haleakalā Ranch. Private ownership of the Haleakalā section of the newly conceived national park continued until 1928 when a land swap was arranged between the Territory of Hawai‘i and Haleakalā Ranch. The Territory of Hawaii deeded the former Haleakalā Ranch lands within the park boundary to the federal government.

In the early years under the National Park Service, Haleakalā received far less attention than its sister branch on the Island of Hawai‘i. In part, this was because it lacked the existing infrastructure of Kīlauea and was far more difficult for visitors to reach. A need for a road to the summit was identified in 1924 for both administrative and visitation purposes and in 1925, the survey for a highway to the summit of Haleakalā was complete. Along with this development, the NPS, with the help from the Maui Chamber of Commerce, added an extension to the existing rest house located below the summit at Kalahaku, expanding occupancy to 60 visitors. Additional development of Haleakalā as a national park would follow the completion of the highway to the summit in 1935 until which time the Haleakalā section of Hawai‘i National Park remained unstaffed. Though this meant a lack of administrative management, it also protected the section’s resources from impacts of heavy human activity.

Territorial Superintendent of Forestry Charles S. Judd, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Charles J. Kraebel, visited the four experimental forestry plots at Haleakalā in October 1921. The two carefully examined the remaining trees, measuring circumferences and heights as well as noting species and varieties. Kraebel noted that the lowest elevation plot, Plot I near Pu‘u Niania, was the most successful, both in the rate of growth and in the number of trees established. Judd noted further that the pine, cedar, fir, and spruce trees showed good promise of success, the Coulter pine the most successful (see Physical

History #3). In 1922, Kraebel produced a “Report on Experimental Forest Planting at High Altitudes on Maui and Hawaii.” In this report, Kraebel used Hosmer’s planting list to identify trees that had succeeded and those that “were absolute failures.” Of the 86 species on Hosmer’s original planting list, he estimated that nineteen “proved more or less successful.” Of the approximately 16,000 seedlings and transplants set out by Hosmer between 1909 and 1911, a total of 743 remained, or 4.6 percent. At the time of his survey, Plot I had 384 surviving trees; Plot II had 68 remaining; Plot III 40; and Plot IV had only 14 living trees. (See Physical History Figure #4).

Activity at Plot I remained relatively dormant until the 1930s when the completion of the Haleakalā Highway transformed Maui’s Hawai‘i National Park Haleakalā section. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program, a part of the federal Emergency Conservation Work Program conceived during the economic depression of the 1930s, provided both the funding and workforce to accomplish many of the much necessary projects in national parks, including Hawai‘i National Park. CCC workers participated in soil erosion prevention programs, insect control, and in Hawai‘i, reforestation efforts and exotic species control. During their program at Haleakalā from 1934 to 1943, the CCC members worked under the supervision of Ranger-in-Charge Frank Hjort to remove wild goats and “exotic” plants. This apparently excluded the trees in Maui’s forestry experiment. In addition to these efforts, some of the most significant projects during this time at Haleakalā included road and trail construction: the CCC crew at Haleakalā completed the park road in 1935 and also constructed a system of trails, including the Halemau‘u Trail completed in 1936.

With the territorial approach road completed in 1933 and a major park road in place by 1935, the Haleakalā section of Hawai‘i National Park was open to visitors. A trickle of visitors soon numbered in the thousands. By 1939, the annual count for Haleakalā had reached 26,940. This increase in visitation required different types of facilities. In addition to the visitor center, the park needed toilets, tables and benches, and open areas for picnicking and relaxation. The experimental plots provided one of the few sheltered places at Haleakalā, with Plot I, near Pu‘u Nianiau at the northwest corner of the park, being the best candidate. Though neither the NPS Superintendents’ reports nor reports of the Division of Forestry provide any insight into specific uses, Plot I, now a relatively mature grove of trees of thirty to forty feet tall, was likely sporadically used as a camping site by as early as the mid to late 1930s.

Hawai‘i National Park closed during the first months of World War II in 1941 but re-opened early in 1943. During the war, the new park was on the list of must-see sites for the many military personnel and civilian workers, as evidenced by the jump in monthly visitors from approximately a thousand in the prewar days to as many as 5,000 during the war. Park staff and CCC employees patrolled the roads and gates, arresting inebriated sailors and soldiers or those caught hunting on park lands. Toward the war’s end, the park on Haleakalā became a place of rest and relaxation for troops, as they prepared for demobilization. Many soldiers and sailors, coming as individuals or as part of organized groups, toured the park.

With the ending of the war, the Pu‘u Nianiau area of the park which had been used by the U.S. Army as a base camp since 1941, was returned to the National Park Service in 1946. Upon its return, one of the Army buildings was opened as the Haleakalā Mountain Lodge as a park concession operation by Robert “Boy” von Tempsky. This operation offered saddle and pack trips through the crater, as well as bus transportation from docks, landing fields, and hotels in Maui. The lodge at Pu‘u Nianiau, renamed the Silversword Inn from 1958 upon change in management to its closing in 1961, attracted a large number of visitors to the vicinity of the experimental grove.

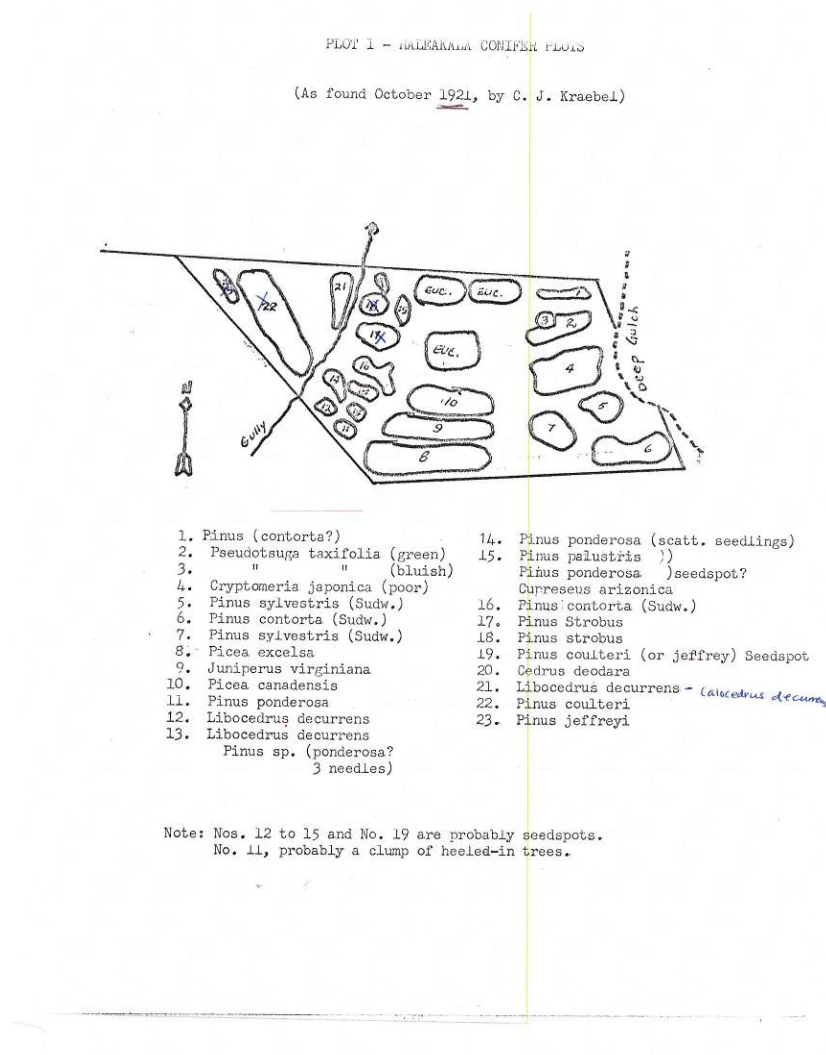
Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

Despite the initial success of the Haleakalā Mountain Lodge, the existing park resources and facilities proved inadequate to accommodate the increasing number of annual visitors in the postwar years. The park, and the Maui Chamber of Commerce, moved promptly to widen and pave the then-gravel park and approach roads. Park facilities were also improved or built anew: grounds were filled, leveled and sodded, rest areas and walkways were installed, and a new garage was constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s.



Physical History #3 Group of Coulter pines at the 6,500-foot level. Photograph taken in 1921 during the Judd and Kraebel survey. *The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturalist* 19, 7 (July 1922), 151-157, as cited in "Hosmer Grove and Associated Plantings."

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park



Physical History #4 The conifer plots of Plot I, Hosmer Grove, as found October 1921 by C.J. Kraebel, from "Hosmer Grove Resources Management Plan," Robert U. Kokubun, 1974, n.p. See the supplemental section for a larger image.

Mission 66 at Haleakalā

The 1950s ushered in a period of planning and development across all national parks. At the Haleakalā section of Hawai'i National Park, master planning efforts began in 1952 in effort to address the needs for visitor accommodation and park administration. First proposed in July 1952 and drafted in 1953, the plan included a new headquarters administration building, storehouse, and two staff residences among other facilities. Other work included road and trail improvements, as well as construction of comfort stations.

Also included in the master plan was a proposal for a campground and a picnic area. A landscape architect named Alfred C. Kuehl visited the park in May of 1953 to survey potential locations for a campground, including locations at the summit, headquarters, and Pu'u Nianiau. The grove of experimental trees at 6,800-foot elevation, also known as Plot I, was ultimately chosen for the campground and picnic area. The first concept drawing for the campground and picnic area at this

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area

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location is dated August 1953 and labeled with the name “Pine Trees Campground.” This initial drawing shows that the campground was designed to be within the grove of introduced trees (see Physical History #5).

Aimed at the less adventurous tourist, the Pine Trees Campground and picnic area was the target of a new road, known as Route 29, in June of 1954. Construction of this road was reported to have begun in July; the road was completed in the following month as a half-mile spur road from the main park road leading eastward to the “pine trees” area. This road was referred to as the “Pine Tree Road” in the following years, and provided direct access to the experimental grove.

Shortly after completion of plans for the new campground and picnic area, a local organization, Hui Ahinahina, unanimously passed a resolution at their annual meeting on August 29, 1954 to name the area “Ralph S. Hosmer Grove” in honor of the Territory of Hawai‘i’s first professional forester and his contributions to Hawaiian forestry. On December 15, 1954, Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, wrote informing Ralph Hosmer that the grove now designated as a camping and picnic area would be hereby designated as the “Ralph S. Hosmer Grove.”

In the following year, in 1955, Director Wirth inaugurated a new, agency-wide ten-year development program to improve the parks and their facilities and make them more accessible to the U.S. public. With an emphasis on recreation and education, the Mission 66 Program called for visitor centers, new exhibitions, audio-visual aids, and more campgrounds and picnic areas. Conceived as a contribution to the National Park Service’s fiftieth anniversary, Mission 66 marked a significant shift in NPS’s approach to wilderness conservation. Through the funding and development of visitor infrastructure, the parks were no longer exclusive to adventurous travelers and those with money enough to travel long distances.

