

**MINNESOTA'S CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS AND CIVILIAN
CONSERVATION CORPS-INDIAN DIVISION CAMPS AS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROPERTIES: REPORT OF DATABASE DEVELOPMENT,
CAMP DOCUMENTATION, NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
CONSIDERATIONS, AND PROPOSED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**



**This project was funded by the Minnesota Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund as part of
the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites.**



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Prepared for
**THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE OVERSIGHT BOARD OF THE
STATEWIDE SURVEY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

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The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. and the authors, and are not necessarily those of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites

ABSTRACT

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. was contracted by the Minnesota Historical Society and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites to investigate Minnesota's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps as archaeological properties. The project consists of four tasks, three of which are presented in this report. The first involves the construction of a database of Minnesota CCC camps, and based on research associated with CCC database development, historic contexts were developed for the CCC and CCC-Indian Division and are presented in this report. The second task is documentation of ten CCC camps that vary in type, condition and location. These investigations serve as the basis for addressing the third task, that is, development of proposed strategies for camp documentation, evaluation, preservation and interpretation. The fourth and final task involves at least one public presentation of the results of this study, which will be coordinated through the Minnesota Historical Society.

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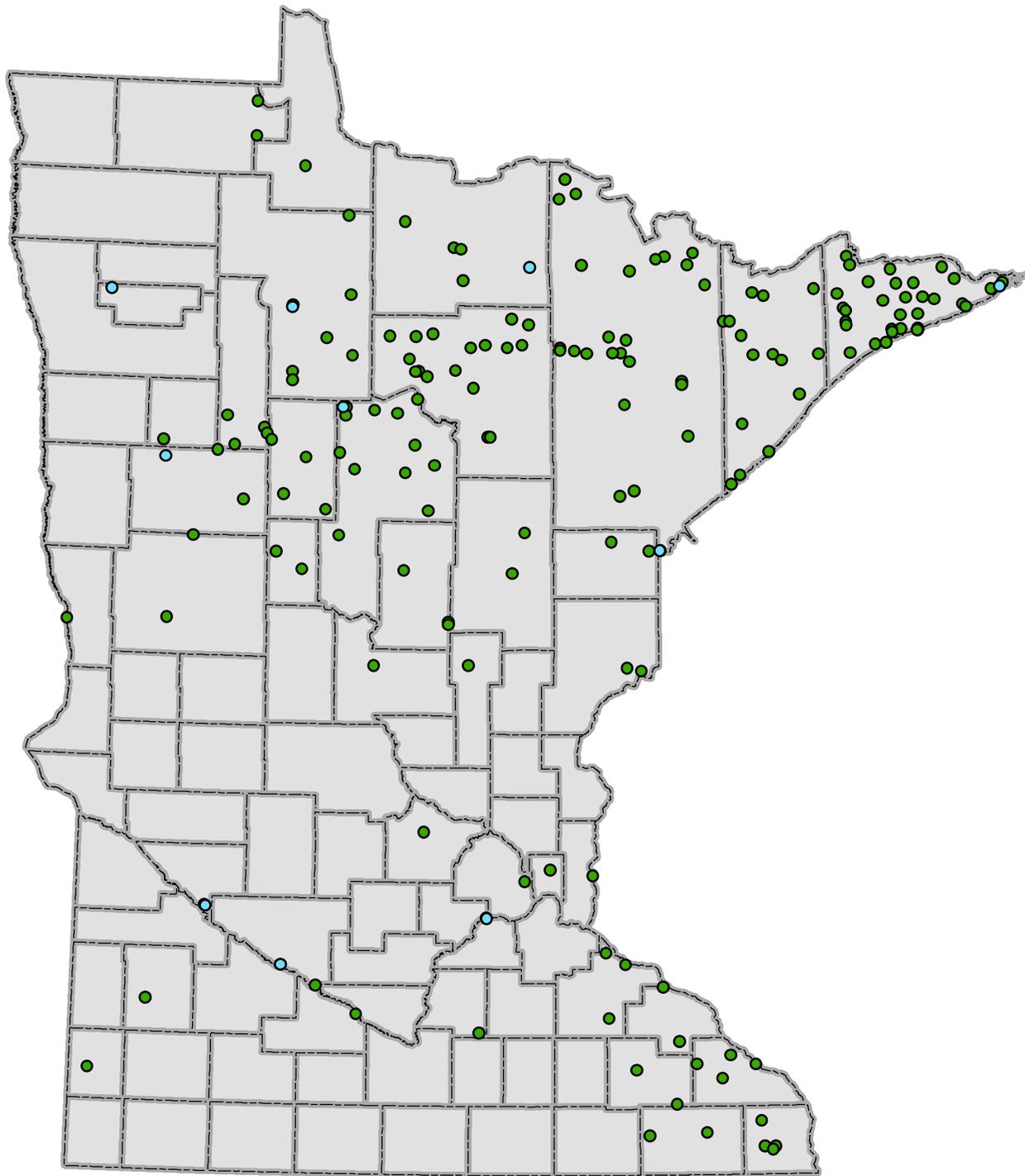
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

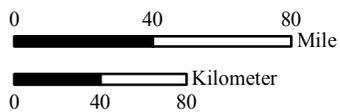
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG) was contracted by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) and the Oversight Board of the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites (Board) to investigate Minnesota's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps as archaeological properties. Funding for this effort was secured by the MHS and Board through an appropriation from the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund, created by the Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment, for a Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites. As summarized by State Archaeologist Scott Anfinson (2013:1), "the law specifies that the Office of the State Archaeologist, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council each appoint a representative to an Oversight Board," and continuing, "the Oversight Board determined that archaeological resources should receive principal survey emphasis because archaeological resources are less well known as they are largely invisible on the surface." With regard to this study, the MHS and Board recognized that CCC camps are poorly understood and poorly documented as archaeological properties. Investigating these resources will contribute to preserving, protecting and interpreting those deemed significant, that is, those which meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria.

The project consists of four tasks, three of which are presented in this report. The first involves the construction of a database of Minnesota CCC camps and information regarding 185 CCC and CCC-Indian Division (CCC-ID) camps has been confirmed and entered in the database; a map showing the distribution of these camps is presented in Figure 1.0-1. The second task included documentation of ten CCC camps that vary in both type and condition, and are distributed throughout no less than four counties; the location of the camps selected for documentation is presented in Figure 1.0-2. The results of these camp documentations further serve as the basis for addressing the third task, that is, development of proposed strategies for documentation, evaluation, preservation, management and interpretation of Minnesota CCC camps, using the formatting categories of a NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Included in

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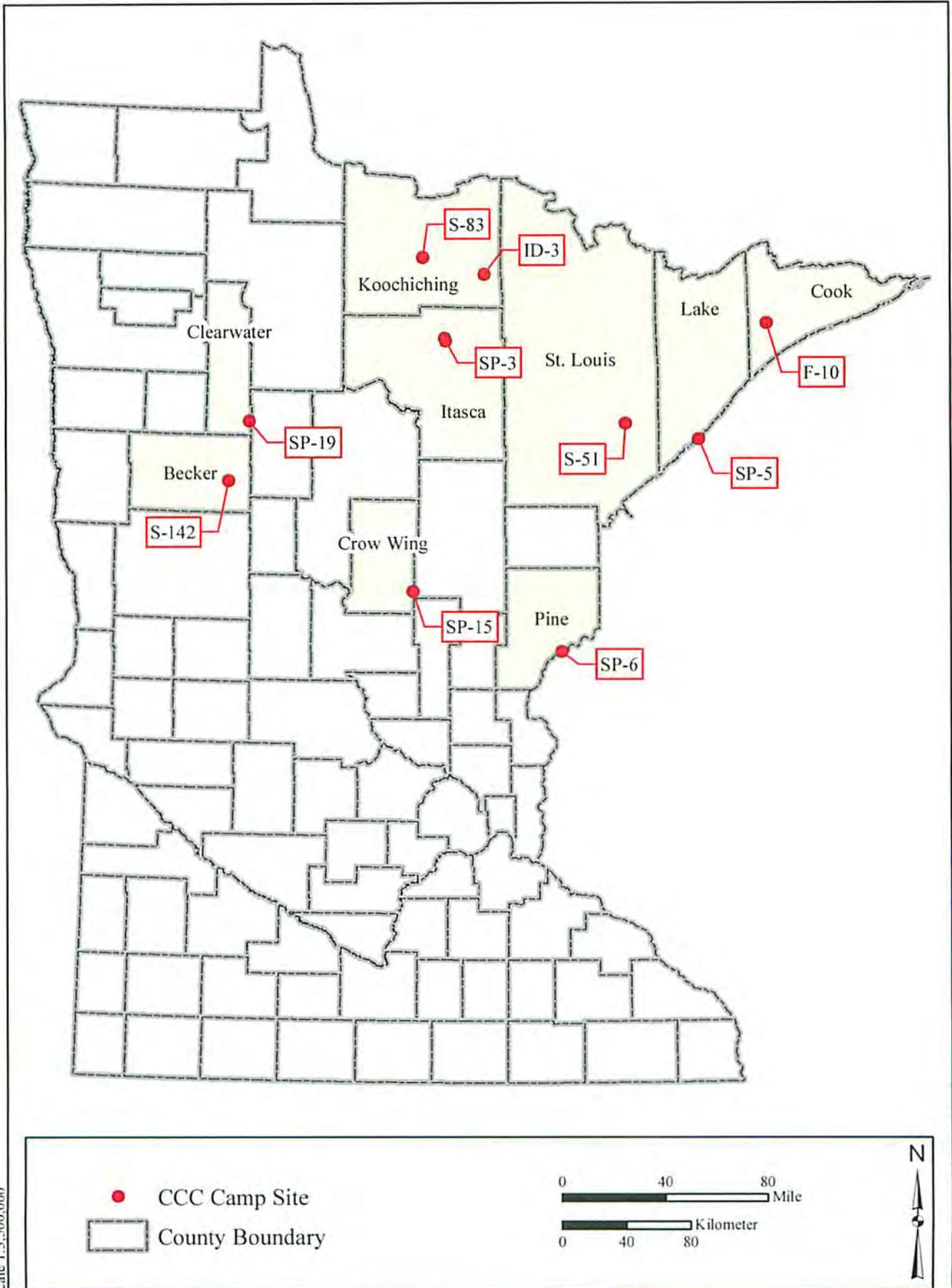


- CCC-ID Camp
- CCC Camp
- ▭ County Boundary



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Figure 1.0-1. Location of Minnesota's CCC and CCC-ID Camps



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Figure 1.0-2. Location of the Ten Documented CCC and CCC-ID Camps

the third task is discussion of historic contexts for the CCC and CCC-ID. The fourth and final task involves at least one public presentation of the results of this study, which will be coordinated through the Minnesota Historical Society and take place in spring of 2014.

While the format of the following report is not presented as a draft MPDF, it was recognized that using such a format would require that camp documentation be presented in a separate report. The following, however, is presented in a manner that specifically relates to MPDF categories (Lee and McClelland 1999). That is, a discussion of historic context, associated property types, registration requirements, and identification and evaluation methods (Sections E, F and H respectively) have all been presented as separate sections and as such, facilitate the development of a Minnesota CCC Camps as Archaeological Properties MFDF.

2.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following study of CCC camps in Minnesota, as noted earlier, includes requirements that relate to NRHP MPDF format. Such documentation involves development of at least one historic context representing a significant period in American history. In this instance, the primary contexts are the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) and Indian Emergency Conservation Work (IECW) programs, informally and later officially known as the CCC and the CCC-Indian Division (CCC-ID). Though closely aligned, the CCC and CCC-ID were administered under different authorities and as such, they will be presented separately. The ECW, and the IECW, were two of many social welfare and economic stimulation policies established in 1933, shortly after Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected president of the United States. Collectively referred to as the “New Deal,” these policies were an attempt to address economic stagnation that followed the economic crash of October 1929, the beginning of a period of economic depression that affected the United States and other western industrialized nations.

The histories of the ECW and IECW rely heavily on previous historic contexts provided by Alleger 1934, Otis et al. (1986), Anderson (1991), and Sommer (2008). Related Minnesota historic contexts include “Indian Communities-Reservations (1837-1934),” “Railroads and Agriculture (1870-1940),” and “Northern Minnesota Lumbering (1870-1930s),” all three contexts are on file at the Office of the State Archaeologist, MHS. While the histories described in these contexts relate in various ways to the CCC and CCC-ID, they are not separately presented. Rather, contextual elements are included as they relate to the histories of the CCC and CCC-ID.

2.1 RESEARCH AREA

Minnesota is a state of considerable physical and ecological diversity, and the following is intended to briefly portray this diversity in general relation to the location and function of Minnesota’s CCC and CCC-ID camps. A more detailed discussion of the physiography and ecological diversity of Minnesota have been presented by Albert (1995). The topographically rugged northern region, from Lake Superior and the Canadian border southward, is the state’s

most geographically expansive region, and is dominated by mixed forests communities of pine, spruce cedar, birch and aspen, which include a remarkable distribution of lakes. Bounding this region and trending northwest to southeast throughout the state is an area that once included widespread hardwood forest communities. By the early twentieth century however, much of this region had given way to agricultural production. The southwestern portion of the state consists of rolling plains that were once prairie grasslands, an area that includes Minnesota's richest farmland. The southeastern portion of Minnesota, the Driftless Area, is marked by a rugged landscape that, prior to European American settlement, was oak savanna and tall grass prairie. Today, dairy farming is the area's most notable industry (Hart and Ziegler 2008).

Based on both administrative requirements and physiographic regions, the CCC in Minnesota was divided into four sub-districts. Sommer (2008:22) describes them as follows:

Three of these were in forest areas: the East Superior Subdistrict headquartered in Two Harbors, the International Falls Subdistrict headquartered in Hibbing, and the Chippewa Subdistrict headquartered in Cass Lake. The Southeastern Subdistrict, in Rochester, was in an area of widespread soil erosion.

The majority of Minnesota's CCC and CCC-ID camps were placed in the state's northern region (see Figure 1.0-1), and it was the operations of many of these camps that addressed issues related to a half century of unregulated timber harvesting practices, resulting in a depletion of forest resources. The northern camps were situated to address issues such as reforestation, fire suppression, and park development (Sommer 2008). The depleted forests of the north posed an economic impact that was twofold. First, industries that relied on the supply of timber resources were affected, and secondly, the tourist industry was impacted in that the decimated condition of northern landscapes did little to attract visitors. As noted by Sommer, "much of this cutover area was left bare, too poor to support agriculture and too grim to attract tourists: (2008:9).

In southern Minnesota, camps were established to address a different range of environmental problems (Sommer 2008). These problems related to agricultural practices that fostered erosion, problems exacerbated by severe drought that began in the 1920s and persisted into the 1930s (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2013). Specifically, most of these camps were established in southeastern Minnesota, "an area of widespread soil erosion"

(Sommer 2008:22). Enrollees in this area were engaged in a range of projects that included the construction of dams, terraces, ditches and other erosion control features (Sommer 2008:109-121).

Besides differing administrative oversight and enrollment requirements when compared to the CCC, CCC-ID work locations were reservation-based (Gower 1972). Initially, work areas, later camps, were established at six Ojibwe¹ reservations in the northern Minnesota. Soon after, Sioux² reservations, situated in the southern half of Minnesota, became hosts to CCC-ID programs. While Minnesota public lands and tribal lands had similar conservation requirements, CCC-ID activities also included projects directed at improving reservation infrastructure, activities such as road construction which facilitated management of tribal resources and “helped extend government services such as education and health care to the Indians” (Gower 1972:7).

2.2 THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN MINNESOTA

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected president in 1933, the United States had for several years been mired in economic turmoil. No less than a quarter of the nation’s work force was unemployed, and many of those who were employed earned less than they did prior to the economic crash of 1929. In 1932, Minnesota’s unemployment rate reached 29 percent, exceeding the national average (Sommer 2008:10). As noted by CCC chronicler Robert Drake: “Buried in unemployment figures was the nation’s youth. In 1933, 54 percent of the country’s young men between the ages of 17 and 25 were without jobs, or supplementing their families’ income with meager jobs at the lowest wages in decades” (Nelson and Sommer 1987:9).

Prior to his presidency, Roosevelt showed deep commitment to environmental conservation and alarm regarding the state of the nation’s land and resources as he served as a New York state senator and governor. His views regarding the environment were, however, equaled by his concern about the social welfare of American citizens, a welfare imperiled by the staggering unemployment of the Great Depression. Barbara Sommer (2008) noted that the threats to the

¹ Ojibwe, or Chippewa Indians, is the name commonly used to describe associated tribal communities and governments in Minnesota; though the term Ojibwe will be used in this report, the Ojibwe refer to themselves as Anishinaabe.

² Sioux Indians in Minnesota are made up of several bands residing in four communities; the term Sioux will be used in this report though they refer to themselves as Dakota or Lakota, or by their band name.

social welfare of the American people were punctuated by the Great Depression, “but well before the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, signs of stress had appeared in Minnesota’s economy and job market” (Sommer 2008:8). Beginning in 1914, due to agricultural practices that had degraded productivity, the value of farmland dropped significantly in southern Minnesota (Sommer 2008:8-9). With regard to the timber industry of northern Minnesota, an industry that in part had helped fuel Minnesota’s economic development, sixty years of relentless and unregulated harvesting resulted in a cut-over and burned-over landscape that had become capable only of yielding meager forest products. Concurrent with deforestation was the decline in northern Minnesota’s tourism industry.

As summarized by Rolf Anderson (1991:E11), on March 21, 1933, soon after his initial inauguration and in an address to Congress, Roosevelt expressed his desire to create a “civilian conservation corps,” the purpose of which would be twofold. First, the creation of a civilian conservation “army” would address issues of environmental degradation associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century population and economic growth, problems that were exacerbated by drought and nominally regulated land and resource management practices. Clearly, it was Roosevelt who championed the idea of a national work force devoted to addressing conservation issues, but the concept of such a national effort was rooted in various places. As Gower (1972:4) observed:

The conservation work corps idea itself was scarcely a new one. Decades earlier, Harvard philosopher William James had advocated the conscription of youth to form a great army “enlisted against nature.” This force, he felt, would have countless benefits both for youth and the land. By 1932, the governments of Bulgaria, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, and especially, Germany had established conservation camps for the unemployed. In both California and Washington, too, the Forest Service had run subsistence camps for the jobless prior to Franklin D. Roosevelt’s election. But the CCC, as it emerged on a national basis, clearly bore the stamp of the New Deal administration.

On March 31, 1933, Congress acted by endorsing Executive Order 6106, Relief of Unemployment through the Performance of Useful Public Works. Part of this effort was the establishment of the ECW program, at first unofficially, and in 1937 officially, known as the

CCC. The ECW (hereinafter CCC) was among a broad number of social relief and economic stimulus programs enacted immediately following Roosevelt's inauguration. As summarized by Sommer (2008:15-16):

He went to work immediately, and the intense activity that followed – from the opening of a special session of Congress on March 9 until its closing on June 16 – came to be called the “Hundred Days.” In that short span of time, The Roosevelt administration passed the Emergency Banking Act – which closed insolvent banks and restructured remaining ones – along with other wide-ranging legislation, including help for farmers, unemployment relief, reform of the securities market, and regulation of industry. Representing an interventionist and activist approach to government, New Deal programs would become controversial as time passed. But in 1933, they were welcomed as a way to deal with the country's problems.

The CCC was among a plethora of programs established during and after the “Hundred Days,” programs that included the Works Progress Administration (WPA), National Recovery Administration (NRA), Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), Public Works Administration (PWA), and others. The purpose of the CCC was to enroll unemployed men, between the ages of 18 and 25, to serve in a variety of land conservation efforts. Consequently, the CCC became popularly known as Roosevelt's Tree Army (Merrill 1981). With some programs, however, there appeared an overlap in responsibilities. For example, Rolf Anderson (1991:E-7) observed that “because there was no clear distinction between the projects assigned to the PWA and those over which the WPA had jurisdiction, a statement of clarification was issued by the Public Works Administrator”. There was likely confusion by some between the responsibilities of the CCC and the WPA, particularly in years after the program ended. As Sommer (2008:19) observed:

Long after the Great Depression, the CCC was often confused with the WPA (Work Progress Administration), but the two New Deal Programs were quite different. The WPA was authorized later than the CCC, in April 1935. WPA work was broadly based – from building roads to sewing clothes – while the CCC kept its focus strictly on conservation. Although the WPA was designed to put the unemployed back to work on public projects, participants were generally heads of households, and thus older than those in the CCC. The WPA sometimes paid better than the CCC, but it didn't provide full-time, forty-hour-per-week

employment. And the WPA put women to work, something that never happened in the CCC, where most enrollees referred to themselves as “boys” long after the program had ended and the boys had grown into men.

Enrollment in the CCC required that individuals serve no less than six months and no more than two years. Recruitment was overseen by the Department of Labor, the Army conditioned enrollees and operated the camp in which they served, and the various agencies associated the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and others developed and oversaw work activities that were conducted by enrollees (Table 2.0-1).

Table 2.0-1. CCC Camp Designation Relative to Supervising Agencies

DESIGNATION	SUPERVISING AGENCY	LAND OWNERSHIP AND WORK AREA
A	USDA Agricultural Research Area	National Agricultural Research Area
AI	USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Animal Industry	US Range Livestock Experiment Station
BR	Bureau of Reclamation	Federal Reclamation Projects
BS	Bureau of Biological Science	Federal Game Refuge
CP	National Park Service	County Park
E	USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Private
F	USDA Forest Service	National Forest
G	Grazing Service	Public Range Lands
GLO	General Land Office	Public Domain
ID	Indian Division	Reservations
MA	National Park Service	Metropolitan Area
NA	USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Plant Industry	National Arboretum
NP	National Park Service	National Park, National Historical Park, Military Park and National Monument
P	USDA Forest Service and State	Private Forest
S	USDA Forest Service and State	State Forest
SCS	USDA Soil Conservation Service	Public and Private Land
SP	National Park Service	State Park

Adapted from Otis et al. 1986:12

Camps normally contained 200 enrollees along with Army personnel who oversaw camp operation. Most, but not all enrollees assigned to Minnesota camps were from the state, and when accepted they initially were brought to Fort Snelling, which served as state headquarters until a new headquarters was established in Grand Rapids in 1937 (Anderson 1991:E-13). Soon after enrollees arrived at state headquarters, they were deployed to camps throughout the state, that is, to existing camps or to areas where camps were being developed.³ These areas were

³ In the years following the formation of companies and after most camps had been established, recruits no longer were deployed from headquarters, but rather were sent directly to camps.

most commonly national forests, state forest lands and state parks, areas with clearly defined land and resource conservation requirements.

As CCC sponsors, the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Minnesota Department of Conservation, and National Park Service, established prioritized work activities through funding efforts coordinated by the national CCC organization. As noted by Sommer (2008:125), “during its active operation, the CCC averaged fifty-one camps per year in Minnesota; although at the operation’s peak in 1935 the state had 104 camps.” Once camp locales were specified, work activities and schedules were established, and enrollees were organized in companies that were administered by the Army. Next, companies were deployed from Fort Snelling and transported to camps. Where camps did not previously exist, camp development became the enrollee’s first order of business. Enrollees participated in clearing and site preparation activities. Regarding construction, locally hired skilled and unskilled labor was used for building construction. As observed by Otis et al. (1986:75), “using local labor was viewed as necessary for good public relations, to ensure acceptance of CCC camps by nearby communities.”

As noted by Merrill (1981:9), the CCC and CCC-ID were involved with 300 possible types of work projects all that fell within ten classifications:

1. Structural improvements: bridges, fire lookout towers, service buildings
2. Transportation: truck trails, minor roads, foot trails and airport landing fields
3. Erosion control: check dams, terracing and vegetable covering
4. Flood control: irrigation, drainage, dams, ditching, channel work, riprapping
5. Forest culture: planting trees and shrubs, timber stand improvement, seed collection, nursery work
6. Forest protection: fire prevention, fire pre-suppression, firefighting, insect and disease control
7. Landscape and recreation: public camp and picnic ground development, lake and pond site clearing and development
8. Range: stock driveways, elimination of predatory animals
9. Wildlife: stream improvement, fish stocking, food and cover planting
10. Miscellaneous: emergency work, surveys, mosquito control

The length of time camps were in operation was fully dependent on the nature of work activities, along with available funding for the completion of those activities (Sommer 2008:136-165). Some camps operated for as little as a year, others operated for as long as five years or more. In some instances, camps were closed and reoccupied at a later time. When camps were closed, companies either moved to other work assignments or were disbanded.

Camp disposition included the removal of camp buildings and structures. Buildings and structures were either moved or salvaged by the agency sponsor, or sometimes given to interested groups (Otis et al. 1986:80). The treatment of camp locations following closure depended solely on the land and resource management objectives of sponsoring agencies. In some instances, buildings were simply removed and there was little to no site restoration activities. In other instances, such as with some camps in state parks, it appears there were some restoration activities that brought camp locales back to a more natural appearance. Regarding camps in state and national forests, camp locations were often significantly modified through the process of reforestation efforts that involved mechanical scarification.

Early on, the CCC's contributions to environmental restoration along with addressing economic welfare were well-recognized. Nonetheless, Roosevelt's attempt to make it a permanent program in 1937 was not supported by Congress. Finally, with the approach to America's entry into World War II, funding had been diverted to other national priorities, and on June 30, 1942, "the Labor-Federal Security Administration Appropriation Act (Public Law 647) spelled the demise of the organization" (Otis et al. 1986:11). At this time, camps that were still in operation were closed and enrollees were discharged.

The collective efforts of the CCC were remarkable by any standard, and pending other requirements, some of the camps associated with these efforts will clearly meet the requirements of significance at the state level. As Anderson (1991:E-25) observed:

The accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps are still with us fifty years after their completion. Hundreds of Rustic Style buildings were constructed throughout Minnesota in state and national parks and forests. Plantations planted by the CCC have been thinned several times and are now reaching full marketable

yields. Without the efforts of the CCC in forest fire prevention, fires would have been much larger and more damaging and the forest vegetation of today might have been much different.

2.3 THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS-INDIAN DIVISION IN MINNESOTA

The CCC ID was not initially part of the ECW program, the program that would become the CCC. However, it began in late 1933; it was funded and administered by the same authority as the CCC; and it shared the same goals as the CCC. Specifically, in 1933, shortly after Congress authorized the ECW program, Indian Services officials and the Secretary of Interior argued for a separate but parallel conservation workforce, one that would serve Indian peoples and reservations. As noted by Grant et al. (1992:5-16), “while the national director of the CCC, Robert Fechner, held sway over CCC ID regulations and any CCC ID projects that cost more than \$2,500, the organization and administration of the CCC ID in detail was left to the Indian Service.” Administered by the Department of Interior, it officially became named the Indian Emergency Conservation Work program (IECW), Office of Indian Affairs, and as the ECW became the CCC, the IECW later became the CCC-ID (Sommer 2008:26-27).

Like the CCC, the CCC ID was divided nationally into regions, with a Lake States Region headquartered in Minneapolis that included Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. Enrollees, rather than be selected by the Department of Labor, were recruited by “local Indian agencies” that coordinated workforce deployment. Further, rather than the Army overseeing camp administration, camps were operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Sommer 2008:27). As noted by Gower (1972:6), “the superintendent of each reservation and a local forestry or irrigation representative were to choose projects for the reservation, and, in a move to encourage tribal autonomy, the tribal council was to take part in the administration of the activity.” Further, rather than camps being operated by the Army with projects supervised by agencies such as the Park Service and Forest Service, CCC ID camps were operated and supervised by managers and staff recruited by local tribal authorities. Because Indian enrollees were not required to live in camps, and CCC ID activities were largely restricted to reservation lands, there were relatively few CCC ID camps. In Minnesota, there were only 13 camps that operated between 1933 and 1942 (see Figure 1.0-1).

Gower (1972:6-7) summarized the difference between the CCC and CCC ID. First, Indian enrollees did not have to be between the ages of 18 and 25 though they had to be physically fit. Further, they did not have to provide a specified amount of their wages to family members, though it was expected that they did share earnings with family members. They could work on home reservations. Indian enrollees did not have specified enrollment periods, and they received \$30.00 a month along with food and lodging if they chose to live in a camp or up to \$42.00 per month if they chose to live at home.

The Minnesota CCC ID was initially hosted by Ojibwe reservations in the north (Gower 1972:7), which included the Red Lake Indian Agency and the Consolidated Chippewa Indian Agency; the Consolidated Indian Agency included the Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, Nett Lake-Vermillion Lake, and White Earth reservations. Soon after, the CCC-ID was expanded to include Minnesota Sioux reservations, and as noted by Gower (1972:7), “Sioux at Pipestone, Prairie Island (Red Wing), Upper Sioux (Granite Falls), Lower Sioux (Morton), Prior Lake (Shakopee) became part of the CCC.” Their duties included reforestation, forest health activities such as pine blister rust control, road and trail construction, telephone line construction, water improvement projects such as dam and well construction, soil conservation projects and wild fire suppression. Though the thrust of CCC-ID work was similar to that of the CCC, other noteworthy CCC-ID projects included the development of ricing camps at the White Earth Reservation to aid in annual harvesting activities, and restoration of historic resources such as the stockade and associated structures at the Northwest Company post at the Grand Portage Reservation (Gower 1972).

While Indian enrollees were allowed to live at home, participating in projects on their own reservations, there were 13 camps that operated throughout Minnesota, the first being Nett Lake CCC ID-3. With regard to camp design, photographs of CCC-ID camps appear to conform to those of CCC camps (c.f., Grant et al. 1992:5-18). Grant et al. (1992:5-17), however, observed that “the camps were meant to be un-intrusive, mirroring local conditions and tribal culture.” In summarizing the work of the CCC ID, CCC Director Robert Fechner made the following observation: “I saw some wonderful water conservation work done by them [the Indians], soil

erosion, cultural work in forests, building of fire trails, etc., and their camps compare favorably in every way with those of white boys” (Gower 1992:10). CCC-ID enrollees performed a similar range of conservation duties conducted by the CCC. As Sommer (2008:28) observed, “Leaders developed work programs that supported community and tribal culture history, heritage, and needs while also promoting concepts common to the CCC.”

While the CCC ID program provided significant contributions to tribal infrastructure, along with providing income to impoverished tribal members, both the CCC ID and CCC came to an end in 1942. With the onset of World War II, as noted by Gower (1972:12), “CCC operations were handicapped by policies of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board which prohibited the use of steel, aluminum, and other metals for non-defense purposes, and thus repair parts for cars, trucks, and heavy equipment – much less new vehicles – became impossible to secure.”

As it was with the CCC, the collective efforts of the CCC-ID were both important and remarkable, and pending other requirements, some camps associated with these efforts will clearly meet the requirements of significance at the state level. As summarized by Gower (1972:12):

In 1939 Collier [John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs] assessed the contribution of the CCC-Indian Division to Indian life in the United States: Indian CCC . . . is bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the Indians’ new achievement. There is no part of Indian country, there are few functions of Indian life, where it has not made an indispensable contribution. Truly Indian CCC has been a creative force.

2.4 RESEARCH THEMES AND PROBLEMS

There are several themes and problems associated with important categories of information that relate to CCC and CCC-ID camps as archaeological properties, themes that underscore the value of archaeological data in achieving a clearer understanding of camp history. For purposes of this discussion, archaeological data sets include the nature and distribution of camp features such as foundations, and artifacts or the patterned distribution of artifacts. Indeed, historic records and oral histories provide a record of camp activities and camp lifeways, but only a partial record.

Further, some camps have been better documented than others. Archaeological data can supplement historic documentation in a number of ways that are addressed in the following problem statements:

2.4.1 Camp Organization Theme

1. Can archaeological data elucidate aspects of intra-site patterning, i.e., determining if a given building location within a camp was used as a residential barracks or cabin, administrative office, recreational building, work-related facility, or other camp-related structure?
2. Can archaeological data serve to confirm or clarify the specific nature of camp, i.e., whether it be a tent camp, rigid camp or mobile camp, or a camp that combined multiple methods of construction?
3. Can archaeological data assist in segregating and clarifying features that relate to specific occupational periods, i.e., a number of camps were closed and later re-opened either as CCC camps or as camps that served other federal purposes such as prisoner of war camps, WPA worker camps, etc. (see Sommer 2008:136-160)?
4. Can archaeological data reveal evidence that a camp location was reoccupied or somehow re-used by occupants not associated with federal work-related activities?

2.4.2 Camp Function and Technology Theme

1. Can archaeological data reveal information about the range of activities conducted by camp enrollees when documentary data is either unclear or unavailable, i.e., information that may clarify whether a camp served the function of reforestation, fire suppression, facility and structural construction, road construction, erosion control, or multiple functions?
2. Can archaeological data elucidate technological innovation related to a camp's functional activities (e.g., introduction of chain saw or other technologies to assist in reforestation, road construction or other activities that required the removal of living or fallen trees)?
3. Can archaeological data elucidate issues that relate to transportation, such as deployment of enrollees to work assignments?

2.4.3 Sociocultural Theme

1. Can archaeological data reveal elements of camp lifeways not completely or accurately portrayed in historical records or oral histories, such as unauthorized or secretive behaviors?
2. Can the analysis of archaeological data reveal evidence of ethnic or religious differences among enrollees?
3. Can the nature of camp archaeological data elucidate differences or stratification at “mixed camps” (Sommer 2008:55-56), i.e., camps occupied by companies that included both African American and European American enrollees?
4. Can the nature of camp archaeological data elucidate social differences or stratification, that is, behavioral differences between enrollees and officers/staff?

2.5 ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

As a property type, CCC and CCC-ID camps may be described as large work camps. They served as residential bases for enrollees and staff as well as “centralized collection places and staging areas” (Hardesty and Little 2000:98). According to Otis et al. (1986:71-80) there are four federally designated CCC camp types, for purposes of this discussion, sub-property types. They include tent camps, rigid camps and mobile camps along with a secondary, more ephemeral property type referred to as side camps (or spike camps). With many camps, as it will be explained, there is difficulty in determining if the camp can clearly be understood to fit in one category. That is, the establishment of each rigid and mobile camp began with enrollees engaged in site clearing and landscape modification operations, and while doing so using tents as temporary shelter until frame buildings could be constructed. After site preparation had been completed, in the majority of instances more permanent buildings (rigid or mobile) would be constructed.

Regarding location and sponsor, Minnesota CCC camps were established in work areas based on specific conservation requirements, such as forestry-related tasks or soil conservation activities. CCC chronicler Robert Drake noted that the selection of specific locations for camps,

particularly in the program's early stages, often had to be done by agency officials in a hasty manner:

It became their responsibility to locate suitable campsites for CCC companies. They were often told only a few days in advance that they were to receive a compliment of 200 CCC boys in their district. In that time, they were to find a location for a suitable camp on high ground, with good water and road access and to obtain a lease for the property if necessary as well as get work projects lined up for the company (Nelson and Sommer 1987:11).

