

In general, the WPA buildings at Camp Edwards feature the Military Vernacular style that would become the hallmark of the World War II training camp. Building 102, the Camp Headquarters, is a two-story concrete structure with a peaked shingled roof, while Williams Hospital is a single-story rectangular building with a gabled roof. The three remaining warehouses are long rectangular, single-story concrete buildings with gabled roofs. Both Building 102 and the former Williams Hospital have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, although both have been substantively modified. In 1941, two additional two-story buildings were constructed to either side of Building 102, and all three buildings were joined together by single-story breezeways in the 1950s. The conjoined buildings were clad in transite siding in the early 1960s. The former Williams Hospital has had various porches and entranceways added and removed, and also has been clad in transite siding. The inside of the building has been altered for functions ranging from the building's original use as a hospital to subsequent use as a jail, to its current use as office space.

Picatinny Arsenal. The list of WPA projects completed at Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey between 1935 and 1937 is extensive, and includes everything from rehabilitation of existing buildings, construction of new buildings, and construction of flood control and infrastructure elements. A sample of the four-page project list provided in the Project Completion Report⁸⁸ is as follows (**Figure 4-23** through **Figure 4-28** are taken from this same document):

- 31, 30-foot-by-30-foot magazines completely rehabilitated, including in many cases complete new floors and roofs
- 102 small buildings rehabilitated
- 3 sets of modern brick field officers' quarters provided by reconstruction of old brick building
- 2 sets of officers quarters rehabilitated and enlarged
- 4 sets of wooden noncommissioned officers quarters constructed
- 1 recreation room and facilities provided by reconstruction of old brick building
- 23 permanent garages for residents of the arsenal constructed
- 1 central storage building (50 x 300 feet) constructed
- 1 greenhouse constructed (4000 square feet)
- 1 pyrotechnic factory constructed (8,900 square feet)
- 1 chip spinning and oil recovery building constructed (500 square feet)
- 33,200 linear feet of "climb proof" fence constructed
- 9,300 linear feet of 6-inch and 8-inch water main laid
- 20,000 linear feet of concrete road constructed
- 7 bridges built or rebuilt
- 41 concrete culverts constructed, all others cleaned and repaired
- Dam, spillway, seawall, and control mechanism at lower end of Picatinny Lake completely reconstructed
- 5,000 linear feet of railroad constructed and 8,900 lineal feet of railroad removed.

⁸⁸ Project Completion Report, Picatinny Arsenal, National Archives Record Group 69, Entry 628, Box 2.

As can be seen in **Figure 4-23**, even when the function of the building was the same (e.g., small garage), the building plan, architectural style, and even the building materials varied considerably. Buildings were constructed using poured concrete, brick, and stone, with flat or gabled roofs, in shingled or standing seam metal styles. In general, architectural style and materials for any given building or structure were selected to mimic those of the existing buildings or structures in their immediate settings; hence the small garages in **Figure 4-23** show a Military Vernacular style for garages in more industrial settings within the Arsenal, and a more cottage style in proximity to base housing units.



Figure 4-23. Small Garages Constructed at Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey



Figure 4-24. Flood Control Features, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

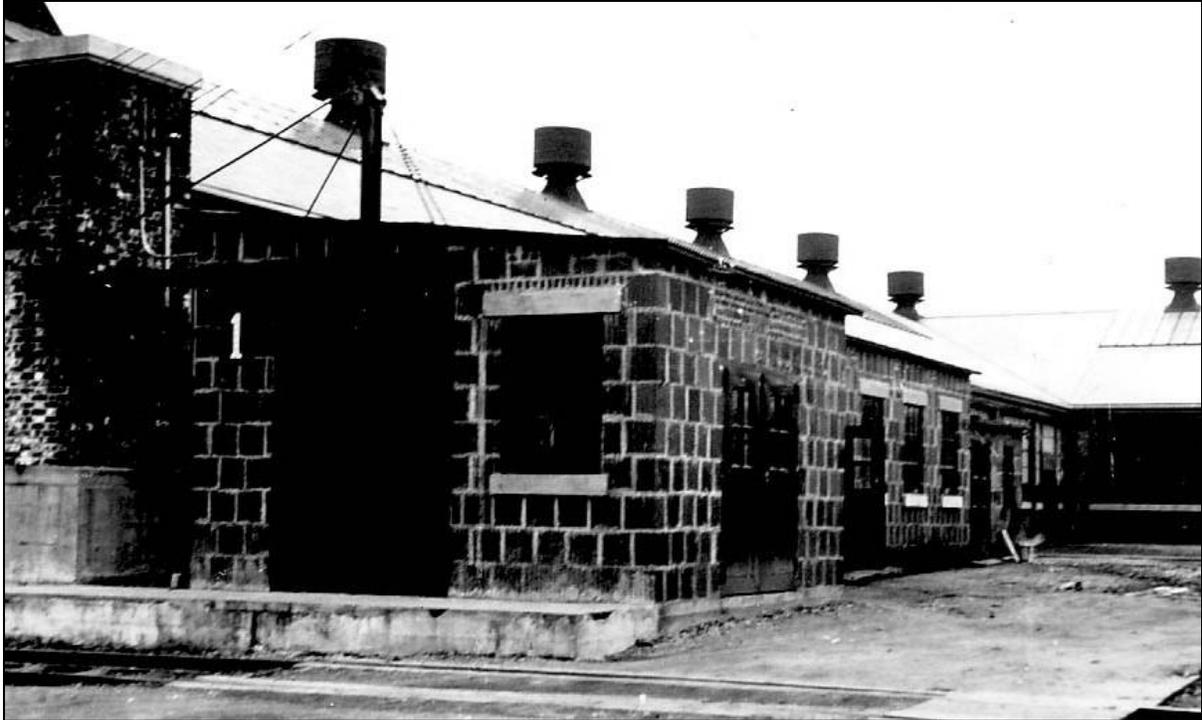


Figure 4-25. Chip Spinner Building, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

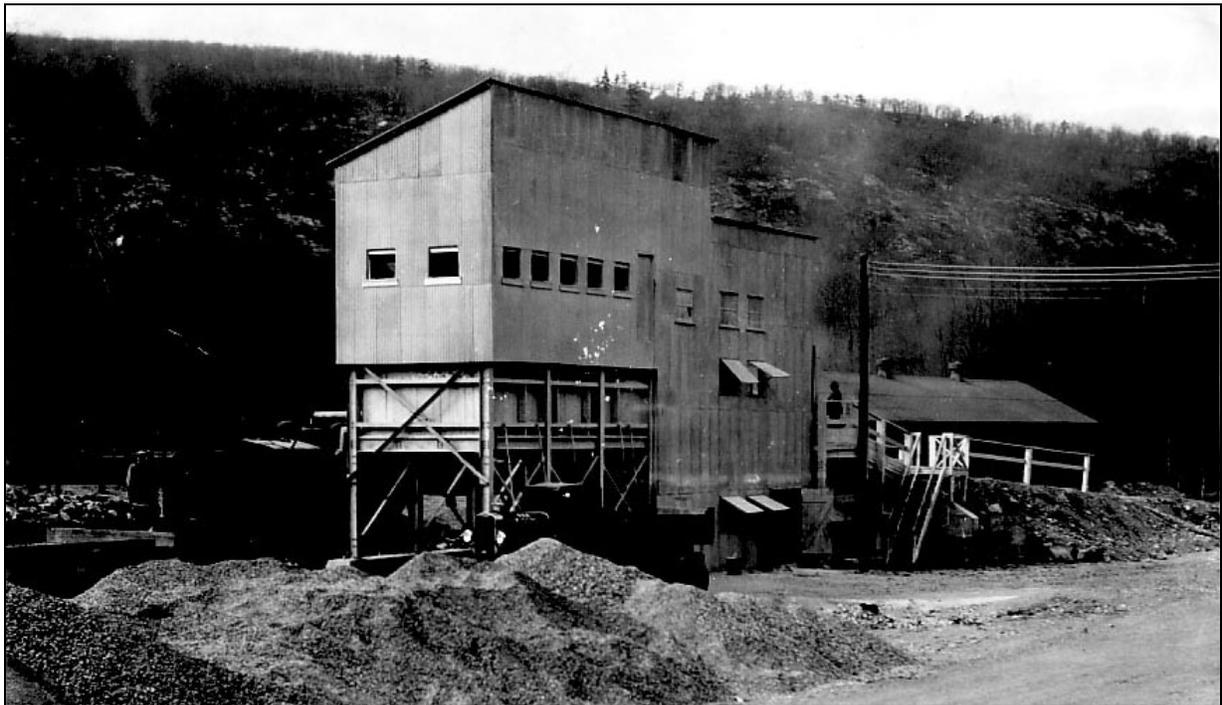


Figure 4-26. Rock Crushing Plant, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.



Figure 4-27. New Entrance, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

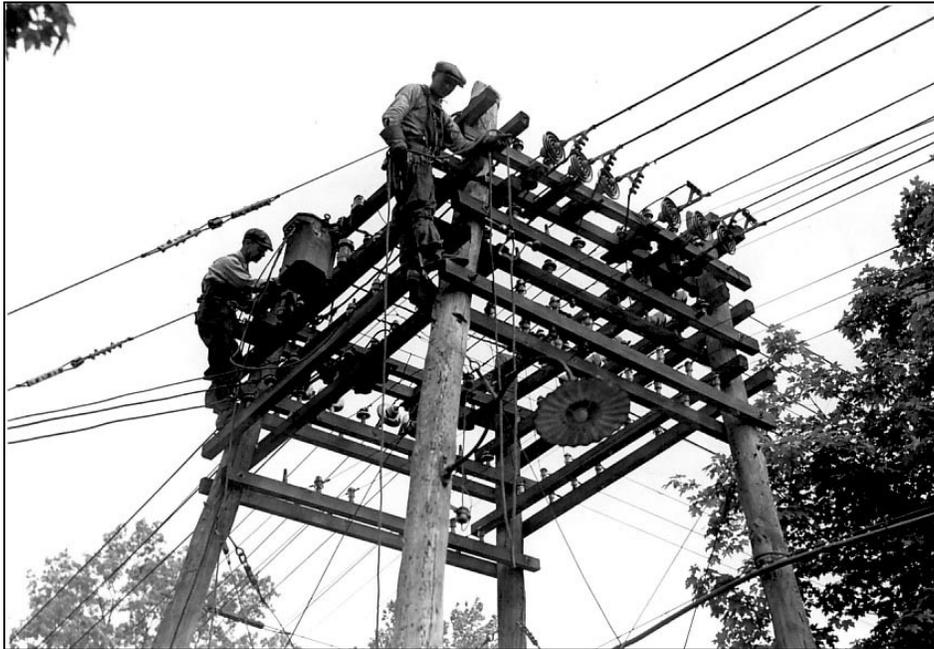


Figure 4-28. Installation of Electric Lines, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

Fort Indiantown Gap. Construction of Fort Indiantown Gap began in 1932 under the auspices of a State Emergency Relief project. In November 1933, several CWA projects were started, including construction of mess halls, offices, latrines, roads, water, sewer and light lines in the artillery area. The concrete block mess halls in Areas 12 and 13 (**Figure 4-29** and **Figure 4-30**) were the first permanent buildings built at the Gap. During that year, additional land was purchased to extend the camp area and construct an artillery firing range.

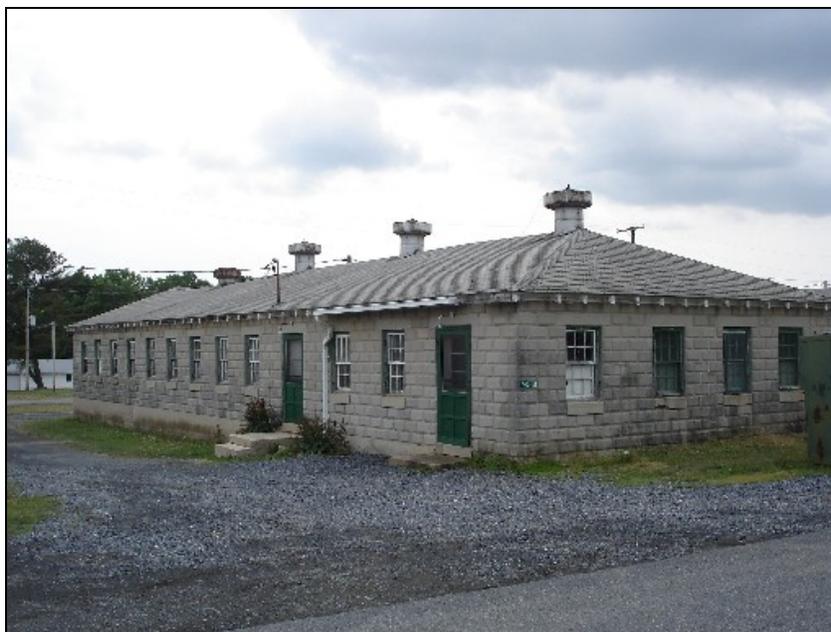


Figure 4-29. Concrete Block Mess Hall, Area 12, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

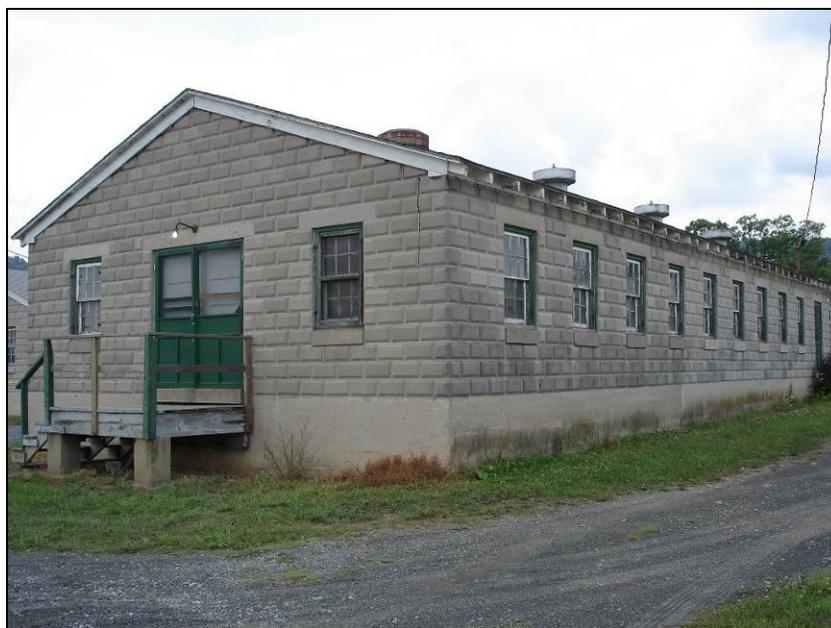


Figure 4-30. Concrete Block Mess Hall, Area 13, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

In February 1935 WPA funding was received for a number of new projects, consisting of preparation of other camp sites, sewer mains, and the grading of the parade grounds. By 1936, all work at the Gap was consolidated under the WPA. Mess halls, latrines, and showers were removed from Mt. Gretna and shipped to Indiantown Gap (**Figure 4-31**). Sufficient latrines and showers with hot and cold water were constructed for use by all troops. Other improvements included grading of camp sites, clearing of timber in the artillery firing range, and numerous other projects such as clearing the firing line of the 200-yard range for the use of 100 targets.



(NARA, RG 69, Negative 24103-C)

Figure 4-31. Row of Mess Halls in 55th Infantry Area Dismantled at Mt. Gretna and Relocated to Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

WPA projects completed in 1937 included dismantling of remaining buildings at Mt. Gretna and rebuilding them on various troop sites at Indiantown Gap. A complete Brigade camp site was constructed with modern latrines and showers. The Medical Regiment area and a Camp Hospital of 24-bed capacity were completed in Area 9. The artillery firing range was greatly improved for training purposes. Water, sewer, light and power lines were extended. Roadways into new areas were built. Telephone communications were improved. A rifle range, consisting of 12 targets with firing points at 200 to 1000 yards, was completed (**Figure 4-32**). A retaining wall was constructed along St. Josephs Spring (**Figure 4-33**).