The development of Hosmer Grove was one of the many elements of the master plan that came to fruition under the Mission 66 program. Construction for the campground and picnic area, referred to in documents as “Proposed Construction Project M-28,” started on February 24, 1958 with an estimated cost of \$4,000. By mid-March, a pit toilet was constructed to the southeast of the picnic area. A trail to the pit toilet, and a bridge over the gully leading to the pit toilet was also completed. In addition, a water line and 70 feet of service lines in the lower section of the campground had been installed. The site for the shelter building was cleared, concrete foundation and floor slab placed, and three supporting posts erected on the front (west) of the building. The Pine Tree (Hosmer Grove) Campground construction was completed by April 25, 1958 (see Physical History Figure #6). In October of the same year, directional and informational signage were installed at the Hosmer Grove Campground. A visitor register and interpretive panel were also installed. By December of 1958, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area was reported to offer campsites, tables, charcoal burners, running water, and a shelter.¹⁵ (See Physical History Figure #7)

In conjunction with the campground and picnic area, the concept of a nature trail was proposed during the late 1950s. Park Naturalist Carpenter proposed a quarter mile of nature trail from the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area in 1959. The proposal was received favorably. By the following month, the nature trail was becoming a reality, with brush and fallen trees having been cleared, rocks removed, two foot-bridges installed, and the path leveled. The trail was designed to pass “near all the exotic species of trees that have survived the experimental planting of 1909 to 1911” and will also “demonstrate most of

¹⁵ “Roads and Trails Points of Interest, Haleakalā Section, Hawai‘i National Park,” included in Superintendent Report, December 1958, Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park

the common native plants of Haleakalā.”¹⁶ Labels for the plants were under preparation, with the support of Hui Ahinahina and their \$200 donation for the cost of the interpretive signs. These signs were installed by February 1960, along with guardrails near the end of the trail.¹⁷ Around the same time, the “Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Guide” was published by the Hawai‘i Natural History Association, in cooperation with the NPS, providing an interpretation of both the introduced and native plant species found along the new trail (see Physical History #8).¹⁸ The incorporation of the information on native plant communities into the self-guided nature trail brochure indicated that the siting of the recreational area and visitor attraction was not solely based on the experimental forest but also the contrast afforded by the surrounding native vegetation.

An early Hosmer Grove Nature Trail sign (1962) shows that the original trail was a small loop trail bisected by an east-west spur trail through the experimental grove and that the trail ended at the parking lot immediately north of the rain shelter. The east-west spur trail is no longer extant. It also shows that there were three footbridges across the gully to the east of the parking lot: near the trailhead, near the trail end, and along the walkway to the pit toilet (see Physical History #9). Footbridges near the trailhead and along the walkway to the pit toilet are still extant but have been replaced multiple times. Remains of the footbridge near the trail end are also extant.

By 1961, both the Hosmer Campground and Nature Trail were included in the brochure of the newly independent Haleakalā National Park. Hosmer Grove—“a plantation of pines, cedars, and eucalyptuses”—is singled out for its interesting trail: “native and introduced plants are labeled along this trail. Picnic tables have been placed here for your use.”

A revised 1965 brochure gave more space to “camping and picnicking facilities ... maintained at Hosmer Grove” as did a new guide put out by the park in 1967. But despite the accommodations for campers, actual overnight visitor numbers were low: in 1965, the park reported that “Hosmer Grove campsite...had only 81 overnight campers last year, even though it is free and accessible by car.” Within a few years, however, the figure began to rise, and by 1973 the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* reported that the park was limiting the number of nightly campers.

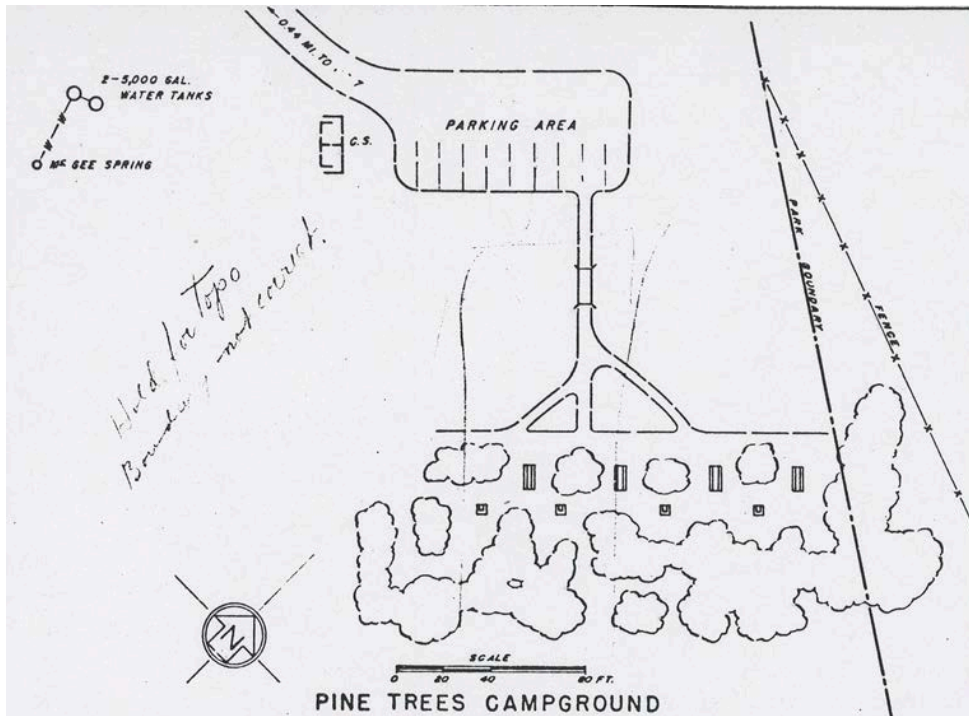
¹⁶ Superintendent Report, May 3, 1959, Haleakalā National Park Archives.

¹⁷ Superintendent Report, February 8, 1960, Haleakalā National Park Archives.

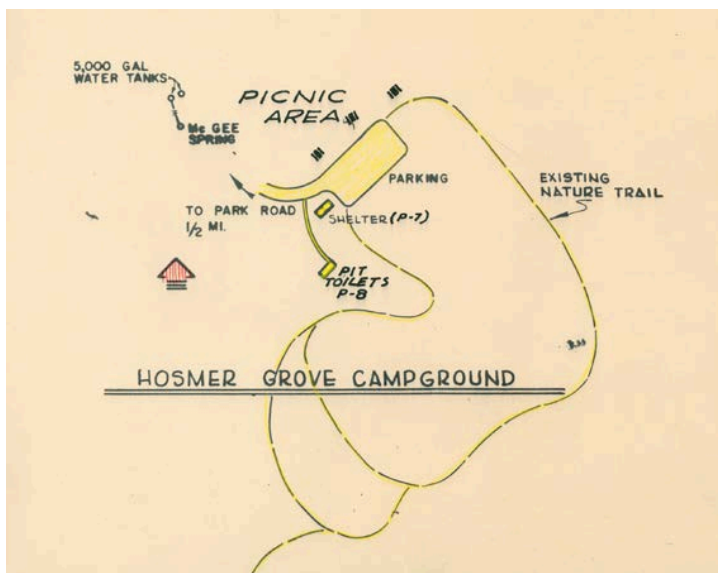
¹⁸ “Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Guide,” post-1958, Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Although the cover image of ‘ōhi‘a lehua bears a signature dated 1958, the brochure likely post-dates 1959 when the nature trail was first proposed.

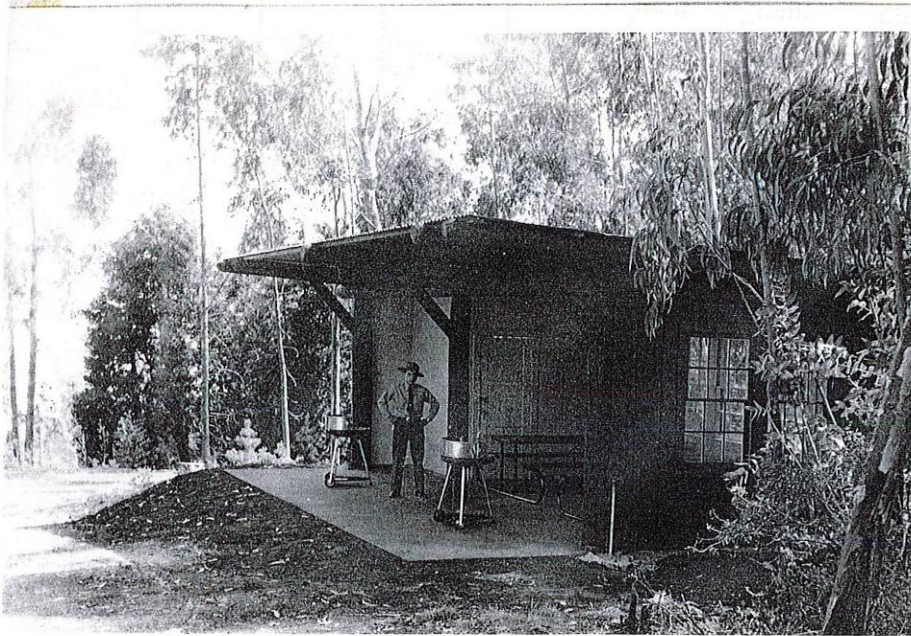
Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park



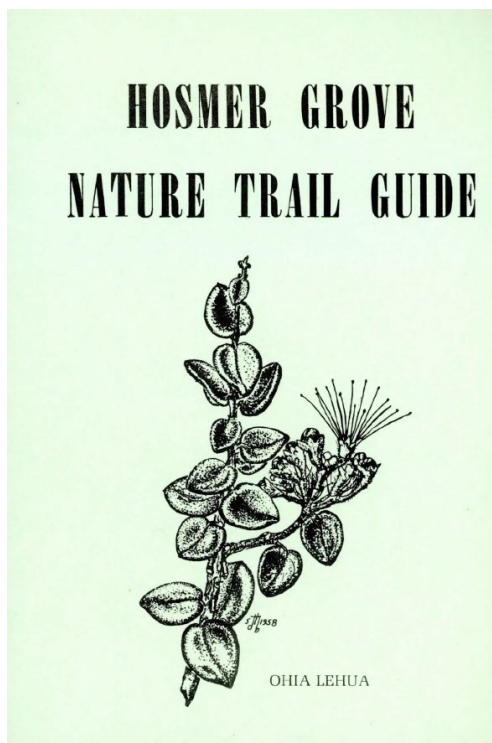
Physical History #5 1953 design proposal for Hosmer Grove Campground, referred to as the “Pine Trees Campground.” Detail inset from “Minor Developed Areas,” Haleakalā Section, Part of the Master Plan, Hawai‘i National Park, August 1953.