The selection of locations for CCC-ID camps differed from CCC camps in that they were established within Minnesota reservations, that is, reservations that had both natural resource and infrastructure needs that could be addressed by a conservation work force.

Other than side camps, camps were standardized in the range of structures they included. Further, as Otis et al. (1986:71) observed, "the physical design of facilities and the configuration of Civilian Conservation Corps camps varied more in degree of permanence than in regional identity." Though likely a rare exception, the nature of S-81 Kabetogama Lake Camp, in Koochiching County, is a reminder that structural variation may, in some instances, be expected – "the camp's design was unique in that all main buildings were connected by underground tunnels so that enrollees did not have to go outside to move from building to building" (Sommer 2008:147).

While camps were generally standardized in the range of structures they included, camp size and building orientation varied based on landscape characteristics such as topography and the presence of water features. Consequently, the 200 man camp, which represents the majority of those recorded in Minnesota, range from ten to 20 acres, or larger. Camp boundaries can be somewhat easily established for camps where original site plans are available, though camps did sometimes expand following initial development based on changing work activities or re-occupation following closure. Boundaries for camps without original plans can be established through archaeological methods as well as historic aerial imagery.

2.5.1 Tent Camps

Tent camps were used throughout the entirety of CCC operations, and like rigid and mobile camps, tent camps were designed to accommodate up to 200 enrollees. In warmer climates like the southwestern United States tents continued to serve as quarters and administrative facilities throughout the duration of camp operation. In Minnesota, however, tents appear to have served as an interim form of habitation at the time camps were initially established. That is, they provided a rapid means of establishing shelter during the time site clearing and building construction was underway (Otis et al.1986:71). As Sommer (2008:40) observed, “getting the tents up and the stoves working was the first order of business. After that, enrollees sometimes with help from unemployed men in the area, began building the camps.” Based on a review of the database presented in Appendix A, there does appear to be at least three camps that were established as tent camps that did not evolve into camps with permanent structures. All three, interestingly, were operated by the Soil Conservation Service and all operated for no more than one year.

2.5.2 Side Camps

The function of side camps was to accommodate smaller crews, deployed from main camps for the purpose of accomplishing short-term tasks. Sometimes called spike camps, side camps were secondary camps that generally lacked wood frame structures. They could accommodate between four and 48 men and relied on tents for shelter, storage and dining. Though tents provided shelter, it has been observed that there is evidence of wood frame structures at some northern camps based on the occasional presence of concrete foundations (Michael Magner, personal communication 2014). Unlike standard camps, Sommer (2008:49) observed that “side camps, or spike camps, which weren’t run by the military, were not as strict.” Otis et al. (1986:61) provides further insight into camp structure and life in side camps:

A special type of tent camp was the 25-man mobile unit. These units were used in side camps for short-term projects. Mobile units were comprised entirely of tents, including 12-man shelter tents, three staff tents, one cook tent, and a combination mess-kitchen tent. The optimum size for shelter tents was 14 feet six

inches by 14 feet four inches. Specifications stated that all men should be supplied with an infantry pack, canteen, and mess kit. For bathing, either separate washbasins or a nearby stream was used. Camps could eliminate the kitchen unit by having each man carry five days' rations and return to base camp on weekends.

Keith Matson (personal communication 2014) has observed that most side camps were located in northern Minnesota, specifically within the Boundary Waters where roads were largely absent. Though only several side camps are listed in Appendix A, there are clearly more that have not yet been identified archaeologically or in historic documentation.

2.5.3 Rigid Camps

Rigid camps were constructed primarily during the first half the CCC era (1933-36) and are characterized by wood frame buildings fabricated on site. That is, they included buildings with weight bearing exterior walls composed of wall studs and wood sheathing, covered by roofs made of joists and sloping rafters, with wooden floors on joists, set on concrete sills, piers or slab foundation. No less than 150 camps represented in Appendix A were constructed before 1937, suggesting that the vast majority of Minnesota's camps were constructed as rigid camps.

As noted by Otis et al. (1986:74), "a typical CCC camp [rigid camp] is described as having 11 buildings including 4 barracks, a mess hall, a recreation hall, an infirmary, officers' quarters, truck garages, latrine, and show buildings." In reviewing the listing of Minnesota's CCC and CCC-ID camps, it is concluded that the vast majority of camps fall within the category of rigid construction, in that most were initially constructed between 1933 and 1936. Though not confirmed through archival sources, mobile camp construction techniques may have been applied to rigid camps when replacing buildings or when adding new buildings after 1936.

2.5.4 Mobile Camps

Mobile camps appeared later in the CCC era. Otis et al. (1986:75) observed that "until late 1934, rigid or fixed-type buildings continued to be used to replace tents in CCC camps" though

alternative cost-effective construction modes were being explored. While portable buildings were first introduced in 1934, by 1937 they became the standard construction mode for CCC camps. Otis et al. (1986:77) provide the following description –“the buildings were knockdown type, arranged in 6-foot sections. They were constructed with bolts so that they could be readily assembled or dismantled and moved to a new location” (Otis et al 1986:77). While construction mode evolved from the “rigid” to “mobile” concept, there is no evidence that camp plans were altered or changed to address the new construction mode. Interestingly, it was observed that “according to general buildings specifications, portable camp buildings rarely, if ever, had foundations” (Otis et al. 1986:79). It can be inferred, however, that the reference to absence of foundations may suggest that portable camps generally lacked concrete slab foundations. Only 13 camps listed in Appendix A were constructed after 1936, suggesting that mobile camps are a lesser sub-property type.

In summary, there are four camp types, or sub-property types, associated with the CCC and CCC-ID in Minnesota, with variation among these types reflective of construction technology, duration of occupation, function and, to a limited degree, chronology. However, based on the fact that most Minnesota CCC and CCC-ID camps were constructed before 1937, it is concluded that the vast majority of camps can be categorized as rigid. Nonetheless, all four sub-types are associated with a pivotal period in American history, and depending on integrity, examples of each type have the potential to meet NRHP eligibility criteria A and D. Associated areas of significance for these properties include Archaeology, Conservation, Social History, and as regards the CCC-ID, Ethnic Heritage. In Section 6 of this report, registration requirements will provide details of the level of integrity that a camp must meet to be eligible under Criterion D, that is, the level of integrity of *in situ* archaeological deposits and remnant structural features.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF A DATABASE OF MINNESOTA CCC CAMPS

Database development began with a review of CCC camp-related literature, and camp-related documentation at various locations. The study team visited a number of record repositories that include the MHS, the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) Division of Parks and Trails, the MNDNR Division of Forestry, USDA Forest Service Superior National Forest, USDA Forest Service Chippewa National Forest, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Midwest Regional Office, and the Iron Range Research Center. Further, inquiries regarding camp information were directed to the National Park Service Midwest Archaeological Center and the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.

Database attributes were provided by the MHS as part of contractual specifications. The database is formatted in Excel Spreadsheet and presented in Appendix A. A complete listing of database attributes, with explanations, is presented in Appendix B. Database attributes include a comprehensive range of camp-related elements. Attributes include locational information, camp designation (camp number and camp affiliation), camp name, company or companies assigned to each camp, camp type, dates of occupancy, camp investigations if they have occurred, camp condition, current ownership, bibliographic references, state site number, and interpretive potential.

At the outset of this study, it was assumed there were as many as 150 CCC and CCC-ID camps established in Minnesota. This estimate was based upon the review of literature and documents that pertain to the Minnesota CCC, with particular attention to a variety of existing CCC camp databases. These databases include those managed by the Office of the State Archaeologist, USDA Forest Service (Chippewa and Superior national forests), MNDNR Divisions of Forestry and State Parks and Trails, and Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy (2004).

Also at the outset of this study, it was further assumed that the “final” database will require correction as Minnesota CCC research continues in the future. This assumption is based on a cautionary note offered by the Society and Board in their “Request for Proposals: Documenting Minnesota’s CCC Camps:”

Surprisingly, there is considerable inconsistency in the literature regarding the number, names, and locations of Minnesota's CCC camps. These discrepancies may be due in large part to the vague manner in which the locations of camps were officially recorded, often only in reference to the nearest rail depot and/or post office. Also, camps could be abandoned and later reoccupied under the administration of a different branch of government. It is therefore possible that researchers have conflated multiple camps into a single camp, or considered a single camp to be two or more different camps. In addition, it is possible that there may be "paper camps;" proposed camps that left a paper trail but were ultimately never built [Minnesota Historical Society 2013:2].

In some instances, issues that relate to camp location became evident in database development, and consequently became an issue regarding the documentation of one of the ten selected camps (reported in Section 5 of this report). Nonetheless, while the database presented in this report may be imperfect, it reports the location of 172 CCC camps and 13 CCC-ID camps in Minnesota. The authors are confident that the information presented in Appendix A is a more refined and accurate listing than those that existed before.

4.0 METHODS

The objective of the documentation methodology applied to this study was to identify structural and landscape remnants associated with CCC camps, and through this identification process assess site integrity. It involved the combined methods of pre-field research and field investigation. The methodology is one that was developed to investigate remnant CCC camps in manner both expeditious and thorough. Pre-field research took place in September and October 2013, and provided field documentation personnel with an understanding of the range and distribution of camp related features.

4.1 PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

As a result of the previously described literature and records research associated with database development, it was found that there is a considerable body of information pertaining to CCC camps throughout Minnesota. This information includes camp histories, correspondence, and graphic information such as camp plans and early series aerial photographs. Further, LiDAR (light detection and ranging) contour mapping is available for much of Minnesota and LiDAR was, in some instances, found to be useful in understanding cultural landscape elements relative to camp locales. LiDAR is a remote sensing process that can measure topographical (elevation) variation based on laser illumination and reflective analysis (Chang 2010). LiDAR is increasingly becoming an important archaeological tool in remote sensing applications, revealing topographical anomalies that may represent cultural features. Summary information relating to each of the ten camps was compiled in advance and utilized by the study team to guide feature identification processes. Additionally, a sub-meter accurate GPS receiver (Trimble Geo-XT) was programed with camp-related locational information, such as LiDAR imagery and camp plans.

4.2 METHOD FOR CREATING PRE-FIELD SITE MAPS

Pre-field maps were created from a combination of current aerial photography, historic aerial photography, and current LiDAR elevation data, where available. These maps were generated to

provide a user-friendly depiction of historic ground disturbance in combination with modern points of reference visible in the aerial photography, and aid in navigation during survey. First, preliminary site boundaries were generated from verbal descriptions of the camp locations and in three cases, from original camp plans. These were generally a combination of natural features like river shorelines and artificial boundaries such as quarter-quarter section lines. Preliminary boundaries were depicted on current aerial imagery published in 2010 or later (Minnesota Geospatial Information Office [MGIO] 2013). When available, historic aerials taken between 1939 and 1941 were geo-referenced to the current aerials by no fewer than three and no more than five points of persistent landmarks (LandView Data Viewer 2013). Any structures, roads, or rail grades visible in the historic aerials were digitized as shapefiles for use during survey.

Next, elevation data derived from LiDAR information was used to search for ground surface anomalies not visible on the aerial photography (MGIO 2013). For this process, hillshade raster models generated from 1m Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) were selected instead of the original DEMs because they provide more visual contrast for sudden changes in ground surface. Hillshade raster models were visually examined within the preliminary site boundaries for linear ridges, excessively leveled platforms, and round or square depressions within the site boundaries, and especially those adjacent to features noted in the historic aerials. Outlines of the anomalies were digitized in a shapefile for use during survey. After survey, the preliminary site boundaries were revised to fit either the historic boundaries from the camp plans or the remaining camp elements observed during field study. When camp boundaries were revised based on field observations, the new boundary was created by placing a 50 m (164 ft) buffer around the observed artifacts and foundations.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Field methods consisted of the application of several investigative procedures that include pedestrian survey, metal detector survey, and shovel test survey. Pedestrian survey was conducted throughout each camp locale at no greater than 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect intervals, with a focus on detecting camp-related features such as foundations or other traces of building locations (additional information on foundations will be presented in Section 4.3). Other activity

areas were found to include pits, refuse scatters, roads, pathways, and esplanades between clusters of building foundations. Feature identification relied to a significant degree on historic site plans and early series aerial photographs when available.

Metal detector survey was utilized for limited examination of site areas, focusing on observed features such as remnant foundations or building locations revealed through aerial imagery or historic site plans. Metallic materials, when detected within the upper organic horizon, were physically examined, photographed, inventoried, and left *in situ*. Metal detection was also deployed along transects leading outward from interior camp features to help determine camp boundaries.

Limited shovel testing was also employed. Investigations involved the excavation of six to ten shovel test units within or adjacent to observed structural foundations, or within areas where metal detector survey produced signals indicating a strong presence of metallic material. Shovel tests were approximately 35 cm (13.78 in) in diameter, excavated no deeper than 40 cm (15.75 in) with excavated soils screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth, cultural materials if present were inventoried, and excavated soils along with any observed cultural materials returned to the excavated shovel test. Each shovel test was documented on a form which presents a narrative of findings and observed soil characteristics.

A sketch map was developed as part of camp documentation. These maps were created to delineate camp boundaries, and document the dimensions of observed cultural features. Features were also documented through the use of sub-meter accurate GPS recordation. Representative features were photo-documented, and photographic overviews were taken at each camp.

Upon completion of camp documentations, post-field analyses and report preparation, copies of all field notes, photographs and other records were provided to the MHS. Finally, a Minnesota Archaeological Site Form was completed for each documented camp. Completed forms have been submitted to the Office of the State Archaeologist and are presented in Appendix C.

4.4 CAMP-RELATED FEATURES

As noted by Otis et al. (1986:72), “site plans differed for each camp and depended largely on the Army’s available supplies and the terrain in which camps were located.” Though camp design was influenced by local topography, the types of structures present at both rigid and mobile CCC camps were prescribed by Army CCC procedural manuals. As summarized by Otis et al. (1986:71-79), camps were to include the following building types constructed to prescribed dimensions:

Barracks	20 by 130 feet
Mess Hall/Kitchen	20 by 160 feet
Agents Quarters	20 by 80 feet
Officers’ Quarters	20 by 40 feet
Headquarters Building	20 by 30 feet
Storehouse	20 by 40 feet
Welfare Building	20 by 100 feet
Recreation Hall	20 by 140 feet
Dispensary (or Infirmary)	20 by 30 feet
School Building	20 by 60 feet
Lavatory and Bathhouse	20 by 35 feet
Latrine	10 by 15 feet
Using Service Storehouse	20 by 30 feet
Using Service Headquarters	20 by 30 feet

In Minnesota, other buildings such as truck garages, blacksmith shops, and repair shops are also reported, and some plans for camps in Minnesota use terms to describe buildings that vary somewhat from those presented above. Schoen (2004:68) observed that “each CCC camp had generators in a power house to provide electricity to various buildings.” Additionally, in that CCC-ID camps were administered by the Department of Interior, rather than the Army, some variation in building types may be expected in comparing CCC to CCC-ID camps.

To facilitate the analysis of structural remnants that may be present at CCC and CCC-ID camps, the range of buildings and structures noted above can be functionally divided into three categories: residential, administrative and operational.

1. Residential category includes buildings, or tents, associated with housing and feeding enrollees and staff, along with providing recreational opportunities. They include enrollee barracks, officers' quarters, agents' quarters, kitchen and mess units, ice houses, wood storage structures, shower/washroom/lavatory units, latrines, and recreation halls
2. Administrative category includes buildings associated with camp administration, education and enrollee welfare. They include camp headquarters, other administration buildings, school buildings (welfare buildings), and infirmaries (dispensaries).
3. Operational category includes buildings associated directly with the technological and logistical aspects of enrollee work activities. They include tool/machine shops, blacksmith shops, storehouses (warehouses), and garages.

There appears to be a narrow range of foundation types, and related features, that were used for buildings and structures at CCC camps, and as noted by Otis et al. (1986:79), "portable camp buildings rarely, if ever, had foundations." Rather than the absence of a foundation, the authors may be suggesting that portable camps relied largely on a nominal foundation system such as post and lintel. With this in mind, foundation systems and other structural features are summarized as follows.

Concrete Slab (or Concrete Block) – This foundation system consists of concrete poured and molded on a prepared grade, with concrete matrix continuous throughout a structure's footprint. This foundation type appears to be associated with the kitchen component of mess hall/kitchen facilities, lavatory/bathhouses, and infrastructure related buildings (water/electricity generation).

Concrete Sill – A linear, horizontal molded concrete form (up to 1.5 feet above grade) generally with no interior concrete slab; this foundation type is likely associated with barracks and other structures such as camp offices.

Post and Lintel (or Post and Beam) – Concrete, wood or stone piers, posts or blocks that support a wooden lintel, i.e., a beam that bears the building's weight; may be associated with smaller structures, and may have commonly been used at mobile camps where buildings lacked foundations (Otis et al. 1986:79).

Fieldstone – Hewn or unhewn stone (the type of stone depended on locally available sources) that is dressed and set in mortar to create a foundation sill or structural wall, with or without an interior slab, associated with various building types.

Latrine Pits – Concrete vaults served as receptacles for pit toilets, and may be present in various configurations. As noted by Otis et al (1986:72): “Pit-type latrines were always located in frame buildings rather than tents. The building was generally 14 by 32 feet.”

Concrete Barrel Stove Housing – A small tower-like precast concrete form standing approximately four feet above grade, used to support wood-fired barrel stoves; generally located within garages or mechanics shops to protect against overheating and fire hazard. This concrete structure had vent spaces along its base for air drafting, to circulate cool air to the stove, and a chimney-like feature at the back, at a 90 degree angle, that supported a stove pipe. According to Keith Matson (personal communication, 2013), concrete stove housings may have only been utilized at later CCC camps.

Other Concrete Features and Stonework – Miscellaneous concrete and stone features recognized at remnant camps include concrete tower footings, that is, footings for communication towers and water towers. Otis et al. (1986:72) notes that wood-burning stoves were sometimes placed within the center of tents and mounted on “clay-fill foundations.” Other features include native stone walls and abutments, that is, dressed and set stone constructed as walls for decorative or functional purposes. Moreover, dry-laid flagstone walkways have been observed at several remnant camps (Lee Johnson, personal communication, 2014) and may be a somewhat common landscape feature.

Regarding the current condition of camp-related structural remnants it is important to mention land management activities that sometimes occurred following camp closure, and how these activities may have affected archaeological integrity. Following camp closure, disposition generally involved the removal of buildings and other structures (Otis et al. 1986:80). Further, some land managers, such as the MNDNR and the USDA Forest Service, conducted landscape modifications within the former locations of camp locales. The type of modifications could vary

and depended on an agency's land management objectives. For example, former camp locales within state and national forests were sometimes reclaimed through mechanical site preparation associated with reforestation. Mechanical site preparation would often include the use of large, tractor-pulled plows that served to clear unwanted vegetation, manipulate soil horizons and to foster the planting of seedlings or seeds (Magnus et al. 2012:827). In these instances, the archaeological remnants of camps were damaged if not largely obliterated. Further, former camp locations within state parks were sometimes reclaimed through mechanical grading to create or enhance park-like characteristics. In both of these instances, camp-related structural foundations and features have likely been damaged if not obliterated.

4.5 CAMP ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGES

Artifacts at the ten documented CCC camps were observed either through pedestrian survey or shovel testing. Shovel testing was applied in a limited manner for the purpose of assessing the site's archaeological integrity, with no more than eight shovel tests excavated at each site. No shovel tests, however, were excavated at SP-6 and SP-19 due to unmarked buried utilities. No artifacts were collected from either surface contexts or from shovel tests. Rather, observed artifacts were documented, photographed and then returned to their point of discovery, that is, on the surface or within a shovel test prior to back-filling. Although Minnesota archaeological survey standards normally require the retention and curation of artifacts from shovel tests (Anfinson 2005:32), the artifacts encountered in the CCC and CCC-ID shovel testing for this project were from the very recent past so no significant soil development had occurred since their deposition. Significant earlier intact components were not encountered by the shovel tests at any of the sites, and, for the most part, the artifacts represented the uppermost archaeological component at each site. Thus returning the artifacts to the shovel test holes of origin had little impact on site integrity.

Artifacts have been classified by function and material, using standard terminology employed by historical archaeologists in the published literature (cf. Intermountain Archaeological Computer System [IMACS] 2001b; Horn 2008). Primary material categories include ceramics, glass, metal, non-cultural faunal remains, and a variety of artifacts made from miscellaneous materials

including plastic, wood, bone or shell, leather, rubber, and plaster. The primary artifact categories observed at the CCC camps were ceramics, metal, and glass.

Ceramics – Ceramics are the most temporally diagnostic, and often one of the most common, artifact types recovered from nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sites. For chronological purposes on historical sites, decorated or stamped ceramics are most useful type for temporal identification. The most useful type of ceramic for chronological purposes on nineteenth-century historic sites is refined earthenware or whiteware. For the purposes of the CCC camp survey, all of the ceramics observed were sherds of white granite stoneware, probably hotel ware, a very durable and often thick type of white granite stoneware. White granite is “harder” than standard whiteware and is actually a type of stoneware, or version of stone china (Majewski and O’Brien 1984). Due to its durability, hotel ware was often used in enlisted men’s Army messes (Majewski and O’Brien 1987). White granite stoneware was first produced in 1842 and continued into the twentieth century (Peterson 2006). Hotel ware was introduced post 1880.

Glass – Bottle fragments and glass color also provide temporal insights (Fike 1987; Lorrain 1968; Toulouse 1971). During CCC camp survey, clear and brown bottle glass was observed. Clear and brown bottle glass became more readily available after 1860 with improvement to the industrial glass-making process (IMACS 1992; Rogers 1992). Prior to World War I, hand-finishing of bottlenecks was replaced by machine tooling, resulting in the diagnostic alteration of neck seams. The Owens bottle machine, patented in 1903 and beginning production in 1904, permitted mass production of small-mouthed bottles (i.e., crown top). Between 1911 and 1920, window glass thickness became standardized and after 1860, glass was generally thicker than 1.524 mm (Schoen 1990).

Metal – Metal artifacts can form an important part of a historic assemblage; however, most metal artifacts are poor temporal indicators and can provide only broad depositional parameters. Metal containers and nails can provide a general temporal sequence for archaeological sites; the manufacturing attributes of particular metal containers can provide useful temporal horizons for dating historic sites (Horn 2008; Rock 1984). Metal containers, specifically cans and

enamelware vessels, represent a broad category of artifacts and are possibly the best represented historic artifact class found in Minnesota CCC camps.

Among the most commonly encountered cans are those that contained food or beverages. Food cans may be classified into three basic types: hole-in-top; solder-dot (condensed milk), and sanitary (modern-type) cans. All of the cans observed at the CCC Camps survey were sanitary cans. Sanitary cans are the cans in use today and are the result of innovations in seam crimping that completely eliminated the need for solder on the side seams and top. By 1904, sanitary cans were in full production, and by 1911 they dominated the canning industry (Horn 2008; Rock 1984).

Wire nails were first manufactured around 1850, but early examples of this nail type were available only in very small sizes generally used for the construction of picture frames and other small articles. It was not until ca. 1875 that larger sizes were available to the construction industry (Adams 2002; IMACS 2001a; Nelson 1968). All of the nails identified as part of CCC camp documentation were wire nails.

Identifying CCC Camp Artifact Assemblages – With the continual escalation of mass consumerism in the early twentieth century, the question arises as to what would determine a Minnesota CCC camp artifact assemblage versus other contemporaneous domestic or work site assemblages. The U.S. Army supplied each of the CCC camps with domestic and occupational supplies, with one state camp acting as the main Quartermaster and Supply Company to the other state camps. In Minnesota, Fort Snelling (Army-1) supplied the state CCC camps (Sommer 2008). Therefore, much of the supplies to the camps were standardized and regulated by the U.S. Army and would appear consistently in the archaeological record. Enrollees were issued clothing, bed linens, blankets, shoes, socks, hats, underwear, a laundry bag, a trunk, a shaving kit, and other personal items. In a recorded oral history, Alfred Bodtke recounted that he received soap dishes and a shaving kit, along with shoe shine materials in his CCC-issued box (Iowa Department of Natural Resources 2002). Originally, until the surplus became depleted, Army officials issued World War I surplus (Class A G.I.) uniforms and then, denim work clothes to enrollees (Sommer 2008).

Although archaeological field work has been completed at CCC camps, most of this work has been focused on remnant camp structures and other features and not camp artifact assemblages (Butler 2006; Smith 2001). Jonathan Libbon's 2011 thesis, "We Had Everything But Money: A Study of Buying Strategies at a Civilian Conservation Camp in the Allegheny National Forest," a comparative analysis of three CCC camp artifact assemblages and other Great Depression domestic sites, examines the idea of "thrift" and the purchase of discretionary consumer items. During his comparison, Libbon (2011) observed that Great Depression farmsteads had decorated tableware as opposed to undecorated tableware (white granite stoneware) at CCC camps, probably issued in bulk from the U. S. Army. Decorated tableware would convey that the inhabitants had more consumer choice in ceramics for their household. In addition, Libbon (2011) observed that Great Depression farmsteads had a greater abundance of Mason jars and canning items. CCC camps would have access to stored goods, including some canned goods, from the U.S. Army and would not need to can to their own food.

Although archaeological work at CCC camps has not been focused on artifact assemblages, previous work and observations in this study can lead to hypotheses to identify CCC camp assemblages from other Great Depression-era assemblages. Since the U.S. Army supplied the camps with clothing, personal, surplus, and food items, "U.S" marked items may be an indicator of a CCC camp artifact assemblage. For example, an "U.S" embossed button was recovered from the archaeological survey at the CCC camp associated with Bandelier National Monument (Smith 2001). In addition, "CCC" marked items or artifacts that can be linked to standard-issue for CCC enrollees would be a direct connection of an artifact assemblage to a CCC camp site. Standard issue would include such items as the CCC standard issue box filled with personal items (ie. razor, soap dish) given to each enrollee (Iowa Department of Natural Resources 2002). A soap dish from a standard issue CCC enrollee box was encountered in this study at S-142 Smokey Hills Camp during pedestrian survey (see Section 5.5 of this report). As CCC camps were spatially structured by activity (see Section 4.4 of this report) and operated under similar discipline as the U.S. Army, one could hypothesize that artifact assemblages within each CCC camp would vary by location with residential, administrative, or operational features. Within these categories, artifact assemblages would also vary between different locales, such as an

assemblage located near the barracks versus the mess hall. As Libbon (2011) observed, CCC artifact assemblages would have less variation in domestic artifacts, such as tableware, than other Great Depression sites. Finally, since CCC camps were inhabited solely by young men, one could postulate that a CCC camp artifact assemblage would be lacking feminine gender-specific artifacts, such as cold cream containers, porcelain jewelry boxes, etc. These indicators could offer insight into whether a Great Depression artifact assemblage is CCC camp-related and develop research questions.

5.0 RESULTS OF CAMP DOCUMENTATION

Based on MHS and Board direction, the selection of camps to be documented were to include those of varying types and condition, and the selected camps to be situated in no fewer than four counties. Selected camps were to be accessible, that is, camp locales must be situated on public land and accessible by road. It was also required that selected camps include a comprehensive representation of camp features. Further, in that the study has been funded by the MHS and Board, camp selection was to be weighted towards those located on land administered by the State of Minnesota. Finally, the selection of candidate camps had to meet approval of the MHS and Board.

Camp selection was constrained to a limited degree by project scheduling and logistics. That is, contractual specifications required that camps were to be documented within a relatively brief period of time, i.e., before cold weather conditions prevented the efficacious application of the proposed field methodology. Further, in consideration of the broad geographic area encompassed by Minnesota, it became necessary to select camps in just one region of the state, and the significant density of camps in the northern half of the state led to selection of camps in this region. Though all the selected camps are situated in northern Minnesota, they are distributed throughout eight counties. Finally, camps also were to vary in condition, and by extension, presumed archaeological integrity. While available literature and archival references did little to address condition, meetings held with agency representatives in September, prior to field investigations, provided some insight into which camps appear generally undisturbed, and which appear to be damaged by activities that followed camp abandonment. With this in mind, the selected camps included those that appear relatively undisturbed as well as those that appeared disturbed.

Having limited the sample selection to northern Minnesota, the next selection criterion related to addressing a “comprehensive representation of camp features,” including the determination of differences in camp type, design and layout. As noted earlier, camps were developed within the cooperative framework of the departments of War, Labor, Agriculture and Interior, with the Army, as part of the War Department, responsible for establishing design standards. For this

reason, as observed by Otis et al. (1986:71), “the physical design of facilities and the configuration of Civilian Conservation Corp Camps varied more in degree of permanence than in regional identity” (Otis et al. 1986:71). Continuing, the authors note that “site plans differed for each camp and depended largely on the Army’s available supplies and the terrain in which camps were located” (Otis et al.1986:72).

Having ascertained differences in camp type and returning to the candidate selection process, the final two selection criteria relate, first, to documentation, i.e., camps that had not been well-documented in the last 20 years, and second, land ownership/sponsoring agency. In northern Minnesota, the primarily state and federal CCC sponsors included the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. The Park Service administered camps in both national parks and state parks, and the Forest Service administered camps in state forests and national forests.

Factoring in all the above-mentioned variables, ten camps were selected for documentation and the location of those camps is presented in Figure 1.0-2. They include four in state parks, three in state forests, one in a national forest, one in an Indian reservation, and one on land owned by the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Further, the sample includes one thought to be a tent camp, four thought to be rigid camps, one thought to be a mobile camp, and four that may have included elements of both rigid and mobile architecture. The locations of all but one selected camp were known, and while the condition of three was thought to be good, the condition of the rest was unknown.

The purpose of field documentation was to provide a preliminary assessment of the current condition of ten selected camps. Documentation sought to understand relative integrity, that is, determination if a given camp retains a comprehensive representation of typical CCC camp features, and assessment of the potential historic significance of each camp. Additionally, the interpretive potential of each documented camp was assessed based on interpretive ranking criteria (e.g., visible features, understanding of camp plan, and accessibility). Field documentation, in all instances, involved a study team spending one day at each camp. Further, the amount of hours devoted to each camp was variable due to driving distances from lodging to camp location. Finally, camp documentation was based almost entirely on visible assessment of

integrity rather than sub-surface investigation. While it was not the study team's responsibility to assess NRHP eligibility due to the limited nature of documentation, potential NRHP eligibility was suggested for each camp.

5.1 S-83 CABIN CITY CAMP

Location:	NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, Section 25, T66N/R27W, Koochiching County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Big Falls, MN
UTM:	E 443893 N 5336419 Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	Number not assigned pending further information
Preliminary Assessment:	Potential NRHP Eligibility Could Not Be Assessed

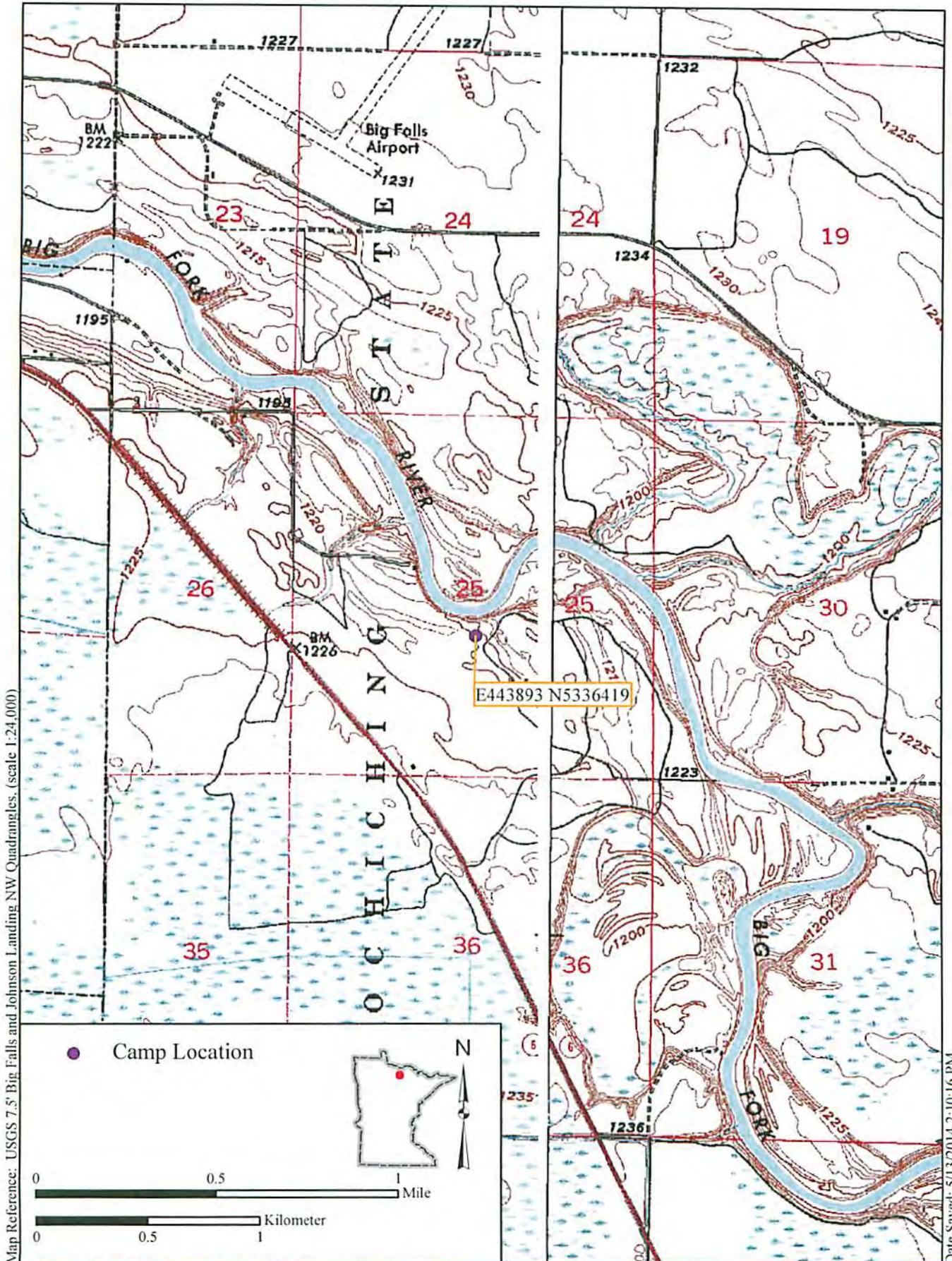
The investigation of S-83 Cabin City Camp was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, issued to CCRG on October 16, 2013.

Camp S-83 Cabin City Camp is located in Pine Island State Forest (Figure 5.1-1), Koochiching County, on land administered by the MNDNR. The camp was thought to be located two miles east-southeast of Big Falls, Minnesota. It is 900 m (2953 ft) east of State Highway 6 (Scenic Highway) and south and adjacent to the Big Fork River (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004).