(NARA, RG 69, Negative 24395)

Figure 4-32. Soldiers in Practice at Rifle Range Built by WPA, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.



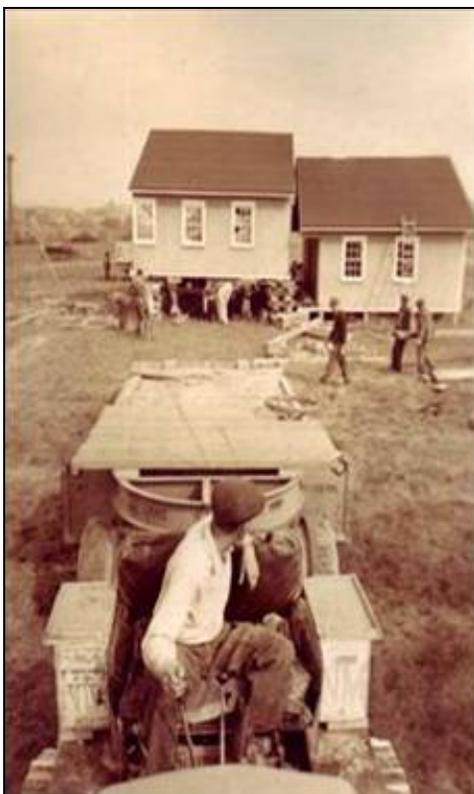
Figure 4-33. Stone Wall Along St. Joseph's Spring, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

Continued important improvements were made during 1938, including the construction of several warehouses in the Utility Area, for storage of equipment, material, and supplies being transferred from Mt. Gretna. In a document submitted to the Military Reservation Commission, Brigadier General Edward Martin reported that the WPA forces had increased to a maximum strength of approximately 500 men, and he praised the workers by stating "Their work has been outstanding and we have made rapid progress in the development of the Reservation with their help."⁸⁹

In addition to all of the construction efforts to build the reservation, special WPA assistance was given to Indiantown Gap between 1940 and 1942. The troops previously in training there had been moved out and another contingent was expected to arrive shortly. Meanwhile, a recent cold spell had resulted in extensive damage to water pipes, tanks, and other facilities. On very short notice the WPA transferred 200 men to repair the damage and to put the buildings in shape to accommodate the incoming troops (**Figure 4-34**). Thereafter for a considerable period of time, as each contingent left the reservation, the WPA force cleaned and renovated the buildings for the next group and maintained fires in building furnaces for the protection of installations.⁹⁰

⁸⁹"Back at the Gap" is a series of articles by Major General (USAF, Ret.) Frank H. Smoker, Jr. These articles were first published in the Lebanon Daily News. The 50th and final installment of the "Back at the Gap" series was published on 12 October 2005.

⁹⁰ Works Progress Administration, Division of Engineering and Construction, Final Report. Washington, D. C., January 1944, pp. 79.



(NARA, RG 69, Neg. 24003)

**Figure 4-34. WPA Crew Moving a House,
Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania**

4.3 Other Resources

Art murals are a little recognized and rare WPA resource on military installations. Artists were employed under the Federal Arts Project, administered by the WPA, to beautify the interiors of military buildings with murals reflecting local history and culture. Earlier attempts had been made to include artists in Federal relief programs under the Public Works of Art Project from 1933 to 1934 and the Treasury Department Section of Painting and Sculpture. However, the creation of the Federal Art Project in 1935 generated over 5,000 jobs for artists and produced over 225,000 works of public art. Perhaps the most enduring and best known works produced under the Federal Art Project are murals decorating the interiors of post offices, schools, and governmental buildings across the country. Artists were most often put to work on mural projects in their home state or surrounding region. Less recognized are the murals commissioned for newly constructed WPA buildings on military installations. Some remain in original locations, while others have been transferred to installation museums or art museums. Some may remain in place undiscovered, painted over in later remodeling. Those documented to date were constructed as large paintings in frames that were attached to walls, allowing for easy relocation. News articles, lists of artist works, architectural drawings, and oral histories provide clues to the existence of these murals. (Figure 4-35 and Figure 4-36)



Figure 4-35. Federal Art Project murals decorating interior of WPA-constructed Administrative Building, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana (1940). (Louisiana Division/City Archives, New Orleans Public Library)



Figure 4-36. As We Follow the Red Guidon (1943) Dean Ryerson. Currently in storage at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. (Fort Sill National Landmark and Museum).

The murals for the military typically display themes from America's military history, economic recovery symbolism, or local cultural heritage. Murals on military bases typically involved local artists and local schools of art. Lew Davis at Fort Huachuca and the Kiowa Five at Fort Sill are examples.

Lew Davis served as the State Art Project Supervisor for the Arizona in the late 1930s. Once World War II began, Davis joined the Army and was stationed at Fort Huachuca for three years. During his time at Huachuca, Davis was commissioned by the post commander to paint a mural for the White Officers' Mess in 1943 (**Figure 4-38**). Davis also established a silkscreen shop at Huachuca to produce Army recruitment posters featuring African American soldiers in contrast to the blond, blue-eyed white soldiers typically seen on recruitment posters. Several African American soldiers worked in the poster shop (**Figure 4-37**) and expressed an interest in painting, so Davis began teaching mural painting. After completing two murals for the White Officers' Mess, Davis painted a five-panel mural in the Black Officers' Mess depicting *The Negro in America's Wars* in 1944. In 1947, the mural was sent to Howard University in Washington, D.C. and is on display at the Howard University Gallery of Art. Lew Davis' work at Huachuca improved the morale of African American soldiers, for which he received Legion of Merit award.



Figure 4-37. Soldiers at work in the screenprinting workshop that produced posters for the Ninth Service Command featuring African American soldiers. (Fort Huachuca Museum)

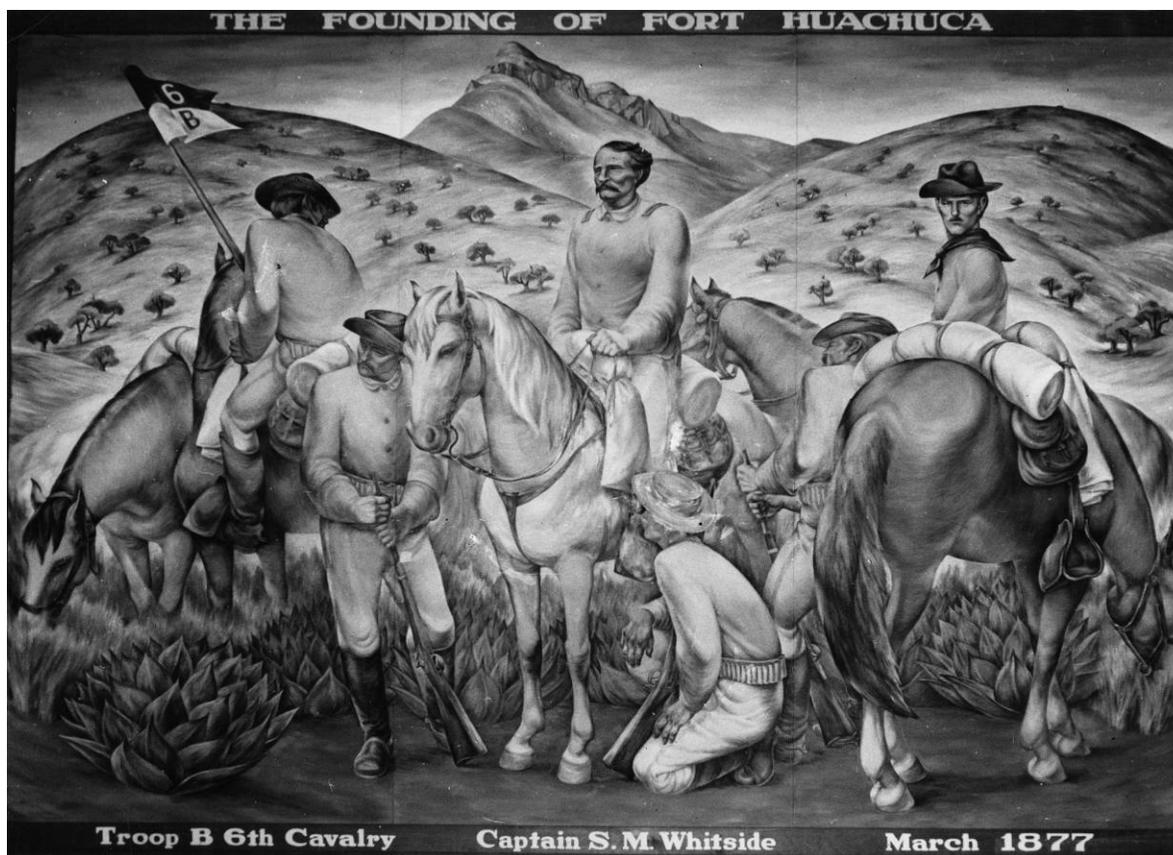


Figure 4-38. The Founding of Fort Huachuca (1943), Lew Davis. Originally hung in White Officers' Mess, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. (Fort Huachuca Museum)

In 1914, a Catholic nun began to teach three Kiowa boys art lessons at the St. Patrick's Mission School in Anadarko, Oklahoma. Jack Hokeah, Spencer Asah, and Stephen Mopope were invited to the University of Oklahoma by art professor Oscar Jacobson in 1927 and were joined by Monroe Tsatoke and James Auchiah. The artists became known as the Kiowa Five and were part of a movement after World War I to recognize Native American art as equal in artistic quality to western art. Paintings and silk-screened prints by the "Five Kiowa Artists" were exhibited in Prague, Czechoslovakia and France during the late 1920s. During the late 1930s, the Federal Art Project involved many Native American artists in the production of works of public art. Several of the Kiowa Five produced easel paintings and murals in public buildings throughout the West and Southwest, particularly in their home state of Oklahoma.

In the Fort Sill Museum and Archives are two works by Stephen Mopope (also known as Qued Koi, Painted Robe[**Figure 4-39**]) commissioned by the U.S. Army at Fort Sill near Lawton, Oklahoma. Both are currently in storage at Fort Sill awaiting reinstallation or display. Mopope was born in 1898 in Indian Territory of a family of artists. He credited his great uncle Silverhorn (Haungooah) as his first great art teacher and another great-uncle Oheltoint, who, with Haungooah, painted on tipis, and produced other Kiowa art pieces. Kiowa Field Agency Matron Susie Peters also provided instruction to Mopope, who later studied under Professors Edith Mahier and Jacobson at the University of Oklahoma. In addition to painting, Mopope also was a flute player, an avid dancer, and a farmer. His themes invariably depict cultural aspects of Kiowa life. He was one of six Indian artists commissioned to paint murals in a new Federal Building for the U.S. Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., along with fellow Kiowa artist James Auchiah. Mopope's Fort Sill murals depict a ceremonial dance and a peyote ceremony and are painted in oils, approximately 6 by 60 feet in dimension. His work resides in the collections of the

Gilcrease Museum and the Philbrook Museum of Art in Tulsa, the Oklahoma City Museum of Art, the Heard Museum in Phoenix, and the Museum of the American Indian in New York. Mopope died on February 2, 1974 at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma.



Figure 4-39. *Kiowa War Dance* (1934) and *Kiowa Peyote Ceremony* (1935), Stephen Mopope. Fort Sill, Oklahoma (courtesy of Fort Sill National Landmark and Museum).

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Chapter 5: Application of the Context for NRHP Evaluation

This chapter provides a discussion of the various property types associated with CCC and WPA resources and the application of this historic context to their evaluation. The presentation format, and much of the regulatory text in Sections 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 are adapted from Chapter 5 of the Army's historic context document, *Army Unaccompanied Personnel Housing 1946-1989*.⁹¹ A description of the property types covered under this context is provided in Chapter 5.

5.1 Regulatory Overview

Cultural resources, including resources like those described in Section 4.1, are identified and managed by the DoD in accordance with federal laws and internal DoD regulations. Cultural resources management can be seen as comprising three overall phases of investigation: identification, evaluation, and treatment.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, as amended, established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the official list of properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP includes properties that merit preservation and is an important planning tool that is updated continually to represent the many facets of American history. The NRHP is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service. The Department of the Interior has developed criteria defining the qualities of significance and integrity for listing properties in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 60).

To qualify for NRHP listing, properties must possess significance within an important historic context applying the National Register Criteria for evaluation and historic integrity reflective of the significance. Resources generally should be at least 50 years old for NRHP designation. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years might be eligible if they are integral parts of an historic district or meet one of seven criteria considerations necessary for individual designation. The Secretary of the Interior has developed standards and guidelines for both identification and evaluation. These are found at the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm). DoD as well as the Army, Navy, and Air Force have further regulations and guidance regarding the identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

Under section 110 of the NHPA, federal agencies are charged with identifying and nominating properties to the NRHP. In most cases agencies evaluate properties for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP – a process that provides equivalent legal protection to the properties -- rather than formally nominating them. Under section 106 of the NHPA, federal agencies identify and evaluate properties to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP prior to assessing the potential effects of an undertaking. Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, an opportunity to comment.

5.1.1 National Register Categories of Historic Properties

The NRHP includes real property of several different categories. The following definitions for the categories of historic properties considered for listing in the NRHP are taken from *National Register Bulletin 15*.⁹² Where applicable, examples of CCC or WPA properties are provided to illustrate these categories.

⁹¹ R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, 2002.

⁹² Ibid.

- *Building*: A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. “Building” also might refer to a historically and functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Examples: CCC camp buildings, WPA armories, arsenals, maintenance garages, warehouses, hangar

- *Structure*: The term “structure” is used for constructions erected for purposes other than creating human shelter or sheltering human activity.

Examples: levees, irrigation ditches, stone walls, reservoirs, bridges, lined walkways

- *Object*: The term "object" is used for resources, other than buildings and structures that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it can be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Examples: monuments, memorials, murals

- *Site*: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Example: ruins of CCC camps

- *District*: A district is a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Historic landscapes (historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and historic sites) are considered a type of District for the purposes of NRHP evaluation.

Example: CCC camp compounds, cantonment area inclusive of WPA-constructed buildings on an installation, airfield constructed by WPA

- *Landscape*: A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.⁹³ Cultural landscapes can include historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Example: A military reservation completely constructed by the WPA, if sufficient features are extant; a series of ranges constructed by the CCC

5.1.2 Resource Identification

Historic properties must be located, or *identified*, to be included in the planning process. The Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716) define the Standards for Identification as follows:

STANDARD I: Identification of historic properties is undertaken to the degree required to make decisions

STANDARD II: Results of identification are integrated into the preservation planning process

⁹³ Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28.

STANDARD III: Identification activities include explicit procedures for record keeping and information distribution.

Identification activities include the development of a research design, archival research and possibly development of historic contexts, field surveys, and analyses. The research design describes the objectives and methodology of the identification activities. The approach to identifying historic properties depends upon the goals of the survey and the information available.

5.1.2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the identification activity will determine the appropriate methodology.

Identification of historic properties can be undertaken as follows:

- **Update existing survey information.** The identification of historic properties is an ongoing process. Inventories of an installation's historic properties might not include all properties associated with CCC or WPA projects. Built resources associated with CCC or WPA projects are often difficult to distinguish from typical World War II-era construction, and some structures or features, such as culverts or retaining walls, are atypical built resources that might have been excluded in building surveys.
- **Gather information for the planning of a particular project.** An undertaking might be planned in an area that has not been surveyed previously for historic properties. Thus, the identification of historic properties might be limited to a single property or to a discrete area, or might encompass an entire installation. The research design for the identification activities should indicate clearly the objectives of the effort to identify historic properties.