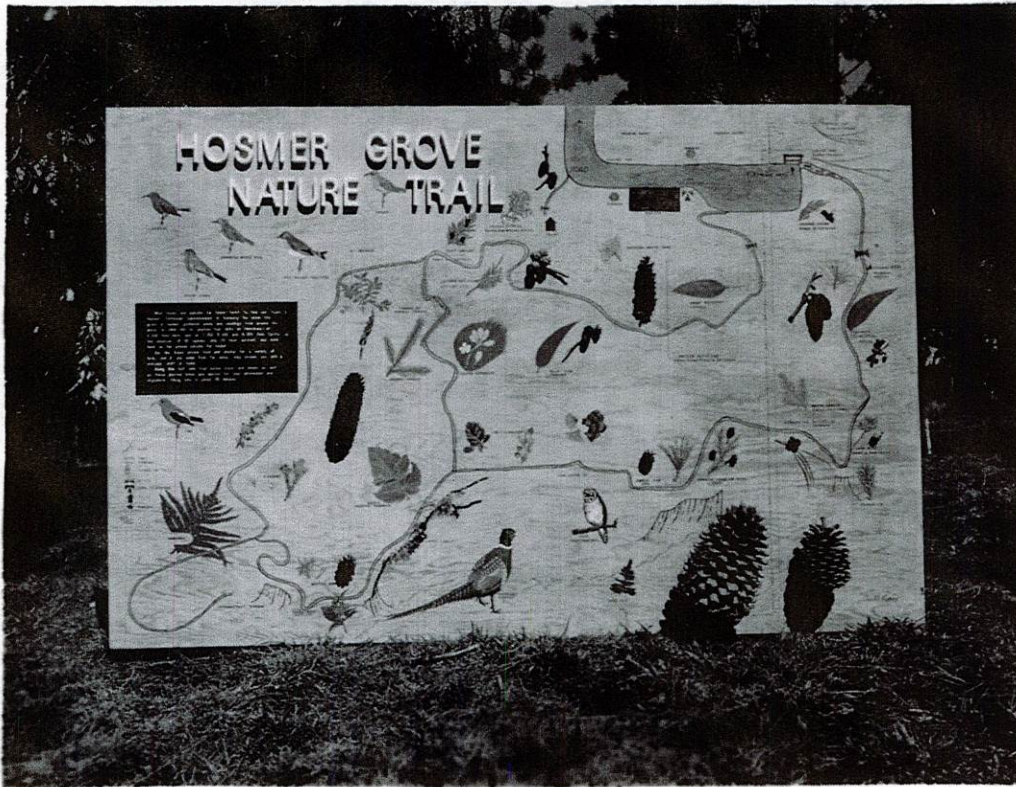
Physical History #6 1960 plan of Hosmer Grove Campground. Detail inset from “Minor Developed Areas,” Part of the Master Plan, Haleakalā National Park, June 1960.



Physical History #7 “Recently completed shelter at the Hosmer Grove picnic ground near the Haleakalā Section headquarters on Maui. Frequent rains require protection for visitors at this location,” from Superintendent’s Monthly Narrative, April 1958, Haleakalā National Park Archives.



Physical History #8 “Hosmer Grove Nature Grail Guide,” cover page, post-1958, Haleakalā National Park Archives. The image of the Hawaiian native plant, ‘ōhi‘a lehua, on the cover of the nature trail brochure demonstrates that the Mission 66 development of the recreational site at Hosmer Grove was not only influenced by the presence of the experimental forest but also the larger setting of native Hawaiian vegetation and the dramatic contrast between the two plant communities.



Physical History #9 “Hosmer Grove Nature Trail exhibit. Design – Robert Carpenter, Painting – Amabel Lindsay,” February 1962. Note the bisecting trail through the grove and the original location of the pit toilet. Classification No. I-3, Negative No. 62-29,a, Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Haleakalā National Park – 1970 – Present

As popularity of Hosmer Grove increased, regular maintenance was carried out on its facilities. In 1969, photographs show a group of Boy Scouts working on clearing shrubs and trees along the Hosmer Grove trail. Ralph Harris, the park’s Chief Naturalist, supervised the work. Photographs in early 1971 show little change to the area, beyond the provision of log barriers in the parking area (which was paved by this time) (see Physical History #10). A map, measuring about four feet by six feet, was in place by summer of 1971. This showed the nature trail through Hosmer Grove and identified several birds and flowers visitors were likely to encounter. The map showed that by this time, the east-west spur trail that traversed through the grove had been removed (see Physical History #11).

In the fall of 1971, the NPS put forward plans for the expansion of the park that would include additional campground space at Hosmer Grove. This proposal was met with resistance by a number of local residents, who focused primarily on the impact to the water resources originating within the park. Eugene Barton, a retired assistant superintendent of Hawai‘i National Park responsible for the Haleakalā section, stated that an expanded Hosmer Grove Campground would “possibly pollute the Waikamoi source and the Kula water system.” There was talk as well of relocating the campground to the old Army Signal Corps area and the site of the former Silversword Inn that had been removed. The Maui County Board of

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area

Haleakalā National Park

Water Supply had expressed similar objections. In the end the park settled on limiting the number of campers to twenty-five per night rather than expanding the campground.

By the late 1970s, Hosmer Grove was a long-accepted presence in the park. It was a regular feature of hiking programs sponsored by park rangers and remained a popular camping ground and picnic area—both for visitors and park personnel, who frequently ate their lunches there. Artist-in-Residence Bruce McGrew also used the area as a teaching facility in the summer of 1976, introducing local painters and others to the beauty of the spot.

Concerns by park leadership and visitors related mostly to the area’s maintenance around this time. Park Naturalist Beth Sheeky writing to NPS Liaison Officer McDonald Heebner complained of “visitors going off the trail and trampling the vegetation.” Hikers also tended to cut off bits of plants as souvenirs.

In 1976, a fence was installed along the northern boundary of Hosmer Grove as a part of a major park initiative to exclude feral ungulates from the park. The fence extended all the way to the western edge of Ko‘olau Gap. In 1989, the park installed another fence to exclude feral rabbits in the area within and surrounding Hosmer Grove.

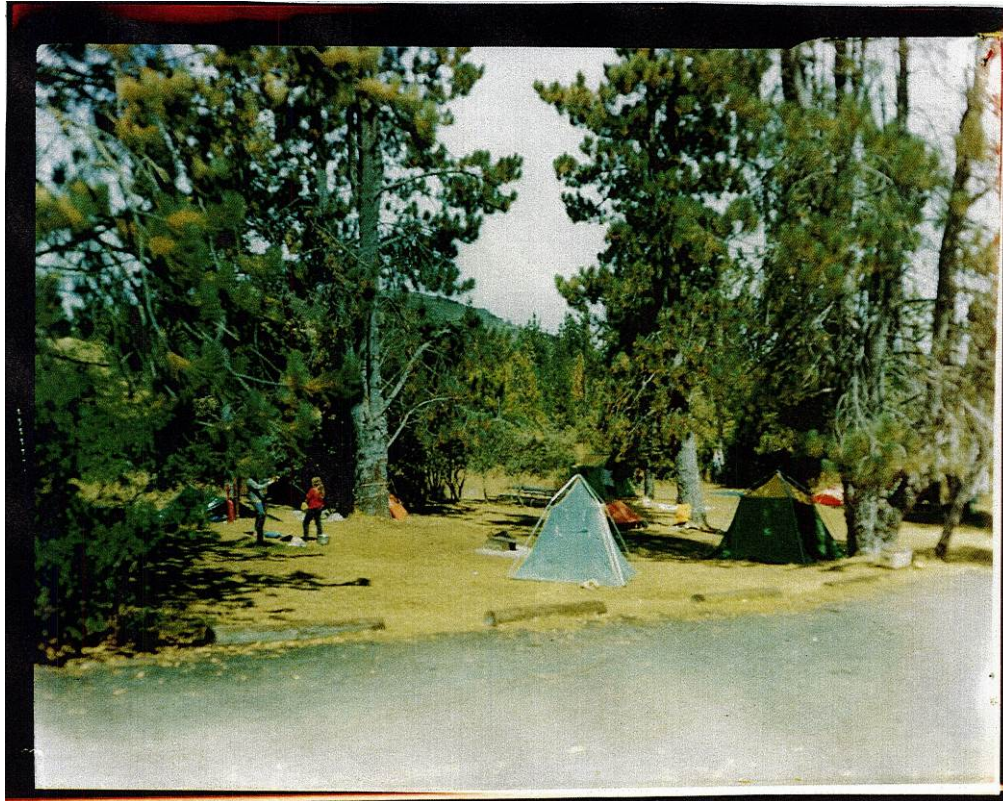
Interpretation of the grove and campground also changed through the decades. In 1982, the park developed a new interpretive plan to better introduce visitors to the unique features of the one-time experimental forestry plot. Labeled “Hosmer’s Experimental Forest,” the plan called for a wayside exhibit panel, featuring the story of Hosmer’s time in Hawai‘i and his ambitions to promote forest resources. Interestingly, the new interpretation celebrated the diversity of the remaining trees within the experimental plot. Taking the visitors on the quarter-mile loop, the exhibit showed the contrast between Hosmer’s early plantings and the grove as it had evolved over the past seventy years. Another exhibit also stressed the importance of native plants in Hawai‘i, explaining their decline due to commercial agriculture and ranching. A further exhibit board was devoted to native birds.

In the early to mid-1990s, efforts were made to install accessible facilities at Hosmer Grove. Accessible toilets were installed in 1991, 1998, and 1999. It is unclear if these toilets replaced the 1950s pit toilet in its original location or if these were additional facilities; in the early 2000s, a modern vault toilet was installed at the southeast corner of the campground parking lot.¹⁹ This is the only vault toilet facility located inside the immediate campground today. In the early 1990s, rock and log check steps were installed near the birdwatch overlook where the nature trail was eroding.²⁰ In 1998, the park added a spur trail off the trail through Hosmer Grove, meant to guide visitors through the existing native subalpine “scrubland ecosystem” adjacent to the grove, and provide a contrast to the introduced forest. In 2000, the original portable fire grills were replaced with permanent grills at the campground and picnic shelter. In 2003, the road and campground parking lot were re-paved; this road is now referred to as Hosmer Spur Road. There have also been periodic changes as well to the interpretive plan. The present signs date to the early 2000s, with the tree identification markers installed circa 2008.²¹

¹⁹ PMIS 6333

²⁰ Peter Kafka, former trail crew worker and later Maintenance Supervisor at Haleakalā National Park, personal communication, June 13, 2019.

²¹ PEPC 17225



Physical History #10 “YMCA Educational Group, Honolulu” at Hosmer Grove. Photographer Jitsumi Kunioki, April 1971. Note the log edging along the paved parking lot. This photograph also does not show any ground disturbance to the southern end of the campground, where a short paved walkway is located today. Classification No. J-1, Negative No. 71-41a, Haleakalā National Park Archives.



Physical History #11 “Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Exhibit,” Hosmer Grove, photographed by L. Guth, September 1, 1971. Note the uninterrupted loop trail: the bisecting spur trail has been removed by this time. Classification No. I-3, Negative No. 71-2, Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area, constructed between 1954 and 1960, continues to convey its significance as a recreational area developed in response to the visitor boom after World War II at Haleakalā National Park. There are six landscape characteristics that convey the campground and picnic area's historic character, including natural systems and features, land use, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, and buildings and structures. One landscape characteristic, small scale features, does not contribute to the historic character of the site. The analysis and evaluation of these landscape characteristics is based on historical research and documentation of existing conditions.