As noted by Sommer (2008:138):

Company 1716 opened the camp on June 25, 1933, building twenty-two cabin style barracks, each accommodating eight men that gave the camp its name. Cabin City closed on April 9, 1934, when Company 1716 transferred to Lewiston (SCS-11). The camp was reestablished by Company 2701 on August 1, 1934, and operated until January 14, 1936. Its assigned work area was Pine Island State Forest.

While classified as a rigid camp, it is non-conventional in design with small cabins having served as barracks. Along with S-82 (Pine Island Ranger Station) and S-143 (Big Falls), it is one of three camps known to have operated in the Pine Island State Forest (Sommer 2008). One of Pine Island State Forest camps, though it is unclear which, was field documented in 1988 (Radford



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Figure 5.1-1. Camp S-83, Site Location

and George 1988). As Radford and George (1988:53) observed, the inability to confirm the association of the camp they documented is because “records on these camps had been consolidated” making it impossible to determine which records pertained to which camp.

Through discussions with Michael Magner (personal communication 2013), MHS archaeologist assigned to the MNDNR Division of Forestry, it was confirmed that the location of S-83 is unknown, but Mr. Magner suggested it may have been located south of the Big Forks River; this assumption became the starting point in an attempt to locate the camp. A review of 1940 aerial photographs, focusing on the area south of the Big Fork River, detected a forest opening configured as a rectangle, south and adjacent to the river and north of State Highway 6 (Figure 5.1-2). In reviewing the 1940 aerial photograph, there is one anomaly that appears to be either a building or a structural foundation, and one visible road within the opening. The road generally trends northwest to southeast and forks into two roads east and adjacent to the presumed camp location. The symmetry of the opening, and the presence of a road, is suggestive of a developed landscape. Finally, a review of LiDAR data for this location revealed eight anomalies adjacent to the aforementioned road (Figure 5.1-2).

Field documentation took place on October 29th in cold but favorable conditions. The setting is a broad, flat terrace that parallels the southern shore of the Big Fork River, the terrace edge sloping sharply as it meets the river (Figure 5.1-3). Soils are sandy to loamy sands, and the area is partly forested in immature jack pine, spruce and aspen, and partly open, the openings covered in grasses and forbs (Figures 5.1-4 and 5.1-5). The area appears to have been subject to timber harvest in the past 20 to 30 years, and there is some evidence that prescribed burning took place after timber harvesting. The suspected camp location includes recently mowed trails, and several larger mowed areas that appear to have been created to facilitate recreational activity. In sum, the presumed setting of S-83 appears to be managed for both forest production as well as recreational activities. In general, some of the area appears to have been disturbed through grading, though it was unclear if landscape modification may have been a function of CCC camp development.

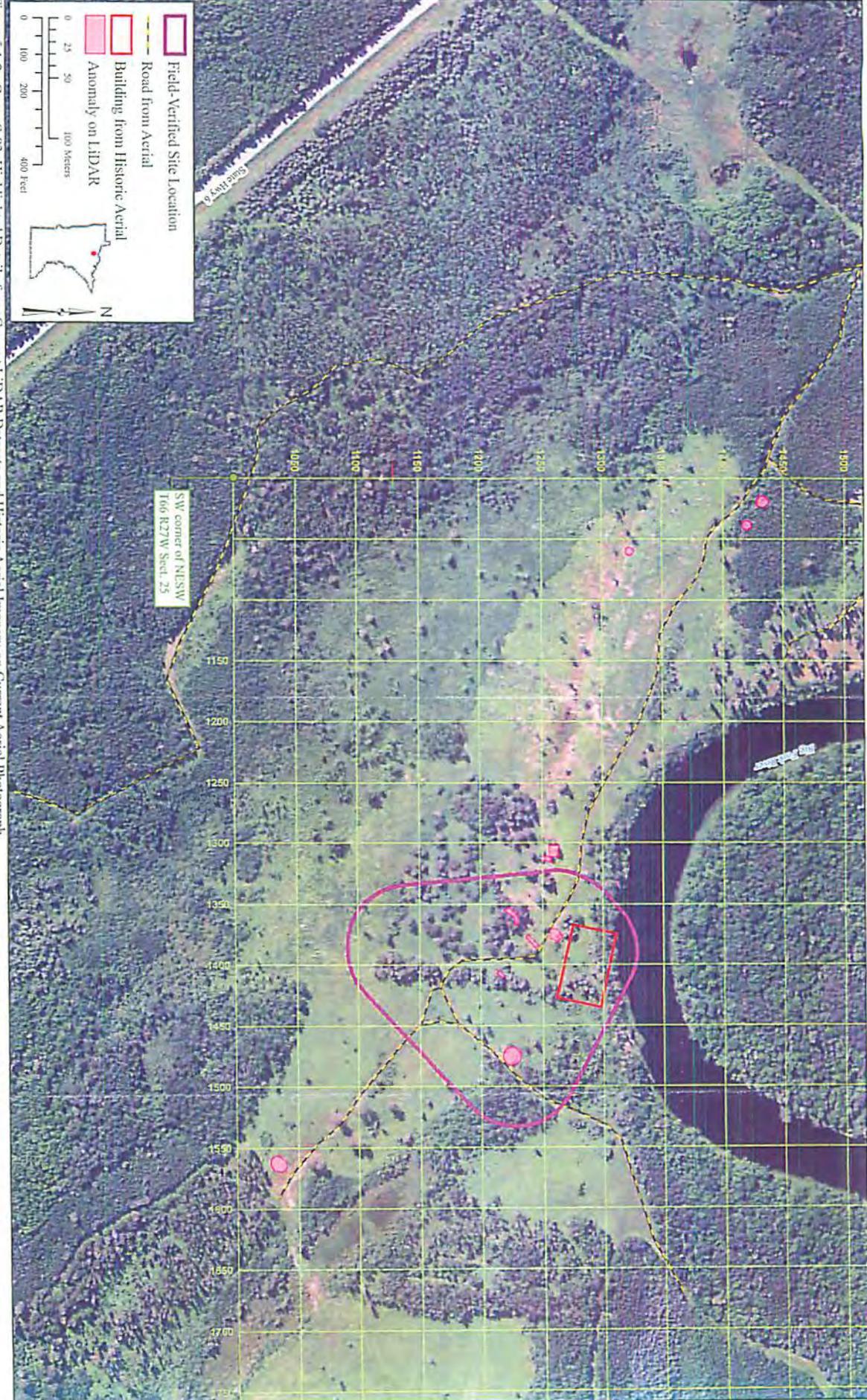


Figure 5-1-2. Camp S-83, Highlighted Details from Current LiDAR Datasets and Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph

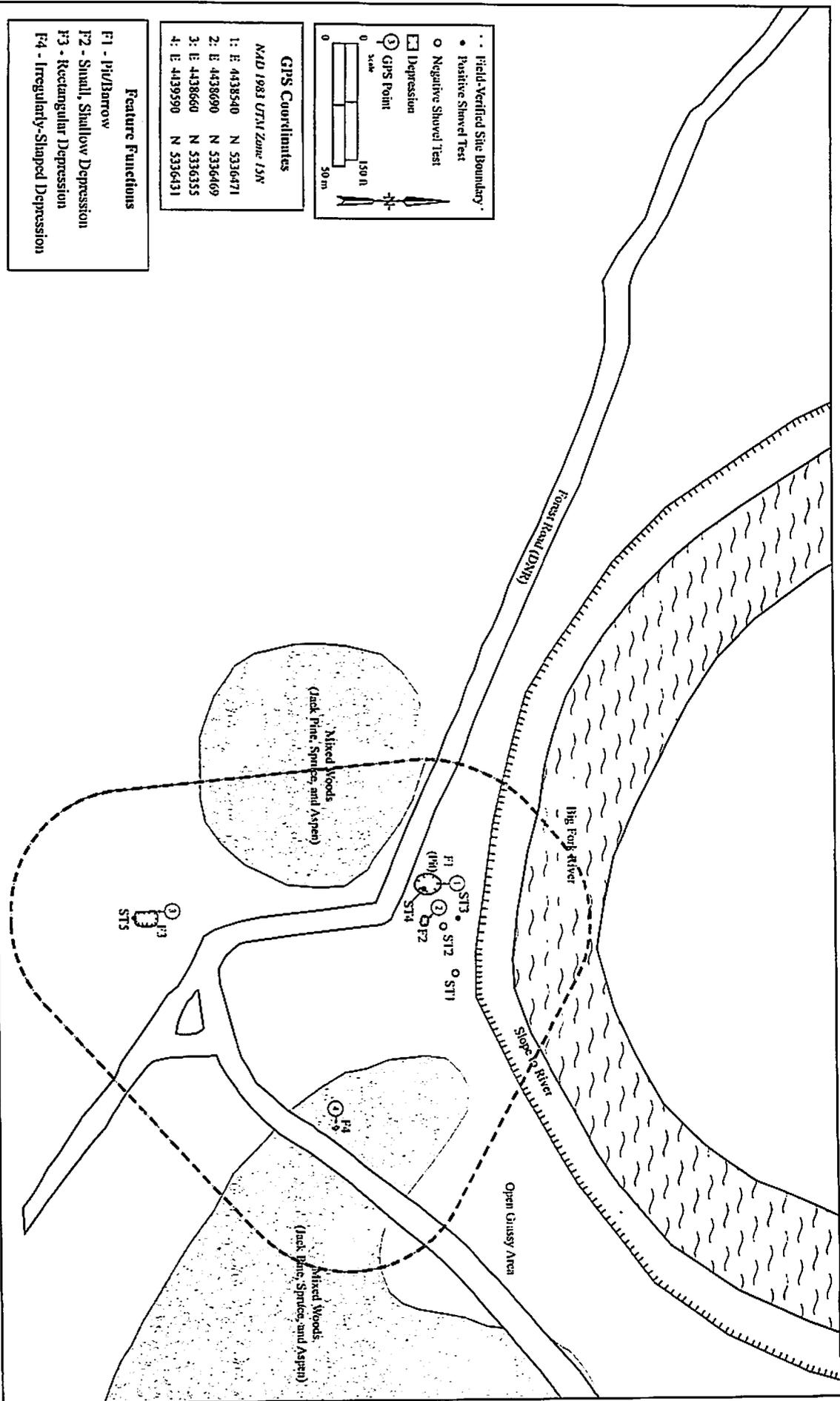


Figure 5.1-3. Camp S-83, Sketch Map

Photograph Date: 29 October 2013



Figure 5.1-4. Camp S-83, Site Overview, View South

Photograph Date: 29 October 2013



Figure 5.1-5. Camp S-83, Site Overview, View North-Northwest, towards Building on Early Series Aerial

The investigation began with a crew of seven conducting pedestrian survey throughout the location thought to be the camp. Pedestrian survey was conducted in 10 m transect intervals, though subsequent to pedestrian survey much of the intervening areas were examined as the location was being inspected for site-related features. LiDAR anomalies were investigated during pedestrian survey and they were found not to be archaeological features.

Next, metal detector survey was conducted in transects radiating outward from observed surface anomalies thought to be possible features. The first area to be intensely examined is the anomaly detected on the 1940 aerial photograph that appears to be either a building or foundation. The location was easily found through GPS-guided referencing as well as its association with the road noted on the 1940 aerial photograph, which is still present. The visible examination did not detect evidence of a foundation, and three shovel tests excavated within the location were all negative. It was concluded that if a building once stood at this location, post-occupation activities likely obliterated any evidence of its presence.

Four possible features were recorded and are described as follows:

Feature 1 is relatively broad, shallow depression, oval in plan, 7.3 m (24 ft) north/south by 5.9 m (19 ft 4 in) east/west in dimension and 1 m in depth (Figure 5.1-6). A shovel test was excavated within the feature's interior and yielded a fragment of brick, steel wire and a bottle cap. The function of this feature is unclear, but cultural material may suggest an architectural association. Feature 2 is a small, shallow irregularly shaped depression, 2.1 m (6 ft 10 in) north/south by 2.6 m (8 ft 6 in) east/west in dimension, generally 0.25 m (9.80 in) to 0.35 m (13.80 in) in depth. No cultural material was observed within or near this feature, and the function of this depression is not known.

Feature 3 is a rectangular depression, 8 m north/south by 5 m east/west in dimension, with depth ranging from 0.15 m (6 in) to 0.20 m (8 in). A shovel test excavated within the feature's interior yielded one wire nail. Feature function is unclear, but the presence of a single nail, though scant evidence, may suggest an architectural association.

Photograph Date: 29 October 2013



Figure 5.1-6. Camp S-83, Feature 1, View North

Feature 4 is a small, irregularly shaped depression. No cultural materials were observed within the depression, and visual examination could not, with certainty, conclude that it has cultural association. As such, no dimensions were recorded.

As a result of field investigation, it is concluded that there is no firm evidence that the area examined is the former location of S-83 Cabin City. Though cabin-style barracks may have left indistinct foundation remnants in comparison with standardized CCC barracks, there would likely be evidence of other foundation remnants, those associated with administrative or operational activities. In summary, there is no clear evidence that the features identified relate to CCC camp operation. Field documentation did confirm that the area was occupied or developed in some manner, and based on a scant sample of cultural material, the past occupation or development occurred sometime in the early twentieth century. The results of this investigation, however, lead to the conclusion that sometime after the location was occupied, post-occupational land management activities obliterated evidence of the nature of the occupation. If future investigations within this area confirm that it is indeed the former location of S-83, it is unlikely that S-83 will meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

Following CCRG's attempt to field document S-83 Cabin City Camp, it was suggested the camp may be located to the northwest of the area examined, i.e., in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 25, T66N/R27W (M. Magner to M. Bruhy, memo, 24 March 2014, on file at CCRG, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin). With this new information the MNDNR has additional opportunity to verify camp location. In light of its unique design, if located and found to retain archaeological integrity S-83 Cabin City would be a strong candidate for NRHP eligibility.

5.2 ID-3 NETT LAKE CAMP

Location:	SW¼ SE¼, Section 25, T65N/R23W, Koochiching County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Nett Lake SW, MN
UTM:	E 482354 N 5325779, E 482677 N 5325879, E 482677 N 5325657 E 482511 N 5325656, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC-ID Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	21KC0129

The investigation of ID-3 Nett Lake Camp was conducted through the authority of both the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bois Forte Band of Chippewa. Specifically, a BIA Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit, Number 2014-BSF-01, was issued to CCRG on October 22, 2013, and on that same day a Bois Forte Band Archaeological Activity Permit, Number 01-13, was also issued to CCRG.

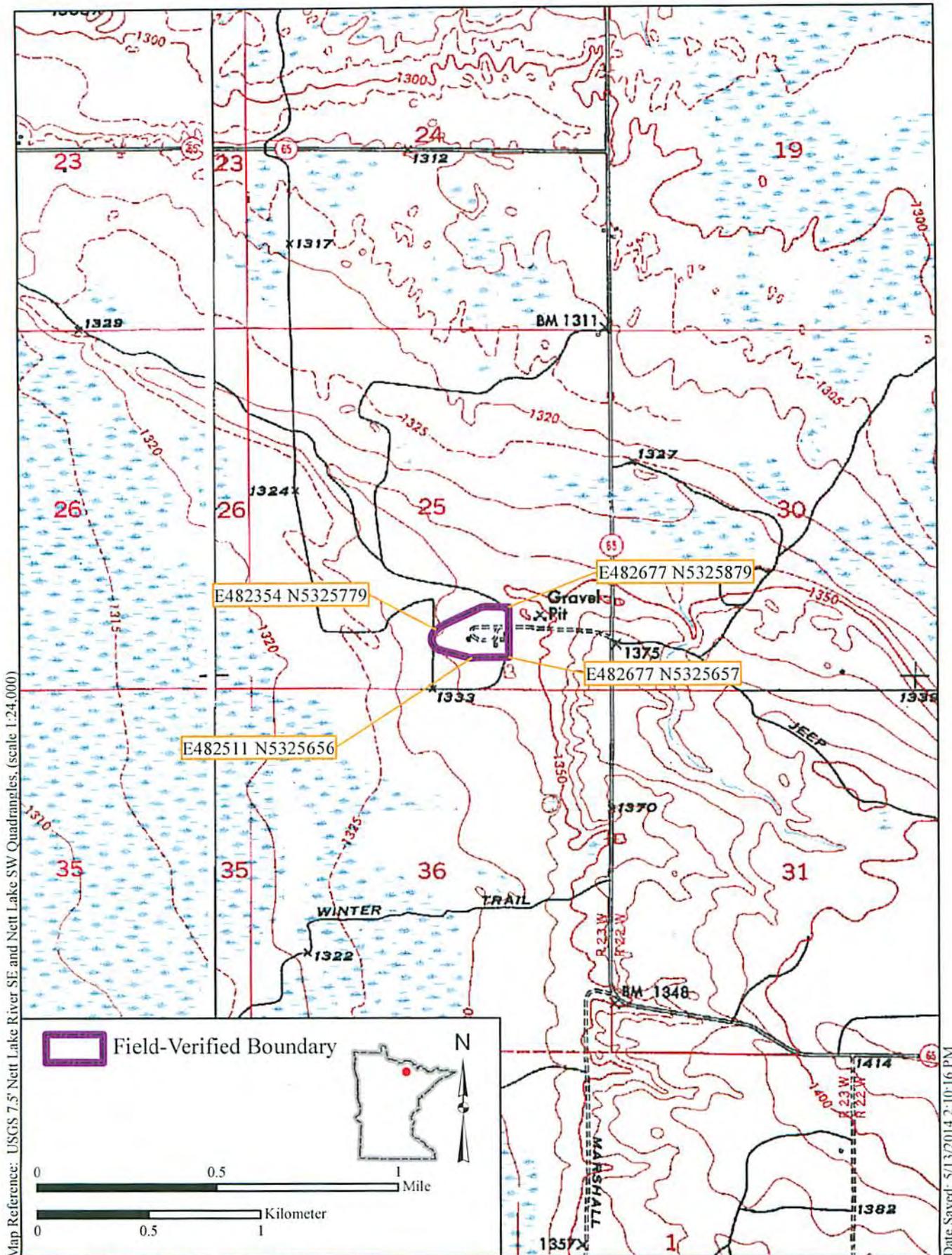
A brief description of camp history has been presented by Sommer (2008:150):

The first CCC-ID camp in Minnesota, with a company organized on June 27, 1933, opened at Nett Lake on July 16, 1933, to serve the Consolidated Chippewa reservations. The camp operated in its original location until 1941, when needing extensive repairs, it was moved.

Brenda Child (2008:192) has provided a more detailed discussion of the camp's origins:

By July of 1933, "a city in miniature" transformed the landscape around Nett Lake as "brown army tents sprang up overnight – like symmetrically arranged toadstools." With autumn and cooler weather, "tents gave place to neat pine structures, built by Indians with lumber manufactured at the Red Lake Indian saw mill." As a chilly winter and an even colder Depression permeated the Great Lakes, the reservation-based work camp boasted "fourteen structures of freshly-cut yellow-colored pine nestled in the winter white snow, the blue smoke from their chimneys curling skyward against a dark background of spruce and balsam – three barracks, a mess hall, a commissary, a hospital, an office, a recreation building, a combined shop and warehouse, a bath house, a garage, a water tower and heated latrine." The winter camp was orderly and bright, buildings were "labeled with a green and white sign over its main entrance" and the street had a red gasoline pump."

ID-3 is located within the Bois Forte Reservation, Koochiching County (Figure 5.2-1), on land administered by the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa. The camp is 10.46 km (6.5 mi) southwest of Nett Lake. It is bisected by Reservation Road 9, which intersects County Highway 65 483 m (0.3 mi) to the east. More specifically, the camp is situated in an area that now serves as the "Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Forestry, Timber and Fire" administrative facility which consists



Map Reference: USGS 7.5' Nett Lake River SE and Nett Lake SW Quadrangles, (scale 1:24,000)

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Figure 5.2-1. Camp ID-3, Site Location

of four standing buildings, staging areas and driveways. An employee who was interviewed at the time of field documentation noted that the administrative facility is commonly referred to as the Forestry Compound.

The camp was established as a rigid camp, and though not designed through the Army's directives as were CCC camps, its plan and range of buildings appear to generally conform to those of CCC camps. Remnants of ID-3 are primarily situated to the north of the Forestry Compound, and it is likely that some ID-3 camp-related features have been obliterated by the Forestry Compound's development which post-dates camp abandonment. While ID-3 is situated within a heavily forested area, trees within the camp locale do not appear to have been recently harvested, and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Archaeologist William Latady (personal communication 2013) informed CCRG staff that ID-3 is treated by tribal government as a protected historic resource.

The first investigation of ID-3, that is, an area included in ID-3, was conducted by BIA archaeologist Richard Berg in 2007. The focus of his investigation was historical documentation of two of the four extant buildings within the southeastern portion of the ID-3 locale. The buildings, referenced BIA Building 723 and BIA Building 725, both function as garages/equipment storage facilities. Berg (2007:1) concluded that "elements of the former camp were used to build both structures in the 1960s" and as such, they do not meet NRHP eligibility criteria. Berg did, however, conclude the archaeological remnants of the camp may be NRHP eligible and should be evaluated.

Several years following Berg's (2007) investigation, field documentation of ID-3 was conducted by Austin Jenkins and Gina Aulwes (2011). The purpose of this study was to document ID-3 as an archaeological resource, and it was conducted through the authority of the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians. The investigation included records review, informant interview, and site mapping. They reported an informant interview with an individual who once lived at the camp locale: "Bernie O'Leary provided accounts of growing up at Nett Lake Camp in the late 1940s and the early 1950s, less than ten years after the Nett Lake Camp had been moved to Gheen" (Jenkins and Aulwes 2011:9). As it was noted, Mr. O'Leary's recollections and photographs

contributed to the understanding of camp features. That is, through Mr. O’Leary’s guidance along with information provided by Bois Forte Band historian Kay Davis (Jenkins and Aulwes 2011:9), they were able to document the location of 11 building foundations. Further, they recorded nine other locations where CCC-ID camp buildings once stood.

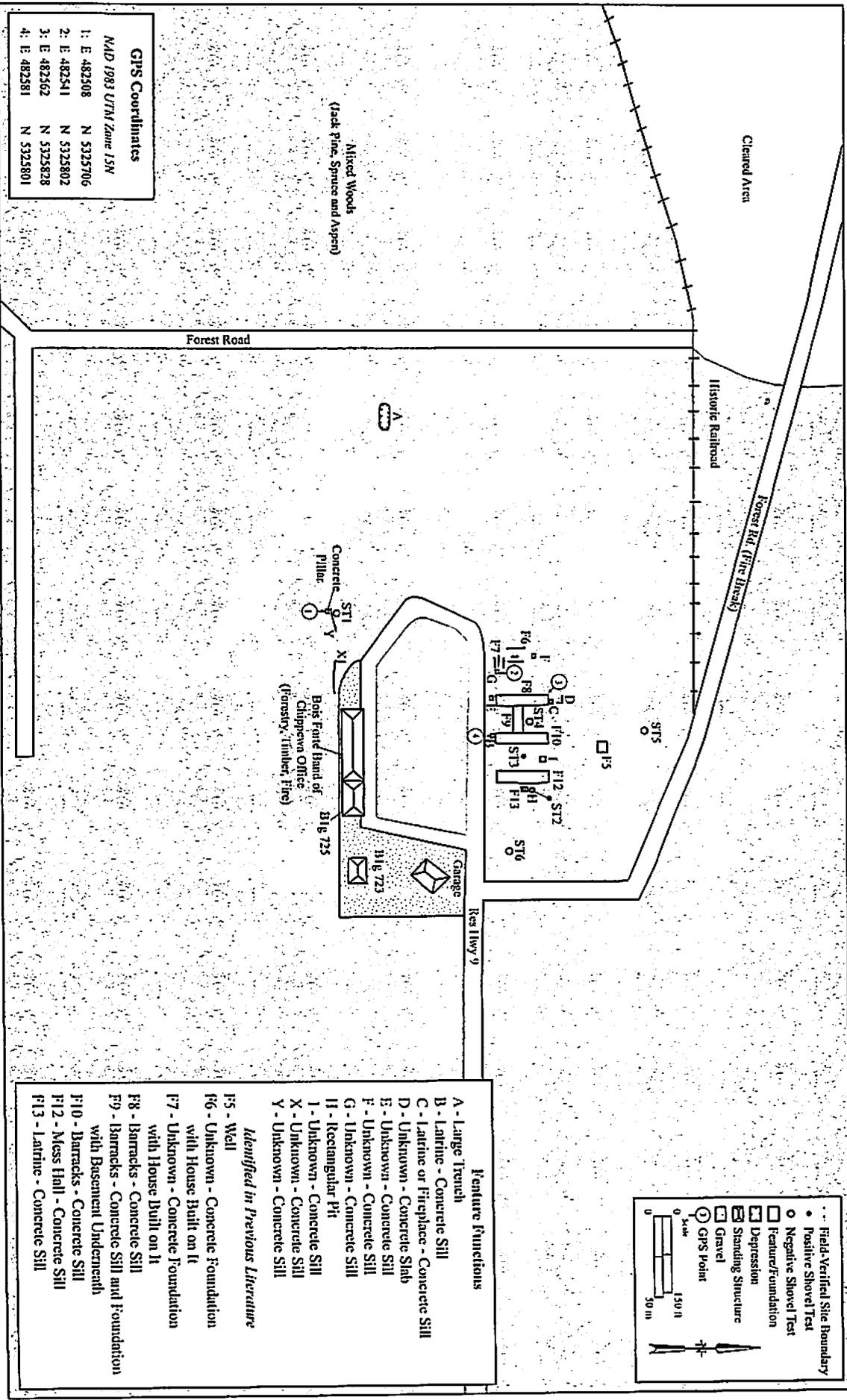
Jenkins and Aulwes’ (2011) research succinctly summarized camp history and their report presented a detailed map of camp-related features. Further, they suggested that the two buildings that were the focus of Berg’s (2007) investigation may have been constructed as part ID-3, though they concluded that “further investigation by an architectural historian may be needed to determine originality of the buildings” (Jenkins and Aulwes 2011:17). Finally, they suggested ID-3, as an archaeological resource, may be NRHP eligible, but to affirm eligibility “further study would be needed” (Jenkins and Aulwes 2011:28).

Field documentation took place on October 30, 2013 during cold and dry weather conditions. To aid with field work and documentation, the visible structures on the 1939 aerial image along with the LiDAR data were merged and then superimposed on a current aerial photograph (Figure 5.2-2). The camp is situated in an upland setting, with most of the camp-related features located in an area forested in mixed jack pine, spruce, balsam fir and aspen (Figures 5.2-3, 5.2-4, and 5.2-5). Soils throughout the camp environs include loamy sands and sands. The investigation began with a crew of seven conducting pedestrian survey at a 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect interval throughout the camp location. Portions of the northwestern quarter of the camp locale were not examined due to safety concerns associated with working in an area dominated by jack-strawed trees. That is, the ground surface was obscured by dead and dying conifers, likely the result of one or more wind events.

Next, metal detector survey was conducted at various locations throughout the site, specifically in areas adjacent to camp-related foundations. Six areas that resulted in positive readings were shovel tested. In summary, shovel testing did yield cultural materials that included concrete fragments, a 1929 ceramic insulator, clear and brown bottle glass, window glass, sanitary cans, wire nails, and clothing related metal items. Bottle glass both clear and brown, have a date range of 1860 to the present; and by the 1930s, window glass had become standardized (see Section



Figure 5.2-2. Camp ID-3. Highlighted Details from Current LIDAR Datasets and Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph



GPS Coordinates

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N

1: E 482508	N 5325706
2: E 482541	N 5325802
3: E 482562	N 5325828
4: E 482581	N 5325801

Field-Verified Site Boundary

- Positive Shovel Test
- Negative Shovel Test
- Feature/Foundation
- ▭ Depression
- ▭ Standing Structure
- ▭ Gravel
- ⊙ GPS Point

Scale: 0, 150 ft, 30 m

- Feature Functions**
- A - Large Trench
 - B - Latrine - Concrete Sill
 - C - Latrine or Fireplace - Concrete Sill
 - D - Unknown - Concrete Slab
 - E - Unknown - Concrete Sill
 - F - Unknown - Concrete Sill
 - G - Unknown - Concrete Sill
 - H - Rectangular Pit
 - I - Unknown - Concrete Sill
 - X - Unknown - Concrete Sill
 - Y - Unknown - Concrete Sill
- Identified in Previous Literature**
- F5 - Well
 - F6 - Unknown - Concrete Foundation with House Built on It
 - F7 - Unknown - Concrete Foundation with House Built on It
 - F8 - Barracks - Concrete Sill
 - F9 - Barracks - Concrete Sill and Foundation with Basement Underneath
 - F10 - Barracks - Concrete Sill
 - F12 - Mess Hall - Concrete Sill
 - F13 - Latrine - Concrete Sill

Figure 5.2-3. Camp ID-3, Sketch Map

Photograph Date: 30 October 2013



Figure 5.2-4. Camp ID-3, Site Overview, View Northeast, Building 723 in Foreground

Photograph Date 30 October 2013

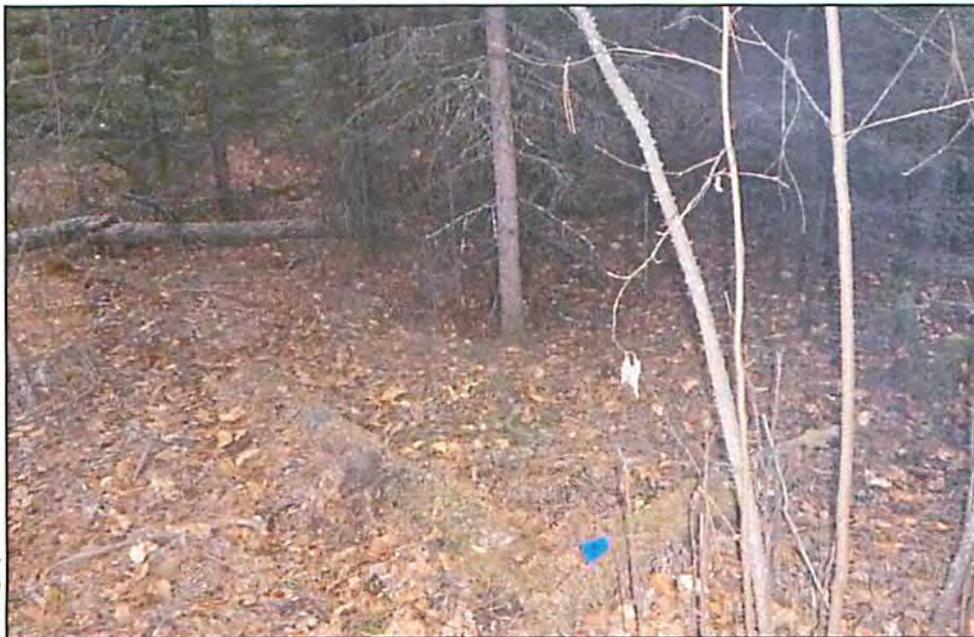


Figure 5.2-5. Camp ID-3 Site Overview, View Southeast, Feature 12 in Foreground

4.4.1 of this report). Wire nails have been used in construction since 1875. By 1904, sanitary cans were in full production, and by 1911 they dominated the canning industry. Shovel test 2 was excavated in Feature H, a rectangular trash pit east and behind the Mess Hall (Feature 12) and north of a Latrine (Feature 13). This shovel test yielded some artifacts that may be directly associated with camp activities and Mess Hall refuse, including a 1929 ceramic insulator, a saw-cut bone, an Arco coffee can, and a Spam can (Figure 5.2-6). Canned food products would have been brought in-bulk to stock the Mess Hall/Commissary. ARCO Coffee is a Duluth/Superior company established in 1916 and Spam production began in 1937 so both goods would have been contemporaneous during CCC camp occupation (ARCO Coffee 2014; Hormel Foods 2014).

In *Camp Cooking: 100 Years* by the National Museum of Forest Service History (2004:72), Lucille West Johnson, a Forest Ranger's wife, recalled when she made Spam sandwiches for Forest Service Officials and was afterwards told that most Forest Service men hated the sight of Spam because "it had been used so much in meals in CCC camps and by the US Army." However, while some of the materials examined were found to be contemporary with CCC-ID camp occupation, positive shovel tests also included cultural materials that post-date camp closure. The temporal mixing of cultural materials came as little surprise considering residency that followed camp closure, as well as the continued administrative use of the camp locale by the Bois Forte Band's Forestry, Timber and Fire operation. All cultural materials revealed through shovel testing were examined and returned to the shovel test before back-filling.

A total of 20 building foundations were recorded both by CCRG and through the two previous investigations (Berg 2007; Jenkins and Aulwes 2011). Of those 20 foundations, seven have been described as destroyed by post-CCC camp activities (Jenkins and Aulwes 2011), three appear heavily damaged, eight minimally damaged, and the condition of two could not be verified (Table 5.2-1). The 13 recognizable foundations provide an understanding of camp plan and organization. Further, while important elements of the camp, such as the Hospital, Recreation Building and Administrative Office have been affected by post-camp occupation land use, there is a range of residential and administrative features that appear intact. Examples of these include the Barracks/Bathhouse compound (Figures 5.2-7. and 5.2-8), noted as Feature numbers 8, 9 and

Photograph Date: 30 October 2013



Figure 5.2-6. Camp ID-3 Artifacts from Feature H, Shovel Test 2 (1929 Ceramic Insulator, Sawed Bone, Spam Can, Arco Coffee Can, Nails, Brick, Wire)

Photograph Date 30 October 2013



Figure 5.2-7. Camp ID-3, Feature 8 (Barracks), View Southeast

Photograph Date: 30 October 2013



Figure 5.2-8. Camp ID-3, Feature 9 (Bath House), View South-Southeast

Photograph Date 30 October 2013

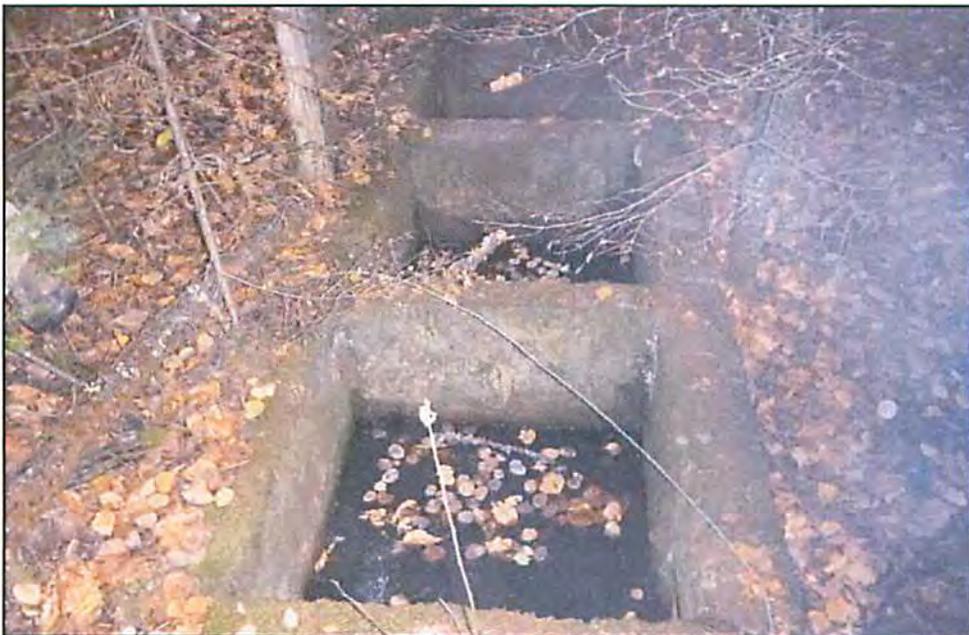


Figure 5.2-9. Camp ID-3, Feature 13 (Three-Hole Latrine), View North

10 in Table 5.2-1. Feature 13, a 3-Hole Latrine is an example of a concrete form used at the camp (Figure 5.2-9). Finally, with regard to purposeful removal of buildings following camp closure, and landscape reclamation activities that were in some instances associated with camp closure, Monica Smith (2001:38) states “even the most determined attempts to efface such remains will leave an archaeological trace.”