5.1.2.2 Methodology

The Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Identification* distinguish two categories of survey: reconnaissance and intensive.⁹⁴ Reconnaissance surveys provide general information about the location, distribution, and characteristics of properties. The purpose of intensive surveys is to document historic properties in sufficient detail to allow evaluation of their significance applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. A reconnaissance survey can be useful in establishing boundaries of an area that needs intensive survey or to predict the types of properties likely to be subjected to this more intensive effort. An intensive survey is necessary to gather the information necessary for determining National Register eligibility.

Once the objectives of the identification activities are determined, the appropriate approach can be selected. As with all identification efforts, a research design should identify the goals for the identification project, all properties types likely to be identified, the, research questions or goals, and the methodological approach for accomplishing the project. The methodology should be designed to collect data to determine all properties' historical functions, construction date, relationship to CCC and WPA program, relationship and contribution to other historic themes and periods, integrity including alterations or modifications, and historical relationship to larger complexes and to surrounding properties and landscape. Development of a historic context, discussed in more detail in section 5.2 below, would be called for in the research design.

Archival research and field survey are the two primary means of identifying historic properties. Archival research provides information needed for the historic context that serves as the basis for evaluation and gives basic information on the properties to be identified, such as what was constructed, why it was

⁹⁴ Parker 1985.

constructed, and when and where it was constructed. Primary sources include historic maps, historic photographs, real property records, completion reports, and original construction drawings. These materials are located in a variety of repositories, including installation real property offices and engineering offices; installation, Command, or servicewide history offices; installation and local museums or libraries; and the NARA. Secondary sources include installation or activity histories, county or local histories, nationwide historic context studies, and previous cultural resources studies. Current installation maps and real property lists, with building numbers and dates of construction, are basic data necessary to conduct a field survey. These documents assist in identifying the properties that should be surveyed and in recording their location.

Survey documentation provides a written record of the survey efforts, including maps indicating the boundaries of the area surveyed and the location of properties identified during the survey, survey forms, photographs of surveyed properties, and a survey report. The survey report should describe the survey objectives, methodology, and results.

5.2 Resource Evaluations

Once properties are identified, their historic significance is evaluated. The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716) define the Standards for Evaluation which are as follows:

- STANDARD I:** Evaluation of the significance of historic properties uses established criteria.
- STANDARD II:** Evaluation of significance applies the criteria within historic contexts.
- STANDARD III:** Evaluation results in a list or inventory of significant properties that is consulted in assigning registration and treatment priorities.
- STANDARD IV:** Evaluation results are made available to the public.

The objective of the evaluation process is to identify historic properties, or those resources that are worthy of consideration for a preservation treatment. The accepted criteria used to evaluate historic properties are the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60. 4). The Criteria are discussed below.

5.2.1 National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60. 4) were developed to assist in the evaluation of properties eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

The National Park Service has published guidance for applying the criteria in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.⁹⁵ To qualify for the National Register, a property generally must be older than 50 years, must be associated with an important historic context, and must retain historic integrity.

5.2.2 Evaluating Properties within Historic Contexts

Historic contexts provide the framework for the application of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and the foundation for decisions about the comparative significance of properties. Historic contexts are organizational frameworks that assist in interpreting the qualities of significance called for by the National Register Criteria of broad patterns or trends of history and the other significance by grouping information related to a shared historic theme, geographic area, and time period. An individual property or group of properties is evaluated against the historic theme, time period, and property type defined as significant in the historic context and as applied against the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. A historic context may be already established such as this national context, a context for CCC and WPA resources for a specific state, a thematic military history, or a specific resource type in a given state. These contexts are often produced by stakeholders or interested parties, such as the National Park Service, SHPO, or federal agency. Conversely a historic context may be newly prepared for a project and be part of the tasks called for in the project research design.

Properties may be relevant to more than one time period or historic theme and, therefore, may require evaluation against several historic themes and time periods in more than one historic context. CCC and WPA properties may occur as part of the larger installation that may have had an earlier history, role in the CCC and WPA programs, as well as possibly during the World War II mobilization, World War II, and possibly even the Cold War. It is necessary to understand the history of the installation property prior to and after the 1930s-1940s, when the New Deal programs were in operation. The full extent of history of the installation and the role and contributions of the WPA and CCC and their resources must be recognized and considered. The CCC at a given installation may have had a statewide role in administering the CCC program or possibly only have made a local contribution.

The following approach describes how to develop a CCC-WPA historic context and evaluate a resource by applying the historic context: Translating the National Park Service guidelines on assessing the significance of a property within its historic context,⁹⁶

1. Identify how the CCC and WPA programs relate to the installation property – years in operation, role on the installation, role in larger programs perhaps statewide, types of projects undertaken (use NARA cards and other information), training and/or headquartering functions, if any. (CCC and WPA projects may have occurred prior to the establishment of the military at the installation).
2. Identify relevant historic themes, period (years), and property types based on #1.
3. Determine historic and current function of the resource to be evaluated and how it represents the significant historic themes, period, and property types described in the Historic Context.
4. Determine if the resource is significant in local, state, or national history.

⁹⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1998)

⁹⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1998).

5. Determine to what extent CCC and WPA resource types are present (rare example of a common type no longer extant, for example).
6. Determine how the extant property types and resource to be evaluated illustrate an important aspect of CCC or WPA history. (Note that history unrelated to CCC-WPA must be considered too).
7. Determine if the resource to be evaluated is significant for its architecture, method of construction, or as the works of a master.
8. Determine whether the resource retains sufficient physical features to convey its WPA or CCC significance.

5.2.2.1 Issues Related to Evaluating Properties Using Historic Contexts

Historic District versus Individual Eligibility. While CCC and WPA properties, as classes of resources, might be significant, not every resource associated with a former CCC camp or structure built by the CCC or WPA may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. While some resources are unique representations of American history or architecture, resources that are less significant individually may become more significant as contributors to a cohesive group. The framework established by the historic context for CCC and WPA resources focuses on the role of specific projects within the larger New Deal Program at the local, state, or national levels to assess its significance and the significance of its component resources. CCC-constructed resources are more likely to be eligible as historic districts (e. g., CCC camps) or as parts of historic landscapes (e. g., erosion and flood control features, landscaping features). WPA-constructed resources are more likely to include individually or thematically significant resources (e.g., armories) or historic districts (e.g., buildings within an installation associated with WPA construction projects).

Comparing Related Properties. During the process of evaluating a property's significance, the property usually is compared with other examples of the property type that illustrate the selected historic context. This is not necessary if (1) the property is the only surviving example of a property type that is important within the historic context or (2) the property distinctly has the characteristics necessary to represent the context (National Park Service 1998). In other cases, the property must be evaluated against other similar properties to determine its significance. For example, a CCC camp or WPA armory should be compared historically and physically with other former CCC camps and WPA armories to determine whether it contains the components of a CCC camp or WPA armory and to assess its level of integrity.

Levels of Significance. The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation define three levels of significance: local, state, and national. The level of significance is based on the selection of geographic area, one of the three components of the framework of a historic context.⁹⁷

Local historic contexts are related to the history of a town, city, county, or region. A property could be an example of a property type found in several places, but in a local historic context the significance of a property is assessed in terms of its importance to the local area. For CCC resources, local significance could be attached to the contribution that the CCC work force made to the operation of the installation, or the fact that locally significant individuals might have been members of the CCC Company that did the work on the installation. On the other hand, a CCC camp on a military installation may have served the state-wide training facility for all CCC inductees statewide and, therefore, may be significant at the state level. For WPA projects, local significance is easier to establish, as construction of National Guard armories and arsenals was often proposed by the town or city government. At a different scale, the

⁹⁷ Ibid.

construction of a new military installation may have had national military purposes, even if it also had a considerable impact upon the local economy. The original resources of the new military installation likely are locally significant if they retain historical significance. A resource, thus, may have multiple levels of significance.

State historic contexts or themes should be applied when a property represents an important aspect of state history. Examples of properties significant within a statewide historic context are not necessarily found in every part of the state, but are important to the history of the state as a whole. SHPOs have developed historic contexts relevant to state and local history; for example, the Colorado, Idaho, and Kentucky SHPO include themes for WPA and CCC construction in their state contexts. The assessment of CCC and WPA resources to the level of state importance will need to be made on a site-specific basis as applied to the entirety of the state. Oklahoma's evaluation of its WPA funded armories on a thematic basis at the state level and subsequent listing in the NRHP draws on knowledge of the extent of the WPA constructed armories statewide, and those extant today. For Oklahoma's thematic listing of its WPA armories in the NRHP, it is important to know that 54 armories were originally constructed with WPA assistance and of these 27 are extant today.

National historic contexts are related to aspects of history that affected the nation as a whole. A property that illustrates an aspect of national history should be evaluated within a national context. The CCC and WPA programs represented a huge investment in infrastructure, administration, and interagency coordination for the federal government, the U.S. Army (command staff for the CCC), and individual project proponents. From constructing CCC camps, and hiring and training the members of each CCC Company, to proposing and implementing CCC and WPA projects, implementation of these programs was a logistical challenge. Given the national significance of these programs, a national context is one of the appropriate contexts for assessing CCC and WPA resources. Levels of significance are not mutually exclusive. A property may be significant in one, two, or all three levels of significance.

The distinction between properties that are related to a national context and those that are nationally significant should be noted. Nationally significant properties illustrate the broad patterns of U.S. history, possess exceptional value or quality, and retain a high degree of integrity. Nationally significant properties may be eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks. The National Historic Landmark Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 65) are more stringent than the National Register Criteria.

5.2.3 Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation

Constructed between 1933 and 1943, CCC and WPA resources meet the 50-year standard for evaluation under the NRHP Criteria of Evaluation.

5.2.3.1 Criterion A: Association with Events

Criterion A of the National Register recognizes properties associated with events important in the broad patterns of U.S. history. These events can be of two types: (1) specific events or (2) patterns of events or trends that occurred over time. CCC and WPA resources embody the former in that they were constructed and used in direct association with the emergency relief programs of the New Deal. Specific CCC or WPA resources might also be associated with specific events, such as construction of a new military installation or, most broadly, improvements to military installations as part of the preparation for entering World War II.

An approach for determining if a CCC or WPA resource is significant under Criterion A within the Historic Context is detailed as follows:

1. Determine the role of the CCC or WPA resource, its historic associations, and current purposes.

2. Determine if the resource is associated with a specific event or pattern or trend in events apart from the national CCC or WPA program.
3. Evaluate the property's construction and function historically to determine whether it is associated with the national CCC and WPA program in an important way.

5.2.3.2 Criterion B: Association with People

Properties can be listed in the NRHP for their association with the productive lives of significant persons. The individual in question must have made contributions to history that can be specifically documented and that were important within a historic context. This criterion might be applicable to structures or features created by individual CCC or WPA enrollees (e.g., famous artisans, for example muralists Lew Davis or Steven Mopope), to CCC camps administered by historically important military personnel, or resources used by important persons (e.g., Building 102 at Camp Edwards used by President John F. Kennedy).

5.2.3.3 Criterion C: Design/Construction

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, properties must meet at least one of the following four requirements: (1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; (2) represent the work of a master; (3) possess high artistic value; or, (4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components might lack individual distinction. *National Register Bulletin 15*⁹⁸ defines "distinctive characteristics" as "the physical features or traits that commonly recur" in properties. "Type, period, or method of construction" is defined as "the way certain properties are related to one another by cultural tradition or function, by dates of construction or style, or by choice or availability of materials and technology."

The portable buildings used for CCC camps were constructed using standardized designs developed by the Quartermaster Corps. As such, they might be considered to embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that is unique to the CCC. In contrast, the National Guard garages, also built to a standardized design, share characteristics with other World War II-era buildings and structures on military installations and might not be specific to WPA construction.

Armories, arsenals, housing units, and other isolated buildings constructed with the WPA assistance may qualify as the works of a master, in those instances where the designer, builder, or artisan was a recognized master within his own country, or as possessing high artistic value. Certainly the works of Oklahoma armories of Bryan Nolen or murals of Lew Davis or Steven Mopope are examples.

The term "significant and distinguishable entities" refers to historic properties that contain a collection of components that might lack individual distinction but form a significant and distinguishable whole. This portion of Criterion C applies only to districts. Buildings and structures constructed by the WPA as part of the construction of new military installations are most likely to meet Criterion C as they represent physically and functionally distinct compounds within the installation. An example of this would be the buildings composing the MacDill Field Historic District at MacDill AFB in Florida.

5.2.3.4 Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties can be listed in the NRHP if they have yielded, or might be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Two requirements must be met for a property to meet Criterion D: (1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to the understanding of history or prehistory; and, (2) the information must be considered important. This criterion generally applies to

⁹⁸ Ibid.

archeological sites, which makes it a potentially important evaluation criterion for application of the Historic Context.

Since many CCC camps are in ruins or contain no structures, they might be considered archaeological sites. The primary attributes by which a historic site or the historic component of an archaeological site might be determined to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP are the temporally diagnostic characteristics of the historic cultural material that the site contains. Generally, evaluation of a historic site is based on the degree to which the period represented by the site has been documented at other contemporaneous sites in the locality, region, or nation at large. Only exceptionally unique historic sites, historic sites associated with exceptionally important persons, or historic sites that are representative of a historic period or theme that has been identified as particularly important are likely to contribute a significant amount of new information to the understanding of a locality, region, or the nation at large. For example, the general history of CCC camps is well-represented in the archival record, but the reconstruction of social and economic patterns of the CCC companies that lived at these camps will depend ultimately on the data that can be gathered from oral histories and archaeological excavation of the cultural deposits that represent the remains of these camps. Therefore, a historic archaeological site that preserved sufficient data to answer research questions concerning the daily life of CCC camps likely would be considered to be significant and eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

In summary, due to their short period of use by the CCC (1–2 years for the longest-used camps) and frequency of reuse (for housing prisoners of war or as temporary compounds at military installations), these sites often do not retain significant archaeological deposits (buried strata) or artifacts, making it unlikely that the site has the archaeological record from which significant information may be gleaned in most cases. This factor represents a serious limitation to most camp's ability to satisfy the information content requirements of Criterion D.

5.2.4 Integrity

To meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, a property, in addition to possessing significance within a specific historic context, must have integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance through the retention of essential physical characteristics from its period of significance. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation list seven aspects of integrity as follows:

LOCATION: Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

DESIGN: Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

SETTING: Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

MATERIALS: Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

WORKMANSHIP: Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

FEELING: Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

ASSOCIATION: Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

A property eligible for the NRHP must possess several of these aspects of integrity.

The assessment of a property's integrity is rooted in its significance. The reasons a property is important should be established first, then the qualities necessary to convey that significance can be identified.

1. Determine the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance –What did the property look like at the time that it was constructed by the CCC or WPA?
2. Determine whether the essential physical features are sufficiently visible to convey their significance. –What features identify the property as of CCC or WPA construction or place it within its specific historic context?
3. Compare the property with similar properties if the physical features necessary to convey the significance are not well-defined. –Do other similar properties significant for CCC or WPA associations share features?
4. Determine, based on the property's significance, which aspects of integrity are particularly important to the property in question and if they are intact. – Which features are more important than others (for example, location versus design) given the related significance of the property to the CCC or WPA?

To evaluate the integrity of a CCC camp, a complex of CCC-constructed features, or a group of WPA-constructed buildings as an historic district or historic landscape, the majority of the CCC- or WPA-related properties in the district must possess integrity to the identified period of significance. A sufficient number of resources must remain from the period of significance to represent that significance. In addition, the relationships among the districts' components, i.e., massing, arrangement of buildings, and installation plan, must be substantially unchanged since the period(s) of significance. A critical part of evaluating the integrity of a district should include an assessment of whether later building campaigns have disrupted the plan, changed configurations, or obscured the relationships between the buildings and structures.