Natural systems including climate, topography, and natural vegetation contribute to the selection, development, and continued use of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area. Located in the cloud belt at 6,800 feet above sea level, the grounds that serve as the setting of the campground and day-use area is one of mild temperatures and gentle slopes. These conditions not only created the unique environment which drew Ralph S. Hosmer to establish his experimental plot in its current location but also enabled the non-native trees to thrive and mature. The mature trees, in turn, afforded shade in an area of native subalpine shrubland that otherwise received constant and direct exposure to the elements. The combination of the mild climate, gentle terrain, and shade provided by the introduced grove of trees offered the site as a favorable location to establish a recreational area. The surrounding native subalpine plant community offered added visitor interest and educational opportunities. As these introduced trees further mature, the historic grove is regularly assessed to identify and mitigate hazard trees and limbs to enhance visitor safety in the campground/picnic area.

The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area was developed to provide low-intensity recreation in an easily accessible site, to be inclusive of visitors of all ages and fitness levels. At the same time, the Mission 66-era development was required to minimize impacts on the natural environment and integrate into the existing park system of attractions, roads, and trails, all the while situated in an "attractive setting." The spatial organization and circulation system within the Hosmer Grove site is the culmination of all of these design principles.

The developed recreation site is located one-half mile east and one north south of park headquarters and is accessed by a spur road that branches from the park road, Haleakalā Highway. This road terminates at the campground parking lot located adjacent to the experimental forest. The trailhead to a one-half mile loop trail, the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, is located to the north of the parking lot and loops through the forest and the neighboring native shrubland. These circulation corridors fulfill the Mission 66 design principles by connecting the developed site to the rest of the park by means of easy vehicular access and meet the overall goal of the campsite by providing low-intensity recreational activities.

The spatial organization of Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area also reflects the design principles of the Mission 66 era and contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape. The siting of the campground/picnic area to the west of the grove, the parking lot in the center, and the grove to the east minimized disturbance of the natural environment during construction. The location of the rain shelter and vault toilet along the east-southeast edge of the parking lot kept the amenities under the shelter of the mature forest canopy and provided easy access across the paved parking lot. The central location of the parking lot also allowed a separation of space for campers and picnickers from day hikers who could enter the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail directly from the parking lot without traversing the campground. This spatial organization established during the period of significance remains unchanged.

The layout of the buildings and structures at Hosmer Grove is also largely intact today. The extant structures reflect the basic standards of campgrounds and day-use areas identified during the Mission 66 era and continues to provide the necessary amenities to the recreation area. The rain shelter remains unchanged in its historic location, appearance, and function. While the historic pit toilet has been updated through the decades and relocated, the spatial layout remains consistent: located a convenient distance away from the campground/day-use area and camouflaged by the topography and vegetation. No new construction has taken place at Hosmer Grove since the historic period.

Finally, the historic land use patterns are also intact. The campground and picnic area established at Hosmer Grove continues to serve as a popular recreation site as one of only two drive-up campgrounds in the entire park. The nature trail associated with the experimental forest also contributes to the low-intensity recreational character of Hosmer Grove.

Integrity

Of the seven aspects of integrity defined in the National Register guidelines, the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area retains all seven aspects of historic integrity, including setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, association, and feeling.

The location of the Hosmer Grove development has remained intact since its completion in 1960. It retains its association with the Mission 66 program through its spatial organization and relationship with the natural systems, as well as its integration into the rest of the park by means of trail and road access. The prominent contrast of the mature grove of trees and the surrounding subalpine shrubland provide the same setting that existed when the Mission 66 program was implemented and the recreation site was developed in the late-1950s. It retains its historic feeling as a minor developed recreational area and retains its historic use as a campground and picnic area.

The main building on site, the rain shelter, was constructed as a simple open structure with board and batten siding painted light brown with dark brown trims and a metal shed roof and retains its design, materials, and workmanship. The circulation system, composed of a road, parking lot, and trail, all retain their original layout, design, materials, and workmanship. Minor improvements, including an accessible parking lot have not changed the size of the parking lot. A spur trail has been added to the historic Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, but it is compatible in the width, surfacing, and layout of the original loop trail. All alterations made at the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area have been implemented for greater efficiency and longevity of the buildings and site as a whole. Overall, these changes to the historic site are minimal and are compatible with the historic character of the development.

One notable alteration has been made to the historic campground and picnic area since the period of significance. The historic pit toilet was replaced and relocated to a more suitable and accessible location some fifty feet closer to the parking lot. This alteration, however, has not impacted the overall historic character of the campground. The relocated vault toilet facility remains in the immediate vicinity of the original pit toilet and does not disrupt the historic spatial organization of the site, although it obscures the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail exit point. Other minor alterations include: updates to the site furnishings such as barbeque grills, picnic tables, and water fountains, and repaving and repairing of roads and parking lots. These changes are expected overtime to ensure the continued usefulness of the recreation area and do not diminish the historic integrity of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area because they are minor in scale.

Landscape Characteristics

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are defined as the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. The selection and use of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area was historically influenced by the area's climate, natural topography, hydrology, and native vegetation. The cool and moist climate and the gentle terrain, in conjunction with its proximity to a natural water source, heavily influenced the selection of the Hosmer Grove area as a site of low-intensity campground development. Further, the native vegetation that covers the northwestern slopes of Haleakalā Crater provides a sharp contrast to the tall canopies of the non-native trees and further emphasizes the "alien" character of Hosmer Grove and the associated recreational area. The natural systems and features that historically influenced the development and use of the Mission 66-era recreation site continue to contribute to the character of the cultural landscape as a whole.

Climate

Hosmer Grove lies at the cloud belt of Haleakalā, just below the 7,000-foot level in the summit area. Nighttime temperatures can drop to near freezing; daytime highs average 50-65 degrees Fahrenheit. Weather in the high-elevation areas of the park is highly unpredictable and changes often. These areas are subject to cool temperatures, high winds, intense solar radiation, and rapidly moving clouds. On average, the temperature drops about three degrees Fahrenheit for every 1,000 foot rise in elevation.²² Precipitation averages 50 inches annually.²³ Given the variability in the weather, the campground and picnic area were designed to take advantage of an open space near the tree grove in order to provide both sun and shade. A rain shelter was also included in the design in order to protect picnickers from inclement weather. The trail is often muddy from the intense rain, which has caused rutting of the trail over time. Periods of high winds occasionally result in downed trees and limbs that block the nature trail and fall on the campground.

Topography

Hosmer Grove is located on the northwestern slope of Haleakalā. This gentle sloping plot of land at high altitude, in conjunction with the local climate, provided conditions deemed similar to those of Southern California, leading Ralph S. Hosmer to believe that some of the temperate zone trees, particularly the pines and other conifers, could do well in this location.²⁴

A deep gulch extends downslope, northward, in this area. While surveys of the forest dating to the early-twentieth century define the eastern boundary of the experimental forest plot as the gulch, present day surveys indicate that Hosmer planted his experimental trees on the steep slope leading into the gulch.

²² "Weather," accessed February 21, 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/hale/planyourvisit/weather.htm>.

²³ *General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Assessment, Haleakalā National Park, Hawai'i*, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995, 37-38.

²⁴ Steven Anderson, "History on the Road, the Hosmer Grove at Haleakalā National Park," *Forest History Today*, Spring 2012, 33.

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The topography of the Hosmer Grove area also influenced the development of the campground and trail. The relatively level land in this area enabled the establishment of a pleasant campground with minimal land disturbance. The natural gentle incline up the northwestern slope of Haleakalā also established the Hosmer Grove trail as suitable for visitors of all ages. The role of topography on the development of Hosmer Grove enhances the unique characteristics of the landscape at 6,800 feet and sets it in contrast to the rest of the park land.

Spring

Hosmer Grove is located in close proximity to a natural spring/stream called the McGee Spring. The spring is located approximately 350 feet southwest of the campground and is along a natural waterway, a stream. McGee spring has been identified as an important water source since the 1940s when the U.S. Army occupied the park. The Army constructed two redwood water tanks and the associated waterworks circa 1942 and utilized the system until the end of World War II. The presence of a natural water source, and an established water system heavily influenced the selection of the Hosmer Grove area as site of campground development during the Mission 66 era, as evidenced by the inclusion of the spring and water tanks in the 1953 campground proposal and the 1960 as-constructed drawing of the campground.

Native Vegetation - Contributing

The Hosmer Grove area is situated within the northernmost boundary of the 28,150-acre natural zone as designated in the Haleakalā National Park General Management Plan.²⁵ The campground and grove are set within the native subalpine dotted by volcanic rocks and patches of bog. This vegetative community, typical of the western outer slope of Haleakalā Crater below 9,000 feet, is characterized by common shrubs such as *māmane* (*Sophora chrysophylla*), *ōhelo* (*Vaccinium reticulatum*), *pūkiawe* (*Leptecophylla tameiameia*), *kūkaenēnē* (*Coprosma ernodeoides*), *pilo* (*Coprosma montana*), *nohoanu* (*Geranium cuneatum* subsp. *tridens*), *‘a‘ali‘i* (*Dodonaea viscosa*), and scattered trees such as *ōhi‘a* (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) and *‘iliahi* (*Santalum haleakalae*). Grasses and bracken fern are common understory plants.²⁶ This expansive shrubland serves as the setting for the experimental forest and also makes up the upper (southern) loop of the Hosmer Grove nature trail. Along this upper loop of the trail, the native plants are identified via the same style of tree identifier signs found in the tree groves.

This native subalpine shrubland is strongly associated with the siting of the recreational area and the development of the nature trail during the Mission 66 period at Haleakalā National Park. The location of the campground and picnic area at Hosmer Grove not only provided visitor access to the unique experimental forest but also provided a point of access to the expansive native shrubland via the nearby Supply Trail that led through the subalpine community up to the crater. The shrubland setting also heightened the contrast between the native and non-native plant communities present in the Hosmer Grove area. The park service incorporated and emphasized this contrast in the interpretation of the grove during the Mission 66 era, as evidenced by the “Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Guide,” published circa late-1950s, that educated the public on both the native and non-native plant species found along the trail at Hosmer Grove. As such, the native vegetation surrounding the experimental forest influenced both the

²⁵ *General Management Plan*, 10.

²⁶ *Natural Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Haleakalā National Park, Hawai‘i*, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1976, 27; “Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS),” accessed October 31, 2018, <http://www.itis.gov>; Wagner, W.L. *Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawai‘i*, Volumes I and II, University of Hawai‘i Press: Honolulu, rev. 1999.

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siting of the recreational area and the interpretation of the grove during the Mission 66 program and therefore contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

The native subalpine shrubland found at the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is also likely to be significant to the larger ethnographic landscape of Haleakalā.