Table 5.2-1. ID-3 Nett Lake Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	Hospital	no evidence	unknown	destroyed
2	Office/Quarters	no evidence	unknown	destroyed
3	unknown	unknown- described by Jenkins & Aulwes (2011:12) as building	unknown	destroyed
4	Recreation Building	no evidence	unknown	destroyed
5	Well House	rectangular foundation, 14 ft by 28 ft	concrete form	minimal
6	Superintendent Quarters	rectangular foundation, 36 ft by 20 ft	concrete sill	moderate; assoc. w/ F-7, L-shaped building remnant
7	unknown – extension of Superintendent quarters?	rectangular foundation, 20 ft by 18 ft	concrete sill	moderate; assoc. w/ F-6, L-shaped building remnant
8	Barracks/west wing	rectangular, 100 ft by 26 ft	concrete slab	moderate
9	Bathhouse	rectangular foundation, 51 ft by 20 ft	concrete sill	minimal
10	Barracks/east wing	rectangular foundation 100 ft by 26 ft	concrete sill	minimal
11	possible latrine	rectangular foundation, 8 ft by 4 ft	unknown	not verified
12	Mess Hall/Kitchen	rectangular foundation, 127 ft by 26 ft	concrete sill	minimal
13	Latrine	rectangular, 11 ft by 4 ft	concrete sill	minimal
14	unknown	excavated trench, 64 ft by 7 ft	open	not verified
15	Garage	41 ft by unknown width	unknown	not verified
16	Education Building	unknown	unknown	destroyed
17	Bathhouse	unknown	unknown	destroyed

Table 5.2-1. ID-3 Nett Lake Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
18	Garage BIA Building No. 723	rectangular, 51 ft by 41 ft; not CCC camp-related? (Berg 2007)	concrete slab	standing building
19	Garage, BIA Building No. 725	Rectangular, 61 ft by 31 ft, not CCC camp-related? (Berg 2007)	concrete slab	standing building
20	unknown	Unknown- described by Jenkins & Aulwes (2011:13) as building location	unknown	destroyed
A	unknown	excavated trench, 49 ft by 16 ft, 8 ft deep	open, with displaced wood beams in interior	moderate
B	latrine? within F-10 (barracks)	concrete enclosure, 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft	concrete form	moderate
C	unknown, adjacent to F-8 (barracks)	indeterminable	concrete form	heavy
D	possible foundation	two remnant foundation walls, size unknown	fieldstone	heavy
E	unknown, south of F-8	concrete enclosure	concrete sill	moderate
F	possible latrine	concrete enclosure, 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft	concrete form	moderate
G	latrine? adjacent to F-7 (quarters)	concrete enclosure, 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft	concrete form	moderate
H	trash disposal	rectangular depression, 12 ft by 6 ft, 2 ft deep	excavation	minimal
I	unknown	rectangular, dimensions can be determined	concrete sill	heavy
X	unknown	rectangular foundation, 57 ft by 29 ft	concrete sill	minimal
Y	unknown	rectangular foundation, 47 ft by unknown	concrete sill	heavy

*not verified, minimal, moderate, heavy or destroyed

CCC-ID 3 is managed and protected as an historic property by the Bois Forte Band tribal government (William Latady, personal communication 2013). Though the camp locale has been affected by post-occupational land use activities, the site was found to retain a mix of residential, administrative and operational features. It is concluded that CCC-ID 3 appears to be NRHP eligible, at the state level of significance, conforming with the requirements of Criterion D (36

CFR 60.4). That is, it likely has the potential to yield information of historical importance to Native peoples as well as all Americans. It may also meet the requirements of Criterion A, that is, CCC-ID 3 is associated with events that are significant in our history, and highly visible camp remnants clearly convey this history. Finally, the camp has high interpretive potential due to its visible archaeological features, a clear understanding of camp plan, and its importance to Native American peoples in Minnesota.

5.3 SP-3 SCENIC STATE PARK CAMP

Location:	SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, Section 7, T60N/R25W, Itasca County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Coon Lake, MN
UTM:	E 457872 N 5282914, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	21IC0417
Preliminary Assessment:	Not NRHP Eligible

The investigation of SP-3 Scenic State Park Camp was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, which was issued to CCRG on October 16, 2013. Further authority for camp documentation was granted through MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails Permit Number 201363, issued on October 25, 2013. SP-3 is located in Scenic State Park (Figure 5.3-1), Itasca County, on land administered by the MNDNR. The camp is located 9.66 km (6 mi) southwest of Bigfork, Minnesota. It is west of and adjacent to County Highway 7 (Scenic Highway) and atop a terrace along the east bank of Lake of the Isles (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004).

As noted by Sommer (2008:155):

Kansas Company 1722 opened the Scenic State Park camp on June 21, 1933. Company V-2713 transferred to the camp on August 10, 1934. The camp closed in January 1936 when its remaining enrollees transferred to Deer Lake (S-95). Scenic was the first state park camp to begin operations in Minnesota. The newspapers of Company V-2713 were *Camp Call* and the *Vet's Call* (various spellings). Company V-1785 published the *Three Bears Camp*, the *Old Hobnail*, and *Sibley Speaks*.

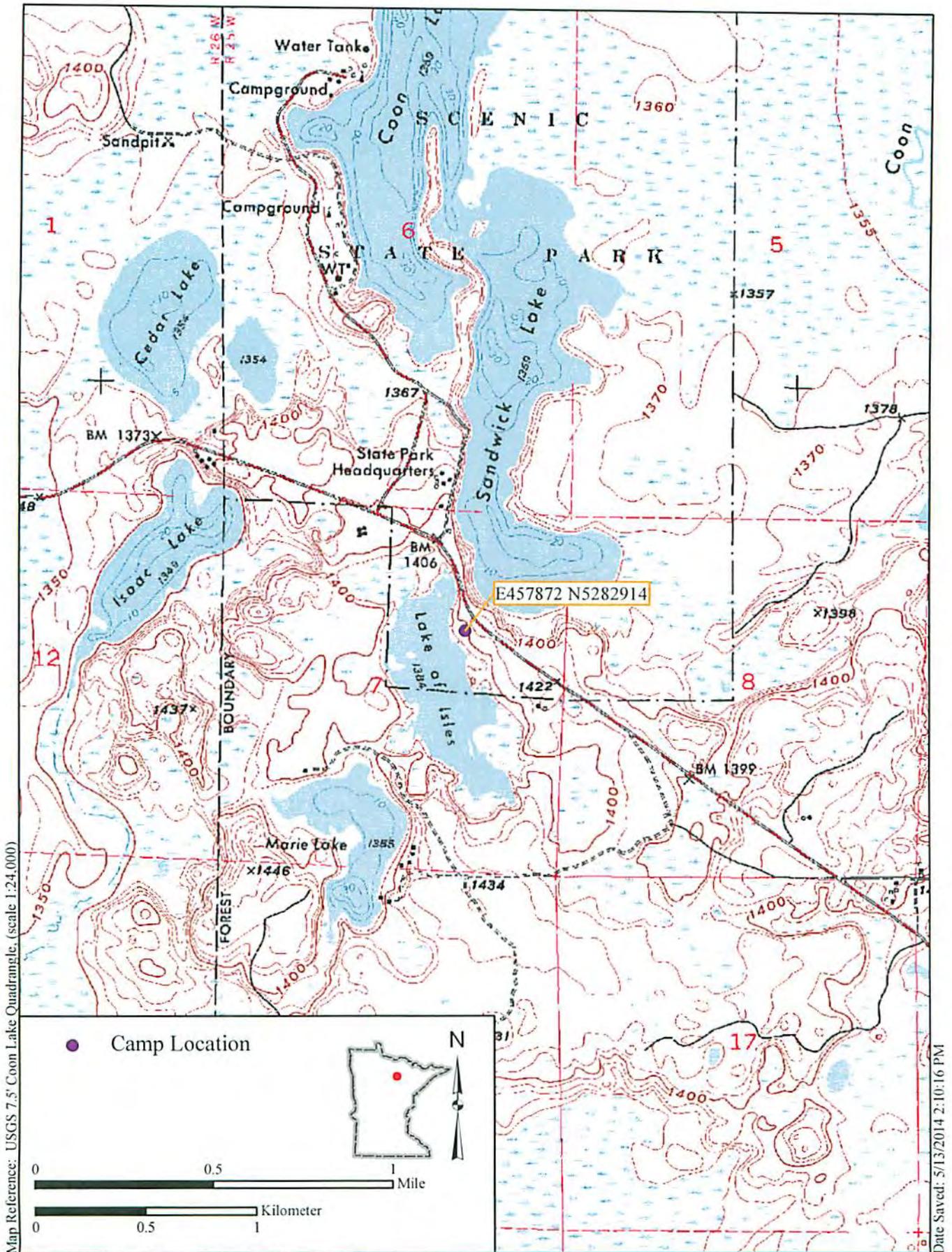


Figure 5.3-1. Camp SP-3, Site Location

SP-3 is located along the eastern shore of Lake of the Isles in Scenic State Park. The railhead associated with the camp was in Coleraine, 70.81 km (44 mi) to the south (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). At SP-3, CCC enrollees constructed new structures for park visitors and the State Park Service. The National Park Service described the work by the CCC at Scenic State Park as a “gem” and an “ideal campground location for tourists (Sommer 2008:105-106).

In 1935, the National Park Service featured the log and stone shelter pavilion that was built by the enrollees and designed by Edward Barber in their publication *Park Structures and Facilities* (United States Department of Interior 1935). The Scenic State Park Historic District with several buildings constructed by the enrollees and the Scenic State Park Service Yard are both listed on the NRHP and located within Scenic State Park, but are not related to the CCC camp (USDI, NPS, NRHP, NRIS No. 89001670 1989; USDI, NPS, NRHP, NRIS No. 92000595 1989).

SP-3 was constructed with rigid-style buildings, and due to its relatively short period of operation, it likely never incorporated elements of mobile camp construction. A 1935 hand-drawn camp map (Figure 5.3-2) provided by David Radford shows it being located on top of a terrace along the eastern bank of Lake of the Isles and indicates which buildings are to be torn down and their material salvaged (on file at the MNDNR Central Office, Division of Parks and Trails). LiDAR data for this location was not available before field work began.

Field documentation was conducted by a seven person study team and took place on October 31, 2013; weather conditions at the time were cold and dry. The camp is on a terrace along the eastern bank of Lake of the Isles and most of the west and central portions of the camp are being used as Lake of the Isles group campground (Figure 5.3-3). Any remnant foundations in this designed, modified and managed landscape area had been removed; however, several depressions were still visible (Figures 5.3-4 and 5.3-5). These depressions corresponded to the barracks and mess hall area in the west-central area of the camp plan. Camp-related features in the northern and southern portion of the camp were in a forested area with oak, aspen, birch, and some jack pine. The investigation began with pedestrian survey conducted at a 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect interval throughout the camp location, surveying east/west between Scenic Highway 7 and Lake of the Isles.

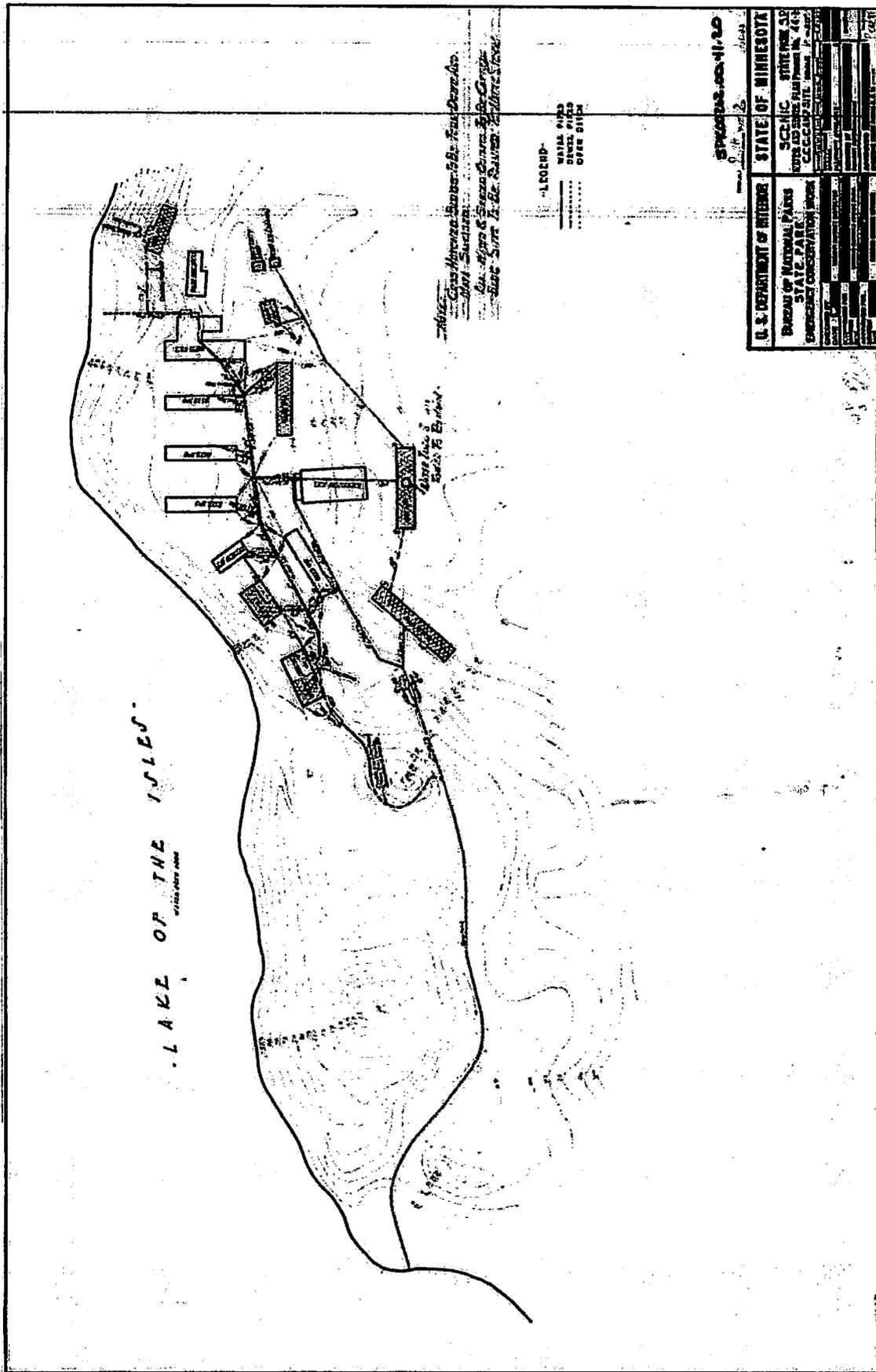


Figure 5.3-2. Camp SP-3, 1935 Camp Plan

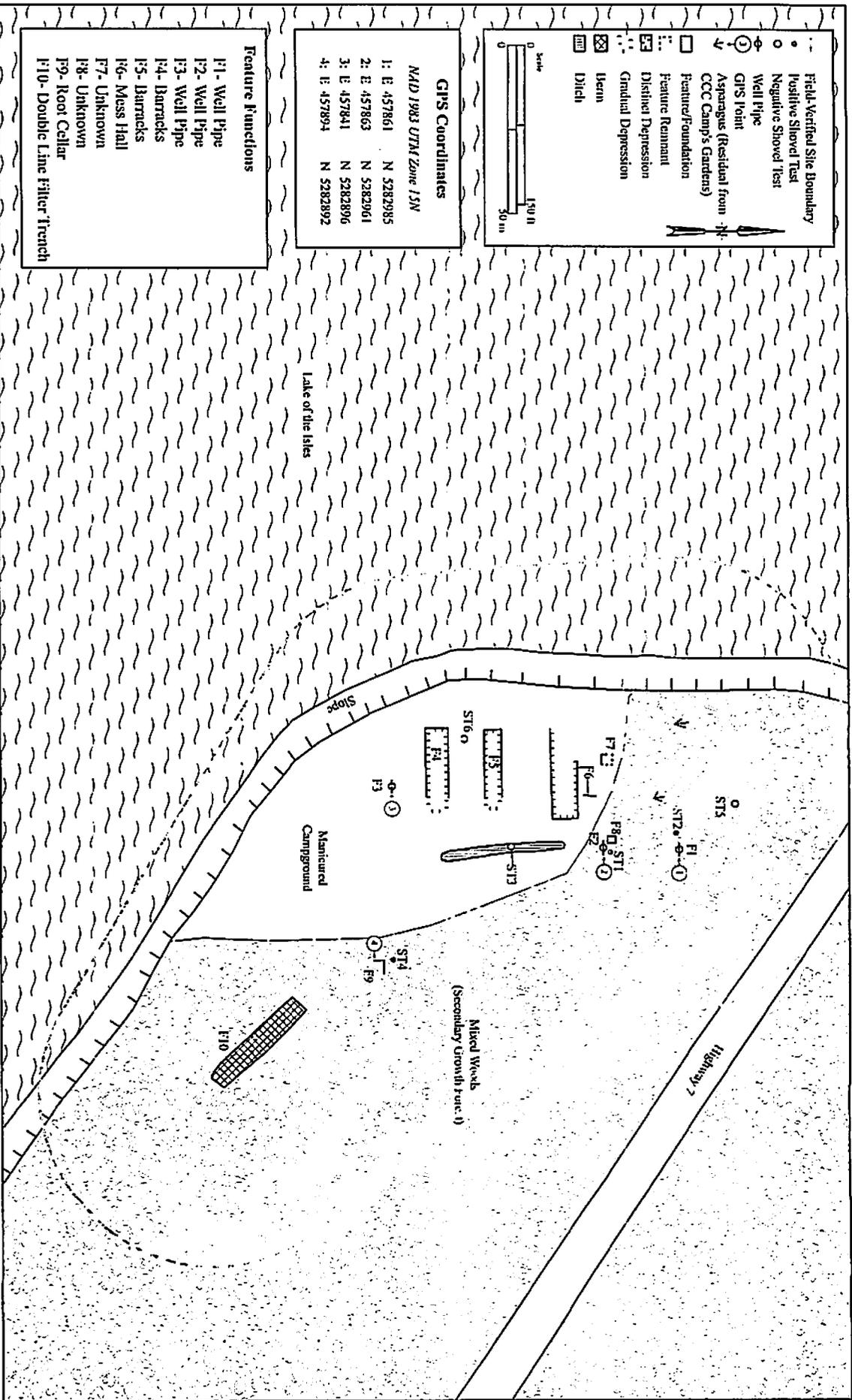


Figure 5.3-3. Camp SP-3, Sketch Map

Photograph Date: 31 October 2013



Figure 5.3-4. Camp SP-3, Site Overview, Scenic State Park Group Campground, View West, Lake of the Isles in Background

Photograph Date: 31 October 2013



Figure 5.3-5. Camp SP-3, Site Overview, Scenic State Park Group Campground, View East

Next, metal detector survey was conducted at various locations throughout the site, specifically in areas adjacent to camp-related foundations. Six areas that resulted in positive readings were shovel tested. Soils throughout the camp environs include sandy loams and sandy clays. Three shovel tests were positive and did yield cultural materials that could be related to the CCC camp activities. The artifacts included two metal pipes, one metal bolt, three wire nails, two metal straps, one metal sheet, window glass, clear bottle glass, brown bottle glass, and charcoal (Figure 5.3-6). The observed cultural material was contemporaneous with the camp timeframe, but it could not be directly associated with CCC camp activities. The bottle glass (clear and brown) has a date range of 1860 to the present; and by the 1930s, window glass had become standardized (see Section 4.4.1 of this report). Wire nails have been used in construction since 1875 and are still utilized today. With the evident major landscaping and continued public usage at Scenic State Park Group Campground area, it was difficult to ascertain whether these artifacts were related to the CCC camp activity or subsequent park and campground activities. All cultural materials revealed through shovel testing were examined and returned to the shovel test before back-filling.

A total of 10 features were identified and recorded (Table 5.3-1). Features were given numbers as they were encountered and documented. Of the 10 features, three (Features 4, 5, and 6) were soil depressions in the west-central portion of the camp that correlated to the barracks 1-3 and mess hall on the 1935 camp plan (Figure 5.3-7). These features appeared to be heavily damaged, likely as a result of activities associated with CCC camp closure as well as campground construction. Features 7 and 8 were concrete feature remnants, heavily damaged, that may have been disturbed during post-camp activities. Feature 9 was a fieldstone and cement root cellar in the wooded area in the southern portion of the camp. There was no correlation between the root cellar and any camp structure depicted on the 1935 camp plan. Feature 10 was a large linear earthwork in the southern portion of the camp and it correlated to a dashed line on the 1935 camp plan (Figure 5.3-8), referred to as “Double Line Filter Trench.” Feature 10 was moderately disturbed, with areas of the drainage ditch no longer visible to the north. Three of the other features were well pipes, two of which (Features 2 and 3) were located on concrete slabs. These features appeared to be contemporaneous with the CCC camp. The three visible soil depressions in the Barracks/Mess Hall location, three well pipes, and the linear earthwork filter trench

Photograph Date: 31 October 2013



Figure 5.3-6. Camp SP-3, Artifacts from Shovel Test 2 (Wire Nails, Metal, Bolt)

Photograph Date: 31 October 2013



Figure 5.3-7. Camp SP-3, Feature 5 (Barracks 1), View East

Photograph Date: 31 October 2013



Figure 5.3-8. Camp SP-3, Feature 10 (Double Line Filter Trench Earthwork), View East

provide some understanding of camp plan and organization. However, important elements of the camp, 11 structures represented on the 1935 camp plan that were no longer visible and could not be verified without further archaeological work, such as the Hospital, Recreation Building, Foremen's Quarters, Officer's Quarters, and Park Service Office have been affected by post-camp occupation land use. CCRG worked within the time restraint of one day per camp and it is to be noted that at SP-3 Scenic State Park Camp, there could be additional subsurface features in the wooded, southern portion of the camp.

Even if some camp-related features are found in this area, it is still unlikely that SP-3 retains sufficient integrity to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

Table 5.3-1. SP-3 Scenic State Park Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	well pipe	5 inch well pipe, 11 inches above ground	excavation	minimal
2	well pipe on concrete pad	7¼ inch well pipe, concrete slab 4 ft by 5 ft	concrete slab	minimal
3	well pipe/pump on concrete pad	7¼ inch well pump/pipe 6 ft above ground, concrete slab 6 ft by 6 ft	concrete slab	minimal
4	Barracks 2/3?	rectangular depression, 81 ft by 21 ft	unknown; removed	heavy
5	Barracks 1	rectangular depression, 83 ft by 17 ft	unknown; removed	heavy
6	Mess Hall	rectangular depression, 81 ft by 28 ft	unknown; removed	heavy
7	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 6 ft by 6 ft	concrete slab	heavy
8	Pump Room? remnant	foundation remnant, 4 ft by 3 ft	concrete block	heavy
9	root cellar	rectangular foundation, 11 ft by 8 ft	concrete and fieldstone	moderate
10	Double Line Filter Trench (earthwork)	rectangular earthwork 121 ft by 23 ft	earthwork	moderate
	Orderly Room	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Park Service Office	not verified	not verified	not verified

Table 5.3-1. SP-3 Scenic State Park Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
	Blacksmith Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Power Pump	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks No. 4	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Recreation Hall	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks No. 5	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Foremen's Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Hospital	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Officer's Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified

*not verified, minimal, moderate, heavy or destroyed

It is concluded that SP-3 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D because following camp closure, campground development appears to have impacted most camp-related features. That is, the integrity of the archaeological deposits associated with SP-3 has been compromised, and there does not appear to be a sufficient range of *in situ* residential, administrative and operational camp-related features to derive archaeological information relative to CCC-related research themes. Though SP-3 Scenic State Park Camp does not appear NRHP eligible, it has medium interpretive potential because it is within a group campground, a designed recreational landscape, and has easy accessibility from Scenic Highway 7. In addition, the park contains an historic district that includes several buildings constructed by CCC enrollees.

5.4 SP-19 PINE RIDGE CAMPGROUND CAMP

Location: NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 1, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 2, T143N/R36W, Clearwater County, MN

USGS 7.5 Minute Quad: Lake Itasca, MN

UTM: E 334041 N 5233493, E 334355 N 5233478, E 334031 N 5233282, E 334344 N 5233267 Zone 15N (NAD 1983)

Temporal Component(s): CCC Camp

Smithsonian Site Number: 21CE0082

Preliminary Assessment: Not NRHP Eligible

The investigation of SP-19 Pine Ridge Campground Camp was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, which was issued to CCRG on

October 16, 2013. Further authority for camp documentation was granted through MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails Permit Number 201363, issued on October 25, 2013. SP-19 is located in Itasca State Park (Figure 5.4-1), Clearwater County, on land administered by the MNDNR. The camp is located 1.5 miles north of Lake Itasca, Minnesota. It is along (east and west) the road leading to Pine Ridge Campground, which splits from Main Park Road (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). The main part of the camp is located in the southern portion of the campground, within the Oak and Spruce Loops (designated by Itasca State Park). SP-19 is 400 meters (1312 ft) east of Lake Itasca.

As noted by Sommer (2008:146):

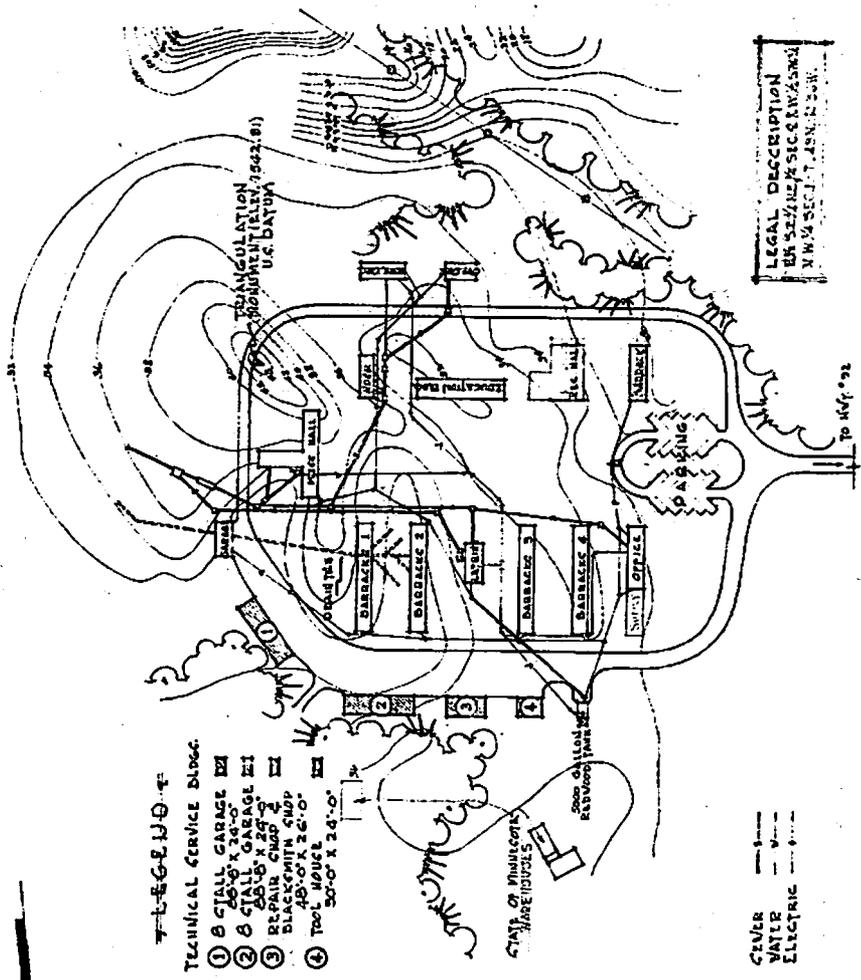
This second CCC camp in Itasca State Park opened in 1937 and operated until July 15, 1942. It was designated as a veterans camp in 1938 after the arrival of Company V-1785, whose members served at Scenic State Park (SP-3) and Sibley State Park (SP-7) before transferring to Itasca. At its closing, it was the last state park camp operating in the United States. The camp was located on the present site of the Pine Ridge Campground, where a plaque commemorating the June 6, 1936, visit of CCC director Robert Fechner may be seen. In 1942 officials wrote, "As usual, this camp is found to be very satisfactory. A veteran company with the men having a great deal of personal pride in their camp." The newspapers for Company V-1785 were the *Three Bears Camp*, the *Old Hobnail*, *Ye Olde Hobnail*, and *Sibley Speaks*.

SP-19 is located east of Lake Itasca in what is now Pine Ridge Campground. The railhead associated with the camp was in Park Rapids, 43.45 km (27 mi) to the south (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). Because it was developed in 1937, it is assumed that it may be categorized as a mobile camp with regard to the construction techniques employed. At Itasca State Park, CCC enrollees constructed new structures for park visitors and the State Park Service. Along with SP-1 (Itasca State Park Camp) and SP-70 (Itasca State Park Annex Camp), it is one of three CCC camps known to have operated in the Itasca State Park (Sommer 2008). SP-19 was created as Itasca State Park's second camp, after SP-1 (Itasca State Park). It was established as a World War I veterans' camp and it was the last CCC state park camp to close in the United States on July 15, 1942 (Sommer 2008). Members of Company V-1785, who served at SP-3 (Scenic State Park) and SP-7 (Sibley State Park), transferred to the camp in 1938. Months before his death, Robert Fechner, CCC National Director, visited the camp (Sommer 2008). After

Fechner's death, the camp commemorated his death with a metal plaque that read, "In Memoriam, Robert C. Fechner, 1876-1939. First Director of the CCC from 1933-1939. Mr. Fechner Visited This Camp, June 6, 1939. Tablet Placed by Members of CCC Company 1785, World War Veterans" (Sommer 2008:53). They attached this plaque to large stone in Pine Ridge Campground.

Prior to field documentation a 1942 blueprint camp plan of SP-19 (Figure 5.4-2) was provided by the MNDNR Division of State Parks and Trails. The plan shows the proposed location of structures and related camp features (on file at the MNDNR Central Office, Division of Parks and Trails). In addition a 1939 aerial photograph was reviewed and found to display visible structures and other elements of camp organization. Further, a review of LiDAR data for this location revealed six anomalies west of the existing campground road and another two anomalies east and adjacent east to campground road. To aid with field documentation, structures visible on the 1939 aerial image along with the LiDAR data were merged and superimposed to create field map (Figure 5.4-3). Upon arriving at Itasca State Park, Connie Cox, MDNR employee and Lead Interpretive Naturalist, made copies of hand drawn maps of SP-19, along with a camp Master Plan and the Planting List (vegetation plan) for the camp.

Field documentation took place on November 1, 2013, weather conditions at the time cold and dry. The camp is located on an upland 400 m (1312 ft) east of Lake Itasca (Figure 5.4-4). It is situated along the road which leads to Pine Ridge Campground, with the main part of the CCC camp located in the southern portion of the campground (Figure 5.4-5). Specifically it is within the Oak and Spruce Loops, as designated by Itasca State Park management. Surrounding the campground was a wooded area of secondary growth, dominated by oak, aspen, red pine, and jack pine (Figure 5.4-6). Most remnant foundations in the wooded area have been removed; however, there are concrete slabs associated with remnant foundations visible in the campground area (Table 5.4-1). There are some possible camp-related features in the wooded area to the east of Pine Ridge campground. The investigation began with a six person study team conducting pedestrian survey at a 10 m transect interval throughout the camp location. LiDAR anomalies were investigated during pedestrian survey, and found to be non-cultural, that is, not archaeological features related to the CCC camp.