5.2.4.1 Buildings and Structures

Buildings (e.g., armories, warehouses, housing, office/administrative structures, garages, hangars, support and operations buildings) and structures (e.g., drainage ditches, walls, roads, dams) may hold historical or cultural associations that make them significant as individual historic resources. Buildings and structures may be individually significant under Criterion A for historical associations with either the CCC or the WPA (or both, in some cases) with a local, state, or national level of significance. Typical categories of significance that CCC and WPA resources may fall under include *Social History*, for New Deal work program associations; and *Military*, *Engineering*, or *Entertainment/Recreation*, depending on the type and function of the resource. Multiple categories may fit a particular resource. For example, the Artillery Bowl at Fort Sill, Oklahoma is significant under the *Social History* category as a WPA project and also under *Entertainment/Recreation* as a sports and entertainment venue. CCC or WPA resources significant under Criterion C typically fall under the *Architecture* or *Engineering* categories. A resource may be significant under Criterion C as a unique example, but also as a typical representation, of an architectural style, design, or method of construction. Many CCC or WPA resources fall under the latter assessment due to the standardized nature or styles and methods employed in their construction. The WPA-constructed armories in Oklahoma are an example of this as they were all designed by Bryan Nolen, an architect and Oklahoma guardsman who designed standardized plans for one-, two- and four-unit armories built by the WPA in Oklahoma.

While most of the resources in this context are CCC or WPA projects built specifically for the Navy or War Departments and are still located on DoD facilities, some resources exist that were built for other purposes on lands that later fell under DoD purview. These properties should be evaluated under historic contexts related to the CCC or WPA in the respective state or ones related to CCC or WPA resources and the original sponsoring agency. For example, agricultural water control features (e.g., irrigation ditches, wells, tanks or cisterns) built by the CCC and WPA for the Department of Agriculture or other federal entities may be located on current DoD facilities, particularly in the West and Southwest. As DoD installations acquire new lands, they may also acquire CCC or WPA resources that were constructed prior to the military and for other purposes. These resources are better examined and evaluated for associations with their original purpose, rather than current ownership.

To assess the level of significance of a CCC or WPA resource, it must be examined in its specific historic context. Most of the CCC and WPA resources existing on DoD installations typically hold statewide or national significance. CCC camps and associated resources may hold statewide significance as the training and distribution point for CCC work crews that performed work elsewhere in the state. Due to the temporary nature of the camps and therefore few extant and intact examples, the camp resources are often nationally significant as well. WPA resources, particularly those constructed later in the WPA era and associated with the prewar military buildup may hold national significance. Since most of temporary World War II resources are no longer extant, these later WPA buildings also hold national significance for these World War II associations. Of the variety of CCC and WPA resources described in this context, WPA-constructed armories are primarily the only ones to hold a local level of significance. As a unique resource in a given community, armories may hold particularly high local significance. However, they may also be significant at the state level, as in the case of the aforementioned Oklahoma armories. Not every CCC or WPA resource may be significant when examined relative to other surrounding extant resources with similar associations.

In order to maintain historic integrity, these resources must retain the significant, character-defining features of their original CCC or WPA design. The relative importance of the seven aspects of integrity varies depending on the significance criteria applied. For example, a structure important for its historical associations under Criterion A needs higher levels of intact integrity of location, setting, and association; whereas one significant for architectural or design under Criterion C requires higher integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Integrity of feeling is a more subjective determination, yet is important regardless of significance criteria. Generally, a resource must not have undergone significant modification to the interior or exterior plan, massing and major architectural elements, cladding, or fenestration. They must also be in their original location. Some properties eligible or listed in the NRHP as significant for architecture or design may have been relocated. However, CCC and WPA resources, even ones also significant under Criterion C, are significant under Criterion A and require high integrity of location. Minor modifications are acceptable, but the existence of original or similar (in design) windows, siding, decoration, and open interior space are important in communicating integrity. Moreover, in buildings that were built by the CCC or WPA, any evidence of unique craftsmanship contributes to their historic integrity.

CCC- and WPA-built properties across the country exhibit many common traits, yet also variations in design and materials derived from regional influences. Common traits include the use of labor-intensive construction techniques that employed more workers for longer periods. One example is the use of regular or irregular laid stonework, usually of locally quarried materials. Modern materials were used when such materials did not significantly reduce the amount of labor required. The Oklahoma armories were constructed of locally quarried stone, brick, or both in some cases, with a geographical dividing line through the state marking the transition between the materials. Reinforced concrete poured into forms was used extensively by the CCC and WPA for structural elements in combination with stonework, due to its low material expense and high labor intense nature. When assessing integrity of CCC or WPA buildings,

a comparison of similar CCC or WPA projects locally or statewide often yields information on the regional design cues employed and materials used.

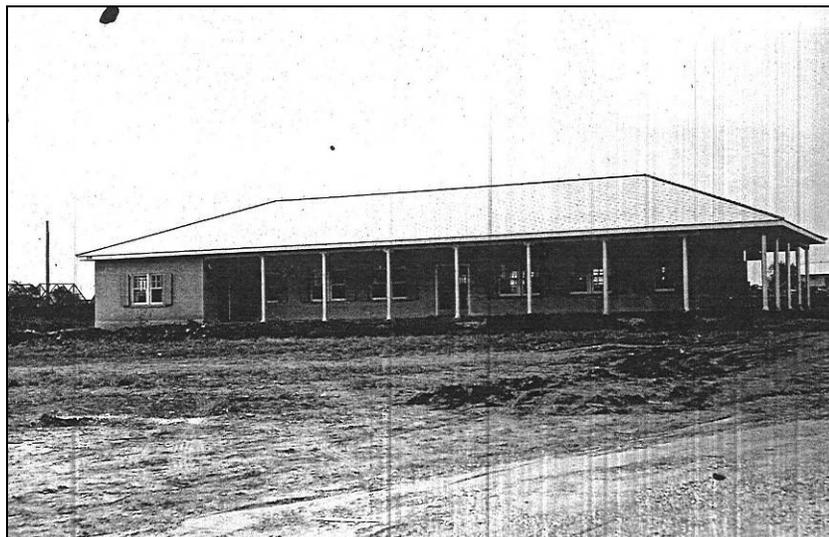


Figure 5-1. WPA-Constructed Hostess House at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, shortly after its completion in 1940.



Figure 5-2. Hostess House at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, January 2009.

The Hostess House at Fort Sill, Oklahoma (**Figure 5-1** and **Figure 5-2**), is used here as an example of evaluation of CCC or WPA historic integrity. By comparing the current state of the building to a historic photograph taken shortly after its completion by the WPA, the aspects of historic integrity can be examined. The building has not been moved, so integrity of location remains high; the original recessed porch has been filled in with exterior walls and the original design is no longer readable; the setting has changed from the World War II–era training camp, however little new construction has occurred nearby since; many of the windows and doors have been in-filled or replaced with modern metal framed ones, negatively impacting the integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling; and finally, the original

purpose of the building, as a recreational building, does not remain, nor does the integrity of association. Even as part of a largely intact grouping of CCC or WPA era buildings, the Hostess House would not contribute to the district's significance nor would it retain historic integrity on an individual basis.

Buildings that have lost integrity individually might still retain sufficient integrity as part of a historic district as long as they contribute to the feeling of the district as a CCC camp or complex of WPA buildings or to the landscape as a CCC or WPA project area.

5.2.4.2 Historic Districts and Landscapes

Due to the nature of work performed by the CCC and the WPA, many resources built by these groups may contribute to a greater significance as a component to a historic district or are integral components of a historic landscape. Historic districts are significant as a composed group of resources that may not be individually significant, but hold a greater collective significance. Historic landscapes are ones that humans have left an impression, either deliberately or accidentally, and are composed of diverse features, both manmade and natural. The CCC was involved in erosion control, forestry, earth moving, landscaping, and other activities that shaped the mid-century landscapes of military installation across the nation. Likewise, the WPA laid roads and sidewalks and built buildings and structures that are still part of the landscape and its viewsheds. These became elements of installation historic districts or landscapes.

When assessing the significance of a CCC or WPA associated historic district or landscape, the criteria used above for individual buildings or structures also applies. When assessing the integrity of a historic district or landscape, a majority of the resources or features included in the district or landscape must contribute to the overall integrity. The integrity of each resource must be assessed individually on its ability to relate to the overall significance of the district or landscape. Historic landscapes are categorized as historic districts under the National Register property types, but differ from districts in a few ways. National Register Bulletin 18, *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*⁹⁹, provides insight into the unique characteristics of historic landscapes and unique approaches for their evaluation. First, landscapes are composed of both manmade and natural resources, termed *features*.¹⁰⁰ Features may include, but are not limited to, spatial relationships, vegetation, original property boundary, topography/grading, site-furnishings, design intent, architectural features, and circulation systems. Second, as partially composed of living organisms, landscapes are always in a state of flux and the significance of a landscape must be evaluated for its original or altered character or both.

With the possible exception of larger engineering structures, such as dams or bridges, some of the kinds of landscape features built by the CCC or WPA may hold sufficient significance or integrity for individual eligibility. However, more often, these features contribute to the significance of historic landscapes. On military reservations or properties that began with the WPA constructing the majority of the buildings and infrastructure, the probability for an extant historic landscape associated with the WPA is much greater. Integrity must be examined in terms of the individual features from the construction period, as well as the connections between, and potential intrusions from subsequent infill and development by more recent landscape features.

On military reservations that existed before the WPA or CCC period, the historic districts and landscapes associated with the CCC and WPA period are often interspersed amongst resources with different periods of significance. A number of solutions for evaluating and recognizing these "districts within districts" are available. For CCC and WPA resources or features that contribute to an historic district already

⁹⁹ *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service 1987).

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

determined NRHP eligible, the period of significance for the existing district may be revised to include the later CCC or WPA resources as contributing structures. This solution may also be advisable where the WPA or CCC made renovations to existing structures; by revising the period of significance to include the later WPA or CCC period, the historic nature of these alterations would be recognized. If the pre-existing district draws its significance from an earlier, narrowly defined period, a new district for the CCC or WPA period may be established that overlaps or overlays the existing one. This may be the best solution where a district of preeminent significance already exists, such as a National Historic Landmark District.

Fort Huachuca in Arizona provides an interesting case for each of the two options. At Fort Huachuca, the WPA remodeled existing structures, built new construction from the ground up, and updated infrastructure. WPA-built stone-lined ditches parallel the historic parade ground and run between buildings dating to the 1880s in a listed National Historic Landmark District. In the midst of buildings and structures holding greater significance, the modest WPA ditches pale in comparison. However, a concentration of WPA-built ditches, walls, and garages exists along a service road behind the officers' quarters fronting the parade ground. This concentration of resources adjacent to the National Historic Landmark district would be a good candidate for a stand-alone district. Additionally, the WPA made renovations to the existing officers' quarters along the parade ground, which are also contributing structures to the National Historic Landmark district. While the effects of revising a period of significance for an existing district must be examined closely, the period of WPA renovations could be added to recognize the historic significance of the renovations and their contribution to the history of Fort Huachuca.

5.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

DoD installations in the United States include resources constructed by the CCC and WPA programs between 1933 and 1943. Some of these resources exist only in ruins or in installation records, like former CCC camps; or exist as landscape elements (e.g., flood control features, retaining walls, sidewalks). Many others are quietly in everyday use while others help to establish the central identity of a given military base. The U.S. military had a large role in the CCC and WPA programs, providing critical logistical support and training to these large-scale social and economic programs. The CCC and WPA programs, likewise, made enormous contributions by constructing needed facilities and infrastructure that were the material basis for our nation's mobilization for World War II. The resources of this period represent an important facet of history on the home front. The lists of projects summarized in Appendices B and C that the CCC and WPA demonstrate the many buildings, structures, and landscape features constructed or rehabilitated on military reservations in anticipation of the United States' entry into the war. The training of CCC inductees, in many cases, contributed to the next generation of military leaders.

Many WPA and CCC resources on DoD installations nationwide are listed in the NRHP and have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP both on individual basis and as historic districts. Others remain undiscovered and unidentified. Some CCC and WPA resources are in our nation's communities were once on DoD installations that have since been closed. It is important to recognize the historical contributions of these resources, and their connections to their military past. Appropriate management of CCC and WPA resources on DoD installations requires a thorough appreciation of the contributions nationally, in a given state, a military base, or a locality. Likewise, a better understanding of CCC and WPA resources on DoD installations by the general public and throughout the military will foster appreciation of the contributions of these programs to our nation's well-being and national defense, and promote their preservation for future generations. Through partnerships between the military and local historical institutions and groups, the public and military can gain a greater appreciation of DoD's CCC and WPA resources is the necessary requisite for the wise management of this rich national legacy.

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APPENDIX A
FINDING AIDS FOR RECORD GROUPS 35 AND 69

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Guide to Federal Records - Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]

Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]

(Record Group 35)
1933-53 (bulk 1933-48)
725 cu. ft.

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 - [35.3.1](#) Records of the Division of Selection
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35.1 ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

Established: As an independent agency by act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319).

Predecessor Agencies:

- Emergency Conservation Work (1933-37)

Transfers: To Federal Security Agency by Reorganization Plan No. I, effective July 1, 1939.

Functions: Provided employment and vocational training for unemployed youths and, to a lesser extent, for war veterans and Indians, through conservation and natural resources development work, and beginning in May 1940, defense work on military reservations and forest protection.

Abolished: By Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act (56 Stat. 569), July 2, 1942, providing for

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liquidation by June 30, 1943. Liquidation appropriations continued through June 30, 1948.

Finding Aids: Douglas Helms, comp., Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, PI 11 (Revised, 1980).

Related Records: Record copies of publications of the Civilian Conservation Corps in RG 287, Publications of the U.S. Government. CCC enrollee personnel and payroll records in National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO. Records of the Office of Education, RG 12. Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15. Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, RG 16. Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22. Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, RG 48. Records of the Government of the Virgin Islands, RG 55. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, RG 75. Records of the National Park Service, RG 79. Records of the Forest Service, RG 95. Records of the Soil Conservation Service, RG 114. Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917- , RG 407.

Subject Access Terms: New Deal agency.

RECORDS

RECORD TYPES	RECORD LOCATIONS	QUANTITIES
Textual Records	Washington Area	691 cu. ft.
Arch/engrg Plans	College Park	169 items
Motion Pictures	College Park	2 reels
Still Pictures	College Park	10,850 images

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35.2 GENERAL RECORDS OF THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK AND CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

1933-42

590 lin. ft. and 193 rolls of microfilm

History: Emergency Conservation Work established as an independent agency by EO 6101, April 5, 1933, under authority of an emergency employment act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22) to relieve unemployment and to restore the country's natural resources through public works. Superseded by CCC, 1937. SEE 35.1.

Textual Records: General correspondence, 1933-42 (427 ft.), with index, 1933-40 (127 ft.). Reference file, 1933-42. Records relating to the organization and operations of the CCC, with emphasis on the role of the Forest Service in CCC activities, 1933-42. Correspondence of the Director, 1933-39. Minutes of the Advisory Council to the Director, 1933-42. Procedural manuals, 1933-42. Microfilm copy of work progress reports, 1933-42 (193 rolls). Army corps area camp status

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reports, 1941-42. Camp directories, 1933-42. Organization charts, 1941-42. Happy Days, the CCC weekly newspaper, 1933-40. Records relating to proposed merger of the National Youth Administration and the CCC, 1939-42. Correspondence and resolutions relating to memorials for Robert Fechner, first CCC Director, 1940-41.

Architectural and Engineering Plans (169 items): Blueprints of typical CCC camp buildings, 1935-40.

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35.3 RECORDS OF DIVISIONS 1933-43 (bulk 1933-42) 457 lin. ft.