Summary

The climate, topography, hydrology, and native vegetation create the unique setting for the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area and these systems have significantly influenced the development of the Mission 66-era campground, specifically the siting of the campground and the range of amenities made available. Natural Systems and Features exist relatively unchanged from the period of significance, free from any active manipulation or development by human activity, and help convey the historic character of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area.



Natural Systems and Features #1 Native vegetation at 6,800-foot elevation with Hosmer Grove in the background, view northwest (NPS, September 2018).

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Land Use

Land use is defined as the principle activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction. Patterns of land use of the Hosmer Grove area have remained consistent since the period of significance.

The area was originally used as an experimental forestry plot, planted as one of four plots between 1909 and 1911. While the trees from this plot remain, they have been integrated into a campground, picnic area, and trail system to serve as part of the recreational land use of the park. Historically, the combination of shade provided by the maturing grove of non-native trees and its temperate setting of relatively flat grounds and cool climate presented the site as an attractive location for a low-intensity recreation area. This site was selected to be developed as a campground/day-use area in the Haleakalā section of Hawai‘i National Park in the 1950s. The area, at the time most often referred to as the “pine tree area,” was designated the “Ralph S. Hosmer Grove” in 1954 and developed into a recreation area by 1958. A nature trail through the 50-year-old experimental forest was constructed in 1959 for further recreational use. As one of very few shaded areas in an otherwise exposed park, Hosmer Grove likely served as a site of rest and recreation even before its establishment as an official campground/day-use area, particularly after the completion of the park road in 1935.

Summary

The land use at Hosmer Grove Campground has remained unchanged since its establishment in the late-1950s. The historic use of the area for recreational purposes continues today and remains equally relevant and popular as evidenced by the dramatic increase in the number of visitors since its establishment in the 1950s. Therefore, land use continues to convey the historic character of Hosmer Grove Campground.



Land Use #1 Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area with barbeque grills, picnic tables, and potable water spigots. View northwest (NPS, September 2018).



Land Use #2 Rain shelter and vault toilet to the east and southeast of the parking lot. View south-southeast (NPS, September 2018).



Land Use #3 Sugi pine (*Cryptomeria japonica*) growing off of Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, lower loop (NPS, September 2018).

Spatial Organization

Spatial Organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is located at the terminus of the Hosmer Spur Road, one-half mile east of Haleakalā Highway and one mile north of park headquarters. The spatial organization of the recreation site utilized the existing resources of the area including the 1909 experimental grove of non-native trees as an “attractive natural setting” and the gentle terrain for its low-intensity activities.

The road from the highway to the campground is open with shrubland bordering either side and terminates at a parking lot that serves as the hub for the recreational development. Flanking the parking lot is the campground and picnic area, which is compact and set in low growing turf that is edged by the forest to the east and shrubland to the west on a small level lot. The campground sites are loosely arranged in the turf and do not have any privacy between the spaces. The campground opens up to the small parking area that is edged by forest. The campground and parking lot are divided by low wooden bollards. This development is enclosed by the forest on two sides and sheltered from the wind and the sun. Tucked into the forest is the rain shelter and vault toilet at the edge of the parking lot.

Connecting to the parking lot is the loop trail that is organized to meander through the trees and into the shrubland, using the natural topography as a guide for its alignment. The trail, beginning at the northeastern edge of the forest, is aligned through the experimental trees towards the birdwatch overlook located at a small projection on the gulch edge along the southeastern edge of the historic grove. This shelf brings the hiker out of the canopies of the forest to expansive views of the great gulch and the Waikamoi Preserve ahead. From this point, the trail splits into two: one following the southern boundary of the forest and the other is aligned southward through the native shrubland. Taking the former of the two trails, the hiker’s path is flanked on one side by the tall trees and on the other side by low- to medium-height native shrubs and groundcover until the trail turns back into the full-coverage of the forest. In taking the latter of the two trails, the visitor enters a contrasting setting with open skies and with little verticality. This trail, too, loops back northward into the grove and terminates at the central parking lot.

The overall spatial organization of the Hosmer Grove Campground is unchanged from its time of development. Despite a number of proposals in the previous decades to enlarge the site, the campground/day-use area retains its historic scale and capacity and the spur road and parking lot remain consistent in alignment. Although the vault toilet was relocated in the late-1990s-early-2000s closer to the parking lot for reasons of accessibility, the new location remains consistent in the general spatial relationship with the major features of the site and conforms to the original developmental patterns.

Summary

The continued use of the site for visitor recreation also reinforces the historic patterns of development and contributes to the spatial integrity from the period of significance. As a result, spatial organization is a landscape characteristic that continues to convey the historic character of the Hosmer Grove Campground as it was developed during Mission 66.

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Spatial Organization #1 Hosmer Spur Road and terminating in the campground parking lot, view east from the campground (NPS, September 2018).



Spatial Organization #2 Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area to the west of the parking lot, view south (NPS, September 2018).



Spatial Organization #3 Hosmer Grove Nature Trail trailhead located to the north of the parking lot and northeast of the campground, view north (NPS, September 2018).

Vegetation

The vegetation section documents human manipulated vegetation: trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants used for design and/or ornamental purposes, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. In conjunction with the optimal natural systems, the presence of the experimental grove of non-native trees heavily influenced the decision to develop the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area.

Hosmer Grove – Contributing

Hosmer Grove, originally known as “Plot I” in the early twentieth century and referred to as the “Pine tree area” in the mid-century, was first planted in 1909 by Ralph S. Hosmer as a part of his experimental forestry efforts during his tenure in Hawai‘i as a professional forester. Hosmer sought to “try at elevations from six to ten thousand feet valuable timber trees from the temperate zone, primarily conifers, with the expectation that some among those tested will be found to be adapted for local use.” Plot I was one of four of such experimental plots at Haleakalā.

In the winter and spring of 1909, the 3.6-acre plot was planted with a mixture of conifers and broadleaf species. These included Douglas fir (*Abies menziesii*, formally known as *Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Japanese Sugi pine (*Cryptomeria japonica*), Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*, formally known as *Picea excelsa*), Eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), White spruce (*Picea glauca*, formally known as *Picea Canadensis*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), California incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens* formally known as *Libocedrus decurrens*), Arizona cypress (*Callitropsis arizonica* previously known as *Cupressus arizonica*), Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), Deodora cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and Coulter pine (*Pinus coulteri*) varieties. Various species of *Eucalyptus* were also planted.

According to the a 1921 survey of Plot I by Superintendent of Forestry Charles S. Judd and Assistant Superintendent Charles J. Kraebel, Hosmer Grove was planted in small groupings, or clusters, by species. Some species, such as California incense cedar, Jack pine, and Douglas fir, were planted in multiple groups. Three varieties of eucalyptus (messmate eucalyptus, black peppermint eucalyptus, and blue gum eucalyptus) were planted in their individual groupings at the center of the grove where the terrain rises to a small hill; groups of pines and spruces predominately lined the outer edge of the plot. (See Appendix B for schematic drawings of the grove based on the 1921 survey).

The numerous species of non-native trees that comprise Hosmer Grove have thrived, or failed, in varying levels through the decades since their planting. The groups of trees along the gulch at the eastern boundary of the landscape remain in their species composition and spatial relationship, as established during the historic period, with one another. The groups of eucalyptus at the center of the grove have also thrived. In contrast to the intact and thriving eastern and central portion of the grove, however, many of the groups in the western portion have disappeared. A large grouping of coulter pines was removed by the park in its effort to eliminate potential hazard to the visitors as the trees grew larger; smaller groupings of Ponderosa pine, Eastern white pine, and Arizona cypress have been outcompeted by their neighboring groups of more successful species. As a result of these successful species, the original extent of the grove has also changed since its establishment. These groups of thriving plantings have grown larger and denser through the decades of maturation. Seed spots and saplings have also been observed since as early as Kraebel’s survey in 1921 and the forest continues to expand into the neighboring lands today.

Although the establishment of the experimental grove predates the period of significance for the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area, 1954-1960, the grove was an integral component in the design and development of the recreational area. Hosmer Grove was integrated into the plans of a new campground

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since 1953 at which time the camp sites were proposed to be located under the canopy of the nonnative trees, and the Nature Trail, one of the most prominent recreational infrastructures in the campground area, was designed and constructed around the grove. As such, Hosmer Grove is a contributing resource to the cultural landscape under the Mission 66-era period of significance.

Summary

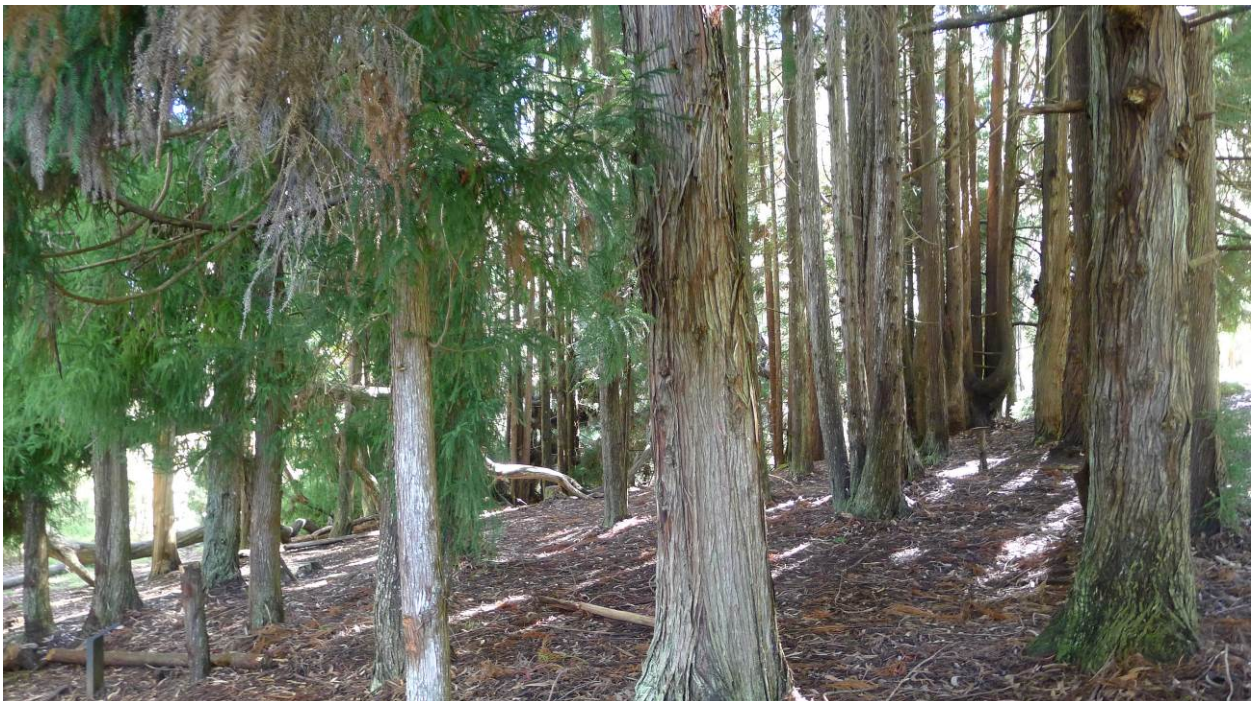
More than one hundred years later, the grove has matured into a forest of predominantly the same vegetative palette, albeit a shorter species list. The shade and shelter afforded by this grove were the determining factors in the development of the Hosmer Grove Campground; the forest continues to contribute to the campground design and feeling.