CAMP SP-19
 ITAGCA STATE PARK
 PLAN OF CAMP
 SCALE 1" = 100'

22X16

Figure 5.4-2. Camp SP-19, 1942 Camp Plan



Figure 5.4-3. Camp SP-19, Highlighted Details from Current LIDAR Datasets and Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph

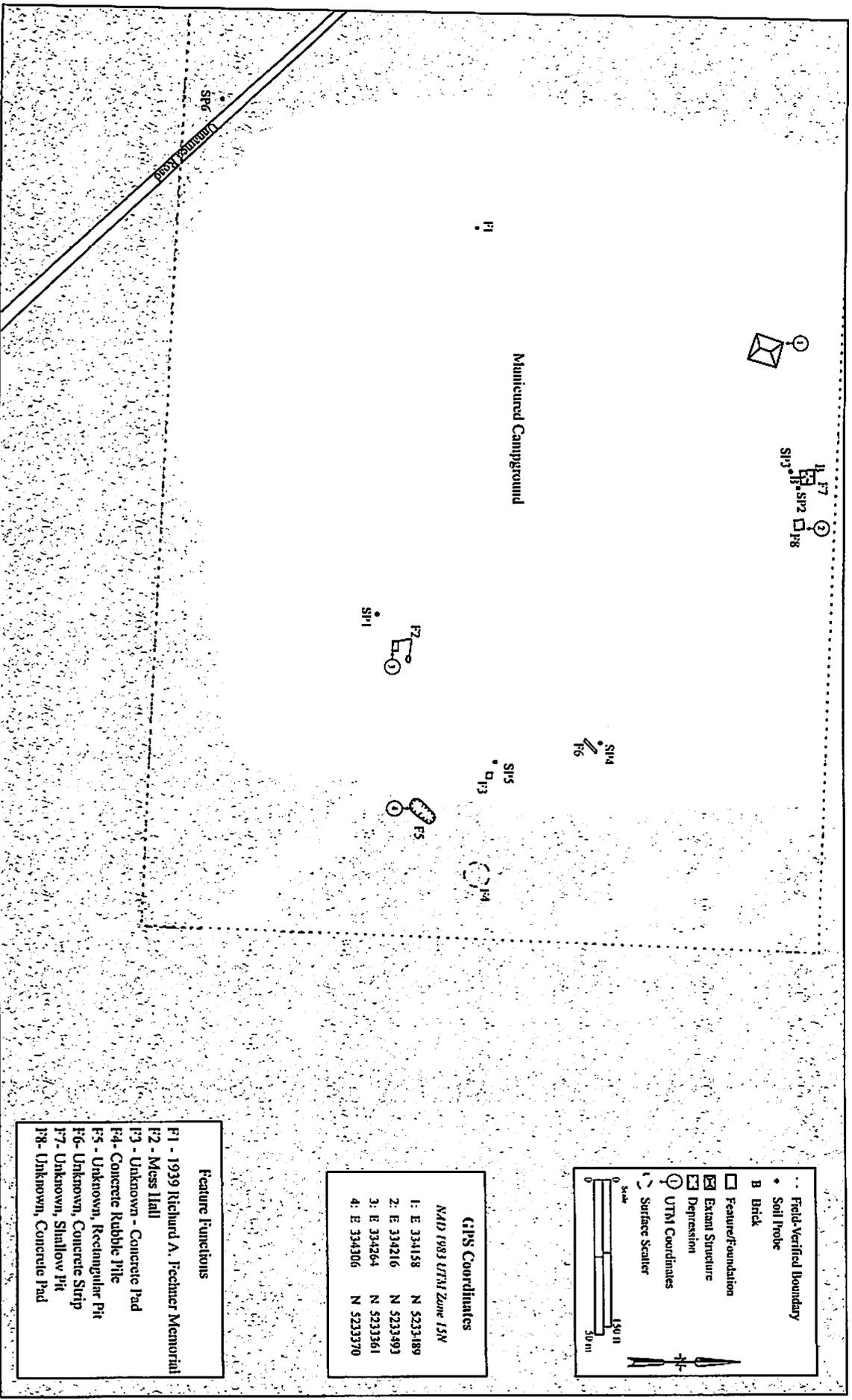


Figure 5.4-4. Camp SP-19, Sketch Map

- Field-Verified Boundary
- Soil Probe
- B Brick
- Feature/Foundation
- ▣ Extant Structure
- ▤ Depression
- ⊙ UTM Coordinates
- Surface Scatter

Scale
0 150 ft 30 m

CIRS Coordinates
MAD 1983 UTM Zone 18W

1: E 334158	N 5233489
2: E 334216	N 5233493
3: E 334264	N 5233561
4: E 334306	N 5233570

- Feature Functions**
- F1 - 1939 Richard A. Fochner Memorial
 - F2 - Mess Hall
 - F3 - Unknown - Concrete Pad
 - F4 - Concrete Rubble Pile
 - F5 - Unknown, Rectangular Pit
 - F6 - Unknown, Concrete Strip
 - F7 - Unknown, Shallow Pit
 - F8 - Unknown, Concrete Pad

Photograph Date: 01 November 2013



Figure 5.4-5. Camp SP-19, Site Overview, Pine Ridge Campground, View Northeast, Feature 8 in Foreground

Photograph Date 01 November 2013



Figure 5.4-6. Camp SP-19, Site Overview, Wooded Area Outside of Pine Ridge Campground, View West

Table 5.4-1. SP-19 Pine Ridge Campground Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	Memorial boulder with Robert C. Fechner plaque	Non-applicable	none	minimal
2	Mess Hall	rectangular foundation remnant, 9 ft by 0.5 ft	concrete slab	heavy
3	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 6 ft by 6 ft	concrete slab	heavy
4	unknown	rubble	none	heavy
5	unknown	rectangular depression, 25 ft by 12 ft, 5 ft deep	excavation	heavy
6	unknown	foundation remnant, 7 ft long	concrete strip	heavy
7	unknown	rectangular depression, 25 ft by 12 ft, 5 ft deep	excavation	heavy
8	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 8 ft by 10 ft	concrete slab	heavy
	Officer's Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Foremen's Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Hospital	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Recreation Building	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Education Building	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Supply Office	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barrack	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks No. 1	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks No. 2	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks No. 3	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks No. 4	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	8 Stall Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	8 Stall Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Repair Shop and Blacksmith Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Tool House	not verified	not verified	not verified

*not verified, minimal, moderate, heavy or destroyed

Next, metal detector survey was conducted at various locations throughout the site, specifically in areas adjacent to camp-related foundations. However, due to buried utilities and recreationally-related debris, the metal detectors gave intense, positive readings throughout the camp area. In addition, shovel testing was not conducted due to a network of unmarked electric utilities, many associated with campsite units. To obtain a representative soil sample of the site,

CCRG used soil probes in the wooded area surrounding the campground. Soils throughout the camp environs include silt loams and sands. Several bricks possibly related to the CCC camp were observed near Feature 7, a shallow pit. Some cultural material was observed in the wooded area near the campground that seemed more likely related to campground operation than CCC occupation. Clearly, the entire area appeared to be heavily disturbed. With extensive recreation facility-related landscape modification, and continued use of the area as a public campground, it was difficult to ascertain whether cultural materials were related to CCC camp occupation or subsequent recreational activities.

A total of eight features were identified and recorded, and assigned numbers as part of camp documentation. Of the eight features, four (Features 2, 3, 6, and 8) are remnant foundations characterized as concrete slabs. The location of Feature 2 correlates to the location of the mess hall as displayed on the 1942 blueprint camp plan (Figure 5.4-7). Feature 4 is a concentration of concrete rubble that appears purposely placed, and likely removed from its original context. Features 5 and 7 are rectangular, shallow pits. Feature 1 is a boulder with the 1939 memorial plaque commemorating Robert C. Fechner (see above). All features except for the memorial rock and plaque appear heavily impacted (Figure 5.4-8). A well house building with a concrete slab foundation is situated in the middle of Pine Ridge campground, and is a contributing resource to the Itasca State Park NRHP Historic District. MNDNR Naturalist Connie Cox (personal communication, 2013) suggested that the well house has been modified and renovated in part to meet MNDNR building codes. Renovation, she noted, included some dismantlement, reconstruction, painting and other maintenance-related treatments (Figure 5.4-9). Considering the extensive disturbances to the CCC camp locale as a result of Pine Ridge Campground Camp development, and the difficulty of correlating remnant foundations with the 1942 camp plan, the eight documented features provide little understanding of camp organization. Most of the 16 structures displayed on the 1942 camp plan are not visible, and appear to be in areas where landscape modifications have occurred. They include the officers' quarters, foremen's quarters, hospital, education building, supply office, five barracks, latrine, three garages, repair shop and blacksmith shop, and tool house.

Photograph Date: 01 November 2013



Figure 5.4-7. Camp SP-19, Feature 2 (Mess Hall),
View West

Photograph Date: 01 November 2013



Figure 5.4-8. Camp SP-19, Feature 3 (Unknown Concrete Slab Foundation),
View North

Photograph Date: 01 November 2013

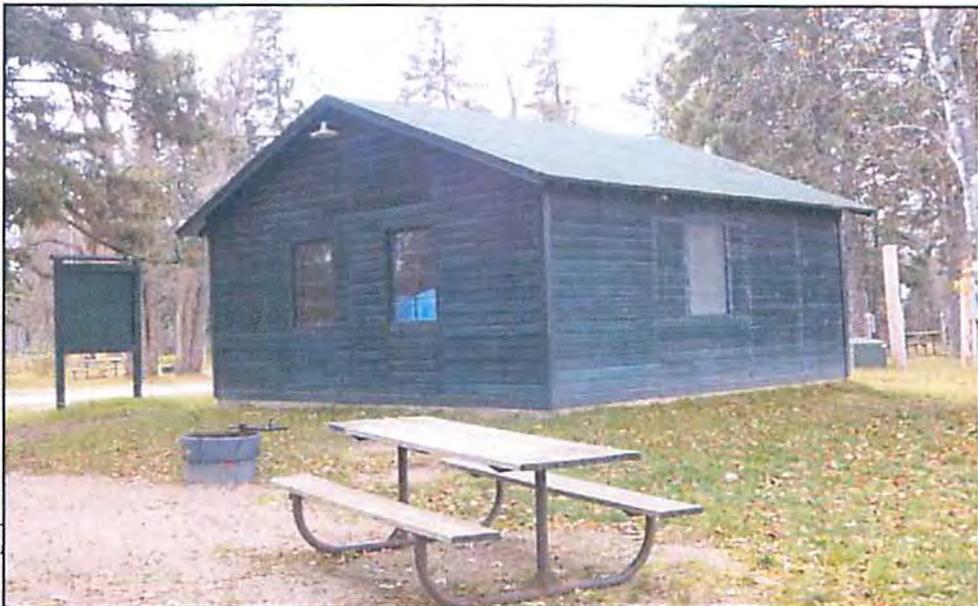


Figure 5.4-9. Camp SP-19, Original Renovated CCC Camp Well House/
Pump House

Most of the area that encompasses SP-19 has been heavily impacted by campground construction that followed CCC camp closure, though a smaller section of the camp appears unaffected by the campground construction. Because most of the camp's features appear to have been destroyed by subsequent campground development, it does not appear to meet the eligibility requirements of NRHP Criterion D. That is, there does not appear to be a representative *in situ* range of features associated with residential, administrative and operational activities. It does, however, have moderate interpretive potential because it is situated within a designed and managed group campground within Itasca State Park.

5.5 S-142 SMOKEY HILLS CAMP

Location:	NE¼ SE¼, Section 33, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, Section 34, T140N/R37W, Becker County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Osage, Minnesota
UTM:	E 320906 N 5196421, E 321029 N 5196255, E 320861 N 5196044, E 320836 N 5196211 Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	21BK0104
Preliminary Assessment:	NRHP Eligible

The investigation of S-142 Smokey Hills Camp (21BK0104) was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, which was issued to CCRG on October 16, 2013. S-142 (Smokey Hills Camp) is located in Smokey Hills State Forest (Figure 5.5-1), Becker County, on land administered by the MNDNR. The camp is located 9.66 km (6 mi) west-southwest of Osage, Minnesota. It is east and adjacent to Hanna Ore Road and 25 m (82 ft) east of an unnamed lake (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004).

As noted by Sommer (2008:156):

Opened on November 1, 1934, to provide drought relief, the camp later saw its work program expanded to all aspects of forest cultural work. It operated until October 28, 1935, with an assigned work area of Smokey Hills State Forest. Company 2703's newspaper was the *Timber Wolf's Howl*.

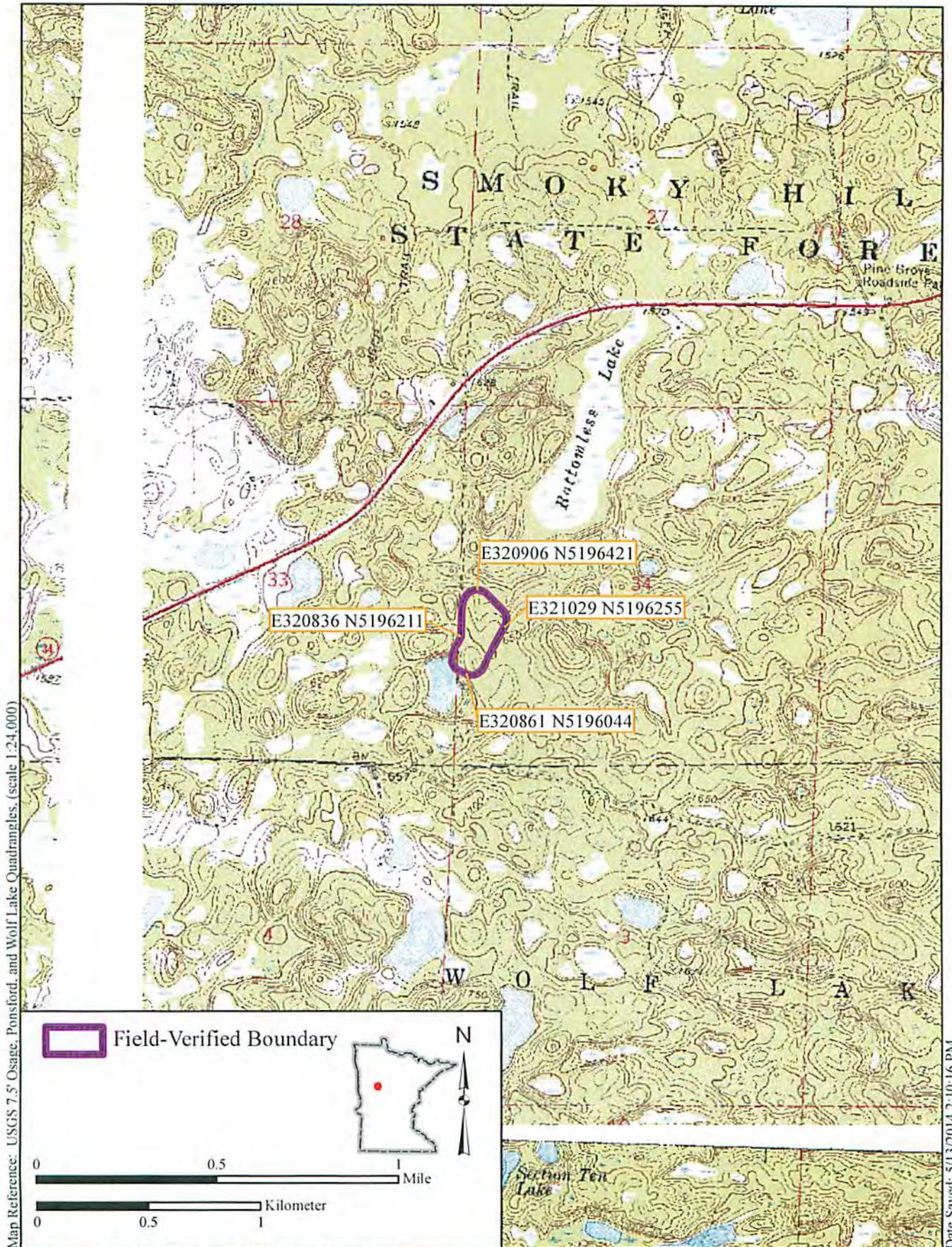


Figure 5.5-1. Camp S-142, Site Location

S-142 is located east of Hanna Ore Road and an unnamed lake in Smokey Hills State Forest. The railhead associated with the camp was in Park Rapids, 18 miles to the east (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). S-142 development employed rigid, that is, framed construction techniques. Camp operation began in 1934 on November 1st and its initial function was to provide drought relief. Soon after, camp operations were expanded to include other areas of forest conservation work (Sommer 2008). The duration of camp occupation was short-lived, closing on October 28, 1935 after operating for slightly less than a year.

Before field work began, 1939 aerial photographs were reviewed, and the camp location at that time appears to have been a forest opening. No camp plan was found to be available. A review of LiDAR data for this location revealed ten anomalies east of Hanna Ore Road. To aid field documentation, the cleared areas displayed on the 1939 aerial photograph, along with LiDAR data, were merged and presented in map format (Figure 5.5-2).

Field documentation took place on November 2, 2013, weather conditions cold and dry. The camp is situated on a terrace east of an unnamed lake in Smokey Hill State Forest within a mixed forested area dominated by red pine, spruce, oak, aspen, and birch. The camp is east and adjacent to Hanna Ore Road, and several camp-related foundations were found to be easily visible from the road (Figure 5.5-3). The camp area appears to have been minimally disturbed following closure (Figures 5.5-4 and 5.5-5). Many visible foundation remnants appear minimally damaged; along with foundation remnants depressions, earthworks, and camp-related walkways were observed. It appears the location has not been affected by timber harvesting or other land management-related activities. Some artifact scatters, including metal fragments, sanitary cans, and ceramics, were observed throughout the wooded area and appear related to CCC camp occupation.

The investigation began with a six person study team conducting pedestrian survey at a 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect interval throughout the CCC camp locale, surveying along north/south transects. Anomalies revealed through LiDAR imagery were examined, resulting in documentation of two earthen retaining walls along with a large trench (Feature 14). While one of the retaining walls was recorded as Feature 12, time constraints precluded additional feature documentation.

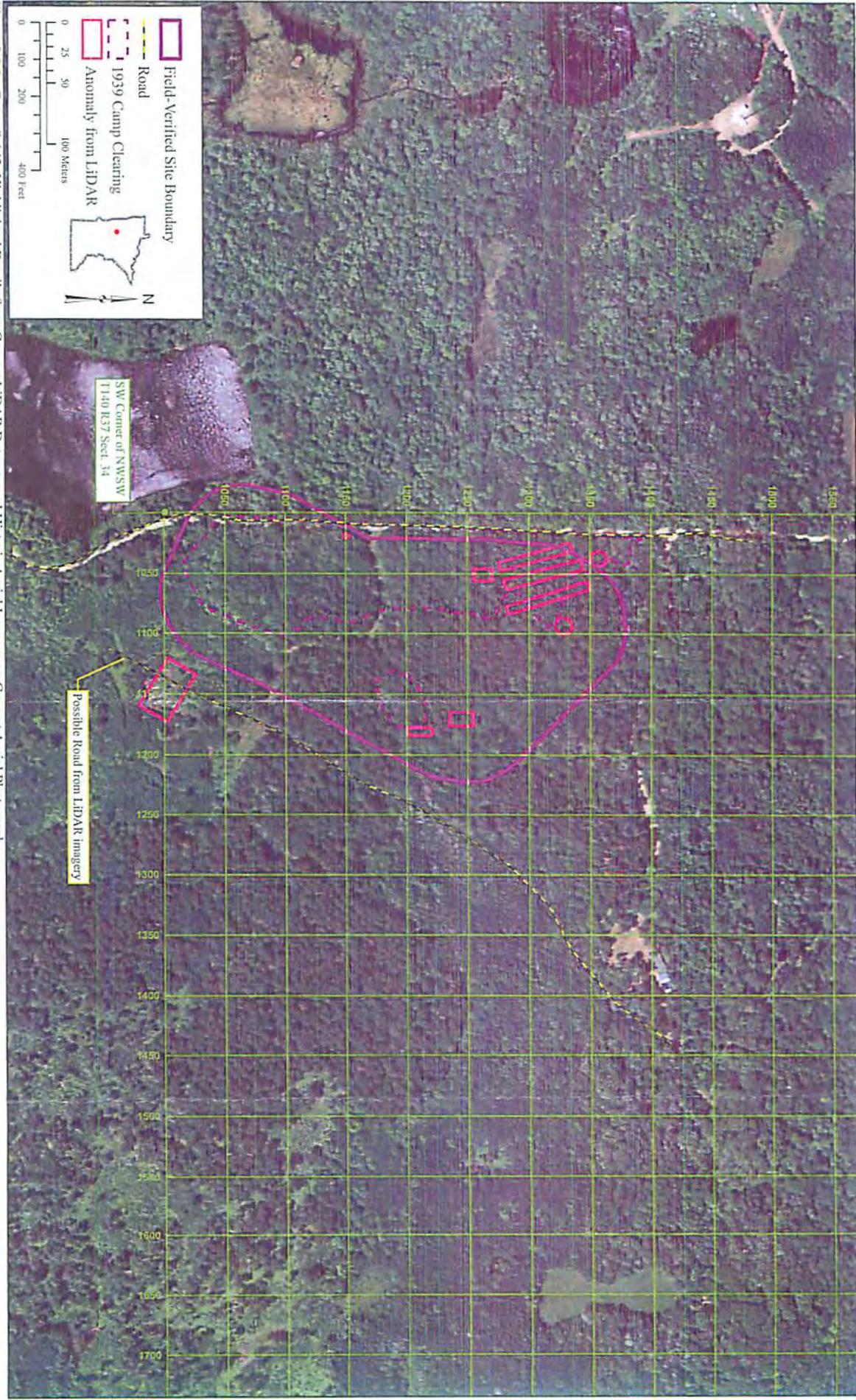
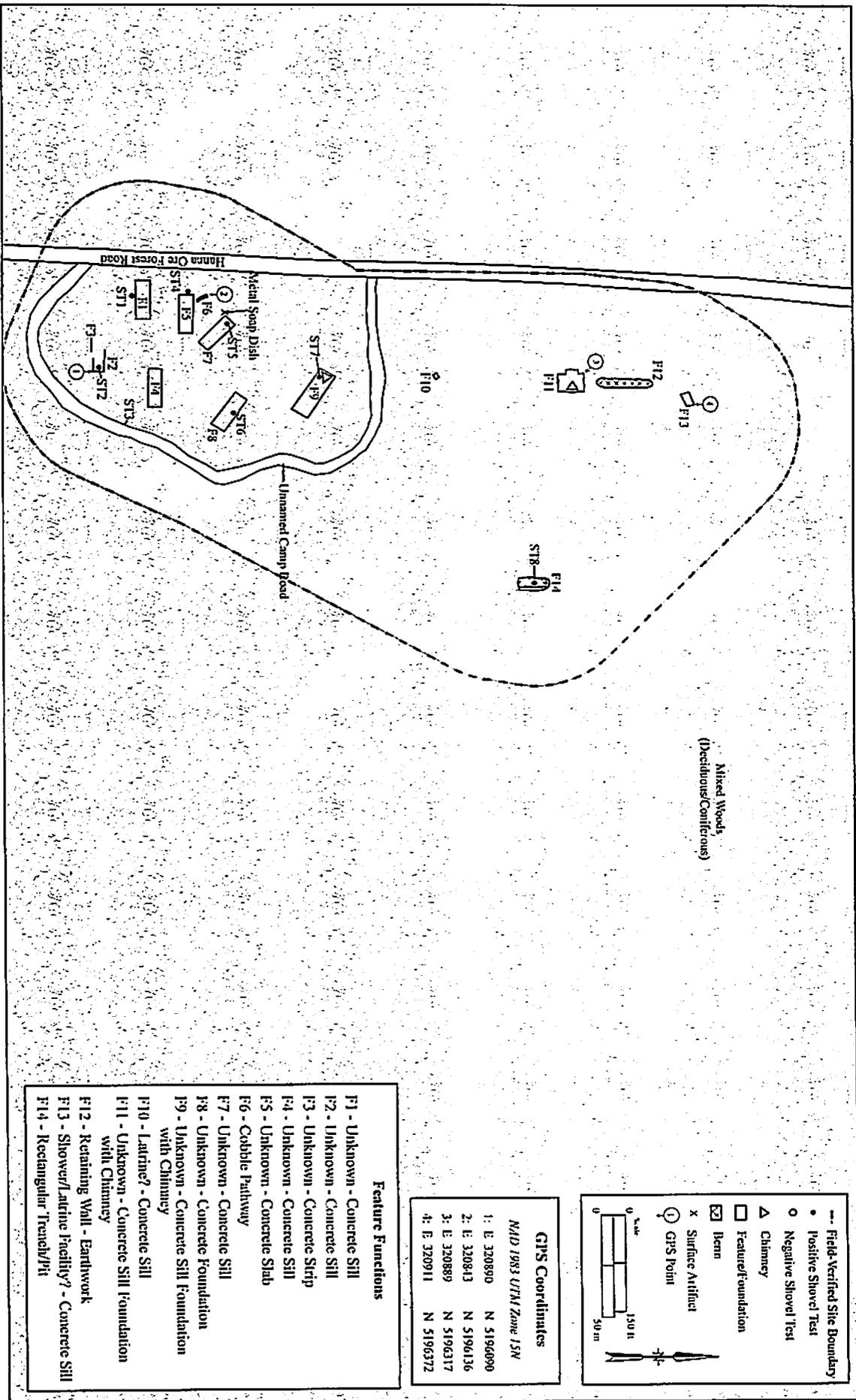


Figure 5.5-2. Camp S-142, Highlighted Details from Current LIDAR Datasets and Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph

Figure 5.5.3. Camp S-142, Skidell Map



Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-4. Camp S-142, Site Overview from Hanna Ore Road, View East

Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-5. Camp S-142, Site Overview, Feature 1 (Concrete Sill Foundation) in Foreground, View Northeast

Next, metal detector survey was conducted at various locations throughout the camp locale, specifically in areas adjacent to camp-related foundations. Soils throughout the camp environs were found to be sandy loams and sands. Eight positive signals recorded through metal detection were shovel tested. Seven shovel tests were positive and yielded cultural materials associated with camp occupation. The cultural materials include wire nails, tacks, metal fragments, sanitary cans, window glass, clear bottle glass, a small, medicine bottle, a clear bottle base stamped with "35," and white granite/hotel ware sherds. Again, all cultural materials observed appear contemporaneous with the camp occupation. The clear bottle glass dates from 1860 to the present, and the type of window glass observed had become standardized by the 1930s (see Section 4.4.1 of this report). Wire nails have been in use since 1875 and are still utilized today. Shovel Test 4, eight feet south and three feet west of Feature 5, yielded a broken white granite ware (hotel ware) cup (Figure 5.5-6). White granite ware (hotel ware) ceramics are contemporaneous with the Depression Era context of the CCC, and white granite/hotel ware was popularly used by the U.S. Army due to its durability (see Section 4.4.1 of this report). Shovel Test 8 was in the center of Feature 14, a large excavated trench that may have been utilized for camp refuse deposition. Artifacts from Shovel Test 8 include a 1935 stamped clear bottle base, a white granite (hotel ware) plate fragment with thin, green lines displayed around the rim, a small medicine bottle, sanitary cans, and metal fragments (Figures 5.5-7 and 5.5-8). Cultural materials examined through shovel testing were returned to the excavation before back-filling. Artifacts along the surface were observed throughout the area, and most appear associated with camp occupation.

Of special note, a square metal container (7.00 cm [2¾ in] by 8.90 cm [3½ in] by 1.91 cm [¾ in]) was observed near the southwestern corner of Feature 7 (Figure 5.5-9). Through post-field analysis, the item is identified as a CCC-issued container for a razor and a soap dish (South Dakota State Historical Society 2009). In an excerpt of an interview with former CCC enrollee Alfred Bodtke, he describes a similar item he donated to the Iowa State Museum (Iowa Department of Natural Resources 2002):

Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-6. Camp S-142, Artifacts from Shovel Test 4 (White Granite/Hotel Ware Cup, Wire Nail), Near Feature 5

Photograph Date 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-7. Camp S-142, Shovel Test 8 Artifacts from Feature 14 (Large Trench) (1935 Stamped Clear Bottle Base, White Granite/Hotel Ware Plate Sherd, Small Medicine Bottle, Sanitary Cans, and Metal)

Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-8. Camp S-142, White Granite (Hotel Ware) Rim Sherd with Thin, Green Lines (Detail) and Small Medicine Bottle

Photograph Date 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-9. Camp S-142, CCC Standard Issue Metal Soap Dish

DNR: Here are your soap dishes?

Alfred: In the very beginning, we got silver and gold dishes. They issued you a toothbrush, toothpaste, shaving blades, and a Gillette shaver. Soap was issued. It was bath soap. We had to use it for everything.

The metal soap dish is an example of an abundance of what appears to be CCC-related cultural materials observed at S-142.

A total of 14 features were identified and recorded (Table 5.5-1). Of the 14 features, nine are remnant concrete sill foundations. Most of the foundations have portions of remnant walls, generally 0.46 m (1.5 ft) in height and 0.27 m (10 in) wide. Features 9 and 11 are collapsed stone chimneys and they are clearly associated with buildings (Figures 5.5-10 and 5.5-11). Another foundation with a stone chimney was observed but not documented due to project time constraints. Feature 9 is large foundation, 24.38 m (80 ft) by 8.53 m (28 feet) in dimension, and includes a stone chimney situated along its western wall, 2.44 m (8 ft) by 1.83 m (6 ft) in dimension and 3.35 m (11 ft) tall. The size of this foundation correlates with recreation halls documented elsewhere (see SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp; S-51 Sullivan Lake Camp). Feature 11, which includes a collapsed stone chimney, may be associated with a blacksmith shop, although additional research is required to make this determination. Feature 6 is a linear cobblestone-lined pathway, largely in place and possibly associated with a camp beautification project (Figure 5.5-12). Features 10 and 13 are both concrete forms, generally *in situ*; Feature 10 is a possible latrine and Feature 13 a possible bath house (associated drain pipes were documented). Noted through LiDAR analysis, Feature 12 is a large abutment stabilized by rocks, appearing to have served as a retaining wall (Figure 5.5-13). Also identified by LiDAR, Feature 14 was found to be large excavated trench 14.33 m (47 ft) by 3.96 m (13 ft) in dimension, and 2.13 m (7 ft) deep; CCC camp-era refuse was observed within the trench (Figure 5.5-14). A similar trench was documented at ID-3 Nett Lake Camp. Other anomalies are visible on LiDAR imagery, but time constraints did not allow their documentation. While field documentation could not record all features found to be present, those that have been documented illustrate the range and variation of features present, and documentation did result in a determination of camp boundaries.

Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-10. Camp S-142, Feature 9 (Concrete Sill Foundation), View West

Photograph Date 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-11. Camp S-142, Feature 9 (Stone Chimney), View South-Southeast

Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-12. Camp S-142, Feature 6 (Cobblestone-Line Path), View South-Southeast

Photograph Date: 02 November 2013



Figure 5.5-13. Camp S-142, Feature 12 (Earthworks Retaining Wall), View Southeast



Photograph Date: 02 November 2013

Figure 5.5-14. Camp S-142, Feature 14 (Large Excavated Trench), View Southeast

Table 5.5-1. S-142 Smokey Hills Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 61 ft by 20 ft	concrete sill	moderate
2	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 23 ft by 21 ft	concrete sill	moderate
3	unknown	linear concrete remnant, 17 ft, 6 inches thick	concrete sill	moderate
4	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 63 ft by 19 ft	concrete sill	moderate
5	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 59 ft by 20 ft	concrete sill	moderate
6	cobblestone-lined path	laid cobblestone-lined path running south-southeast, 18 ft long	excavation/masonry	minimal
7	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 59 ft by 19 ft	concrete sill	moderate
8	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 60 ft by 20 ft	concrete sill	moderate
9	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 80 ft by 28 ft, with stone chimney, 8 ft by 6 ft, 11 ft tall	concrete sill	moderate
10	unknown (possible latrine)	rectangular foundation remnant, 3 ft by 9 ft	concrete form	moderate
11	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 40 ft by 26 ft, with interior free-standing stone chimney, 6 ft by 5 ft	concrete sill	moderate
12	unknown earthwork	linear earthwork running north/south 87 ft long	earthwork	minimal
13	unknown (possible bathhouse/latrine)	rectangular foundation remnant, 21 ft by 10 ft, 7 ft deep	concrete form	moderate
14	unknown	excavated trench, 47 ft by 13 ft, 7 ft deep	excavation, open trench	minimal

*not verified, minimal, moderate, heavy or destroyed

Based on the results of field documentation of S-142, the site appears to retain good archaeological integrity, and has not been greatly affected by post-occupational activities. It is concluded that S-142 Smokey Hills Camp may be NRHP eligible, at the state level of significance, demonstrating the likelihood of meeting the requirements of NRHP eligibility Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4). That is, there appears to be a range of *in situ* features that represent

residential, administrative and operational activities. S-142 may also meet the requirements of Criterion A, that is, it is associated with events that are significant in our history and highly visible camp remnants clearly convey this history. Finally, S-142 has high interpretive potential in that it has a range of visible remnants that convey the nature of camp organization, and it is easily accessed by Hanna Ore Road.

5.6 SP-15 MILLE LACS LAKE HIGHWAY WAYSIDE

Location:	NW ¼ SW ¼, SW¼ SW ¼, SE¼ SW ¼, Section 13, T44N/R28W, Mille Lacs County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Garrison, MN
UTM:	E 436423 N 5123360, E 436459 N 5126414, E 436322 N 5126452, E 436233 N 5126658, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	21CW0137
Preliminary Assessment:	Not NRHP Eligible

The investigation of SP-15 Mille Lacs Highway Wayside Camp (21CW0137) was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 14-039, issued to CCRG on April 18, 2014. The former CCC camp is located west of Mille Lacs Lake (Figure 5.6-1), immediately south of the community of Garrison in Crow Wing County (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004; Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21CW0137, on file at the Office of the State Archaeologist, Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul). More specifically, it is situated west and adjacent to State Highway 169 just south of a McDonald’s restaurant parking lot. The land on which the former camp is located is administered by the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT). The site area is currently used by the MnDOT for transportation-related waste disposal, and it appears that graded and cleared areas within the former CCC camp may also be used for highway construction-related staging activities.

At the time SP-15 was in operation, the associated railhead was in Brainerd which is located 21 miles to the northwest (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). Though under the technical supervision of the National Park Service SP-15 was one of four camps in Minnesota tasked with



Figure 5.6-1. Camp SP-15, Site Location

conducting roadside improvements. As Anderson (1988:7) explains:

The Department of Highways maintained a Roadside Improvement Division whose principal objective was to increase the recreational qualities and enjoyment of state highways. Although beautification was an objective, landscape design was incorporated in determining the location of new highways and the realignment of old locations. These projects attempted to preserve the character of the natural landscape. In addition to road work, waysides and overlooks were also constructed.

SP-15 is categorized as a rigid camp and was in operation from 1935 until 1940. As noted by Sommer (2008:149-150):

Company 3716 opened the camp on June 12, 1935. Company 3738 arrived on September 6, 1935. Company 2711 occupied the camp from 1939 until its closing in the spring of 1940. At that time, enrollees transferred to the St. Croix RDA camp (SP-6). Sponsored by the Minnesota Department of Highways, the camp was under the technical supervision of the National Park Service. Enrollees built a concourse and overlook at Garrison, a shelter and picnic facilities, the Kenney Lake Overlook, and three stone-faced highway bridges. They also relocated Highway 169 to keep a picnic shelter on the lake side of the road. Officials called it the “largest and most extensive of the highway camps.” The newspapers of Company V-2713 were the *Camp Call* and the *Vet’s Call* (various spellings). The newspapers of Company 2711 were the *Challenge*, *New Challenge*, and *Scetch-o-graphs*.

Though a camp plan was not available, the location of SP-15 was verified in 2002 by a Foth and Van Dyke archaeological study team (Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21CW0137, on file at the Office of the State Archaeologist, Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul). Prior to field investigation, examination of 1939 aerial photographs that includes the former camp location revealed 12 visible structures within a large clearing. Further, LiDAR imagery for this location was found to display seven anomalies to the west of State Highway 169, within the camp boundaries. To aid in the site documentation process, a field map was prepared that includes the structures visible on the 1939 aerial photograph along with the LiDAR imagery for this location, both of which were merged and then superimposed on a current aerial photograph (Figure 5.6-2).

Field documentation was conducted by a study team of two individuals, and took place on April 22, 2014. Weather conditions at the time were cold, windy and dry. The former camp’s location, as reported in 2002 by Foth and Van Dyke (Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21CW0137, on file at the Office of the State Archaeologist, Fort Snelling History Center, St.