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35.3.1 Records of the Division of Selection

Textual Records: General correspondence, 1933-42. Policy file, 1933-42. Correspondence with state selecting agencies, 1933-42. Records relating to cooperation with federal agencies and the American Youth Commission, 1933-42. State procedural records and manuals, 1933-42. Records relating to enrollment plans and operations, 1933-42. Records relating to the development of the "Plan of Operation," 1936-41. Individual state plans for CCC selection, 1937-42. Records relating to legislation, conferences, and the CCC educational program, 1933-42. Directives, circular letters, bulletins, and instructions, 1933-42. Quarterly and statistical reports, 1933-42. Public relations and publicity files, 1933-42. Speeches and publications, 1938-42. Biographical sketches of "success stories," 1939. Records relating to state personnel merit systems, 1940-41.

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35.3.2 Records of the Division of Planning and Public Relations

Textual Records: General correspondence, 1933-42. Publicity materials, pictographs (periodic summary statistics of work accomplishments), articles and speeches, publications, and press releases, 1933-42. News clippings, 1937-42. Radio scripts, 1939- 40.

Photographs (10,342 images): General file of the Emergency Conservation Work and the CCC, 1933-40 (GE, 1,300 images). CCC programs, taken by Wilfred J. Mead and other photographers, 1940- 42 (G, 2,900 images). Recruitment and early activities of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's reforestation army, 1933 (EC, 125 images). Camp superintendent reports (1 ft.) containing photographs illustrating enrollee activities at twelve camps supervised by the National Park Service, 1933-35 (MP, 500 images). Religious services in camps and nearby communities in Kentucky, 1935-42 (GK, 1,000 images). Black enrollees in vocational training sessions, recreational activities, and conservation and other work programs, 1936-39 (N, 150 images). Army corps area enrollee activities, 1936-38 (GC, 3,525 images). Interiors of buildings at Camp Ludington-Pere, MI, ca. 1938 (MOPA, 18 images). CCC activities, ca. 1938, and companies, 1939- 42 (SU, 800 images). Restoration by native enrollees of Haida and Tlinget totem poles in the Tongass National Forest, AK, 1938-39 (TA, 24 images).

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Composite Photographic Prints (150 images): CCC sites and company personnel, 1939-40 (MOPD).

Aerial Oblique Photographs (62 images): Camps in CT, MA, and RI, taken by the Connecticut National Guard, 1933 (CA).

Panoramic Prints (14 images): Camps and personnel in AR, CO, OH, and WY, 1934-40 (MOPB).

Photographic Negatives (60 images): Enrollees visiting memorials in Washington, DC, 1941 (WM, 19 images). Civilian defense training methods, 1942 (CD, 41 images).

Color Slides (202 images): Enrollee activities in ID, OR, and WA, by Wilfred J. Mead, 1941 (K).

Lantern Slides (20 images): National Youth Administration slides of emergency conservation work, ca. 1938 (LS).

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35.3.3 Records of the Division of Research and Statistics

Textual Records: General correspondence, 1933-42. Records relating to legislation, 1937-42. Monthly station and strength reports, 1933-42. Reports on educational activities, 1935-42.

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35.3.4 Records of the Division of Investigations

Textual Records: General correspondence, 1933-42. Administrative files, 1933-42. Camp inspection reports, 1933-42.

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35.3.5 Records of the Safety Division

Textual Records: Correspondence and reports, 1933-42. Reports of investigations into deaths of enrollees, 1937-40. Reports of injury, 1937-40. Accident reports, 1933-42.

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35.3.6 Records of the Automotive and Priorities Division

Textual Records: Correspondence, 1935-43. Records relating to the Central Motor Repair Divisions and Shops, 1938-40. Reports of inspection trips, 1937-39.

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Guide to Federal Records - Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]

**35.4 RECORDS OF THE CCC LIQUIDATION UNIT
1933-53
34 lin. ft.**

Textual Records: General correspondence, 1940-53. Correspondence relating to the disposal of buildings and property, 1935-48. Records relating to the transfer of CCC camps to states and federal agencies, 1942-47. Records used in facilitating the liquidation process, 1933-53.

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35.5 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS (GENERAL)

SEE Architectural and Engineering Plans UNDER 35.2.

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**35.6 MOTION PICTURES (GENERAL)
1934
2 reels**

A Day in Virginia Camps, documenting a variety of work projects and recreational activities of CCC members, 1934 (1 reel). The Civilian Conservation Corps at Work: Erosion Control, documenting CCC methods of controlling soil erosion, 1934 (1 reel).

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35.7 STILL PICTURES (GENERAL)

SEE Photographs UNDER 35.3.2. SEE Composite Photographic Prints UNDER 35.3.2. SEE Aerial Oblique Photographs UNDER 35.3.2. SEE Panoramic Prints UNDER 35.3.2. SEE Photographic Negatives UNDER 35.3.2. SEE Color Slides UNDER 35.3.2. SEE Lantern Slides UNDER 35.3.2.

Bibliographic note: Web version based on *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States. Compiled by Robert B. Matchette et al. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1995. 3 volumes, 2428 pages.*

[Ordering information](#)

This Web version is updated from time to time to include records processed since 1995.

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Records of the Work Projects Administration [WPA]

(RECORD GROUP 69) 1922-44 (Bulk 1930-44)

OVERVIEW OF RECORDS LOCATIONS

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69.1 ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

Established: In the Federal Works Agency (FWA) by Reorganization Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Predecessor Agencies:

- Civil Works Administration (CWA, 1933-34)
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA, 1933-38)
- Works Progress Administration (1935-39)

Functions: Provided jobs to unemployed workers on public projects sponsored by federal, state, or local agencies; and on defense and war-related projects; and to unemployed youth through National Youth Administration (NYA) projects.

Abolished: By Presidential letter, December 4, 1942, effective June 30, 1943.

Successor Agencies: Division for Liquidation of the Work Projects Administration, FWA (July 1,

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1943-June 30, 1944); FWA and NYA as functional successors.

Finding Aids: Francis T. Bourne, comp., "Preliminary Checklist of the Central Correspondence Files of the Work Projects Administration and Its Predecessors, 1933-44," PC 37 (1946).

Related Records: Record copies of publications of the Work Projects Administration and its predecessors in RG 287, Publications of the U.S. Government. Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, RG 35.

Records of the National Youth Administration, RG 119.
General Records of the Federal Works Agency, RG 162.

Subject Access Terms: New Deal agency.

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69.2 RECORDS OF THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION 1933-39

History: Established by EO 6420-B, November 9, 1933, under authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 200), June 16, 1933, to provide relief work for unemployed persons through public work projects. Functioned simultaneously, and to some extent with the same personnel, with Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). Liquidated March 1934, and functions and records transferred to the Emergency Relief Program of FERA.

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69.2.1 General records

Textual Records: CWA central files, including a "state series" of correspondence concerning program administration and projects within a single state or territory; and a "general subject" series, 1933-34. Correspondence and telegrams relating to the continuance and operation of CWA programs, 1934. Microfilmed project records, arranged by state, 1933-34 (608 rolls). Microfilmed CWA reports of progress, employment, hours and wages, completed projects, and statistics, 1933-39 (22 rolls).

Photographs (1,550 images): CWA projects in Wisconsin, primarily construction and repair of public buildings, 1933-34 (CWA, CM). SEE ALSO 69.10.

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69.2.2 Field office records

Textual Records: Microfilmed administrative and project files, 1933-34 (888 rolls), including indexes, final state reports, engineering records, easements and rights of way, progress reports, CWA and state reporting forms, correspondence, and other records for projects in the following states:

State Rolls State Rolls State Rolls State Rolls

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69.3 RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION (FERA) 1930-42

History: Established by authority of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 55), May 12, 1933, to allocate grants to state and local agencies for direct and work relief, to set minimum relief standards, and to coordinate information on relief problems, policies, and procedures. Liquidation provided for in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1611), June 22, 1936; postponed by Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 357), June 29, 1937. Funds for liquidation expired June 30, 1938.

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69.3.1 General records

Textual Records: Correspondence, 1933-36, arranged in an "old general subject" (alphabetical) series, and a "new general subject" (decimal classification) series. Records relating to the history of federal relief programs, 1935. State relief statutes, 1930-34. Fragmentary records of the Office of the Assistant Administrator, relating to policy, wages, hours, worker classifications, self-help cooperatives, and "white-collar" projects, 1934-36. Microfilmed records (75 rolls) including applications for grants-in-aid, 1933-36; records relating to state relief programs, 1933-39; correspondence of FERA and WPA officials relating to relief activities, 1933-42; FERA work programs, 1934-40; completed, transferred, or discontinued projects, 1935-37; and requests for information, 1933-40. Records relating to relief trends, 1933-36, and urban relief, 1933-38. Tabulations of FERA relief data, 1933-40.

Maps (11 items): U.S. county outline maps illustrating manufacturing, mining, and agricultural

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employment, derived from 1930 census data, n.d. (4 items). U.S. real property housing survey locations, ca. 1935 (1 item). Proposed dam at Bonaparte, IA, 1934 (6 items). SEE ALSO 69.7.

Photographic Prints (1,444 images): FERA projects in various states, Puerto Rico (PR), and the Virgin Islands (VI), including pictures from the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1934-35 (FERA, FERAC). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Subject Access Terms: Chattel mortgages; drought relief; Florida hurricane disaster, 1935; Hopkins, Harry L.; Resettlement Administration; rural rehabilitation; Williams, Aubrey.

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69.3.2 Records of the Division of Self-Help Cooperatives

History: Under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, administered a program of grants to states to enable cooperatives to produce and exchange goods and services.

Textual Records: Monthly progress, financial, and field reports, 1933-37. Correspondence, 1933-37. General subject file relating to cooperatives, 1933-37.

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69.3.3 Records of the Transient Division

History: Supervised grants to states for relief of indigent persons otherwise disqualified by residency requirements.

Textual Records: Statistical reports, 1933-36. Surveys of camp facilities, 1933-36. Policy records on establishment of work camps and the WPA reorganization of the transient program, 1933-36. Camp newsletters, 1934.

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69.3.4 Records of the Work Division

History: Created following termination of the CWA to encourage state and local relief projects. Issued regulations and procedures, and gave technical advice to relief agencies supervising work projects.

Textual Records: Procedural bulletins, 1934-36. Correspondence and reports concerning a rural electrification survey, engineering and construction projects, the drought relief and subsistence garden programs, and the mattress-making project of the Women's Section, 1934-36.

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69.3.5 Records of the Emergency Education Program

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History: Established in Education Division, October 1933, to supervise state and local projects for adult education in literacy, arts and crafts, vocational training, parent education, and child care. Assisted in operating nursery and rural schools.

Textual Records: Reports, memorandums, correspondence, and some teaching material, 1933-39. Subject index to subject series and general correspondence file, 1938-39.

Related Records: Program records after 1939 in WPA central files, 69.4.1. Additional records relating to college student aid in RG 119.

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69.3.6 Records of the Sectional Economic Research Project

Textual Records: Correspondence, memorandums, reports, and research material relating to political, social, industrial, and agricultural studies of the U.S. economy, 1934-37.

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69.3.7 Records of other FERA divisions and projects

Textual Records: Personnel data, training materials, and conference and narrative reports of the Social Service Training Program, 1934-36. Records of the Adjustment Division, including complaints from states concerning program administration, 1934- 35.

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69.3.8 Records relating to research, statistics, and finance

History: FERA Statistics Section (after 1935, the Relief Statistics Unit) collected weekly and monthly reports from state and territorial relief administrators showing the number of families and persons receiving relief funds and the total cost to federal, state, and local governments. Statistical reporting activities continued under the WPA Division of Statistics. SEE 69.4.8.

Textual Records (111 rolls of microfilm): Relief reports, 1933- 42. Financial records relating to Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, 1933-34. Audit reports of state relief administrators, 1933-40. Monthly statements of expenditures, 1934-42. Correspondence of FERA and WPA divisions of research and statistics, 1935-42. Records relating to summary financial statements, 1936-40. Statistical reports and other records relating to FERA special relief programs, including the Emergency Education Program, 1933-37; College Student Aid Program, 1934-35; Rural Rehabilitation Program, 1934-37; Transient Program, 1934- 40; Drought Relief Program, 1934-36; Domestic Service Training Program, 1936-37; and National Reemployment Service, 1933-34.

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69.3.9 Records relating to rural rehabilitation activities

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Textual Records: Microfilmed records (14 rolls) relating to financial matters, 1935; the transfer of rural rehabilitation activities to the Resettlement Administration, 1935-36; and rural rehabilitation colonies including Cherry Lake Farms, FL; Dyess Colony, AR; Matanuska Valley Colony at Palmer, AK; and Pine Mountain Valley Rural Community, GA, 1933-40.

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69.3.10 Regional Records

Textual Records: Microfilmed project folders, registers, and other records, 1933-36, relating to FERA relief projects in GA (50 rolls), LA (30 rolls), MA (103 rolls), ND (30 rolls), and OH (83 rolls).

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69.4 RECORDS OF THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION AND ITS PREDECESSORS 1931-44

History: Established as Works Progress Administration by EO 7034, May 6, 1935. Assumed dominant role in work relief activities. Operated through a central administration in Washington, DC, regional offices, state administrations, and district offices. Renamed Work Projects Administration and placed under FWA, 1939. SEE 69.1.

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69.4.1 General records

Textual Records: Central correspondence files, 1935-44, including a "general subject" series (309 ft.), and a "state" series (870 ft.). Partial index, 1935-38. Fragmentary correspondence and memorandums, Office of the Commissioner, 1935-41. Original and microfilmed records (92 rolls) relating to allocation of funds ("Presidential Letters"), 1935-43. Microfilmed records relating to WPA liquidation, 1943 (1 roll). Final narrative reports, 1943.

Finding Aids: Francis T. Bourne, comp., "Preliminary Checklist of the Central Correspondence Files of the Work Projects Administration and Its Predecessors, 1933-44," PC 37 (1946).

Subject Access Terms: Cooperatives; disaster relief; Historic American Buildings Survey; Historic Merchant Marine Survey; Works Progress Advisory Board.

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69.4.2 Administrative records

Textual Records: CWA, FERA, and WPA procedural, technical, and research publications, 1935-43, including the WPA Manual of Rules and Regulations. Project manuals, 1935-43. Memorandums, telegrams, circular letters, copies of speeches, and minutes of FERA-WPA conferences, 1935-43. Organizational charts, 1935-42. Correspondence with prominent individuals and organizations, 1935-38. FERA and WPA complaint correspondence, 1933-36. Records of the liaison officer for the WPA Oklahoma State administration, 1937-39; and of the Operations, Statistical, and Employment

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Divisions for Region 1, relating to DC, DE, and MD. Miscellaneous microfilmed records (22 rolls) relating to WPA microfilm program, statistics, and other administrative activities, 1935-43.

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69.4.3 Records of the Division of Information

Textual Records: Newspaper and magazine clippings, 1935-42. Records relating to world's fairs, 1937-40. Publicity files, 1935-38. Press releases, 1936-42. Press clippings and other records concerning Blacks, the WPA and other relief agencies, and relations with the Negro press, 1936-40. State WPA publications and publicity materials, 1936-42. Records concerning the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs' "Works Program Study," 1938-39; the U.S. Community Improvement Appraisal Survey, 1937-39; and National Defense Projects, 1939-42. Reports of physical accomplishments, 1936-38. "Boondoggling" charges ("Attacks on WPA"), 1935-36. Letters of commendation, 1937-42. Records relating to restoration of historic sites, 1937-38. Speeches, 1936-42. Records of the motion picture, photographic, and radio sections including lists of films, correspondence, and scripts, 1936-42. Statistical reports, press releases, and other records relating to CWA, FERA, and WPA programs, 1933-39.

Motion Pictures (105 reels): Produced or distributed by the Motion Picture Record Division and successors, relating to WPA, NYA, and CCC activities, 1931-41. Among the holdings are films documenting WPA educational and vocational training, public works, fine arts, flood relief activities, and cooperative programs with the National Rifle Association (NRA). Included are the noted government produced documentary films: "Hands," "Work Pays America," and "We Work Again."

Photographs (43,500 images): WPA programs and activities nationally, and in Washington, DC, New York City, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico; and WPA and New Deal officials, and celebrities, 1934-42 (N, NN, NS). SEE ALSO 69.10.