Vegetation #1 View of Hosmer Grove from the upper loop of the Nature Trail, view north-northwest (NPS, September 2018).



Vegetation #2 View of the blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) trees at Hosmer Grove (NPS, September 2018).



Vegetation #3 View of the California incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) at Hosmer Grove (NPS, September 2018).

Circulation

Circulation is defined as the spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Contributing circulation features at Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area include an approach road and a nature trail. Established as a part to the campground development during the Mission 66 era, the historic circulation system of the public use site remains relatively unchanged, although expanded upon for greater efficiency, interpretation, and recreation.

Hosmer Spur Road – Contributing

Hosmer Spur Road, constructed in 1954, is an asphalt-paved, two-way road that provides access to the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area from the Haleakalā Highway. The turn-off to the easterly road is located approximately one mile below the Visitor Center, almost immediately across the highway from the Park Resource Management and Facilities Baseyard. This road stretches eastward for about one half of a mile until it turns northward into the Hosmer Grove Campground Parking Lot. The Hosmer Grove Road crosses a large gully and connects to two narrow single-lane roads that head downslope into the Waikamoi Preserve. The road is narrow, measuring an average of 19 feet wide, has no curbs, and has narrow, unpaved, vegetated shoulders on a substantial bench. As the sole visitor access road to Hosmer Grove, the road is in good condition and maintenance.

This road retains its historic alignment and remains a simple half-mile, two-way road and possesses historic integrity in design, location, setting, association, feeling, and workmanship. Though the road has been periodically repaved as necessary, the road is a contributing resource.

Hosmer Grove Campground Parking Lot - Contributing

The Hosmer Grove Campground Parking Lot is an asphalt-paved parking lot that accommodates seven vehicles; two of the parking spaces are wheelchair accessible. This parking lot is the termination point of the Hosmer Spur Road that stretches eastward from the highway: the road turns northward into the parking lot, creating an L-shape. The paved lot is flanked to the east by Hosmer Grove and to the west by the campground. A series of wooden bollards with reflective panels define its northern boundary where the trailhead to the nature trail is located. Its eastern and western edges are delineated by concrete curbing. The series of perpendicular parking spots, located along the western edge of the paved lot, is broken by a small rounded planting area and the Hosmer Grove Shelter (HQ22), resulting in five spots to the north of the break and two wheelchair-accessible spots between the shelter and the vault toilet.

The campground parking lot was constructed during the development of Hosmer Grove Campground in 1958 and retains its historic spatial relationship with the other elements of the recreation area. While the two southernmost spaces were likely added to enhance accessibility of the site, the parking lot remains relatively consistent in scale since its time of construction. Though it was repaved in 2003, the parking lot retains its historic setting, location, association, feeling, and general design. The Hosmer Grove Campground Parking Lot is therefore a contributing resource.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail

The Hosmer Grove Nature Trail comprises two adjoining loops that offer the visitor the contrasting experience of walking through the thick-canopied forest and the subalpine shrubland of Haleakalā. In total, the nature trail is approximately one-half mile long and is dotted with interpretive signs through its course. The Nature Trail consists of a Lower Loop and an Upper Loop.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Lower Loop - Contributing

The lower loop of the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail is the northern, downslope loop trail that circles the entire early-twentieth century experimental forest. This loop trail is a simple unpaved, unsurfaced trail with varying widths of two to three feet. It meanders along the edge of the grove under the thick canopy of the trees. The majority of the loop has minimal grade changes; log and rock steps are present in areas of more dramatic changes in grade, particularly around the bird overlook. These steps were installed in the early 1990s to mitigate erosional damage to the trail. Where tree roots comprise the trail surface, the roots are smooth. The forest lacks understory growth and therefore vegetation encroachment on the trail is often limited to tree roots and saplings. The combination of fallen leaves, other vegetative debris, and minimal ground cover make it difficult to clearly identify the width and alignment of the trail. After severe wind events, branches and even fallen trees often block and obscure the trail alignment.

This quarter-mile loop was the extent of the original Hosmer Grove Nature Trail of 1959. Although there are no construction documents available for this trail, historic interpretation signs for the Nature Trail show that this lower loop trail retains most of its historic alignment with the exception of the trail end. Trail signs dated 1961 and 1971 show that the loop trail originally terminated at the parking lot to the north of the rain shelter whereas the trail terminates at the parking lot by way of the paved pathway adjacent to the vault toilet today. This minor change in trail alignment likely occurred in the late-1990s when the vault toilet was relocated from its original location inside the grove to which the paved pathway from the southeast corner of the parking lot once led to its present location for increased accessibility. In the process of relocating the vault toilet, the loop was likely slightly realigned to incorporate the short segment of paved walkway into the trail. With the exception of this short realigned segment of the trail, the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Lower Loop retains integrity in design, setting, location, association, and feeling and is therefore a contributing resource.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Upper Loop – Non-Contributing

The upper loop of the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail is the southern, upslope loop trail that loops through the native subalpine shrubland to the south of the forest. This loop trail was constructed post-1971 to further enhance the interpretation of the natural systems of Haleakalā and to emphasize the contrast to the adjacent introduced forest. This loop is characterized by a lack of canopy cover and clear delineation of trail by native vegetation. The trail is narrower in width than its northern counterpart; it is approximately one foot wide for the majority of its course although it widens up to three feet in short segments. A series of log steps aid the hiker through segments of harsher incline. This upper loop trail is a modern addition to the historic Hosmer Grove Nature Trail and is therefore non-contributing.

Paved walkway into Hosmer Grove Campground – Non-Contributing

A paved walkway leads into the Hosmer Grove Campground from its southeastern corner. The concrete aggregate surface walkway measures approximately two to three feet wide and shows evidence of partial rock edging on the north side found under the grass overgrowth. This walkway leads to the hose house and fire hydrant located in the southern end of the campground and comes to a sudden halt in its course as it begins to turn northward before reaching the hydrant. The paved walkway shows cracking and buckling on both ends. Historic photographs suggest that this pathway was established post-1971.

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Paved Walkway to Trailhead – Non-Contributing

An asphalt-paved walkway connects the Hosmer Grove Campground Parking Lot to the Hosmer Grove trailhead. A narrow walkway that accommodates one-way pedestrian traffic, the circulation feature begins between the second and third (from west to east) bollards and passes the Hosmer Grove sign and turns east before the Nature Trail sign. The pavement comes to an abrupt stop before the two stone steps at the trailhead. The pavement is in poor condition with significant cracking across the path and with its edges already having crumbled off. Where the pavement has crumbled, vegetation has taken over, permanently narrowing the walkway. The walkway is similarly informal in layout and width to the paved walkway into Hosmer Grove Campground, which does not appear in historic photographs of Hosmer Grove Campground. For this reason, it is likely that this paved walkway to the Hosmer Grove Trailhead was established post-1971.



Circulation #1 Hosmer Spur Road towards Hosmer Grove, view northeast (NPS, September 2018).



Circulation #2 Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, Lower Loop through the experimental forest (NPS, September 2018).



Circulation #3 Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, Upper Loop through the native subalpine vegetation (NPS, September 2018).



Circulation #4 Paved walkway into the campground and picnic area, view northwest (NPS, September 2018).



Circulation #5 Paved walkway to the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail trailhead, view south towards the parking lot (NPS, September 2018).

Contributing Resources

Resource Name	Resource ID
Hosmer Spur Road	TBD
Hosmer Grove Nature Trail – Lower Loop	TBD

Non-Contributing Resources

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail – Upper Loop

Paved Walkway into Hosmer Grove Campground

Paved Walkway to Trailhead

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities. Structures are defined as the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity. Three out of seven buildings and structures at the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area date to the historic period, including the campground parking lot, rain shelter, and the McGee Springs water tanks. These resources retain integrity and continue to contribute to the continued use of the recreation area.

Hosmer Grove Shelter (Park ID HQ22) – Contributing

The Hosmer Grove Shelter is a three-walled shelter placed over a 22 feet 4.5 inches by 17 feet 11.5 inches concrete pad. Constructed in 1958, the shelter is situated across the Hosmer Campground and to the south of the parking lot, facing west. Its side elevation (north and south) walls measure approximately 14 feet wide by 11 feet tall and its rear (east) elevation wall measures 22 feet 4.5 inches wide by 11 feet tall. These vertical board and batten siding walls are flush with the eastern edge and corners of the concrete pad and are punctured by wood sash windows. There are two two-by-three double hung windows on the north and south elevations and three two-by-three double hung windows on the east elevation. Its shed roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal and is supported by large log posts, joists, and rafters. The roof projects over the western edge of the concrete pad, creating an open-air, shaded space. The roof also projects over the walls, creating an overhang of approximately 1 foot 6 inches.

The northeastern corner of the sheltered space is enclosed and used for storage, accessible via a wooden door with a park lock. Two aluminum picnic tables are placed within the walled space, where visitors are protected from the elements but are exposed to natural light. Under the western roof overhang are two barbeque grills, installed directly into the concrete, circa 2000. The building is in overall good repair with minor water damage on the exterior walls.

With the exception of maintenance projects including a roof replacement following a storm in 1963, the Hosmer Grove Shelter has changed little since the historic period. It retains its historic design, location, setting, association, and feeling. The Hosmer Grove Shelter therefore possesses integrity to the historic period and is a contributing resource.

McGee Spring Water Tanks (2) (Resource ID 058197, Park ID HS-14) – Contributing

The McGee Spring Water Tanks are located southwest of the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area, set within the native shrubland approximately 200 feet south of the spur road. These tanks are two 4,800-5,000-gallon redwood water tanks approximately eleven feet wide in diameter and eight feet tall. Constructed by the Army circa 1942 for seasonal water collection during its occupation of the park from 1941 to 1946, these tanks are associated with a natural spring and are located in a natural water flow area. These two tanks are included in both the 1953 design proposal and the 1960 as-constructed campground site plans and likely served as the water source for the developed site.

The two redwood water tanks are located within the Crater Historic District that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974; the tanks themselves have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register through consultation with the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 1997. The tanks were refurbished between 2005 and 2006. Though these water tanks no longer provide potable water, they remain functioning utility features in their original location; the McGee Spring Water Tanks are therefore contributing resources.

Hosmer Grove Campground Vault Toilet (Park ID HQ49) – Non-Contributing

The Hosmer Grove Campground Vault Toilet is located across the southeast corner of the campground, surrounded by an asphalt pad and is tucked into the vegetation so as to not disrupt the northward turn into the parking lot from Hosmer Grove Road. The single-story building faces northwest and measures approximately 14 feet 4.5 inches tall by 19 feet 4.5 inches wide with vertical wood siding and a low-pitch, shingle roof. Comprised of two wheelchair-accessible unisex vault toilet stalls, a vertical vent pipe and a vent screen serve each stall, puncturing the roof along the southeast edge. This structure is subject to vandalism, as evidenced by patches of fresh brown paint that cover graffiti.