Figure 5.6-2. Composite LiDAR/Contemporary Aerial Photograph, SP-15

Paul), was confirmed to be west and adjacent to State Highway 169 just south of a McDonald's restaurant parking lot (Figure 5.6-3). The environmental setting can be described as a flat upland, the eastern edge of which is approximately 50 meters west of Mille Lacs Lake. The central portion of the former camp is currently used by the MnDOT for waste disposal with an access road along the southern edge of the original camp's footprint. The area surrounding the MnDOT waste disposal locale is wooded in oak, maple, and other hardwoods; much of this wooded area appears to be secondary growth forest (Figures 5.6-4 and 5.6-5). Based on shovel testing, soils within the camp environs include both sandy loams and sands.

The investigation began with the study team conducting pedestrian survey in transects at intervals no greater than 10 meters, pedestrian survey conducted within and beyond the camp location as it was defined in 2002. Each of the LiDAR anomalies displayed in Figure 5.6-2 was located and examined, and each proved to be waste disposal piles likely associated with MnDOT operations. After completion of pedestrian survey and examination of the aforementioned anomalies, metal detector survey was conducted in transects radiating outward from the structures observed on the 1939 aerial photographs. The only positive signals that resulted from this survey are associated with metal refuse apparently deposited by MnDOT. Next, five shovel tests were excavated, each within or adjacent to structures visible on the 1939 aerial photographs. Shovel testing, however, was limited due to the presence of underground utilities. None of the five shovel tests yielded cultural material.

The study team recorded two refuse scatters within the site environs. The first is described as a metal refuse scatter measuring approximately 10.6 meters (east/west) by 7.2 meters (north/south). Though not all the material was examined, that which was examined appears to date no earlier than the 1950s. Though the nature of the metal is unclear, it may be associated with refrigeration units. The second refuse scatter consists of concrete rubble (Figure 5.6-6) distributed over an area approximately 8.1 meters (east/west) by 4.8 meters (north/south). This material does not correlate with the location of any structures visible on the 1939 aerial photograph, and it remains unclear whether it relates to the occupation of SP-15, or more recent MnDOT refuse deposition activities.

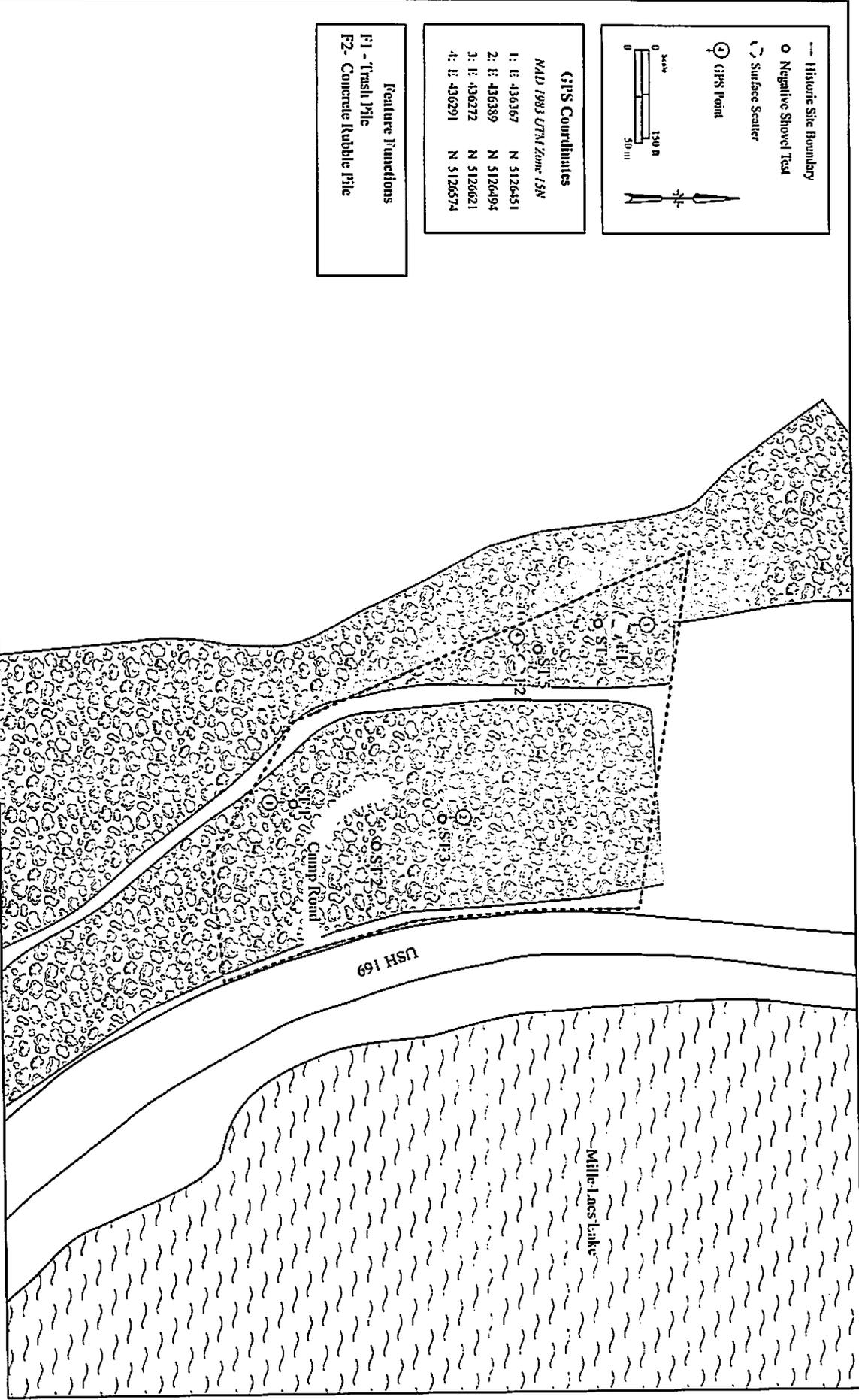


Figure 5.6-3. SF-15 Sketch Map

Photograph Date: 22 April 2014



Figure 5.6-4. SP-15 Site Overview, Graded and Disturbed Area, Minnesota Department of Transportation Waste Site, View West

Photograph Date 22 April 2014



Figure 5.6-5. SP-15 Site Overview, Graded and Disturbed Area, Minnesota Department of Transportation Waste Site, View Southwest

Photograph Date: 22 April 2014



Figure 5.6-6. SP-15, Unknown Concrete Rubble, View East

Photograph Date 22 April 2014



Figure 5.6-7. SP-15, Feature 1, Access Road, View West

Only one feature was identified and recorded as part of site documentation. This feature is currently used by MnDOT as an access road (Figure 5.6-7), though it correlates with the location of the original camp-related road (Table 5.6-1). Considering the extensive disturbance within the former camp location, this feature does not contribute to an understanding of camp structure and organization.

Table 5.6-1. SP-15 Mille Lacs Lake Highway Wayside Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	Camp access road	125 meters in length and approx. 10 meters in width		Currently used as MnDOT access road

In summary the archaeological remnants of SP-15 have been extensively disturbed, likely destroyed, by a variety of activities that occurred and continue to occur following camp closure. These activities include grading, waste disposal, MnDOT-related staging activities, highway construction, and the development of underground and overhead utility corridors. Only one camp-related feature was observed, that being a road within the site locale that appears to conform to a road visible on a 1939 aerial photograph. No artifacts clearly associated with camp occupation were observed. Because the archaeological remnants of SP-15 appear to have been obliterated, it likely does not retain sufficient integrity to meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4). Further, though the camp is located adjacent to a state highway and near a developed recreation area, its lack of visible features and current use appears to preclude any interpretive potential

5.7 SP-6 YELLOWBANKS CAMP

Location: SE¼ NW¼, Section 16, T40N/R18W, Pine County, MN

USGS 7.5 Minute Quad: Monson Lake, Minnesota

UTM: E 530731 N 5087747, E 530808 N 5087581, E 530632 N 5087499, E 530572 N 5087635, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)

Temporal Component(s): CCC Camp

Smithsonian Site Number: 21PN0101

The investigation of SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, which was issued to CCRG on October 16, 2013. Further authority for camp documentation was granted through the MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails Permit Number 201363, issued on October 25, 2013. SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp is located in St. Croix State Park (Figure 5.7-1), Pine County, on land administered by the MNDNR. The camp is located 34.62 km (24 mi) east of Hinckley, Minnesota. It is south of County Road 22 and atop a terrace along the northern bank of St. Croix River (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004).

SP-6 was constructed in 1934 as a rigid style camp. As noted by Sommer (2008:154):

Company 3715 occupied the camp from October 6, 1934, through the camp's closing on December 15, 1937. The camp was built on the site of an Indian Village in an area known as Yellowbanks. Enrollees worked on park buildings including the St. Croix Lodge, as part of the Recreational Development Area (RDA). St. Croix was one of the largest and most well-known RDAs in the country. This camp was one of two CCC camps, along with NP-1, to operate in the RDA. Company 3715 published the *Yellowbanks Holler*.

SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp is located along the northern bank of the St. Croix River, within St. Croix State Park. The railhead associated with the camp was in Hinckley, 70.81 km (44 m) to the west (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). Yellowbanks was one of two CCC camps to operate in St. Croix State Park, the other being SP-1, Fleming (Sommer 2008). At St. Croix State Park, CCC enrollees constructed recreational structures for the State Park Service.

As part of the Recreational Development Area (RDA), SP-6 enrollees were part of a process aimed at transforming undeveloped and unutilized areas into recreational facilities (Sommer 2008). The primary RDA recreational unit included a lodge, latrine, and four to six sleeping cabins. At St. Croix State Park, three such units were constructed and include the St. John's Landing Group Camp, the Head of the Rapids Group Camp, and the Norway Point Group Camp.

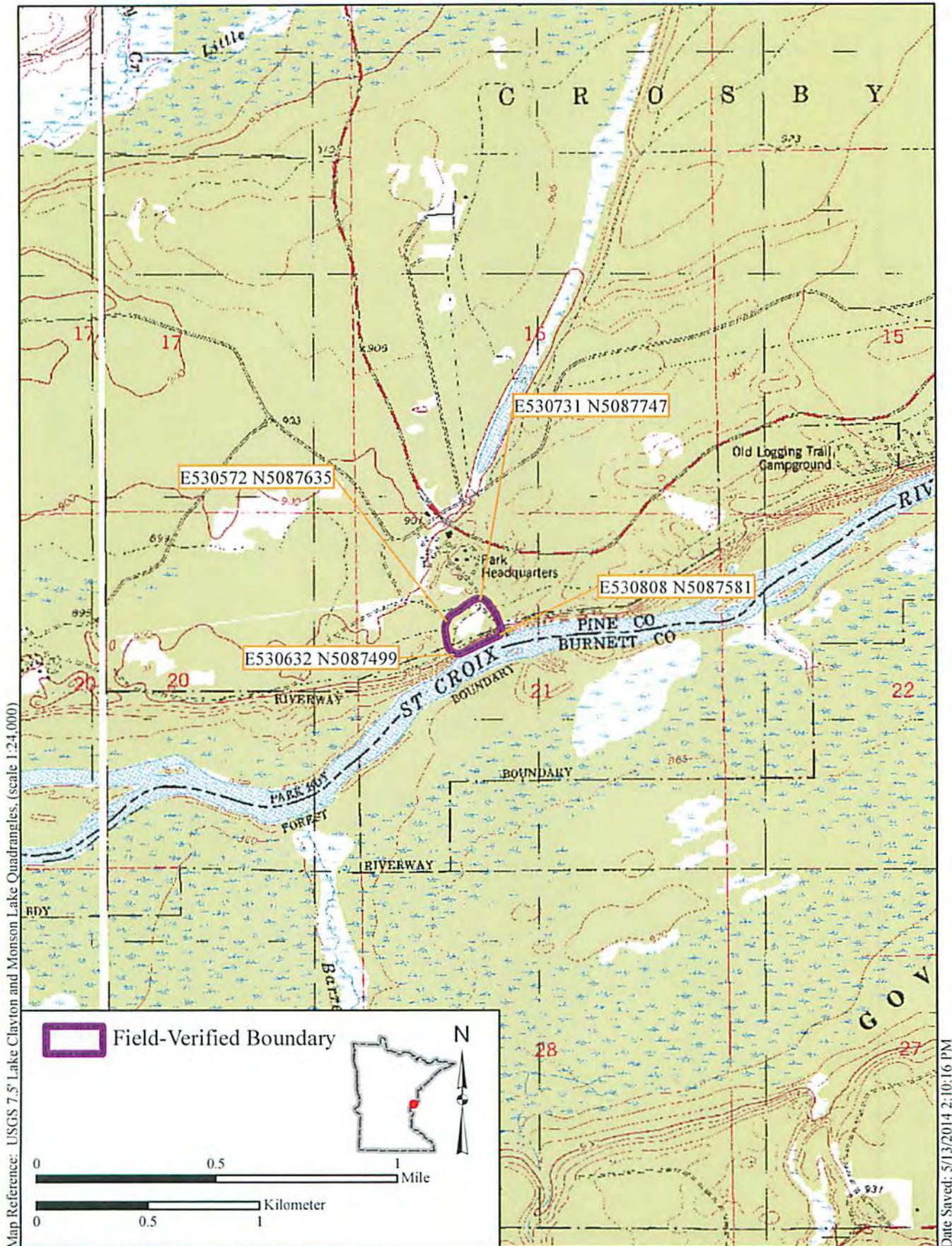


Figure 5.7-1. Camp SP-6, Site Location

St. John's Landing Group Camp, the first camp which was completed in July 1936, was designed for young girls (ages ten to fourteen) from urban families on relief. The Norway Point Group Camp was for young boys (Benson 2002). The Head of the Rapids Group Camp was mainly for disabled children. SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp enrollees also developed park headquarters and Riverview Campground (Benson 2002). The stone used for building these structures was local sandstone, and most of the lumber used for building construction was harvested within the park.

In 1995 the St. Croix RDA was nominated to the NRHP, under Criteria A and C, as an historic district, and in that same year it was designated a National Historic Landmark (USDI, NPS, NRHP, NRIS No. 96001594 1997). The district is described as including 164 buildings and structures along with one site, the site being SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp. Anderson (1995: Section 7-Page 8) describes the camp as follows:

A large clearing along the St. Croix River in an area known as the Yellowbanks marks the location of CCC Camp SP-6. The site retains integrity of setting and the space evokes the dimensions and character of the camp. A fieldstone fireplace from the camp's Recreation Hall and a flagstone walkway, approximately 50' long, are the only surviving structures and remains defining elements of the camp.

A 1939 plan (Figure 5.7-2), provided by the MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails shows the camp having been located on top of a terrace along the north bank of the St. Croix River (MNDNR Central Office, Minnesota State Parks and Trails 2013). Prior to field investigation, 1939 aerial photographs were reviewed and visible structures were noted within the camp location (LiDAR was not available for this location). Structures visible on the 1939 aerial photograph were superimposed on a recent aerial photograph to serve as a field map (Figure 5.7-3). Upon arriving at St. Croix State Park, Park personnel provided the study team with copies of historic blueprint plans, specifically, a proposed camp plan dated August 19, 1938, and a master plan showing a broader area including the camp, dated February 26, 1939.

Field documentation took place on November 4, 2013, weather conditions at the time cold with light rain. The camp is located on a terrace along the northern bank of the St. Croix River in St. Croix State Park (Figure 5.7-4). Upon arrival at SP-6, it was noted that interpretive signing had been established within the former camp location by the MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails. It was also noted that the landscape throughout the former camp locale has been disturbed, the

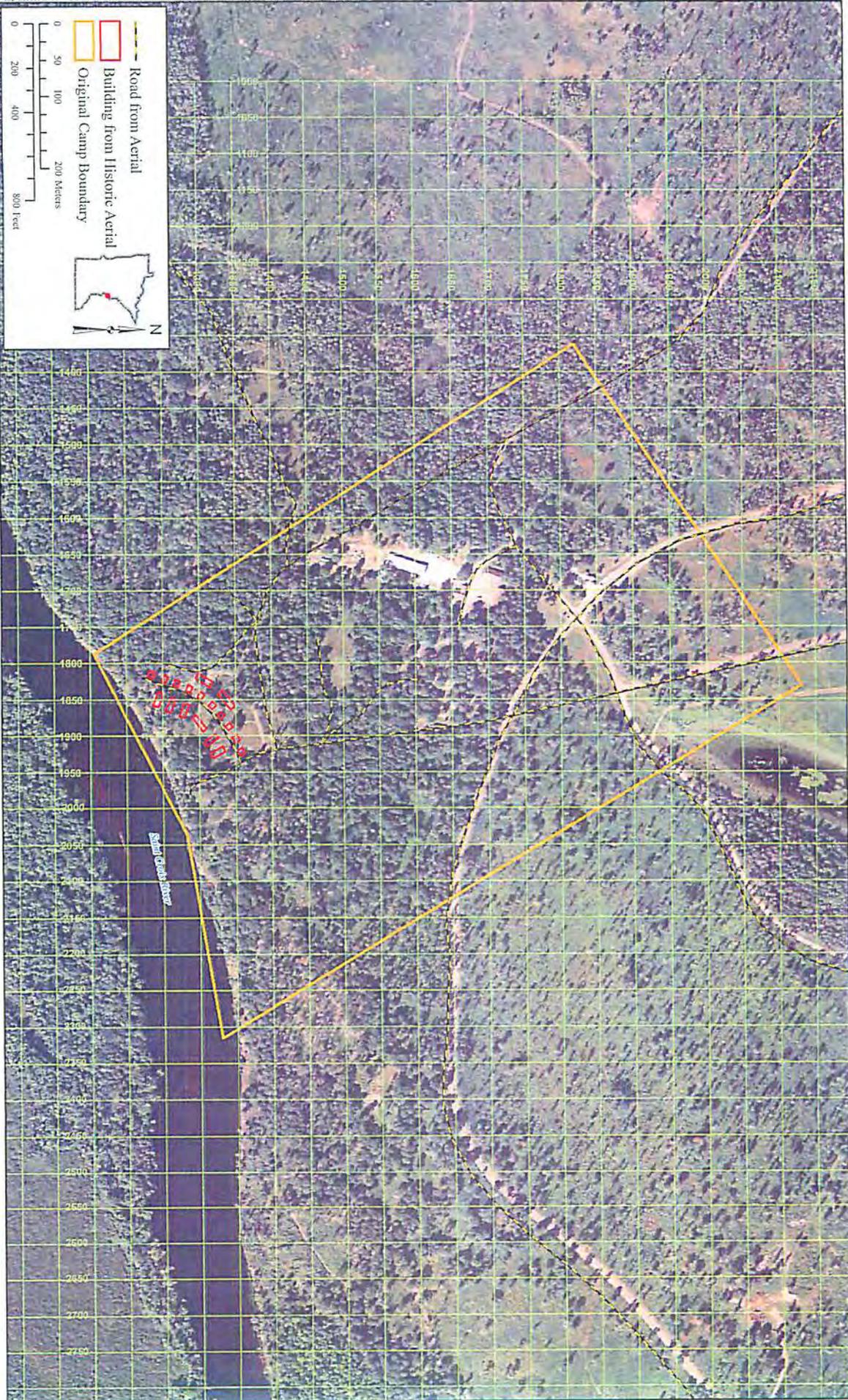
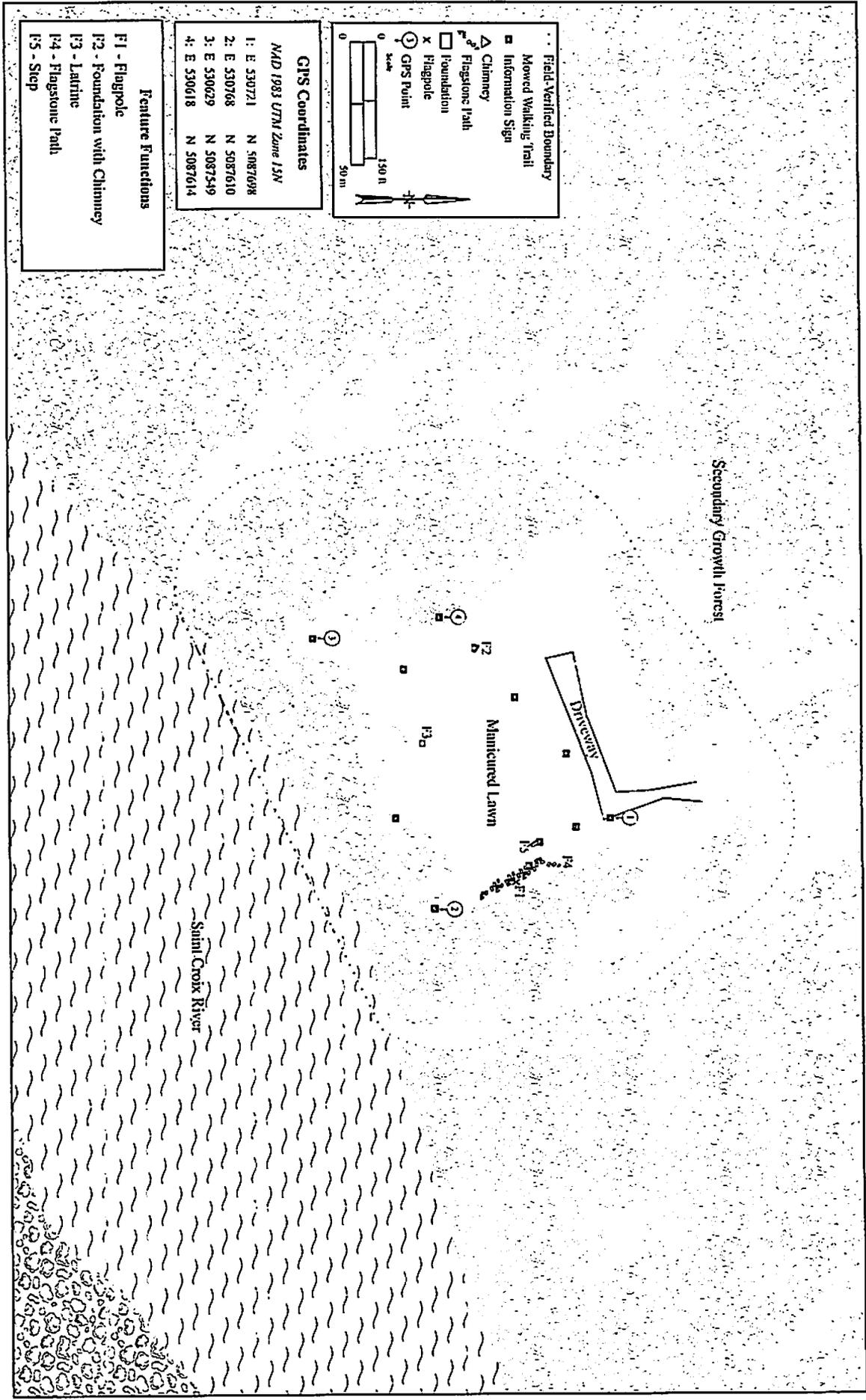


Figure 5.7-3. Camp SP-6, Highlighted Details from Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph



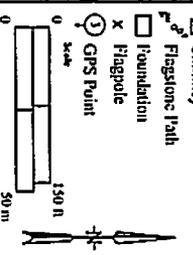
Secondary Growth Forest

DUNCANRY

Mantured Lawn

Saint Croix River

- Field-Verified Boundary
- Mowed Walking Trail
- Information Sign
- Chimney
- Flagstone Path
- Foundation
- Flagpole
- GPS Point



GPS Coordinates

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N

1: E 530721	N 5087698
2: E 530768	N 5087610
3: E 530629	N 5087549
4: E 530618	N 5087614

Feature Functions

- F1 - Flagpole
- F2 - Foundation with Chimney
- F3 - Lattice
- F4 - Flagstone Path
- F5 - Step

Figure 5.7.4. Camp SP-6, Sketch Map

disturbance apparently associated with the removal of camp-related features along with timber harvesting. Currently, the area is covered in grasses and brush, though there are mowed walking paths that are maintained within the camp location (Figures 5.7-5 and 5.7-6). Several remnant features are visible in the interpreted portion of the former CCC camp. This interpreted portion of the remnant camp is approximately 400 m (1312 ft) by 400 m (1312 ft), and encompasses an area that includes the location of the administrative office, barracks, flag pole, latrine, mess hall, and recreation hall. Camp documentation consisted of pedestrian survey, at a 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect interval, within and beyond the interpreted area.

Based on visual inspection of the camp environs, it appears that following camp closure and the removal of buildings and structures, the camp location was graded and re-vegetated. Metal detector survey was selectively conducted throughout the camp environs, and resulted in a proliferation of positive signals. It was concluded, however, that these positive readings are associated with an abundance of modern refuse associated with the recreational use of the area. Though extensive areas of the camp have been affected by post-occupational landscape restoration, there appears to be some potential for in situ archaeological deposits. That is, soil coring revealed a shallow organic horizon overlaying sandy loams and sands at several locations.

A total of five features were identified and documented (Table 5.7-1), all within the interpreted area and all identified by interpretive signs. Beyond the interpreted area no camp-related features or artifacts were identified. Of the five recorded features, Feature 1 is the location of the camp flag pole, Feature 2 is a stone chimney associated with the camp recreation hall, and Feature 3 is the only foundation remnant, a concrete slab associated with a latrine (Figures 5.7-7 and 5.7-8). Feature 4 is a flagstone pathway remnant and Feature 5 is stone steps associated with the camp administrative office (Figure 5.7-9). As a result of visual inspection of the ground surface, and random soil coring, it is concluded that the camp's archaeological integrity has been compromised. A total of 19 buildings and structures are displayed on the camp plan (see Figure 5.7-2). They include the following: custodian cabin, help quarters, custodian garage, custodian ice and wood house, contact station, warehouse, blacksmith shop, ice house, tool house/paint

Photograph Date: 04 November 2013



Figure 5.7-5. Camp SP-6, Site Overview, Interpreted Area with Walking Tour Signs, View South-Southwest

Photograph Date 04 November 2013



Figure 5.7-6. Camp SP-6, Site Overview, Camp Recreation Hall Area, Disturbed Area Surrounding Site, Parking Area in Background, View North

Photograph Date: 04 November 2013



Figure 5.7-7. Camp SP-6, Feature 2 (Recreation Hall Stone Chimney), View North-Northeast

Photograph Date 04 November 2013



Figure 5.7-8. Camp SP-6, Interpreted Area for Camp Recreation Hall, Feature 2 (Stone Chimney), View Southeast

Photograph Date: 04 November 2013



Figure 5.7-9. Camp SP-6, Features 4 and 5 (Flagstone Path and Administrative Office Stone Steps), View East

Photograph Date 04 November 2013

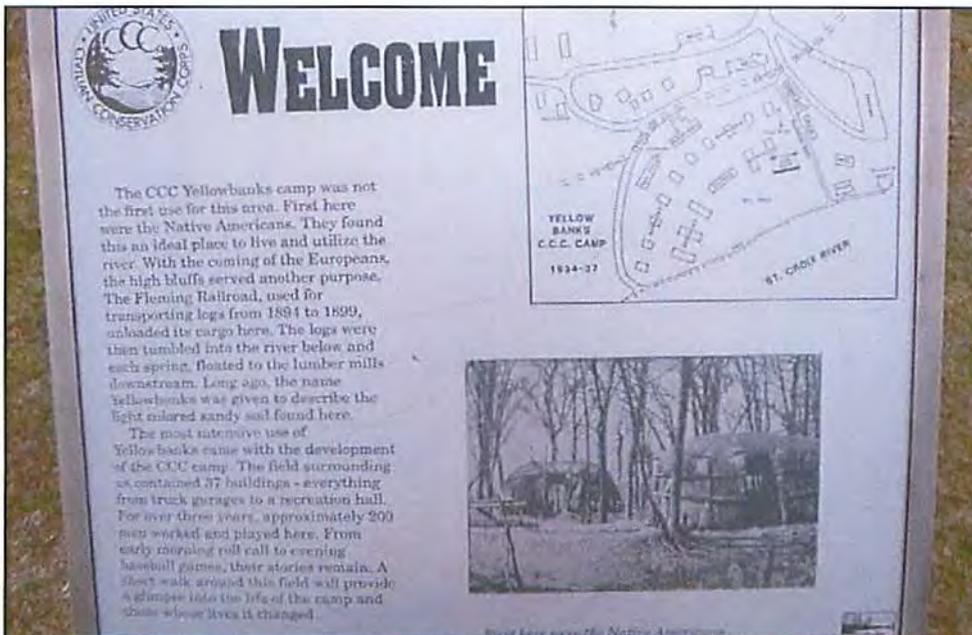


Figure 5.7-10. Camp SP-6, Interpretive "Welcome" Sign with Camp Map and Visitor Location

shop, garage, power house, oil storage, commissary, pump house, mess hall, technicians' office, infirmary, personnel's quarters and barracks. No remnants of any of these foundations are visually detectable.

Table 5.7-1. SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	Flagpole	Non-applicable	none	minimal
2	Stone Chimney (Recreation Hall)	stone chimney, 8 ft by 7 ft	concrete slab	minimal (chimney), heavy (Recreation Hall)
3	Latrine	rectangular foundation remnant, 30 ft by 12 ft	concrete slab	heavy
4	Flagstone Path	flagstones with cement, 4 ft wide	masonry/excavation	moderate
5	Stone Stairs (Administrators Office)	cut stone/cement stairs 8 ft by 4 ft,	concrete slab	minimal (stone stairs), heavy (Administrators Office)
	Custodians Cabin	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Helps Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Custodians Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Custodians Ice and Wood House	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Contact Station	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Warehouse	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Black Smith Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Ice House	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Tool House and Paint Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Power House	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Oil Storage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Commissary	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Well, Pump House, and Elevated Tank	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Mess Hall	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Technicians Office	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Infirmary	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Personnel's Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Barracks	not verified	not verified	not verified

In summary, in 1997 SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp was NRHP listed as a contributing resource to the St. Croix RDA Historic District. At that time it was found to meet the requirements of Criteria A and C (36 CFR 60.4) based on its historic associative value and its integrity of setting and space. The documentation presented here further suggests that it may also be eligible under Criterion D. Following camp closure, park-related landscape modifications rendered extensive disturbance to

camp-related archaeological deposits, and CCRG's field documentation failed to locate a representative sample of residential, administrative and operational features. Nonetheless, MNDNR Parks and Trails Archaeologist David Radford (personal communication 2014) and the authors agree that additional investigations may find evidence of *in situ* camp-related archaeological features.

Finally, SP-6 Yellowbanks exhibits high interpretive value based on its location within a state park, and its existing interpretive media that was developed and placed on site by the MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails in 1994. The 11 interpretive signs, connected by a trail, provide an understanding of camp plan and organization. Two of these signs display images of the camp plan and provide visitors an understanding of the spatial organization of the camp (Figures 5.7-10, 5.7-11, and 5.7-12). Several interpretive signs have been placed at the approximated locations of where buildings and structures once stood, and others display photographs of building exteriors and interiors (Figures 5.7-13 and 5.7-14).