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69.4.4 Records of the Division of Engineering and Construction

History: Created in December 1935. Responsible for planning and supervising construction projects for highways, airports, dams, and sanitation works.

Textual Records: Central classified files, 1935-43. Correspondence, reports, and statistical data, 1935-43. Administrative and project files of sections: Engineering Review, 1935-36; Municipal Engineering, 1937-40; Highway and Conservation, 1936-39; Airways and Airports, 1935-42; Project Application, 1936-40; Defense Coordination, 1941-42; and Safety, 1934-41.

Finding Aids: Estelle Rebec, comp., "Preliminary Checklist of Records of the Division of Engineering and Construction of the Work Projects Administration, 1935-43," PC 46-38 (1946).

Related Records: National defense project files are among the records of the Legislative and Liaison Division in RG 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs.

Subject Access Terms: Lanham Act.

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69.4.5 Records of the Division of Professional and Service Projects

History: Known successively as the Division of Professional and Service Projects, 1935-41, the Division of Community Service Programs, 1941-42, and the Service Division, 1942-43. Supervised federally sponsored "white collar" work relief projects including the federal arts programs and the recreation and education programs. For records relating to specific projects, SEE 69.5.

Textual Records: Index to division records in WPA central files, 1935-39. State narrative reports, 1935-39. Scrapbooks of "This Work Pays Your Community Week" exhibits by state offices, 1940- 41. National and state final reports, 1942-43. Final state reports of the women's, professional, and service projects, 1934- 37. Index to national and state final project and program reports, n.d.

Maps: Real property surveys in GA, 1939-41 (64 items). Cartographic studies at WPA New York office, 1939-40 (72 items). SEE ALSO 69.7.

Finding Aids: Francis T. Bourne, comp., "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Survey of Federal Archives, Work Projects Administration, 1935-43," PC 14 (June 1944); Betty Herscher, comp., "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Historical Records Survey, 1935-42," PC 45-6 (Mar. 1945).

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69.4.6 Records of the Division of Investigation

History: Established by Bulletin No 11, June 26, 1935, as a successor to the FERA Division of Special Inquiry, to investigate complaints alleging fraud, misappropriation of funds, disloyalty, and other irregularities.

Textual Records: Miscellaneous correspondence, interoffice memorandums, and field reports, 1935-43. Microfilmed records (831 rolls) including FERA, CWA, and WPA investigation case files, with indexes, 1934-43; restitution case files, with indexes, 1935-43; FBI investigative reports, with indexes, 1934- 43; and field office and state investigative records, 1935-43.

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69.4.7 Records of the Division of Finance

Textual Records: Correspondence with states relating to supply fund limitations, 1935-43. Restitution cases files relating to recovery of misappropriated funds, 1935-43, with name and state indexes. Microfilmed CWA, FERA, WPA, and NYA fiscal records, 1934-37 (15 rolls).

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69.4.8 Records of the Division of Statistics

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History: Known also as the Division of Social Research; the Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance; and the Division of Research, Records, and Statistics. SEE ALSO 69.3.8.

Textual Records: General administrative correspondence, statistical tabulations, and materials used at appropriation hearings, 1935-43. Microfilmed reports (425 rolls) of Area Statistical Offices, 1936-37; physical accomplishment and progress, 1937-42; the WPA scrap collection program, 1940-43; employment and expenditure, 1937-41; monthly and quarterly NYA statistics, 1937-41; and national defense employment, 1939-42.

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69.4.9 Records of the Project Control Division

History: Responsible for examination and processing of project applications.

Textual Records (2,559 rolls of microfilm): General correspondence, 1935-43. Project applications, with reference cards, for general, 1935-44; federal, 1935-38; research, statistical, and survey, 1935-39; and nonstatistical projects, 1935-38. Records relating to sponsors' agreements, 1934-41; and to project status, 1935-42. Inspection reports, 1939-43. Research and records projects reference card files, 1941-42.

Microfilm Publications: T935, T936, T937.

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69.4.10 Records of other WPA divisions

Textual Records: Correspondence, memorandums, reports, and other records of the Divisions of Management, 1940-43; Adjustment, 1934-35; Supply, 1940-43; Safety, 1934-41; Employment, 1935-36; Training and Reemployment, 1940-43; Records and Microphotography, 1937-43; Social Research, 1935-42; Recreation, 1935-43; Education, 1935-38; and Women's and Professional Projects, 1937.

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69.5 RECORDS OF WPA PROJECTS 1934-43

History: The Division of Engineering and Construction and the Division of Professional and Service Projects administered WPA projects. The majority were planned, initiated, and sponsored by cities, counties, or states. WPA sponsored nationwide projects until 1939.

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69.5.1 Administrative records of Federal Project No. 1

History: Federal arts program approved as WPA-sponsored Federal Project No. 1 on September 12,

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1935, to provide employment for qualified artists, musicians, actors, and authors. Superseded all art projects operating under FERA or WPA state administrations. Consisted of the Federal Art, Music, Theatre, and Writers' Projects; and until October 1936, the Historical Records Survey. Terminated June 30, 1939. Except for the Federal Theater Project, abolished July 1939, the arts programs continued as state projects.

Textual Records: Records of the finance officer, 1935-39. Correspondence relating to quotas and budgets in states, 1936-39. Weekly statistical reports, 1936-37.

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69.5.2 Records of the Federal Art Project (FAP)

History: Established in August 1935. Terminated September 1939 with instructions for states to allocate all project art work to eligible tax- supported public institutions.

Textual Records: General records, 1935-40. Correspondence with regional and state offices, 1935-40. Records relating to publicity and exhibitions, 1936- 37. Reports of the Exhibition Department, 1936-37. Scrapbook relating to National Art Week, Chicago, IL, 1941. Records of federal art projects in NY, NJ, and OH, 1934-42. Records relating to allocation of WPA works of art, 1937-43 (2 rolls of microfilm).

Photographs (10,903 images): General photographic file and state file documenting fine arts, practical arts, and art education; artists and their work; exhibits; art centers; officials and dignitaries such as FAP director Holder Cahill, and Eleanor Roosevelt, 1936-43 (AG, AS; 3,050 images). New York City art program, including artists and their work, 1935-43 (AN, ANM, ANS; 7,303 images). Depictions of life in New York City, including photographs by Sol Liebsohn, David Robbins, and Helen Levitt, 1935-39 (ANP, 550 images). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Subject Access Terms: Index of American Design.

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69.5.3 Records of the Federal Music Project (FMP)

Textual Records: Narrative reports of state activities, 1935-40. Reports relating to education, 1936-40; employment, 1936-40; performance and attendance, 1936-40; and American composers, 1936-38. Records relating to folk music, 1936-40; the Composers Forum Laboratory, 1935-40; music festivals, 1935-40; and music research, 1935-36, including cowboy, Creole, and Negro folk music. Programs and schedules, 1936-40. Press clippings, 1936-40. Subject file of correspondence, reports, and press releases, 1936-40. Records relating to Nikolai Sokoloff, director, FMP, 1935-39, and Harry L. Hewes, project supervisor, 1936-40. Scrapbooks relating to the FMP activities in New York City, 1936-41.

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69.5.4 Records of the Federal Theatre Project (FTP)

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Guide to Federal Records - Records of the Work Projects Administration [WPA]

Textual Records: Correspondence of the national office, 1935-39, including that of Hallie Flanagan, National Director, 1937-39. Correspondence with regional and state offices, 1935-39. Statistical, narrative, and activity reports; lists of plays; and publicity material, 1935-39. Press clippings and releases, 1934- 39. Records relating to production of "It Can't Happen Here," 1936-37. Letters of commendation, 1935-39. Records relating to CCC entertainment, 1936-39. Vassar College collection of press clippings, programs, and promotional material relating to FTP, 1935-39. Correspondence and other records relating to the National Service Bureau, 1935-39.

Architectural and Engineering Plans (29 items): Blueprints showing floor plans, lighting plans, and stage scenery for FTP productions, 1938-39. SEE ALSO 69.7.

Photographs (25,092 images): FTP productions, 1935-39 (TMP, 92 items). Production scenes, sets, theaters, audiences, performances, playwrights, WPA officials, and politicians, 1935- 39 (TC, TS; 25,000 images). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Photographs, Original Drawings, and Paintings (333 images): FTP costumes and set designs, 1935-39 (TSR). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Posters (290 images): Advertising FTP productions, 1935-39 (TP). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Related Records: Federal Theatre Project archives are in the custody of the Special Collections, George Mason University Libraries, Fairfax, VA.

Subject Access Terms: Children's Theater; dance; Dies Committee; Dramatists' Guild; Federal Theatre National Advisory Board; Jaffe, Sam; "Living Newspaper"; marionette projects; Meredith, Burgess; Negro theater.

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69.5.5 Records of the Federal Writers' Project (FWP)

History: Organized in 1935 to give employment to writers, editors, historians, researchers, art critics, archaeologists, geologists, and map draftsmen.

Textual Records: Central office correspondence and memorandums, field reports, manuals of instruction, and lists of consultants and references, 1935-39. Records relating to publishing, 1936-39, and to publicity, 1935-41. Correspondence relating to ethnic, ex- slave, folklore, architectural, Indian, and Negro studies, 1935- 40. Records relating to the American Guide, 1938-39, and the History of Grazing, 1940-42; state publications, 1936-41, and record cards of state sponsored publications, n.d.; and the Library of Congress Project Writers' unit, 1939-41. Records of the Massachusetts Writers' Project, 1935-40, including radio scripts and correspondence of the New Bedford, MA, district office. Correspondence and other records of the Los Angeles, CA, district office, 1935-37. Microfilmed records (3 rolls) concerning FWP copyrights, 1935-40; and the Alaska Writers' Guide, 1939-45.

Photographs (2,500 images): For use in American Guide series, including scenic, historical, cultural, and economic aspects of each state; Washington, DC; PR; and VI; and including also some scenes of Venezuela, 1936-42 (GU). SEE ALSO 69.10.

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Guide to Federal Records - Records of the Work Projects Administration [WPA]

Finding Aids: Katherine H. Davidson, comp., Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Federal Writers' Project, Work Projects Administration, 1935- 44, PI 57 (1953).

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69.5.6 Records of the Historical Records Survey (HRS)

History: Organized in 1935 as part of the Federal Writers' Project, to document resources for research in U.S. history. Became an independent part of Federal Project No. 1 in October 1936; and a unit of the Research and Records Program, Professional and Service Division, in August 1939. Terminated February 1, 1943, pursuant to Presidential letter, December 4, 1942.

Textual Records: General project and editorial correspondence, 1936-42. Reports of progress, 1936-42; employment, 1936-39; and from field supervisors, 1936-42. Records of conferences and speeches, 1936-41. Project applications, 1936-39. Press clippings and publicity materials, 1936-42. Instruction manuals, n.d. Records relating to the origin of the Survey, 1934-36; and to collections of records and manuscripts, 1935-36. Microfilmed records (8 rolls) relating to the American Imprints Inventory, 1939-42. Voting lists and copies of statutes used in the Atlas of Congressional Roll Calls Project, 1937-41.

Maps (33,913 items): Atlas of Congressional Roll Calls Project, documenting the 1789-1941 geographic distribution of yea-nay roll call votes, boundaries of congressional districts, counties, federal court jurisdictions, and city wards, 1937-41. SEE ALSO 69.7.

Subject Access Terms: Evans, Luther H.

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69.5.7 Records of the Survey of Federal Archives (SFA)

History: Organized in January 1936 as Federal Project No. 4, with the National Archives as cooperating sponsor. Became part of Historical Records Survey, on a reduced basis, in June 1937. Terminated June 30, 1942.

Textual Records: General records including correspondence, memorandums, reports, and bulletins, 1935-42. Correspondence with regional offices, 1936- 43. Abstracts pertaining to the progress and coordination of state surveys, ca. 1936-43; area index pertaining to state administrative activities, n. d; survey reports on motion picture, photographic, and sound recording collections, 1936-40. Project superintendents' reports, 1936-37. Reports of the location, title, and dates of each series of records surveyed, 1936-40. Survey of nonfederal records, 1936- 40. Manuscripts, 1936-42.

Photographs (3,000 images): Survey of federal archives, 1936-41 (SFA). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Finding Aids: Francis T. Bourne, comp., "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Survey of Federal Archives, Work Projects Administration, 1935-43," PC14 (1944).

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Guide to Federal Records - Records of the Work Projects Administration [WPA]

69.5.8 Records of the Research and Records Project

History: Assembled and analyzed statistical information for WPA- sponsored projects.

Textual Records: Project application files, general administrative correspondence, reports and unpublished studies, procedural material, statistical data, and copies of publications; charts and related records pertaining to surveys and projects, ca. 1935-42; and final project reports, 1935-42.

Related Records: Record copies of publications of the Research and Records Project in RG 287, Publications of the U.S. Government.

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69.5.9 Records of the National Research Project (NRP)

History: Studied changes in industrial techniques and their effects on the volume of employment and unemployment. Most of its records were turned over to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Agricultural Economics.

Textual Records: Reports, memorandums, and correspondence, 1941- 42. Statistical reports of the survey of American listed corporations, 1938-1942.

Photographs (800 images): Workers, working conditions, and housing in fourteen industrial communities, by Lewis Hine, NRP chief photographer, 1936-37 (RP, RPA, RPM, RPR). SEE ALSO 69.10.

Photographic Prints (800 images): Illustrations for reports showing workers engaged in agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and transportation occupations, 1936-40 (RH). SEE ALSO 69.10.

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69.5.10 Records of the Public Work Reserve Project

History: Studied proposed postwar projects.

Textual Records: Correspondence, consultant files, and project summaries, 1941-42. Records relating to 6-year state plans, defense and war projects, scrap collection program, and service projects, 1941-42.

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69.5.11 Records of other WPA projects

Textual Records: Administrative correspondence and procedural manuals of library service and newspaper indexing projects, 1935- 42; Library of Congress project to inventory and arrange records of WPA arts projects, 1940-41; the workers service program, 1935- 43; and a project to teach Spanish to members of the Army Air Forces, 1941-42. Reports and miscellaneous records of the

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recreation program, 1934-43. Entry slips of the bibliography of territories and island possessions. Records of the social service training program, 1934-36.

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69.6 FIELD RECORDS 1935-43

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69.6.1 General records

Textual Records (10,886 rolls of microfilm): Correspondence, administrative files, project folders, sponsors' reports, ledgers, organizational and functional charts, accomplishment reports, and other records, 1935-43, for the following states and territories:

State	Rolls	State	Rolls	State	Rolls	State	Rolls
AL	190	IL	583	NC	138	RI	88
AR	116	IN	246	ND	117	SC	227
AZ	36	KS	208	NE	155	SD	214
CA	634	KY	377	NH	45	TN	149
CO	313	LA	144	NJ	373	TX	96
CT	136	MA	520	NM	95	UT	62
DC	47	MD	63	NV	14	VA	47
DE	23	ME	67	NY	1019	VT	93
FL	169	MI	231	OH	590	WA	72
GA	239	MN	182	OK	386	WI	278
HI	4	MO	363	OR	112	WV	215
IA	155	MS	128	PA	884	WY	57
ID	85	MT	74	PR	27		

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69.6.2 Records of the Massachusetts WPA

Textual Records (in Boston): General administrative records of the Massachusetts WPA administrator, and records relating to the Salem, MA, Customs House Restoration Project, 1938-41 (in Boston).

Engravings (11 images, in Boston): Linoleum block engravings of eleven historical buildings,

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1930's. SEE ALSO 69.10.

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69.6.3 Records of the California WPA

Textual Records (in San Francisco): Records of the San Francisco office of the Survey of Federal Archives, consisting of survey sheets, 1936-38; and records relating to the WPA Ships Registry Project for ships registered between 1850 and 1910 at the port of San Francisco, 1938-40. Records of Hope L. Cahill, director of the Division of Professional Service Projects, and state director, Division of Community Service Programs, 1936-42.