The original 1950s pit toilet was located further inside the forest but was removed sometime in the 1990s or in the early 2000s at the latest for accessibility reasons. The present-day vault toilet was constructed in the early 2000s and is a non-contributing resource.

Rock Retaining Wall – Non-Contributing

A rock retaining wall wraps behind the southern corner of Hosmer Grove Campground Vault Toilet (HQ 49) and extends to meet the end of the Hosmer Grove Loop Trail. The wall appears to be dry stacked and approximately three courses tall. There is significant lichen and moss growth and the southeastern leg of the wall is heavily overgrown with vegetation. This feature was constructed in conjunction with the vault toilet and is therefore non-contributing.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Log Bridge – Non-Contributing - Compatible

The Hosmer Grove Trail Log Bridge is located under the canopy of the forest, near the trailhead. The log bridge, measuring approximately 9 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, is placed over dry-stack abutments to provide pedestrian circulation over a natural gully. Edged by logs (likely locally sourced), the bridge has a dirt surface that transitions smoothly into the remainder of the trail. This bridge is regularly replaced following storm damage. Through the multiple rounds of replacement in the decades of use, this log bridge has lost its historic fabric. Further, although built in-kind, without historical data to accurately inform the exact design and construction of the resource, this log bridge does not qualify as a reconstructed resource as defined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Reconstruction.²⁷ As such, the log bridge is a non-contributing, but compatible, resource to the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area cultural landscape.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Culvert-Footbridge – Non-Contributing

A double culvert of corrugated metal pipes set in masonry headwalls is located in the gully near the Hosmer Grove trail. This feature, asphalt-paved above, serves as a footbridge granting pedestrian access out of the forest towards the vault toilet (HQ49), into the campground and parking lot area. The masonry structure appears to be partially mortared, particularly around the pipes and its headwalls seem to have been previously capped with mortar to blend into the pavement of the trail. Much of the cap has worn off, giving this portion of the trail a look of patchy stone edging. The culvert pipes are in good maintenance and cleared of debris; the surrounding stones show signs of lichen and moss growth, particularly at trail level.

This culvert-footbridge is located along the path to the location of the original pit toilet. Superintendent records from 1958 state that two footbridges had been constructed during the development of the campground: these were likely the log bridge, replaced multiple times since period of significance, near the Nature Trail trailhead and a bridge leading to the pit toilet facility. Historic records lack any physical

²⁷ "Standards for Reconstruction," National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, accessed January 6, 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-reconstruction.htm>.

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description of the footbridges constructed; however, the unfinished mortar joints around the double pipe culvert do not have a historic appearance or workmanship. According to the former NPS maintenance worker Ervan Gouveia in a personal communication on June 14, 2019, two culverts were installed and asphalt was laid on the trail near the pit toilet around 1981. The culvert-footbridge is therefore non-contributing.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Footbridge – Non-Contributing

The remains of an old footbridge at the former Hosmer Grove trail end, just east of the Rain Shelter, and pictured on the map dating to 1962 (Physical History #9), are extant. A remnant three course drystack rock wall is visible through the leaf litter on the east side of the drainage. A twisted piece of metal is lying across the drainage, and may have served as a component of the footbridge. This structure is in ruins and is not considered to have historic integrity, and is therefore non-contributing.

McGee Springs Rock Retaining Wall – Non-Contributing

A rock retaining wall was built behind, upslope, of the two McGee Springs Water Tanks April-May of 2005 to mitigate the erosional impacts on the redwood tanks.²⁸ This rock wall is a modern construction and is therefore non-contributing.



Buildings and Structures #1 Hosmer Grove Rain Shelter, view east (NPS, September 2018).



Buildings and Structures #2 Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Parking Lot, view northeast (NPS, September 2018).



Buildings and Structures #3 McGee Spring Water Tanks (HS-14), view southeast (CRIS, 2018).



Buildings and Structures #4 Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area vault toilet (HQ49), view southeast (NPS, September 2018).



Buildings and Structures #5 Rock Retaining Wall behind the vault toilet, view southeast (NPS, September 2018).



Buildings and Structures #6 Log footbridge across the gully near the trailhead of Hosmer Grove Nature Trail (NPS, September 2018).



Buildings and Structures #7 Footbridge and culvert across the gully near the trail end of Hosmer Grove Nature Trail (NPS, September 2018).



Buildings and Structures #8 McGee Springs rock retaining wall behind, upslope of the McGee Springs Water Tanks (NPS, 2019).

Contributing Resources

Resource Name	Resource ID
Hosmer Grove Parking Lot	TBD
Hosmer Grove Shelter	TBD
McGee Springs Water Tanks (2)	058197

Non-Contributing Resources

Hosmer Grove Vault Toilet (HQ49)
Rock Retaining Wall
Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Log Bridge
Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Culvert-Footbridge
Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Footbridge Remains
McGee Springs Rock Retaining Wall

Small Scale Features

Small-scale Features are defined as the elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Because of the year-round, moist environment at the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area, most of the small scale features are apt to deterioration and have therefore been replaced since the period of significance. Typically these features have been located to either improve the visitor experience or for utilitarian needs. The majority of non-historic small-scale features have been designed and constructed with materials that are compatible with the Mission 66 design.

Campground and Picnic Area Small Scale Features

Three signs mark the entire campground: one is located at the eastern edge of the campground and labels the campground itself; another is located at the northeast corner of the campground and interprets the development of Hosmer Grove; the last marks the trailhead of the Nature Trail. In addition to the signs, the recreational site's minimal amenities include two potable water spigots, eleven picnic tables, and eight barbeque grills. Although these site furniture have been replaced through the decades of use, the fixed barbeque grills installed in 2000 to replace portable features, the amenities at Hosmer Grove Campground remain consistent since the historic period. A fire hydrant and a small utility cover are located at the southern edge of the campground which have also been updated since the establishment of the site.

On the northwest corner of the rain shelter concrete pad, under the roof, sits a metal recycling bin on small concrete footings. Two plastic trash receptacles flank the two picnic tables. A park bulletin board hangs on the western wall of the storage enclosure. Finally, a modern water fountain, installed in 2016 to replace an older fountain, is located immediately to the south building, sheltered by the southern roof overhang.

While all of these outdoor furniture and amenities were present in one form or another since the time of development, the extant barbeque grills were installed in 2000 and the picnic tables were periodically replaced as necessary. The two centrally located water spigots remain consistent in location since the time of installation but their fixtures may have been updated. A fire hydrant and a small wooden utility cover are located to the southern edge of the area; these were also installed after the period of significance.

Hosmer Grove Nature Trail Small Scale Features

Eighteen tree identifier signs are placed throughout both loops; two wayside exhibits and two binoculars are located at the birdwatch overlook; three benches offer rest near the overlook and the southern tip of the upper loop. Miscellaneous "stay on trail" signs and segments or wood guardrails are also present, particularly in the lower loop where trail delineation is obscure. All trail furnishings are modern and unobtrusive to the general experience and character of each loop.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 9/28/2018

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is in “Fair” condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further deterioration.

There are a number of specific impacts that will be in need of corrective action. The most significant impact in the Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area is the result of its climate and topography. The relatively level terrain at 6,800-foot elevation is located just below the dramatic incline toward the Haleakalā crater rim causing the Hosmer Grove area to be subject to major storm runoff. The Hosmer Spur Road and parking lot have been subject to regular storm damage; the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail is impacted by the drainage problems that result from the runoff. Minor building maintenance has also been assessed.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Flooding

Impact Description: The Hosmer Spur Road and the campground parking lot are subject to flooding and pavement damage by regular storm runoff from higher elevations during the wet season. The trail footbridges are also subject to regular damage and repair.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Impact Description: The Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, the upper loop in particular, lacks proper drainage to direct the storm runoff away from the dirt trail. Sections of the trail have been washed out and others become completely muddy, encouraging social trails around the affected areas.

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Impact Description: Many of the mature trees along the western edge of the campground have been removed to enhance visitor safety and impacts the character of the recreation site. The shade and shelter provided by the mature trees over the campground is decreasing.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Impact Description: The board and batten of the Rain Shelter show signs of rot damage. Similar damage is observed at the vault toilet.

Type of Impact: Erosion

Impact Description: Rain Shelter and vault toilet show signs of erosional damage undermining the concrete foundation slab.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Impact Description: The trees that comprise Hosmer Grove are spreading and growing denser as they mature. Associated with this maturation are roots that encroach on the Nature Trail and branches that drop from the dense canopy following severe weather events. Saplings and seed spots are also observed.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Impact Description: The accumulation of vegetative debris (dropped leaves, branches, etc.) pose problems by blocking or clogging drainage paths.

Stabilization Measures:

The mature trees that comprise the historic Hosmer Grove are increasingly growing larger and denser through the years. The park's current policies and procedures work proactively to maximize and ensure visitor safety in the grove and the campground/picnic area. These efforts should be continued and enhanced by consulting arborists to develop best pruning practices to minimize hazard trees and limbs.

The Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, especially the upper loop, is subject to damage from storm runoff. The park trails team should be consulted to establish a drainage system that diverts water away from the dirt trail.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Maps:

“Minor Developed Areas,” Haleakalā Section, Part of the Master Plan, Hawai‘i National Park, August 1953. Haleakalā National Park Archives.

“Minor Developed Areas,” Part of the Master Plan, Haleakalā National Park, June 1960. Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Photographs:

Historic Photograph. Negative 61-7c. Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Historic Photograph. Negative 62-29a. Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Historic Photograph. Negative 71-2. Haleakalā National Park Archives.