5.8 F-10 SAWBILL CAMP

Location:	SW¼ SW¼, Section 5, NW¼ NW¼, Section 8, T61N/R4W, Cook County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Sawbill Camp, Minnesota
UTM:	E 659280 N 5295021, E 659495 N 5294951, E 659447 N 5294769, E 659318 N 5294817, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	21CK0366
Preliminary Assessment:	Not NRHP Eligible

The investigation of F-10 Sawbill Camp was conducted through the authority of an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit, specifically, USDA Forest Service-Eastern Region, Supplemental Data Application for a Permit to Conduct Archaeological Investigation upon National Forest Land, ARPA Permit No. 13090905, issued to CCRG on October 18, 2013. F-10 is located within the Superior National Forest (Figure 5.8-1), Cook County, on land administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USDA FS). The camp is located 25.75 km (16 mi) north of Tofte, Minnesota. It is west and

Photograph Date: 04 November 2013

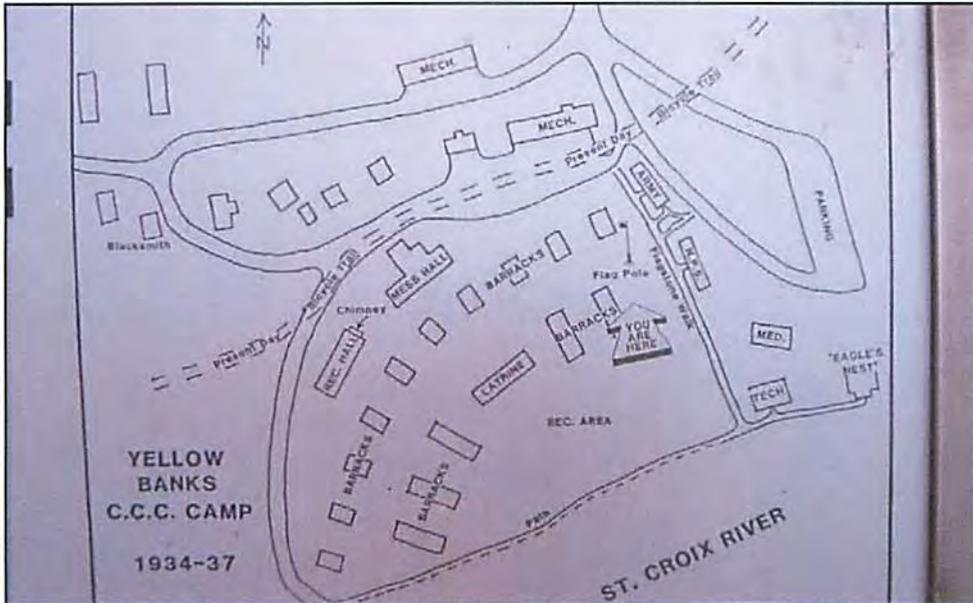


Figure 5.7-11. Camp SP-6, Close-up of Camp Map with Visitor Location at Site

Photograph Date 04 November 2013

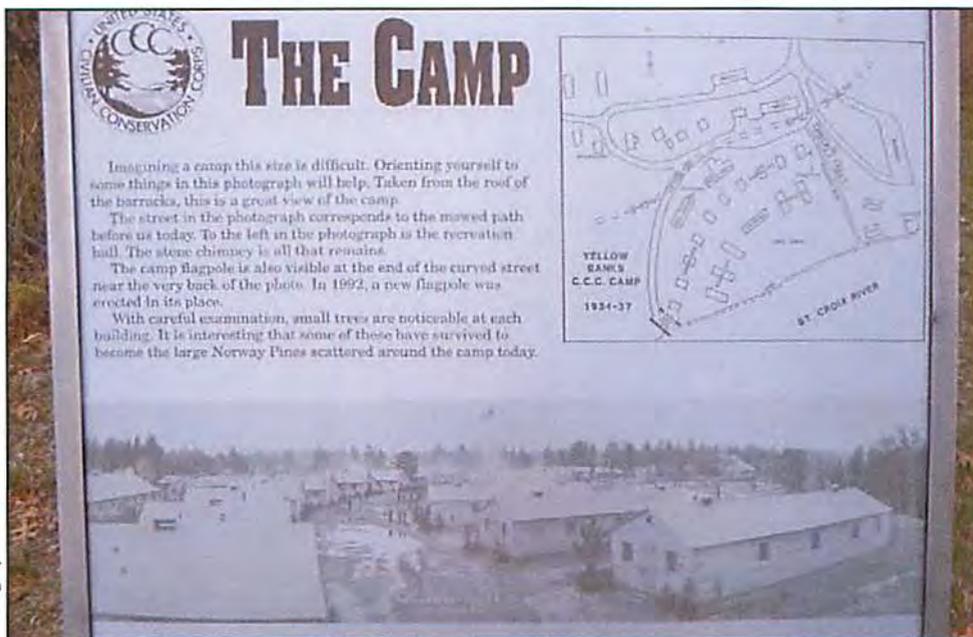


Figure 5.7-12. Camp SP-6, Interpretive "The Camp" Sign with 1935 Camp Overview Photograph and Visitor Location on Camp Map

Photograph Date: 04 November 2013

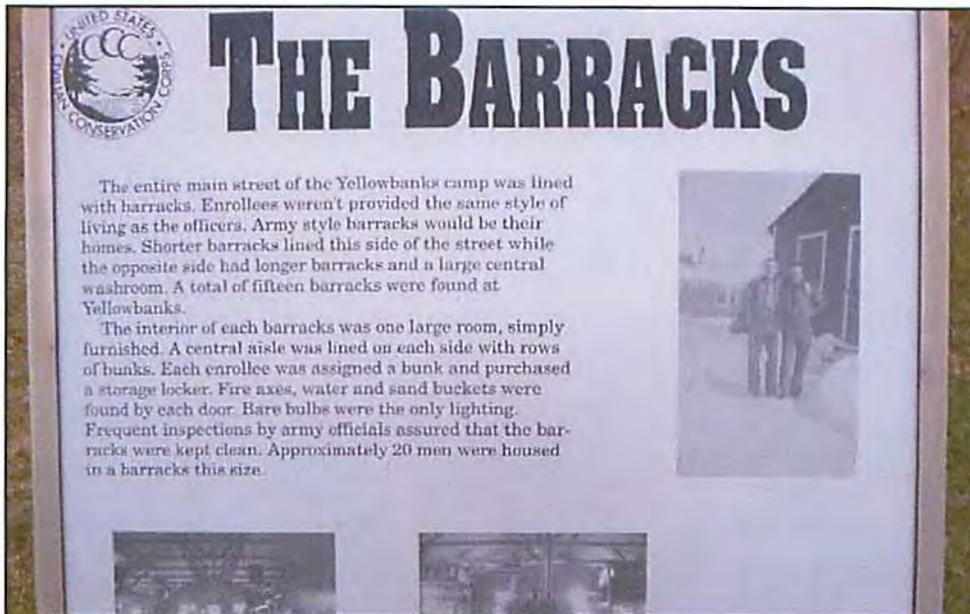


Figure 5.7-13. Camp SP-6, Interpretive "Barracks" Sign with Exterior and Interior Photographs

Photograph Date 04 November 2013

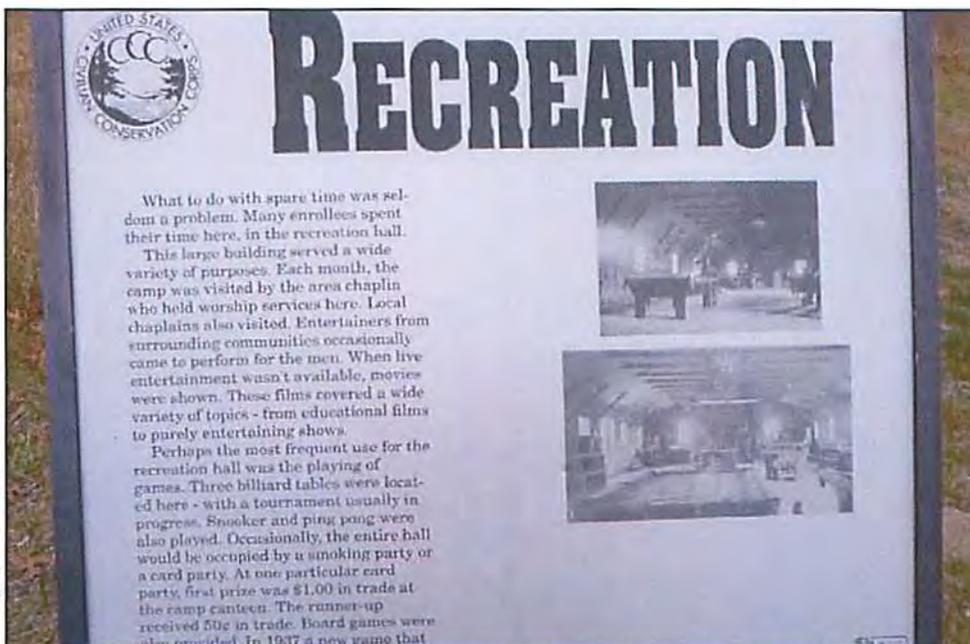
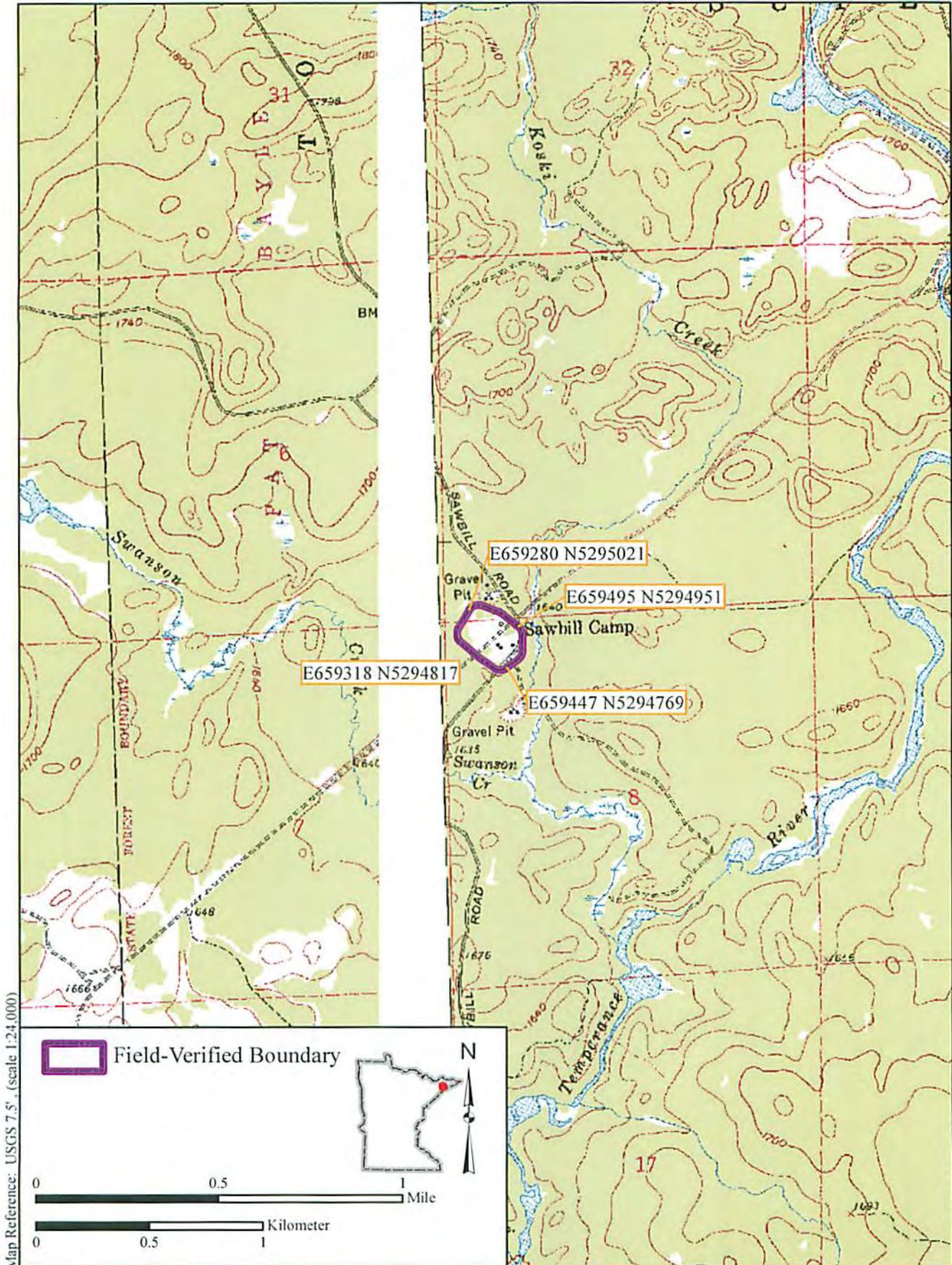


Figure 5.7-14. Camp SP-6, Interpretive "Recreation" Sign with Interior Photographs of the Recreation Hall



Map Reference: USGS 7.5', (scale 1:24,000)

Date Saved: 5/13/2014 2:10:16 PM

Figure 5.8-1. Camp F-10, Site Location

adjacent to County Road 2 (Sawbill Trail), at the intersection with Forest Road 165 (The Grade Road) and 100 m (328 ft) west of Koski Creek (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004; USDA FS, Region 9 CRIF, FS No. 09-09-07-029, 1985).

F-10 was constructed in 1933 as a rigid style camp. As noted by Sommer (2008:155):

The camp opened between June 7 and 9, 1933, and operated until September 30, 1941. Company 716 had the highest rating in the East Superior Subdistrict based on work accomplished during the second enrollment period (October 1933-June 1934). Its assigned work area was in the Superior National Forest. The camp newspapers were the *Sawbill Sez-All*, *New Sawbill*, *Sawbill Journal*, *Sawbill Senator*, *Sawbill Trails End*, *Sawbill Smokeater*, and *Trails End*.

F-10 is located within the Superior National Forest, west and adjacent to County Road 2 (Sawbill Trail) and Forest Road 165 (The Grade Road), west of Koski Creek. At the time of occupation, the railhead associated with the camp was in Two Harbors, 122.31 km (76 mi) to the southwest (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). The camp opened between June 7 and 9, 1933 and closed in 1941.

In 1985 a USDA-Forest Service study team surveyed the camp area and described foundation remnants, numerous depressions, and scattered metallic and glass debris (USDA FS, Region 9 CRIF, FS No. 090907029 1985). The report further noted the following: “the site has been intensely used by the general logging and CCC’s and possibly even recent log landing operations. This makes unraveling structural remains and their uses extremely difficult” (USDA Forest Service, Region 9 CRIF, FS No. 09-09-07-029, 1985). Pending evaluation, the Forest Service has continued to manage F-10 as a protected cultural resource.

Though no camp plan was found to be available, pre-field investigation included the review of a 1934 aerial photograph that displays the camp locale and camp-related buildings and features. This 1934 aerial photograph and LiDAR imagery has been superimposed on a current aerial photograph and is presented in Figure 5.8-2. Field documentation took place on November 5, 2013, weather conditions at the time cold and windy. It is situated in an upland setting, the area forested in jack pine and white pine. Based on soil coring and shovel testing, soils throughout

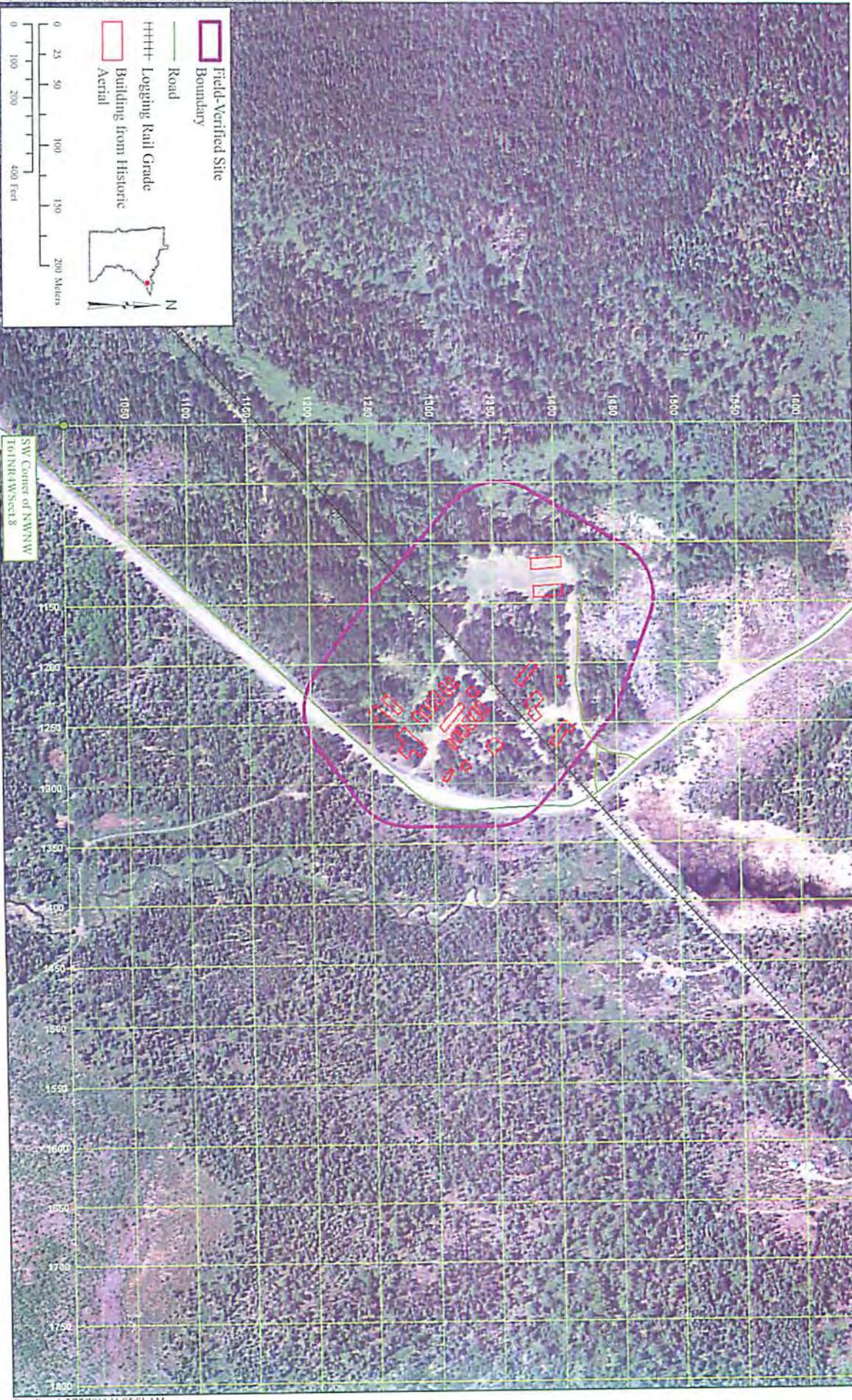


Figure 5.8-2. Camp F-10, Highlighted Details from Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph

the camp environs were found to be either sandy loams or sands. A sign noting the camp's location has been placed at the southeastern corner of the camp along County Road 2 (Figure 5.8-3). Following camp closure, the site appears to have been affected by more recent mechanical site preparation associated with planting, and timber harvesting activities. Logging trails and log landings were noted within the site area (Figures 5.8-4 and 5.8-5). As a result of planting and timber harvesting that followed camp closure, many camp-related foundations remnants had been moved, with some instances of accumulated concrete rubble that may represent more than one foundation.

Documentation began with a crew of six conducting pedestrian survey at a 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect interval throughout the camp location, surveying in north/south transects. Following pedestrian survey, metal detector survey was conducted at various locations throughout the site, specifically in areas adjacent to camp-related foundations. Shovel testing was conducted in six metal detected areas that resulted in positive readings. All six shovel tests were positive, yielding cultural materials that are contemporary with CCC camp occupation. They include wire nails, tacks, metal fragments, window glass, clear bottle glass, ceramic tile, and a white granite/hotel ware sherd (Figure 5.8-6). Though direct association with camp occupation can only be inferred, the materials represent those likely associated with a work camp of this era. The type of clear bottle glass that was documented has a date range of 1860 to the present; and by the 1930s, window glass had become standardized (see Section 4.4.1 of this report). Wire nails have been used in construction since 1875, and are still utilized today. White granite ware (hotel ware) ceramics were contemporaneous with CCC camps and the durability of white granite/hotel ware appealed to the U.S. Army, which administered the camps. All cultural materials observed through shovel testing were examined, and then returned to the shovel test excavation prior to back-filling.

A total of 11 features were identified and recorded (Table 5.8-1). Of the 11 features, five (Features 1, 2, 4, 8, and 10) are identified as remnant concrete slab foundations and correlate to structures visible on the 1934 aerial photograph; each of these features appear heavily damaged, perhaps as a result of mechanical site preparation for planting followed camp closure, and timber harvesting activities that occurred more recently (Figure 5.8-7). Feature 4 (Figures 5.8-8 and

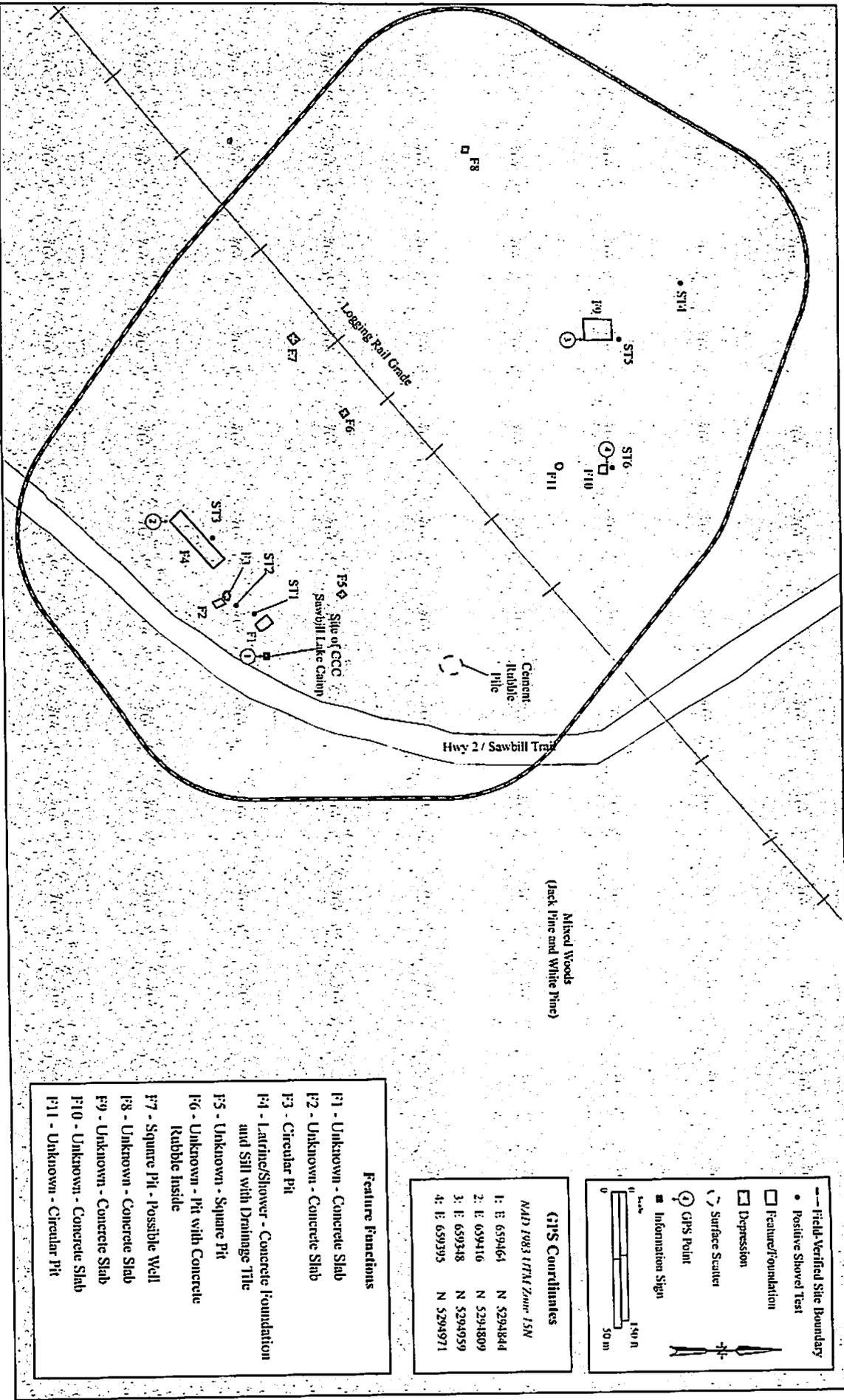


Figure 5.8-3. Camp F-10, Sketch Map

GPS Coordinates

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N

1: E 659464	N 5294844
2: E 659416	N 5294809
3: E 659348	N 5294959
4: E 659395	N 5294971

Feature Functions

F1 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
F2 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
F3 - Circular Pit
F4 - Lattice/Shower - Concrete Foundation and Sill with Drainage Tile
F5 - Unknown - Square Pit
F6 - Unknown - Pit with Concrete Rubble Inside
F7 - Square Pit - Possible Well
F8 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
F9 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
F10 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
F11 - Unknown - Circular Pit

Photograph Date: 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-4. Camp F-10, Site Overview, Cleared Logging Area and Pine Forest, View Southwest

Photograph Date 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-5. Camp F-10, Site Overview from Logging Road, Feature 9 (Unknown Concrete Slab Foundation) in Foreground, View West

Photograph Date: 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-6. Camp F-10, Artifacts from Shovel Test 1 (Wire Nails, Tacks, Clear Bottle Glass, Ceramic Drainage Tile, White Granite Ceramic Sherd, Burned Wood)

Photograph Date 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-7. Camp F-10, Feature 2 (Unknown Concrete Slab Foundation Remnant), View East

Photograph Date: 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-8. Camp F-10, Feature 4 (Wash Room Concrete Slab Foundation with Visible Tile), View South

Photograph Date: 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-9. Camp F-10, Wash Room Tile (Detail)

5.8-9) is a large cement slab foundation, moderately disturbed and including remnant red tile flooring material, and is associated with the washroom identified in the Forest Service report (USDA FS, Region 9 CRIF, FS No. 09-09-07-029, 1985). Five other features, described as depressions (Features 3, 5, 6, 7, and 11) seem only moderately disturbed. Feature 7 may have served as a well. The other four subsurface features could have been dumps or refuse pits (Figure 5.8-10). Feature 9, a concrete slab foundation remnant, did not correlate to any structures visible in the 1934 aerial photograph, and its function is unclear. There was no clear evidence of 22 other structures visible on the 1934 aerial photograph.

Table 5.8-1. F-10 Sawbill Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 20 ft by 12 ft	concrete slab	heavy
2	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 7 ft by 3 ft	concrete slab	heavy
3	unknown	circular depression, 5 ft by 7 ft, 2 ft deep	excavation	moderate
4	Wash Room	rectangular foundation remnant, 78 ft by 20 ft	concrete slab	moderate
5	unknown	rectangular depression, 8 ft by 8 ft, 1 ft deep	excavation	moderate
6	unknown	rectangular depression, 4 ft by 5 ft, 2 ft deep	excavation	heavy
7	unknown (possible well)	rectangular depression, 3 ft by 6 ft, unknown depth	excavation	moderate
8	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 1.5 ft by 2 ft	concrete slab	heavy
9	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 23 ft by 32 ft	concrete slab	heavy
10	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 10.5 ft by 8.5 ft	concrete slab	heavy
11	unknown	rectangular depression, 8 ft by 8 ft, 2 ft deep	excavation	moderate

*not verified, minimal, moderate, heavy or destroyed

In summary, F-10 has been badly damaged by mechanical site preparation associated with planting operations that followed camp closure, and timber harvesting-related activities that occurred more recently. Consequently, its archaeological integrity is questioned. Though some remnant foundations were documented, they do not appear to include a representative range of *in situ* residential, administrative and operational activities that occurred at this camp. As such, it does not appear that F-10 Sawbill Camp will meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4).

Photograph Date: 05 November 2013



Figure 5.8-10. Camp F-10, Feature 3 (Unknown Subsurface Pit), View East

Though it is easily accessible, its interpretive potential is estimated to be low to moderate due to the paucity of visible structural remnants.

5.9 S-51 SULLIVAN LAKE CAMP

Location:	NE¼ SE¼, Meandered Water Body, Section 23, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, Meandered Water Body, Section 24, T55N/R14W, St. Louis County, MN
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad:	Boulder Lake Reservoir
UTM:	E 570641 N 5231732, E 570652 N 5231535, E 570445 N 5231339, E 570440 N 5231536, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
Temporal Component(s):	CCC Camp
Smithsonian Site Number:	21SL1214
Preliminary Assessment:	NRHP Eligible

The investigation of S-51 Sullivan Lake Camp was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, which was issued to CCRG on October 16, 2013. S-51 is located in Cloquet Valley State Forest (Figure 5.9-1), St. Louis County, on land administered by the MNDNR. The camp is located 19.31 km (12 mi) west of Brimson, Minnesota. It is east and adjacent to County Road 52/Forest Road 547 (Kelsey Brimson Road) and 50 m (164 ft) east of Sullivan Lake (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004).

S-51 was occupied throughout most of the entirety of the CCC program, having been established in 1933 and closed in 1941. It was established as a rigid camp, and due to its long tenure, may have later incorporated aspects of mobile camp elements. As Sommer (2008:146) observed:

Also known as Camp Charles, the Sullivan Lake camp was opened between June 10 and 12, 1933, by Company 719, which was organized at Fort Snelling on May 16 of that year. The company operated the camp until October 30, 1941, working in Cloquet Valley State Forest. J. C. “Buzz” Ryan was the camp forester. He later published several articles and booklets about his years in the CCC. The camp newspaper was the *Sullivanite*.

Sommer (2008:39-40) quoted “Buzz” Ryan’s account of how Company 719, soon to be S-51

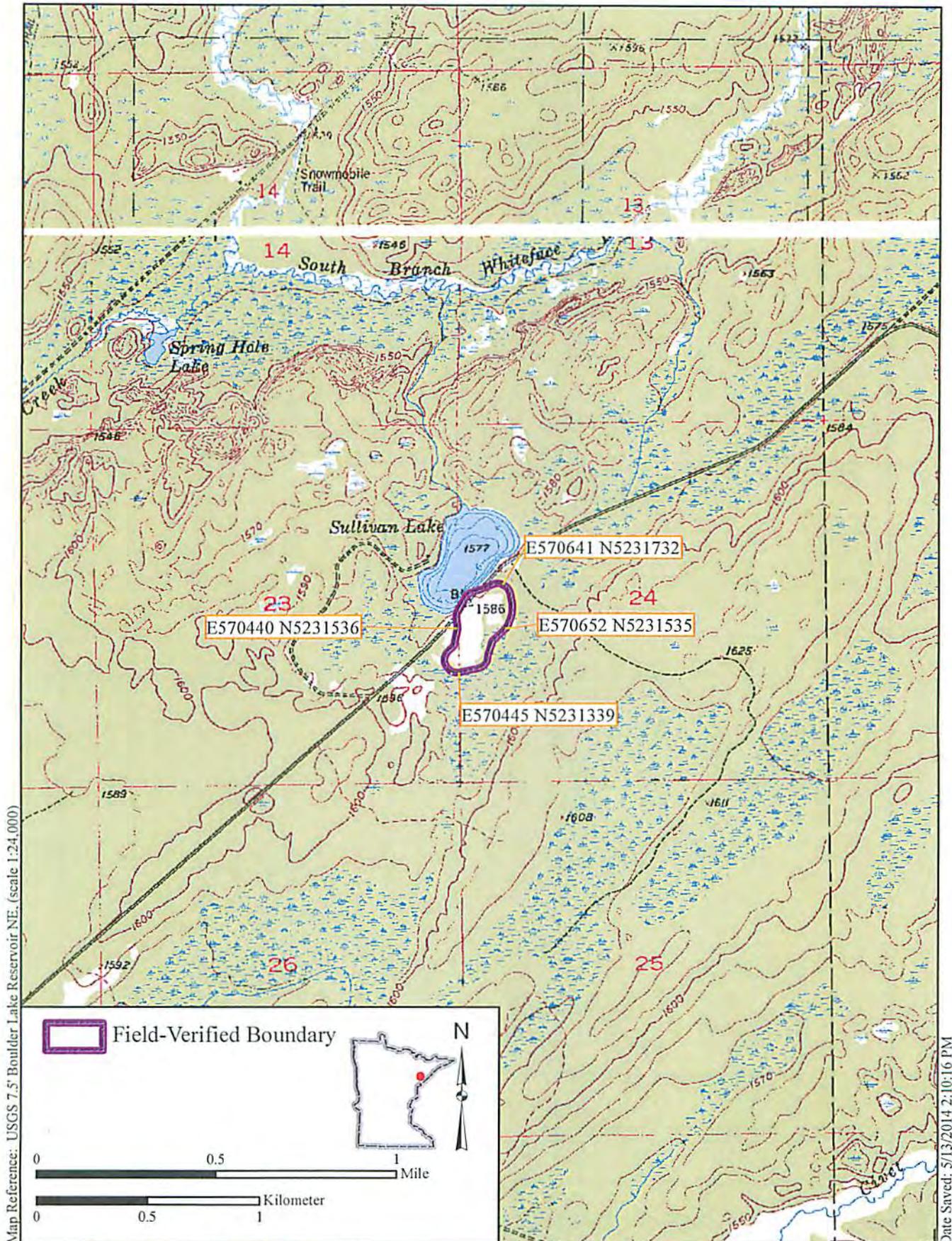


Figure 5.9-1. Camp S-51, Site Location

enrollees, came to be assigned to Sullivan Lake:

He called back the next morning and wanted to know where to send them. [I said] ‘Send them to Brimson on the Iron Range Railroad.’ We talked it over a little bit, and he said, ‘You get ready. Hire all the trucks and buses you can. We’ll have a company there tomorrow morning.’

The next morning, at six o’clock in the morning, a twelve-coach train arrived with a whole company of CCCs. They’d been paid their first payday in St. Paul just before they left. When they all rolled out of the coaches, every bottle of pop and every candy bar and everything eatable in the little store in Brimson was bought.

Sommer (2008) has noted that S-51 was established in June of 1933, and was among the first to be located in a state forest. Others established at that time included S-53 (Side Lake) and S-54 (Owen Lake). Though a plan for S-51 was not available, a 1939 aerial photograph was reviewed and revealed visible structures associated with the camp, which was still active at the time. LiDAR data, however, was not available at the time of investigation. To assist with field documentation, visible structures noted on the 1939 aerial photograph were superimposed on a current aerial photograph (Figure 5.9-2).

Field documentation took place on November 6, 2013, weather conditions at the time cold and dry. The camp is located in an upland setting within an area that has been planted in pine; based on the presence of visible ridges and furrows, the area had been mechanically prepared for tree planting sometime following camp closure. Despite mechanical site preparation, a number of foundations and other features are readily visible (Figure 5.9-3). There are, however, areas of concentrated concrete rubble that appear to represent former foundations obliterated by the mechanical site preparation that followed camp closure. Further, 31 wooden informational signs, on wooden posts, have been placed at 25 former building locations, and maintained walking trails lead visitors through the former camp to signed building foundations (Figures 5.9-4 and 5.9-5). Unlike SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp which has interpretive panels placed throughout the former camp, the signing at S-51 is basically informational, i.e., the signs only convey building names rather than interpretive information.