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69.7 TEXTUAL RECORDS (GENERAL) 1931-44

Reports and correspondence pertaining to relief programs in Puerto Rico, 1934-44; Private relief bill case files, 1938-44; Name index to litigation case files, n.d.; Litigation case files, 1934-44; Project indexes to microfilmed records, n.d.; Copies of speeches, articles, and related records, 1931-43; indexes to microfilmed state records, ca. 1935-43; original project records retained after microfilming (film illegible), 1935-43; WPA library card indexes, n.d.; Historical records survey and survey of federal archives publications, 1936-41; Bibliography of territories and possessions, n.d.; Miscellaneous scrapbooks, ca. 1939-41; Records of the Public Work Reserve Project, 1941-42; Records pertaining to the Central Statistical Board, 1933-40; Procedural records relating to state work projects administrative offices, 1935-38; General administrative and procedural records, ca. 1935-41; Miscellaneous administrative and project records, 1935-44.

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69.8 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS (GENERAL) 1933-40

Maps: Mostly published and blueprint city and county transportation, land, and census study maps resulting from various WPA projects (155 items). Included are Buffalo NY railroad survey blueprints; maps of Philadelphia PA showing juvenile delinquency by census tract; maps of St. Paul MN census tracts; city of Madison WI; town of Wilton NH; town of Northhampton MA (Sanborn Company insurance maps); Lincoln and Vilas counties, WI (showing C.C.C. camps and other features); and maps of Hancock County MS showing land use (manuscript in color). There is also a map of the United States showing Land Office meridians and baselines. Percent of U.S. population receiving federal relief, by counties, 1933-36 (2 items). U.S. outline map, n.d. (1 item). Florida functional conservation map, 1940 (1 item). WPA work districts, 1936 (1 item).

SEE Maps UNDER 69.3.1, 69.4.5, and 69.5.6. SEE Architectural and Engineering Plans UNDER 69.5.4.

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69.9 MOTION PICTURES (GENERAL)

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SEE 69.4.3.

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69.10 SOUND RECORDINGS (GENERAL) 1936-42

Sound Recordings: Performances by FMP groups, many with intermission talks by prominent persons about WPA work, 1936-42 (140 items). Radio broadcasts, 1937-42 (265 items), including FTP programs, 1937-39. FMP performance recordings featured both established and lesser-known musicians. Included among the programs are: a thirteen (13) part series on the history of jazz; individual concert band performances; those of folk singers; of symphony orchestras; of acappella choirs; of madrigal singers; of string quartets; and of jazz bands. Radio programs sponsored by Democratic National Committee in support of New Deal programs, n.d. (6 items); and by Department of the Treasury urging the purchase of U.S. savings bonds, n.d. (4 items). Drama produced by the Resettlement Administration, n.d. (1 item); Department of Agriculture program on conservation, n.d. (1 item); and a program about the White House made by the National Broadcasting Company for the Federal Housing Administration, n.d. (1 item).

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69.11 STILL PICTURES (GENERAL) 1922-44

Photographs (3,484 images): Documenting program, activities, and personnel of WPA, FERA, and FWA, including pictures taken during area studies of AL, IA, OH, and PA; exhibits, construction projects, conservation, health and sanitation efforts; employed and unemployed workers; WPA art, music, theater and writing activities; and WPA officials, including Florence Kerr, 1934-42 (MP, 3,300 images). Defense-related projects such as construction of airports, roads, armories, training camps, and navy yards, 1935-42 (DC, 184 images).

Photographic Prints (10,765 images): WPA professionals in New York City at work in white collar positions, 1935-39 (NY, 700 images). Public Works Administration projects, such as highways, public buildings, bridges, dams, schools, sewer systems, and power plants, 1936-42 (PWA, 3,500 images). Hurricane and flood damage in CT, MA, RI, VT, and NH, 1938 (MPH, 150 images). Prints used in Reports on Progress of the Works Program, 1935-41 (PS, 446 images); and in reports highlighting state accomplishments, 1935-43 (PR, 3,439 images). State WPA projects, primarily TX, 1937-41 (PT, 2,530 images).

Photographic Negatives (1,205 images): Program activities of the Public Housing Administration, U.S. Housing Authority, Public Road Administration, and the Federal Works Agency, 1939-44 (B, H, R, F).

Color Transparencies (28 images): FWA, WPA, Public Roads Administration, U.S. Housing Authority, Office of Civil Defense, and Office of Price Administration activities and projects, including a Key West, FL, housing project, a Middle River, MD, nursery school, and a San Diego, CA, school, 1940-42 (C).

Aerial Photographs (11,000 images): Vertical and oblique views of airports and airport sites collected by the WPA Airways and Airport Section and used in an historical survey of U.S. airport

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systems, 1922-40 (AAA, AAB, AAC, AAN).

SEE Photographs UNDER 69.2.1, 69.4.3, 69.5.2, 69.5.4, 69.5.5, 69.5.7, and 69.5.9. SEE
Photographic Prints UNDER 69.3.1 and 69.5.9. SEE Photographs, Original Drawings, and Paintings
UNDER 69.5.4. SEE Posters UNDER 69.5.4. SEE Engravings UNDER 69.6.2.

Bibliographic note: Web version based on *Guide to Federal Records in the
National Archives of the United States. Compiled by Robert B. Matchette et al.
Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1995.
3 volumes, 2428 pages.*

[Ordering information](#)

This Web version is updated from time to time to include records processed since 1995.

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Publication Number: T935

Publication Title: Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1935-1937

Date Published: n.d.

INDEX TO REFERENCE CARDS FOR WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
PROJECT FILES, 1935-1937

Introduction

The National Archives has custody of the project files of the former Work Projects Administration (WPA), 1935-1942. Before the WPA disbanded, it microfilmed its project files on 16 mm microfilm. The files are arranged by state and thereunder generally by the Official Project (O.P.) number. They include the project application, financial information and general correspondence pertaining to the project. They do not usually contain maps, blueprints or drawings. Unfortunately, the quality of this microfilm is poor and it is not currently available in the National Archives microfilm reading room. In order to view the film, a researcher must first determine the O.P. number of the project in which he or she is interested and request the project file through the Archives II Reference Branch.

The WPA also microfilmed the indexes to its project files which are available on three National Archives microfilm publications. Microfilm publication T935 covers the years 1935-1937, T936 encompasses 1938, and T937 covers 1939-1942. Again, the quality of the film is poor. Each publication is arranged by state, thereunder by county, and thereunder by municipality. The index cards include the agency that sponsored the project, a brief description of the project and O.P. number. The O.P. number is located in the upper right hand corner of the card. Frequently, the WPA would cancel a project and continue the work under the auspices of another project. The index cards often include the O.P. number of the new project in the large descriptive block. (See the back of the sheet for an example of an index card.) All three of these microfilm publications are available in our microfilm research room.

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Publication Number: T936

Publication Title: Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1938

Date Published: n.d.

INDEX TO REFERENCE CARDS FOR WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROJECT FILES,
1938

Introduction

The National Archives has custody of the project files of the former Work Projects Administration (WPA), 1935-1942. Before the WPA disbanded, it microfilmed its project files on 16 mm microfilm. The files are arranged by state and thereunder generally by the Official Project (O.P.) number. They include the project application, financial information and general correspondence pertaining to the project. They do not usually contain maps, blueprints or drawings. Unfortunately, the quality of this microfilm is poor and it is not currently available in the National Archives microfilm reading room. In order to view the film, a researcher must first determine the O.P. number of the project in which he or she is interested and request the project file through the Archives II Reference Branch.

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Publication Number: T937

Publication Title: Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1939-42

Date Published: n.d.

INDEX TO REFERENCE CARDS FOR WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROJECT FILES,
1939-42

Introduction

The National Archives has custody of the project files of the former Work Projects Administration (WPA), 1935-1942. Before the WPA disbanded, it microfilmed its project files on 16 mm microfilm. The files are arranged by state and thereunder generally by the Official Project (O.P.) number. They include the project application, financial information and general correspondence pertaining to the project. They do not usually contain maps, blueprints or drawings. Unfortunately, the quality of this microfilm is poor and it is not currently available in the National Archives microfilm reading room. In order to view the film, a researcher must first determine the O.P. number of the project in which he or she is interested and request the project file through the Archives II Reference Branch.

The WPA also microfilmed the indexes to its project files which are available on three National Archives microfilm publications. Microfilm publication T935 covers the years 1935-1937, T936 encompasses 1938, and T937 covers 1939-1942. Again, the quality of the film is poor. Each publication is arranged by state, thereunder by county, and thereunder by municipality. The index cards include the agency that sponsored the project, a brief description of the project and O.P. number. The O.P. number is located in the upper right hand corner of the card. Frequently, the WPA would cancel a project and continue the work under the auspices of another project. The index cards often include the O.P. number of the new project in the large descriptive block. (See the back of the sheet for an example of an index card.) All three of these microfilm publications are available in our microfilm research room.

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APPENDIX B
CCC PROJECT INVENTORIES

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and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

TABLE B-1. LIST OF CCC PROJECTS ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS				
STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
AL	AF-1	Huntsville	1-28-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
AL	ASCS-1	Dothan	3-16-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
AK	AF-1, -2	Amatti Island Air Base	9-10-40 to 4-10-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
AZ	Army -1	Fort Huachuca	8-24-35	Erosion control, construction of check dams, stream confinement, cleaning and straightening channel; road construction and maintenance; water development-spring improvement; construction of fire control trails.
AR	Army-1	Camp Pike (now Fort Robinson)	9-33	Initially work focused on clerk and QM functions; after June 1935, started work reclaiming reservation: land clearing, tree pruning, rock retaining walls, bridge work, waterways, sodding, road construction, and check dam building. Constructed a stone recreation hall for CCC camp, but most camp buildings were existing National Guard buildings (gym, dispensary, bath house, latrine).
AR	ASCS-2, -3	Camp Chaffee	3-16-42 to 7-30-42	CCC camp construction initially; followed by gully control work, bank sloping, mulching, seeding and sodding drainage-ways, culvert inlets and outlets, roadside improvement, terrace construction, terrace outlet seeding and sodding, diversion channel construction, and all other work necessary to control erosion.
AR	ASCS-1	SW Proving Ground	4-1-42	Sodding roadside ditches, building fences and bridges, graveling roads, clearing, wrecking buildings, and general cleanup.
CA	AF-1	Hunter-Liggett	5-24-41 to 8-2-42	Initially a tent camp with some remnant ranch buildings; company built portable buildings to fill in. Projects included rodent control, bridge construction, fire-break construction, and fire fighting.
CA	AF-2	Camp San Luis Obispo	11-1-41 to 7-20-42	Road construction and betterment, drainage, landscaping, channel clearing, fire breaks, civil surveys. Company living in tents and existing buildings that they rehabilitated.
CA	Army-1	Fort Baker	10-17-35	Camp consisted of newly constructed frame buildings. No details on work provided in Camp Inspection Report; presumably, typical reservation maintenance tasks.
CA	Army-2	Camp Ord	1-14-36	Work done from this camp was improvement of 17,600 acres of the Camp Ord Military Reservation and the improvement of the Presidio of Monterey. Projects included fence repairs, retaining walls, construction of

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
				truck trails and artillery trails; water development (wells, repairing water mains), soil erosion (ditches, culverts, curbs, gutters, earth dams, sidewalks), planting sod and trees, fire hazard reduction, cutting poles for corral fences, civil survey, hauling gravel, tear down and replacement of target butts, cleanup of camp areas, building medical sanitary area for maneuver camp, rebuilding the old Spanish fort, paving the road in front of post HQ, and grading of parade grounds and riding pens.
DC	NP-7	Benning	11-14-33	Some men on detached duty at Fort Belvoir, MD. Camp included both portable and rigid buildings. No other information on work projects.
DE	Army-1	Fort DuPont	1-22-36	Soil conservation, landscaping, road construction, mosquito control, construction sewers, developing and constructing athletic field, and general forestry.
FL	AF-1	Eglin Field	10-1-40 to 7-18-42	Initially, company members on detached service with Cooks and Bakers school and Company Clerk school. Subsequent work at Eglin included clearing 3,800 acres of land for bombing site. Maintenance of approximately 900 miles of roads and trails for fire prevention and general administrative purposes; maintenance of telephone lines, logging for sawmill, fire fighting, construction or maintenance of 10 bridges, 2 dwellings, and 3 other buildings.
FL	AF-2, -3, -4, -5	Fort Blanding	3-2-41 to 7-18-42	CCC camp initially a mix of tents and existing army buildings; permanent camp later constructed (portable buildings). Projects included construction of truck trails, construction of fences and railroad for artillery range, fire fighting, fire break construction, general landscape cleanup on artillery range, grading and siding, manufacture of concrete slabs for walks and parking areas, waterway lining, seeding and sodding service clubs, cattle guard construction, channel excavation, construction fo 13 miles of telephone lines, and mosquito control.
FL	AF-6	Fort Barrancas	4-28-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
FL	AF-7	Tallahassee	4-1-40 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
FL	AF-8	Ocala	4-20-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
GA	AF-1, -2, -3, -4, -5	Fort Benning	9-27-40 to 7-18-42	Clearing and grading for runway, firing range, parachute field, new buildings, road right-of-way, motor parks, fire breaks, drill fields, diversion

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
				ditches, parking lots; maintaining recreation parks, parking lots, and reservation roads. Sawing and planing lumber, snaking logs to mill, excavations for moving targets, channel excavation, burning logs and brush, building truck trails and culverts; install metal pipe; building and maintaining bridges; constructing dams. CCC camp included new fire engine house and new maintenance shop that may have been reused for a bakery.
GA	AF-6, -7, -8, -10, -11	Camp Stewart	10-21-40 to 7-18-42	Mosquito control, road maintenance, road construction (Trinity Road, Range Roads, Taylors Creek-Glennville Road, Disposal Plant Road, Magazine Service Road), drainage ditches, landscape improvements, marking boundary, fire breaks, general cleanup of down timber, seeding and sodding parade grounds and road shoulders, seeding magazine embankment slopes, cleanup of camp graveyard, clearing and grubbing of anti-tank firing range and C Range, construct Sewage Disposal Plant, construction of replacement bridges, operation of sawmill, fencing the reservation; construct anti-tank railroad.
GA	AF-9	Army Depot (Conley)	4-16-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
GA	Army-1, -2, -4, -6	Fort Benning	7-13-35	Road and bridge construction, forest nursery, park clearance, soil conservation, landscaping, timber management, reforestation, earth dams, construct fire towers, ponds, gas distributing depot, telephone lines, range guard lines, operate sawmill.
GA	Army-3	Andersonville	10-2-34	In 400-acre Andersonville United States Prison Park – road and bridge construction, control of flow of “Providence Spring,” planting, pruning, thinning, cleanup; drainage improvements, terracing, reforestation of earthworks. Constructed a stone entryway for camp, school room.
GA	Army-7	Waco Military Res.	8-22-36	Improve 1300-acre military reservation, construct rifle range and lake
GA	ASCS-1	Camp Wheeler	1-15-42 to 7-18-42	Camp buildings newly constructed. Gathering and transporting kudzu; preparing land, sprigging and sodding in camp area; planting trees in work area.
GA	ASCS-2	Macon	3-14-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
GA	ASCS-3	Perry	3-1-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
IL	Army-1	Rock Island Arsenal	8-13-35	Tree surgery, landscaping, cleanup, road improvement, cleanup around