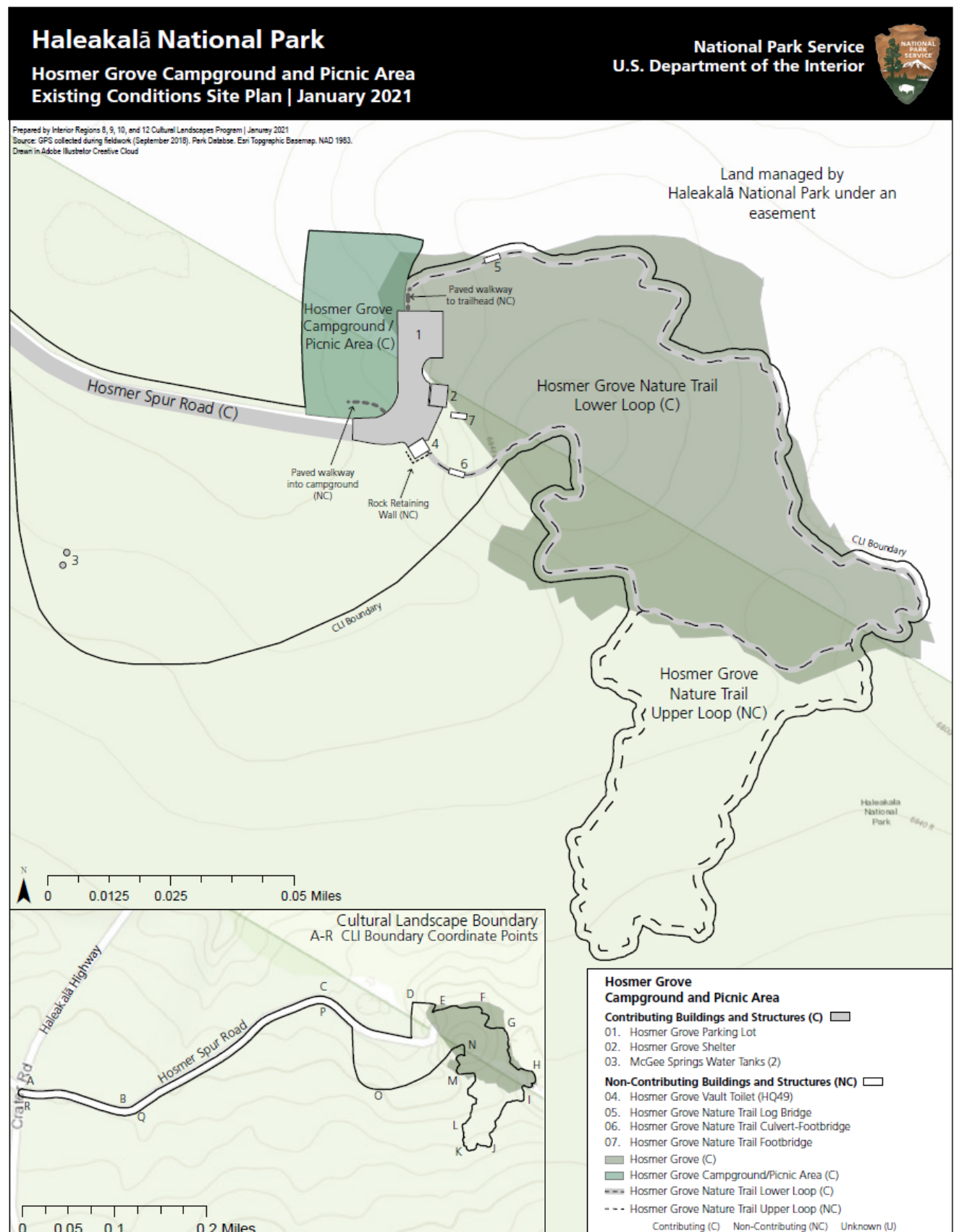
Historic Photograph. Negative 71-4a. Haleakalā National Park Archives.

Supplemental Information

Title: Appendix A Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Site Plan

Description: Full-size site plan of the inventory unit.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area Haleakalā National Park



Supplemental Information

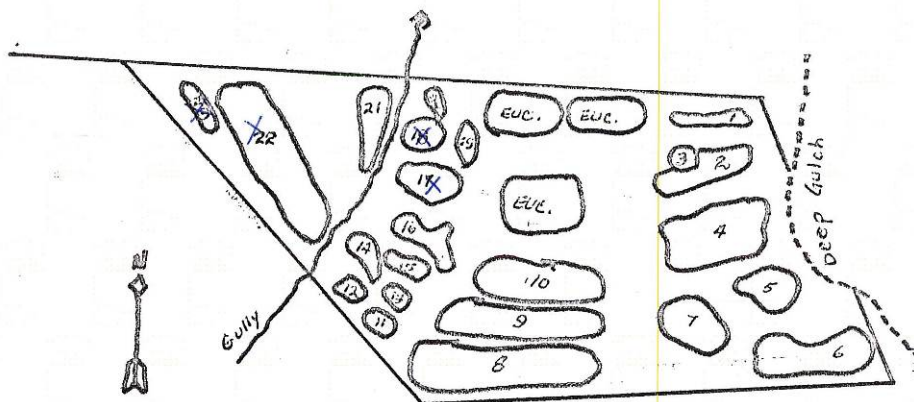
Title: Appendix B Plot I Haleakalā Conifer Plans

Description: Schematic plan and plant list depicting the existing condition of Hosmer Grove as found October 1921, October 1974, and September 2018. The 1921 plan is originally by C.J. Kraebel, as found October 1921, and printed in the Board of Agriculture and Forestry journal August 9, 1959. The 1974 plan is from “Hosmer Grove Resources Management Plan,” Robert U. Kokubun, Park Technician, Haleakalā National Park, 1974, as a part of the Maui Community College Cooperative Education program. A copy of the document is located at the Haleakalā National Park Archives.

The 2018 plan is based on fieldwork by William Haus, Biological Technician, Resources Management, at Haleakalā National Park, and Sang Bae, PWR Cultural Resources Specialist.

PLOT 1 - HALEAKALĀ CONIFER PLOTS

(As found October 1921, by C. J. Kraebel)

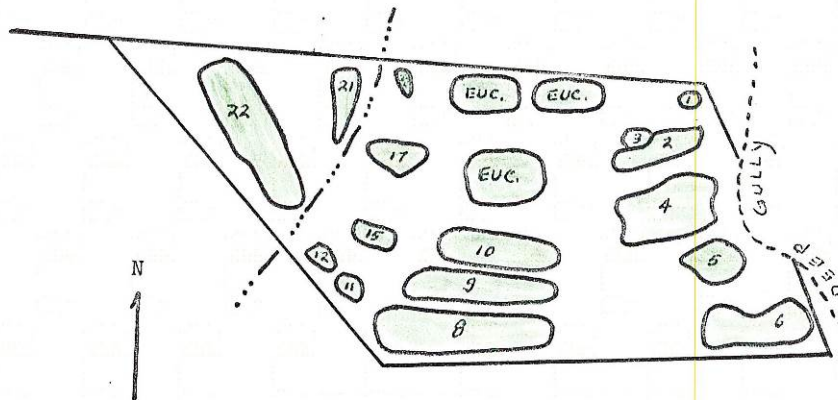


- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Pinus</i> (contorta?) | 14. <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (scatt. seedlings) |
| 2. <i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> (green) | 15. <i>Pinus palustris</i>)) |
| 3. " " (bluish) | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)seedspot? |
| 4. <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (poor) | <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> |
| 5. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Sudw.) | 16. <i>Pinus contorta</i> (Sudw.) |
| 6. <i>Pinus contorta</i> (Sudw.) | 17. <i>Pinus Strobos</i> |
| 7. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Sudw.) | 18. <i>Pinus strobos</i> |
| 8. <i>Picea excelsa</i> | 19. <i>Pinus coulteri</i> (or jeffrey) Seedspot |
| 9. <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | 20. <i>Cedrus deodara</i> |
| 10. <i>Picea canadensis</i> | 21. <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> - <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> |
| 11. <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | 22. <i>Pinus coulteri</i> |
| 12. <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> | 23. <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> |
| 13. <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> | |
| <i>Pinus</i> sp. (<i>ponderosa</i> ?
3 needles) | |

Note: Nos. 12 to 15 and No. 19 are probably seedspots.
No. 11, probably a clump of heeled-in trees.

PLOT I - HALEAKALA CONIFER PLOTS

(As found October 1974, by R. U. Kokubun)



1. *Pinus banksiana* - Jack pine
2. *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (green) - Douglas fir
3. *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (blue) - Douglas fir
4. *Cryptomeria japonica* - Japanese sugi
5. *Pinus sylvertris* - Scotch pine
6. *Pinus banksiana* - Jack pine
8. *Picea excelsa* - Norway spruce
9. *Juniperus virginiana* - Eastern red cedar
10. *Picea canadensis* - White spruce
11. *Pinus ponderosa* - Ponderosa pine
12. *Libocedrus decurrens* - California incense cedar
15. *Cupressus arizonica* - Arizona cypress
17. *Pinus strobus* - Eastern white pine
20. *Cedrus deodora* - Deodora cedar
21. *Libocedrus decurrens* - California incense cedar
22. *Pinus coulteri* - Coulter pine

The areas as marked here on this map and on the nature trail map which follows, should be used as the basis in controlling the expansion of the species originally planted.

Plot I - Haleakala Conifer Plots
(As found September 2018, by W. Haus)



- | | |
|--|---|
| 01. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> - Scotch Pine | 10. <i>Picea abies</i> - Norway Spruce |
| 02. <i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> - Douglas Fir | 12. <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> - California Incense Cedar |
| 03. <i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i> - Douglas Fir | 13. <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> - California Incense Cedar |
| 04. <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> - Sugi Pine (Japanese Cedar) | 16. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> - Scotch Pine |
| 05. <i>Pinus radiata</i> - Monterey Pine | 20. <i>Cedrus deodara</i> - Deodar Cedar |
| 06. <i>Pinus contorta</i> - Lodgepole Pine | 21. <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> - California Incense Cedar |
| 07. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> - Scotch Pine | Euc. 1 <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> - Messmate Eucalyptus |
| 08. <i>Picea abies</i> - Norway Spruce | Euc. 2 <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> - Black Peppermint Eucalyptus |
| 09. <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> - Eastern Red Cedar | Euc. 3 <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> - Blue Gum Eucalyptus |



Note: Grove numbers were adopted from the 1921 (C.J. Kraebel) and 1974 (R.U. Kokubun) surveys for consistency. Numbers omitted reflect the non-extant groves. These surveys can be found in Hosmer Grove Resources Management Plan, Robert U. Kokubun, 1974 (Haleakala National Park archives).

Supplemental Information

Title: Appendix C Hosmer Grove Tree Checklist

Description: A checklist of trees growing within Hosmer Grove as identified by William Haus, Biological Technician, Resources Management, at Haleakalā National Park, on June 24, 2019.

Hosmer Grove Campground and Picnic Area
Haleakalā National Park

Species	Old Scientific Name	Common name	Number (6/24/2019)	Original Number (Planted by 6/1909)
Calocedrus decurrens	Libocedrus decurrens	Incense cedar	55	95
Cedrus deodara		deodar cedar	3	3
Cryptomeria japonica		Sugi pine	80	81
Callitropsis arizonica	Cupressus arizonica	Arizona cypress	0	57
Eucalyptus salicifolia	Eucalyptus amygdalina	black peppermint	44	0
Eucalyptus globulus		Tasmania blue gum	133	0
Eucalyptus obliqua		Messmate, stringy bark	40	0
Eucalyptus robusta		Swamp mahogany	4	0
Eucalyptus rudis		Swamp gum	0	1
Juniperus virginiana		Eastern red- cedar	23	39
Picea abies	Picea excelsa	Norway spruce	68	83
Picea glauca	Picea canadensis	White spruce	0	21
Pinus contorta (misidentified)		Lodgepole pine	0	13
Pinus coulteri		Coulter pine	0	67
Pinus jeffreyi		Jeffrey pine	0	9
Pinus ponderosa		ponderosa pine	1	24
Pinus radiata		Monterey pine	5	0
Pinus strobus		Eastern white pine	31	28
Pinus sylvestris		Scotch pine	57	15
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Abies menziesii/Pseudotsuga taxifolia	Douglas Fir	4	8
			548	544

0 = no record