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
				banks of Mississippi River, decorating, soil erosion, some wildlife care
IL	ASCS-1, -8	Camp Grant	5-29-42 to 7-15-42	Camp construction and rehabilitation, establishment of vegetation in cantonment area, construction of concrete structures such as flumes, culverts, headwall; preparation for drainage tile installation, road and highway improvement work throughout the camp, camp beautification (59,000 trees and seedlings). CCC camp recreation hall, maintenance shop, blacksmith shop, and oil house; building additions to technical service garage and educational building. New walks.
IL	ASCS-2	Fort Sheridan	3-27-42 to 7-15-42	Moving and changing of headquarters, gully control, spring seeding and planting, installation of drain tile; rehabilitation of Army buildings for CCC camp use;
IN	AF-1	Billings General Hospital (Fort Benjamin Harrison)	9-15-41 to 8-5-42	Seeding and sodding, sidewalks, rick well tile drain, moving and planting trees and shrubs, hospital maintenance, razing undesirable structures, roofing hospital, parking lot #3, ditch excavation, maintenance sodding, clearing and cleaning channels, baseball diamonds, road maintenance, boundary fence
IN	Army-1	Fort Benjamin Harrison	2-3-36	Construction of service roads, fire lanes, and sidewalks, building extensions on existing buildings, laying tile drains, fencing, truck trails, cleaning ditches, landscaping, seeding and sodding, surfacing roads and sidewalks with gravel, building parking areas, fire hazard reduction, erosion control, razing old buildings, raise target range butts, reforestation, recreation area. Constructed an overnight cabin, a combination building, a garage. Camp quartered in new Army buildings.
IN	ASCS-1	Kingsbury Arsenal	4-27-42 to 7-20-42	Clearing, brush removal, and stump removal; drainage improvements; slope stabilization; seeding and sodding; gully control, emergency work, fire hazard reduction; soil erosion control and revegetation. Portable CCC camp.
IN	NP-D-1	Camp Atterbury	7-17-33 (5-1-42)	Construction of parking areas for campsites, road construction and maintenance, razing of buildings and fences, seeding and sodding of campsites, soil preparation of campsite, gravel walks, various landscaping. Company moved after work started to area on Camp Atterbury.
KS	Army-1,	Fort Leavenworth	3-2-42 to 7-24-42	Mosquito control, draining swamps, clearing timber, reforestation

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
	ASCS-1			(clearing, pruning, and planting), landscaping, construct concrete foot bridges, soil erosion control (check dams, concrete spillways). CCC housed in frame buildings formerly used as summer camp for Citizens Military Training Camp.
KS	Army-2	Fort Riley	10-34	Cutting dead timber and planting trees
KS	ASCS-2	Kansas Ordnance Plant (Parsons)	4-24-42 to 7-27-42	Camp rehabilitation; establishing grass on areas that have been disturbed by construction work, clear areas of all obstructions that might hinder mowing in order to eliminate fire hazards, woodland improvement work in such areas needed to aid in preventing fires; other work as required.
KS	NSCS-1	Ottawa	4-10-42 to 7-21-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
KY	Army-1, -2	Fort Knox	11-30-35	General development of Army post; construct vehicle bridge, riprap dams, construct roads and truck trails, quarry, crush, and haul limestone; forest stand improvement, nurseries, fire breaks, grading, landscaping, prevention of soil erosion and flood damage (fencing, bank protection) lake and pond development, mosquito control, tree surgery; construct vehicle building, warehouse, and 64 shelters
KY	ASCS-1	Morganfield	4-16-42 to 7-20-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
KY	ASCS-2	Henderson	4-16-42 to 7-23-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
LA	AF-1, -2, -5	Camp Livingston	5-23-41 to 7-18-42	Install fencing, cattle guards, sodding of Ranges #9, 10, and 12; mosquito control, widening fill on Essler Field Road, build bayonet dummies, built and surface roads, fire breaks, clearing 500 acres for mortar range, increase capacity of bridges, boundary marking survey, timber stand improvement.
LA	AF-3	Leesville	1-17-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
LA	AF-4	Pollock	5-10-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
	Army-1, -2	Barksdale Field	7-16-35	General improvement of reservation – building and improvement of roads, bridges, and truck trails; clearing of landing fields, gravel, mosquito control, fire control, forestry work, landscaping. Constructed Flag Lake Dam. CCC camp built by civilian labor.
LA	ASCS-1	Woodworth	1-15-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
LA	ASCS-2	Gonzales	4-30-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
LA	ASCS-3	DeRidder	5-31-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
ME	Army-1	Fort Williams, Fort McKinley, and Fort Preble	9-1-35	At Fort Williams, removal of rock ledges, pond development, and landscaping; at Fort McKinley (side camp), pond development and drainage, soil erosion control, tree and plant disease control, trail construction and fire hazard reduction; at Fort Preble, construction of a sea wall and filling behind the wall, and landscaping.
MD	Army-2, -3	Fort Meade	10-15-34 to 5-11-42	Soil conservation, forest hazard removal, trail maintenance, construction of truck trails, roads, and bridges; selective cutting and trimming, planting trees, seeding and sodding, rough grading, general landscaping; civil surveys, mosquito control
MD	Army-4, -5	Fort Hoyle and Edgewood Arsenal	5-27-36 to 7-21-42	Woods improvement, trail building, drainage, soil erosion control, fire hazard reduction on roadsides and woods; road building, river front improvement, planting
MD	Army-6	Aberdeen Proving Ground	7/3/35	Erosion control, soil fixation at Phillips Airfield (regarding, filling, use of sea wall, plantings) and control of erosion in areas adjoining quarters, drainage to eliminate standing water throughout the post; forest stand improvement, selective trimming and cutting, disease control; fire hazard reduction, fire fighting, fire breaks, landscape projects, eradication of poisonous weeds and plants; mosquito control. CCC camp using former hostess house as combined office, mess, and barracks.
MD	Navy-1	Indian Head	10-10-33	Fire hazard reduction, timber stand improvement, recreation area development, reforestation and timber management, road construction
MA	AF-1	Camp Edwards	4-30-41 to 7-16-42	Early work confined to cantonment buildings, parking areas at the various ranges, gun emplacement areas, soil erosion work on roads and at sewage disposal plant, fire hazard reduction work on roads and fire lines, and fire fighting, general landscaping, placement of underground cable lines. CCC camp in new buildings.
MA	Army-1, -2	Fort Devens	7-24-34 to 6-24-38	Forest protection, transportation improvements, flood control, landscape reclamation
MA	NP-D-1	Westfield, MA, and Bradley Field, CT	2-16-42	Handling junk, care of lawns, remodeling Guest Room at HQ of Westfield; at Bradley Field, construct airplane landing field, minor roads, and fire hazard reduction.
MI	ASCS-1	Fort Custer	6-10-42 to 7-15-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
MS	ASCS-1, -2	Camp Shelby	7-9-41 to 7-18-42	Establishing erosion control practices such as seeding, sodding, bank sloping, lining waterways, building dams, retaining walls, mosquito control, fire protection, and road construction. CCC camp consisted of portable buildings.
MS	ASCS-3, -4	Key Field	2-17-42 to 7-18-42	Soil erosion control and revegetative work, including bank sloping, excavating draining ditches, road ditches, site grading, fertilizing, seeding, and sodding, fencing and general cleanup. CCC camp started as tent camp, but May 1942 report notes permanent buildings.
MS	ASCS-5	Columbus Army Flying Field	4-10-42 to 7-18-42	Sodding, sprigging, mosquito control, clearing, cleaning and pruning wooded areas, constructing sidewalks, grubbing drainage ditches. Portable CCC buildings.
MO	AF-1, -2	Fort Leonard Wood	5-8-41 to 7-27-42	Construction of F.S. Additions, surveys of roads, bridges, and installation boundary; construction of three entrance boundary structures; repair of Marcotney Creek Bridge; construction of telephone lines; tree planting, construction of athletic fields, clearing of tactical areas, spraying of Pontoon Lake for mosquito control, towermen and fire training, fire fighting, equipment maintenance and repair, road construction, install coal boxes in all buildings, build exchange counter and display, put seats in Recreation Hall. Tent camp transitioned to portable buildings.
MO	AF-3	Camp Crowder	1-6-42 to 7-24-42	Rehabilitation of CCC camp buildings; fencing of reservation, lumber salvage, building salvage and razing, fire tower construction, construction of parking areas and roads, general cleanup around buildings, fence removal and salvage, seeding and sodding, roadside cleanup. Portable CCC camp.
MO	ARC-1	Jefferson Barracks	9-30-41 to 2-28-42	No notes about work projects on Camp Inspection Report. Portable CCC camp.
MO	ASCS-1	Springfield	5-1-42 to 7-20-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
NH	AF-1	Greiner Field	4-27-42	Construction of runways and recreation areas. CCC camp located 15 miles from Greiner Field.
NV	Navy-1, -2	Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne	9/1/35	Erosion control efforts throughout watershed, including opening of access roads to watersheds, check weiring, reforestation and afforestation of the denuded upper watershed areas; construction of a reservoir in Rose

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
				Canyon; installations of a duplicate distributing pipeline, installation of a Squaw Creek supplementary line; addition to the reservation of Cottonwood and Cory Canyons and the heads of Lapon and Baldwin Canyons to insure elimination of further grazing depredations, development of springs in Upper Cottonwood and Upper Cory canyons; development of seepage springs along Walker Lake; conservation and development projects on lower Depot, including installation of new rifle range, and construction of an aircraft landing field. Portable CCC camp.
NJ	AF-1, -2, Army-1, -2	Fort Dix	5-28-41 to 7-27-42	Mosquito control, fire hazard reduction, truck trails, vehicle and foot bridges, parking areas, development of public picnic grounds, razing undesirable structures, civil surveys, fire fighting, transporting of materials, Permanent buildings in CCC camp; required extensive rehabilitation.
NJ	AF-3	Tilton General Hospital (Fort Dix)	9-3-41 to 7-31-42	Grading to facilitate drainage beneath Hospital buildings; construction of baseball field. CCC company housed in existing buildings.
NJ	AF-4	Butler	12-30-41 to 7-23-41	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
NJ	Army-3	Fort Hancock	7-25-35	Road construction, clearing road sides, landscaping, sand erosion control, forest improvement, tree planting, mosquito control, erect fence at main gate, sewer lines in CCC camp, water aerating, borrow pits, road signs and markers, truck trails, nursery operation, pest control, beach improvement, parking area construction, razing of old structures, build latrines, seeding and sodding, top soiling and fertilizing, concrete walks, equipment maintenance.
NM	ASCS-1	Albuquerque	5-16-42 to 7-28-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
NY	AF-1	Plattsburg (Fort Drum)	1-6-35 to 7-22-42	Truck trails, fire breaks, forest stand improvement, clearing and grubbing, camp ground development. CCC camp not located on post.
NY	Army-1	Fort Hamilton	7-31-35 to 1-15-36	Unknown, no Camp Inspection Report (camp evacuated)
NY	Army-2	Fort Wadsworth	7-20-35 to 10-8-37	Road construction, landscaping and developing, construction of sea wall, forest improvement, truck trails, soil erosion control, grading and clearing
NY	Army-3	Mitchell Field	6-28-35 to 7-12-38	Reforestation, soil erosion control, landscaping and development, improvement of flying field
NY	Army-4	Plattsburg Barracks	7-10-35 to 10-10-	Landscaping and developing, beach improvement, sand erosion control,

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STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
			37	grading. Camp located 15 miles from reservation.
NY	Army-6	Madison Barracks (Pine Plains Mil.Res.)	7-21-35 to 7-12-36	Building roads, reforestation, truck trails, erosion control, stream improvement, forest culture, and forest fire prevention. Recreation hall burned (one death). CCC camp not located at Madison Barracks, but may have been on Pine Plains Military Reservation.
NY	Army-7	Fort Niagara	7-6-35 to 7-12-38	Road construction, tree planting, forest improvement, landscaping, tree surgery, and installation of telephone lines.
NC	AF-1; Army-1, -3, -4, -5	Fort Bragg	11-13-40 to 1-28-41	Post beautification, road and bridge construction, clearing of firing and observation areas, saw mill operation, installation of telephone lines, fire breaks, construction of ranger station, reservoir clearing. Not all camps located on military reservation.
OH	Army-1	Patterson Air Depot Reservation	7-16-35	Soil erosion control, general improvement of reservation, drain tiles, construction of water storage facilities, fire breaks, planting, fine grading, public picnic grounds, seeding and sodding, soil preparation, improving and landscaping Army flying field and area around newly constructed Officers quarters.
OK	Army-1	Fort Sill	7-5-35	Construction of roads, truck trails, fire breaks, stock watering reservoirs, toilets and bath houses, culverts, and bridges; resurfacing truck trails, and reconstruction of the historic old stone corral on the post proper.
OK	ASCS-1	Will Rogers Field	4-1-42 to 7-31-42	Sodding, terracing and planting around sewage disposal area, cleaning and constructing drainage ditch, laying drains at all road and sidewalk intersections, driving hazard range for trucks, construction of pistol and rifle range, landscaping around CCC camp
OR	ASCS-1	Warrenton	4-7-42 to 7-23-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
PA	AF-1 (and ASCS-13)	New Cumberland Depot	11-14-41 to 7-30-42	General improvement of airport, roadways for airplanes, general landscaping and tree planting, preparation and transportation of material.
PA	Army-1	Carlisle Barracks	7-5-35	Constructing flood walls, grading and drainage, constructing fire lanes, improving water supply, road construction
PA	Army-2	Tobyhanna Artillery Range	8-35 to July 37	Road construction, timber stand cutting, insect and disease eradication, boundary survey, fire trails, construction of five single story (22 x 33') buildings, forest and roadside cleanup
SC	AF-1, -2, -3	Fort Jackson	1-28-41 to 7-18-42	Construction of look-out towers, range clearing and construction (2 anti-

TABLE B-1. LIST OF CCC PROJECTS ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS				
STATE	CAMP	INSTALLATION	DATES	PROJECTS
				tank ranges with rail systems, 2 machine gun ranges, 2 pistol ranges with targets, 2 anti-aircraft ranges, 1 landscape range, 1 plain 1000" range, 1 mounted pistol range, 2 combat ranges consisting of six pits and targets), Twin Lake Dam improvement, sawmill operation, cutting and logging operation, construction of Cobb's pond bridge and spillway, construction of Division Road and bridge, dugouts, maintenance of existing roads, construction of combat ranges (Leesburg Rifle Range), improvements to Boyden Arbor, Borsten, and Foreman's Pond recreation areas, construction of bomb shelters, road construction, construction of telephone and power lines, target butt and tunnel back fill, mosquito control, cemetery improvement. Portable CCC buildings and tents.
SC	AF-4	Columbia and Lexington Airport	1-13-42 to 7-18-42	Construction of reservation trunk telephone line, construction of railroad ant-tank range, North Combat Ranges #5 and #6, maintenance of existing roads, construction of custodian's dwelling, telephone road, fire suppression training, construction of warehouses at Columbia HQ; construction of Lexington Airport (later taken on by another camp).
SC	AF-5	Fort Sumter	5-1-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
SC	ASCS-1	Camp Geoff (Pacolet)	8-15-41 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
SC	ASCS-2	Camp Croft	2-1-42 to 7-18-42	Tree planting, kudzu planting, shrub planting, drainage ways
SD	ASCS-1	Fort Meade	3-1-42 to 7-27-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
TN	AF-1	Camp Forrest	8-15-41 to 7-18-42	Seeding and sodding parade ground and hospital area, road band fixation, construction of entrance portals, landscaping Service Club area, install and clean culverts, general cleanup of stumps and trash, cleanup of parade grounds, construct foot bridges, cleanup East and West ranges, selective timber cutting, construction of picnic areas, mosquito control, development of athletic area.
TN	ASCS-1, -2	Camp Tyson	4-22-42 to 7-18-42	Unknown; no Camp Inspection Report
TX	Army-1	Fort Sam Houston	6-15-35	Landscaping, beautification of roads and driveways, soil erosion control, filling, leveling, and grading areas around new Officers quarters on Dickman, Wheaton, and Graham Roads, and around NCO quarters on Chaffee Road and Division Avenue, reconstruction of outfield on Christy Mathewson baseball field, fixing of damage from soil erosion around