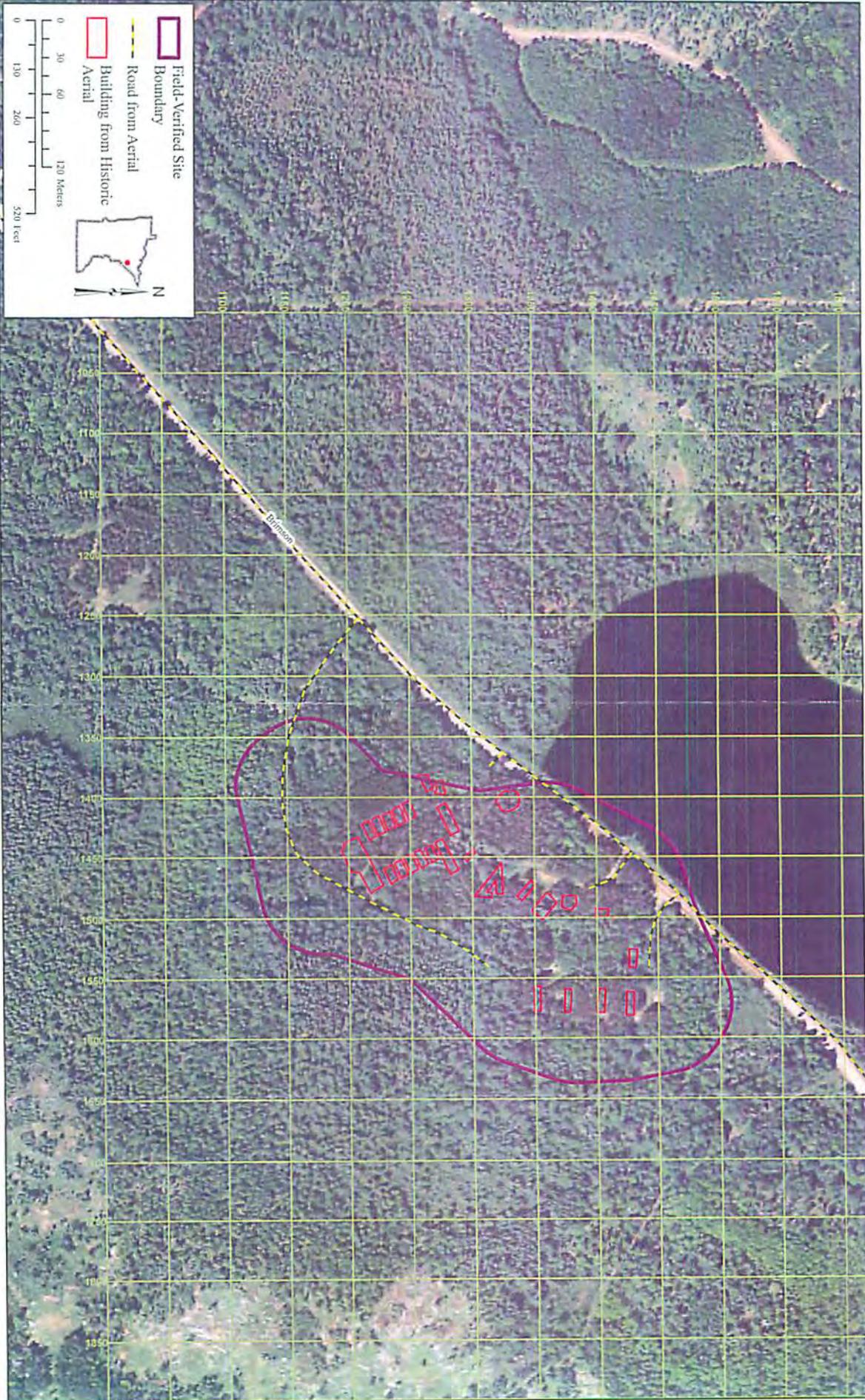
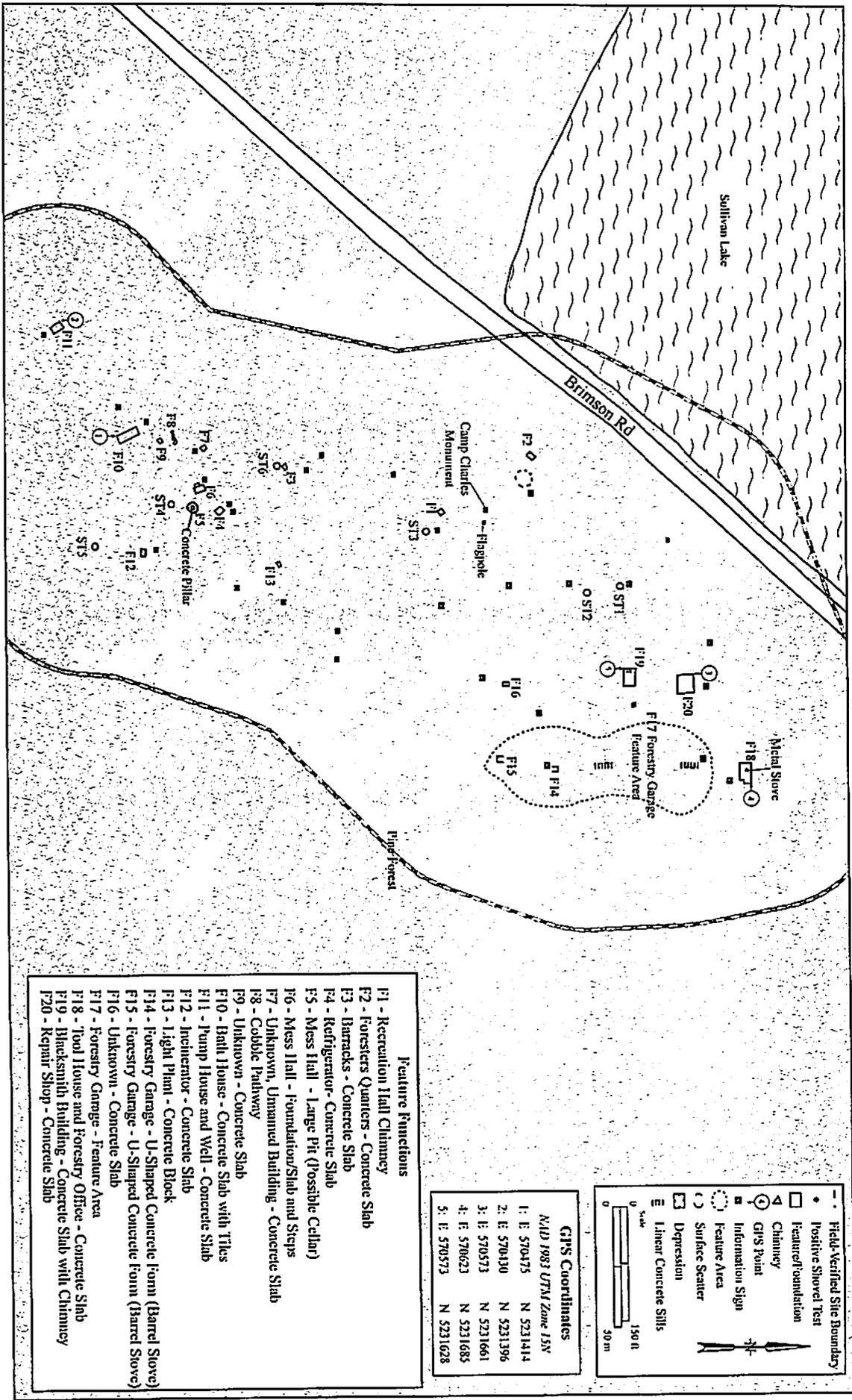


Figure 5.9.2. Camp S-51, Highlighted Details from Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph

Figure 5.9-3. Camp S-51, Sketch Map



- Feature Functions**
- F1 - Recreation Hall Chimney
 - F2 - Foresters Quarters - Concrete Slab
 - F3 - Barracks - Concrete Slab
 - F4 - Refrigerator - Concrete Slab
 - F5 - Mess Hall - Large Pit (Possible Cellar)
 - F6 - Mess Hall - Foundation/Slab and Steps
 - F7 - Unknown, Unmanned Building - Concrete Slab
 - F8 - Cobble Pathway
 - F9 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
 - F10 - Bath House - Concrete Slab with Tiles
 - F11 - Pump House and Well - Concrete Slab
 - F12 - Incinerator - Concrete Slab
 - F13 - Light Plant - Concrete Block
 - F14 - Forestry Garage - U-Shaped Concrete Form (Barrel Stove)
 - F15 - Forestry Garage - U-Shaped Concrete Form (Barrel Stove)
 - F16 - Unknown - Concrete Slab
 - F17 - Forestry Garage - Feature Area
 - F18 - Tool House and Forestry Office - Concrete Slab
 - F19 - Blacksmith Building - Concrete Slab with Chimney
 - F20 - Repair Shop - Concrete Slab

GPS Coordinates
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N

1: E: 570475	N: 5231414
2: E: 570430	N: 5231396
3: E: 570573	N: 5231661
4: E: 570623	N: 5231683
5: E: 570573	N: 5231028

Field-Verified Site Boundary

- Positive Shovel Test
- Feature/Foundation
- △ Chimney
- GPS Point
- ⊕ Information Sign
- Feature Area
- Surface Scatter
- ⊖ Depression
- ▬ Linear Concrete Sills

Scale: 0 150 ft 30 m

Photograph Date 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-4. Camp S-51, Site Overview from Interpretive Path, View Southeast

Photograph Date 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-5. Camp S-51, Site Overview from Interpretive Path with Flagpole, View Northwest

Documentation, conducted by a six person study team, included pedestrian survey, shovel testing and metal detector survey. Pedestrian survey, at a 10 m (32 ft 9 in) transect interval, was conducted throughout and immediately beyond the camp location. Metal detector survey was selectively conducted adjacent to camp-related foundations. Six of the foundations resulted in positive reading, and shovel tests were placed at each location. Of the six excavated shovel tests, five were positive yielding nails and tacks that appear related to camp occupation (Figure 5.9-6). All materials were returned to the excavated shovel test prior to back-filling. Wire nails were first manufactured in 1875, are still in use today (see 4.4.1 of this report), and as such, are both contemporary with and likely related to camp occupation. Soils observed through shovel tests were found to be either sandy loams or sands. Several shovel tests revealed an admixture of A and B horizon soils, evidence of either planting related disturbance or the original development of the CCC camp.

A total of 20 features were identified and recorded (Table 5.9-1). Of the 20, 14 (Features 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20) are remnant concrete slab foundations, and each of the 14 is marked by a wooden sign. Feature 1 is a stone chimney associated with the recreation hall. Feature 5 is a large excavated area, moderately damaged, with signing that identifies it as mess hall. Also associated with the mess hall is Feature 6, a concrete foundation slab with stairs (Feature 6) that lead into Feature 5 (Figures 5.9-7, 5.9-8). Feature 8 is a moderately damaged stone-lined path (Figure 5.9-9). Features 7, 9, and 16 are heavily damaged remnant concrete slab foundations, though none are marked by informational signs. Most of the remnant foundations were heavily damaged. Feature 10, identified as the bathhouse, has been only moderately damaged (Figure 5.9-10), with green tiles, and red pentagonal tiles, still visible (Figure 5.9-11). Features 14, 15, and 17 are associated with a large garage, the least damaged foundation of its type witnessed at any of the ten documented camps. Features 14 and 15 (Figure 5.9-12) are both concrete barrel stove housings described in Section 4.3 of this report. There are 12 informational markers that denote building locations where there is no apparent evidence of a foundation or other surface modification. They are labeled as: paint house, chlorination building, ice house, work shop, Army garage, foresters' quarters, old forestry garage, equipment shed, school, oil house, gas pump and metal store. It is unclear if these features have been removed, displaced or buried following camp closure in 1941.

Photograph Date: 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-6. Camp S-51, Artifacts from Shovel Test 4 (Wire Nails, Tacks)

Photograph Date 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-7. Camp S-51, Feature 6 (Mess Hall, Concrete Stairs and Landing Slab), View North-Northwest

Photograph Date 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-8. Camp S-51, Feature 5 (Mess Hall, Large Subsurface Pit [Possible Cellar]), View North-Northeast

Photograph Date 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-9. Camp S-51, Feature 8 (Laid Stone-Lined Path), View Southwest

Photograph Date: 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-10. Camp S-51, Feature 10 (Bath House), Concrete Slab Foundation, View South-Southwest

Photograph Date 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-11. Camp S-51, Feature 10 (Bath House), Floor Tile (Detail)

Photograph Date: 06 November 2013



Figure 5.9-12. Camp S-51, Feature 14 (Forestry Garage), U-Shaped Concrete Form for Barrel Stove, View North

Table 5.9-1. S-51 Sullivan Lake Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	Stone Chimney – Recreation Hall	foundation remnant base, 4 ft by 10 ft, 21 ft high	concrete slab	moderate
2	Foresters Quarters	foundation remnant, 6 ft by 7 ft	concrete slab	heavy
3	Barracks	foundation remnant, 3 ft by 4 ft	concrete slab	heavy
4	Refrigerator	foundation remnant, 11 ft by 12 ft	concrete slab	heavy
5	Mess Hall (cellar?)	large circular depression/pit, 28 ft. wide	excavation	moderate
6	Mess Hall	foundation remnant and stairs, 11 ft by 8 ft	concrete slab	moderate
7	unknown	foundation remnant, 4 ft by 4 ft	concrete slab	heavy
8	stone-lined path	laid stone-lined path, 11 ft long	excavation/masonry	moderate
9	unknown	foundation remnant, 7 ft by 6 ft	concrete slab	heavy
10	Bathhouse	foundation remnant, 61 ft by 20 ft	concrete slab	moderate
11	Pump House	foundation remnant, 21 ft by 12 ft	concrete slab	heavy
12	Incinerator	foundation remnant, 9 ft by 6 ft	concrete slab	heavy
13	Light Plant	foundation remnant, 3 ft by 2 ft	concrete slab	heavy
14	Forestry Garage (concrete form for barrel stove)	U-shaped concrete form, 7 ft by 5 ft	concrete form	moderate
15	Forestry Garage (concrete form for barrel stove)	U-shaped concrete form, 7 ft by 5 ft	concrete form	moderate
16	unknown	foundation remnant, 7 ft by 4 ft	concrete slab	heavy
17	Forestry Garage	linear concrete remnant, 18 ft by 8 ft	concrete strip	heavy
18	Tool House and Forestry Office	foundation remnant, 58 ft by 27 ft	concrete slab	heavy
19	Blacksmith	foundation remnant and brick chimney, 35 ft by 23 ft	concrete slab	moderate
20	Repair Shop	foundation remnant, 30 ft by 39 ft	concrete slab	heavy
	Paint House	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Chlorination Building	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Ice House	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Work Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Army Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified

Table 5.9-1. S-51 Sullivan Lake Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
	Old Forestry Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Equipment Shed	not verified	not verified	not verified
	School	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Oil House	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Gas Pump	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Metal Store	not verified	not verified	not verified
	Coal Bin	not verified	not verified	not verified

*not verified, minimal, moderate, heavy or destroyed

S-51 has been moderately impacted in some areas, highly impacted in others. Nonetheless, there is evidence that a range of remnant features associated with residential, administrative and operational camp activities may be relatively undisturbed. For this reason, the camp may meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4), at the state level of significance. S-51 may also meet the requirements of Criterion A, that is, it is associated with events that are significant in our history. With regard to interpretive potential, informational signs have been placed near former building locations, these locations accessed by a maintained trail. Further, a commemorative bronze plaque established by the St. Louis Historical Society acknowledges the camp's value to the citizens of St. Louis County and underscores its importance in the realm of local history.

5.10 SP-5 GOOSEBERRY FALLS STATE PARK CAMP

Location: NW ¼ SW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, Section 22, T54N/R9W, Lake County, MN
 USGS 7.5 Minute Quad: Split Rock Point, MN
 UTM: E 616064 N 5222446, E 616121 N 5222236, E 615720 N 5222210, Zone 15N (NAD 1983)
 Temporal Component(s): CCC Camp
 Smithsonian Site Number: 21LA0546
 Preliminary Assessment: NRHP Eligible

The investigation of SP-5 Gooseberry Falls State Park Camp was conducted through the authority of Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License No. 13-080, which was issued to CCRG on October 16, 2013. Further authority for camp documentation was granted through MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails Permit Number 201363, issued on October 25, 2013. SP-5 is located in Gooseberry State Park (Figure 5.10-1), Lake County, on land administered by the

MNDNR. The camp is located 15 miles northeast of Two Harbors, Minnesota. It is 113 m (372.4 ft) north of State Highway 61 and atop a terrace along the southern bank of Gooseberry River (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004).

Constructed in 1934 as a rigid style camp, SP-5 was occupied by two different CCC companies, first Company 1720 then later Company 2710. As Sommer (2008:144) observed, the first occupation of SP-5 was short lived:

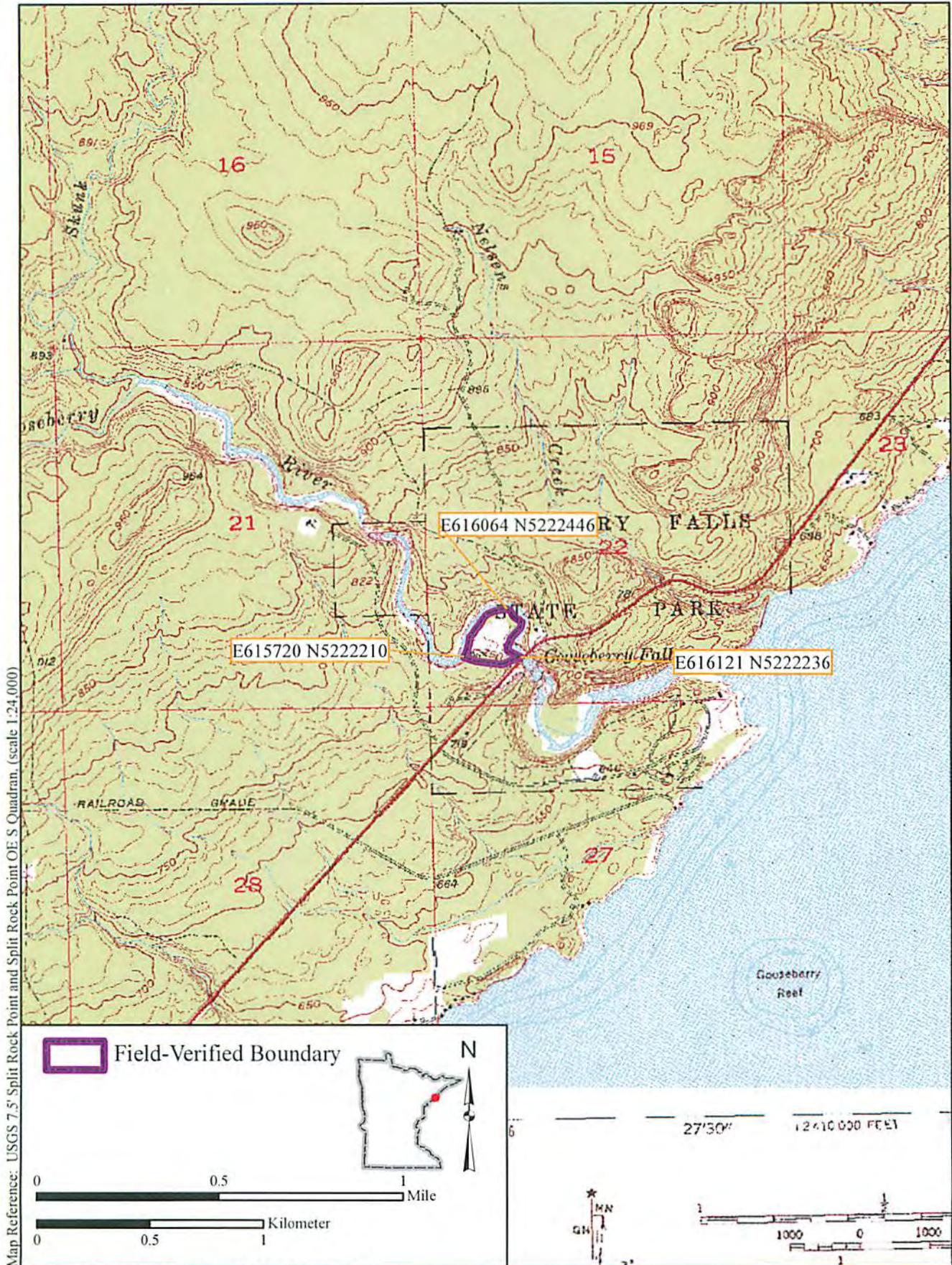
Company 1720 operated the camp from May 3 to September 30, 1934, when the company moved to Caledonia (SCS-2). This was the first of two CCC camps to operate in Gooseberry Falls State Park. The newspaper of Company 1720 was the *Flash*.

Shortly after Company 1720 established SP-5, Company Number 2710 also established a camp in Gooseberry Falls State Park, briefly staying in tents until Company 1720 left SP-5. As Sommer explains (2008:144):

This second CCC camp at Gooseberry Falls State Park opened in July 24, 1934, and closed in January or February 1941. Originally designated as a drought camp, it operated through the state park program. The camp was first located in tents near the park entrance. When the park's first CCC camp (SP-5) closed, enrollees from SP-10 moved into its facility. The newspapers of Company 2710 were the *Gooseberry Times* and the *Gitchi Gummi Undertow*.

After Company 2710 occupied SP-5, the camp designation was changed to SP-10. However, for purposes of this discussion and to avoid confusion, the designation SP-5 will be applied for the entire occupation period of the camp.

SP-5 is located along the southern bank of the Gooseberry River and north of State Highway 61 in Gooseberry State Park. The railhead associated with the camp was in Two Harbors, 15 miles to the southwest (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy 2004). Throughout the entirety of its occupation, 27 buildings were constructed as part of the camp. Additionally, an education



Map Reference: USGS 7.5' Split Rock Point and Split Rock Point OE S Quadran. (scale 1:24,000)

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Figure 5.10-1. Camp SP-5, Site Location

building was constructed outside the camp property but within the park near the lower falls. It was constructed in March 1939 and referred to as “Gooseberry Falls University.” As recounted by Raymond Noyes (Sommer 2008:63): “They built a beautiful education building at Gooseberry, and they tried to teach a number of classes. Some men didn’t know how to read or write, and they tried to have small group classes where they would get them so they could read and write.”

The primary function of Company 2710’s occupation of SP-5 was recreational facility construction. Through the guidance of the National Park Service, enrollees constructed a range of rustic buildings and structures. These buildings were primarily of log and stone construction, specifically with several varieties of granite ranging in color from red, blue, brown to black (Benson 2002). The red granite was from a quarry in Duluth near St. Scholastica College, and the blue granite from a quarry near East Beaver Bay. Many of the recreational buildings and landscape developments constructed by enrollees of SP-5 remain. They include the concourse (Castle in the Park), the bridgehead refractory (Falls View Shelter), caretaker’s cabin, water tower, a kitchen shelter (Lady Slipper Lodge), a refectory (Lakeview Shelter), two sets of stone stairs, a chain fence along the cliff at the picnic area, the Campground Shelter, and Gitchi Gummi Trail. The Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic Resources NRHP District, the boundary of which is the original park, includes all the buildings, structures and designed landscape elements that were constructed in part by CCC enrollees (Anderson 1988). While SP-5 Gooseberry Falls State Park Camp falls within the NRHP district, the camp itself is not included as a contributing resource.

A camp plan for SP-5, dated 1939 (Figure 5.10-2), exhibits a range of camp-related buildings and structures, and places the camp along a terrace which bounds the south bank of the Gooseberry River (MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails 2013). Prior to field documentation, a 1939 aerial photograph of the camp locale was reviewed, and found to reveal a range of visible camp-related structures and features. To aid with field documentation, the structures and features visible on the 1939 aerial photograph were superimposed on a current aerial photograph (Figure 5.10-3). LiDAR imagery was not available at the time of camp documentation. Upon arriving at Gooseberry Falls State Park, Kelsey Olson, Park Naturalist, provided copies of three

C.C.C. Camp 1933 to 1941



- Gooseberry River
- Barracks
- C.C.C. Buildings
- 1 Old House
- 2 Woodworking Shop
- 3 Coal Yard
- 4 Bath
- 5 Latrine
- 6 Recreation Hall/Canteen
- 7 "Gooseberry University"
- 8 Former Supply Room/Barracks
- 9 Former Education Building/Barracks
- 10 Hospital
- 11 National Park Service Garage
- 12 Commissary
- 13 Mess Hall (Dining)
- 14 Officer's Room (Army Office)
- 15 Supply Rooms
- 16 Overhead Quarters
- 17 Superior Sub-District Headquarters Office (Army)
- 18 Tool Room
- 19 National Park Service Office
- 20 Blacksmith Shop
- 21 Army Garage
- 22 Pump House
- 23 Officer's Quarters (Army)
- 24 Fireman's Quarters (National Park Service)

Figure 5.10-3. Camp SP-5, Labeled Camp Plan in Visitors' Center

hand-drawn maps of the camp, and an additional labeled camp plan was found to be exhibited at the Park's Visitor Center (Figure 5.10-4).

Field documentation took place on November 7, 2013, weather conditions at the time cold and dry. The terrace on which SP-5 is located is forested in pine, birch, and aspen (Figure 5.10-5). Located near the falls that gives the park its name, many camp-related features were found to be highly visible. Trails, some of which are associated with CCC camp occupation, are situated throughout the camp and are associated with camp-related foundations (Figures 5.10-6 and 5.10-7). Newer trails have been established as part of camp interpretation, and prior to interpretive trail development the MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails conducted cultural resource survey of these areas (Radford et al. 2010).

Field documentation, conducted by a crew of six, began with pedestrian survey. Specifically, survey was conducted in 10 m (32 ft 9 in) north/south transect intervals, throughout and beyond the camp locale. Next, metal detector survey was conducted at selected locations throughout the camp, specifically in areas adjacent to camp-related foundations. Six areas that resulted in positive readings were shovel tested. Soils throughout the camp environs include clay loams and clays.

Five of the six shovel tests were positive, yielding cultural materials that include wire nails, clear and brown bottle glass, window glass and charcoal (Figure 5.10-8). While these materials are contemporary with camp occupation, direct association with the camp can only be inferred. The bottle glass (clear and brown), for example, dates from 1860 to present, and the type of window glass observed in shovel tests was commonly used by the 1930s (see Section 4.4.1 of this report). Wire nails, such as those observed in shovel tests, were first used in 1875 and are still utilized today. A refuse area adjacent to Feature 12 (a concrete sewer pipe) had several sanitary cans and bottles (Figure 5.10-9), though some of the bottles (Owens-Illinois) were not manufactured until 1948 (Toulouse 1971). Regarding the sanitary cans, they were in full production by 1904 and by 1911 dominated the canning industry (Horn 2008; Rock 1984). In summary, with the long history of recreational use of the area, it is difficult to ascertain whether the observed cultural material is associated with CCC camp occupation or subsequent recreational activities. All



Figure 5.10-4. Camp SP-5, Highlighted Details from Historic Aerial Imagery on Current Aerial Photograph

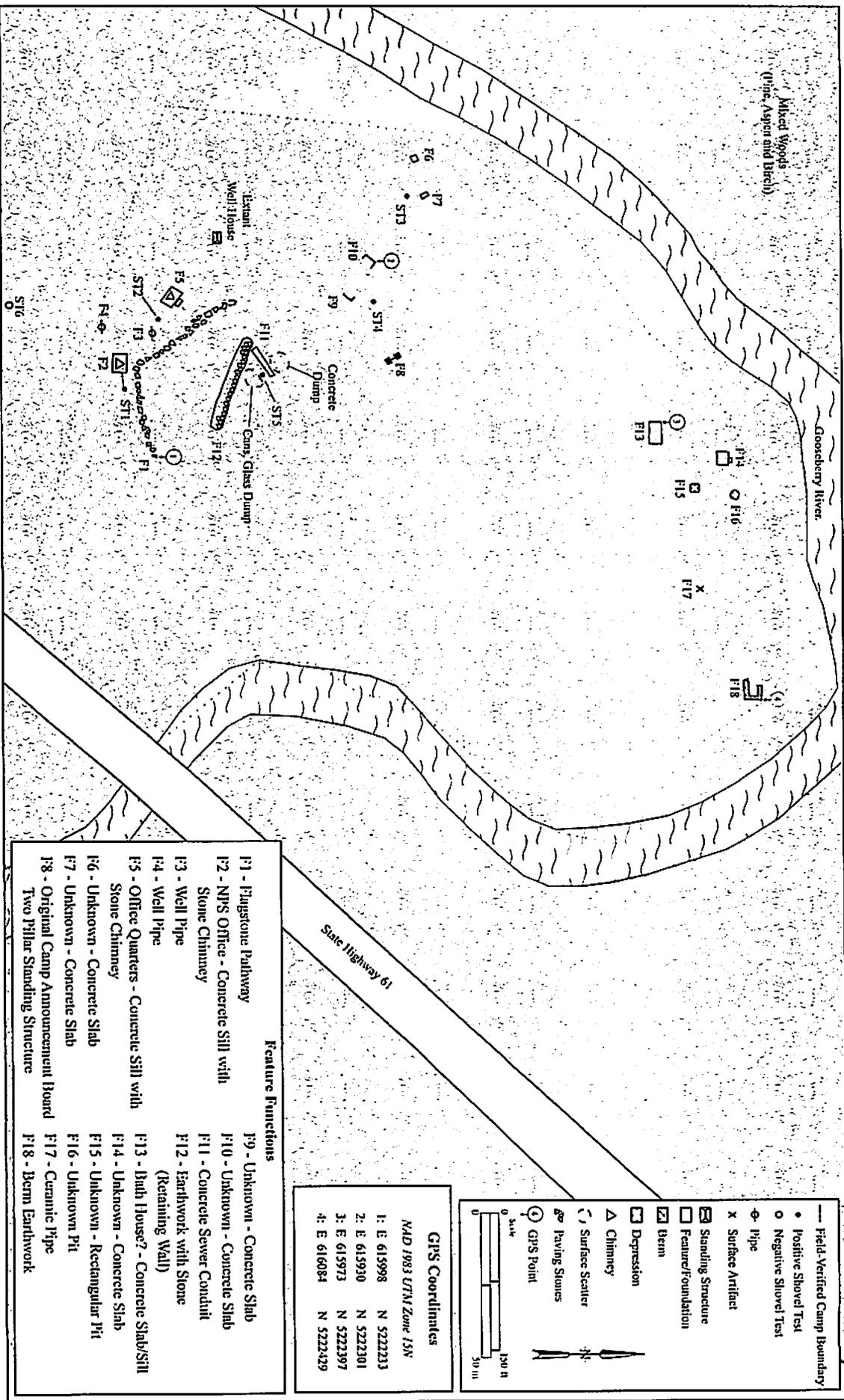


Figure 5.10-5. Camp SP-5, Sketch Map

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-6. Camp SP-5, Site Overview from Feature 1 (Flagstone Path), View Northwest

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-7. Camp SP-5, Site Overview from Barracks Area (Removed), View East-Northeast

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-8. Camp SP-5, Artifacts from Shovel Test 3 (Wire Nails, Clear Bottle Glass)

Photograph Date 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-9. Camp SP-5, Owens-Illinois Bottle, 1948 Maker's Mark (Detail)

cultural materials recovered through shovel testing were examined and returned to the excavation before back-filling.

A total of 18 features were identified and recorded (Table 5.10-1). Six are identified as concrete slab foundations, that is, Features 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, and 14. Feature 2 and 5 are concrete sill foundations, associated with agent quarters (National Park Service) and officers' quarters respectively. Both of these features include collapsed brick and stone chimneys, and both these features appear relatively undisturbed (Figure 5.10-10). Feature 13, bathhouse and latrine, and Feature 14, old latrine and sump as identified on the 1939 camp plan, were also found to be in relatively sound condition (Figure 5.10-11). Features 6, 7, 9, and 10 are concrete slab foundations of unknown function, and all appear heavily damaged. Feature 8 is the CCC camp bulletin board, and consists of two dressed stone pillars supporting a small roof structure (Figure 5.10-12). Features 15 and 16 are pits of unknown function, likely CCC camp-related. Features 11 and 18 are earthen walls that appear to have served as retaining walls (Figure 5.10-13). A flagstone path and stairs (Feature 1), in good condition, is located in front of both the agents' office and officers' quarters. Feature 11 is a concrete sewer conduit, and Features 3, 4, and 17 appear to be water pipes that are possibly camp-related. The CCC camp well house is the camp's only extant building, and is constructed of dressed and bonded stone (Figure 5.10-14).

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-10. Camp SP-5 Feature 5 (Officers' Quarters), Concrete Sill Foundation with Stone Chimney, View Southwest

Photograph Date 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-11. Camp SP-5, Feature 13 (Bath House and Latrine), Concrete Slab Foundation, View Southeast

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013

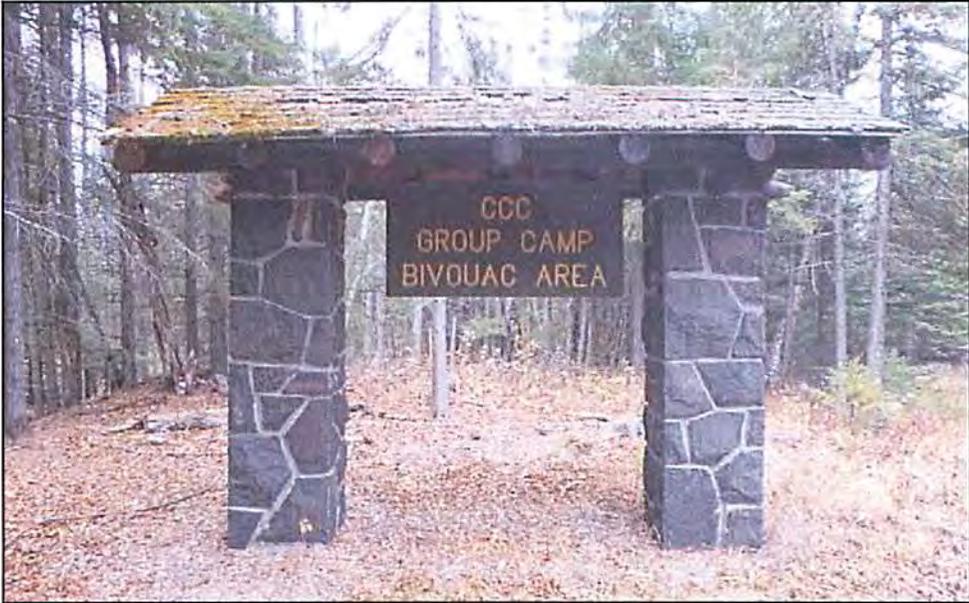


Figure 5.10-12. Camp SP-5, Feature 8 (Original CCC Camp Bulletin Board Sign), Two-Pillar Structure, View North-Northeast

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-13. Camp SP-5, Feature 12 (Earthworks), Retaining Wall, View Southwest

Photograph Date: 07 November 2013



Figure 5.10-14. Camp SP-5, Standing Well House, View Southwest

Table 5.10-1. SP-5 Gooseberry Falls State Park Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
1	flagstone path/stairs (original CCC)	flagstone path and stairs, 167 ft by 3 ft	excavation/masonry	moderate
2	National Park Service Quarters	rectangular foundation remnant with brick/stone chimney, 45 ft by 24 ft	concrete sill	moderate
3	well pipe	4½ inch well pipe	excavation	moderate
4	well pipe	4½ inch well pipe	excavation	moderate
5	Officers' Quarters	rectangular foundation remnant with brick/stone chimney, 40 ft by 26 ft	concrete sill	moderate
6	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 13 ft by 7 ft	concrete slab	heavy
7	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 9 ft by 5 ft	concrete slab	heavy
8	CCC Camp Bulletin Board	CCC camp bulletin board, 2 stone pillars 2 ft by 2ft, 7 ft apart, 10 ft height	concrete slab	minimal
9	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 12 ft by 15 ft	concrete slab	heavy
10	unknown	rectangular foundation remnant, 29 ft by 14 ft	concrete slab	heavy
11	sewer conduit (concrete)	concrete sewer conduit, 36 ft by 3 ft	excavation	moderate
12	unknown earthwork	linear earthwork with stone, 100 ft by 20 ft	earthwork	moderate
13	Bathhouse/Latrine	rectangular foundation remnant, 95 ft by 20 ft	concrete slab	moderate
14	Latrine	rectangular foundation remnant, 20 ft by 24 ft	concrete slab and form	moderate
15	unknown	rectangular depression, 4 ft by 5 ft, 2 ft deep	excavation	moderate
16	unknown	circular depression, 14 ft wide, 3 ft deep	excavation	moderate
17	ceramic pipe	9½ inch ceramic pipe	excavation	moderate

Table 5.10-1. SP-5 Gooseberry Falls State Park Camp Features

Feature Number	Function	Description	Foundation Type	*Condition
18	unknown earthwork	J-shaped earthwork, 69 ft long	earthwork	moderate
19	10 barracks buildings	not verified	not verified	not verified
20	Mess Hall	not verified	not verified	not verified
21	Kitchen	not verified	not verified	not verified
22	Recreation Hall	not verified	not verified	not verified
23	Canteen	not verified	not verified	not verified
24	Gooseberry Falls University	not verified	not verified	not verified
25	Army Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
26	Blacksmith Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
27	NPS Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
28	NPS Garage	not verified	not verified	not verified
29	Hospital	not verified	not verified	not verified
30	Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified
31	Coal Yard	not verified	not verified	not verified
32	Officers' Mess	not verified	not verified	not verified
33	Orderly Room	not verified	not verified	not verified
34	Commissary	not verified	not verified	not verified
35	Supply Room	not verified	not verified	not verified
36	Overhead Quarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
37	Superior Sub-District Headquarters	not verified	not verified	not verified
38	Oil Shop	not verified	not verified	not verified

Though SP-5 has been affected by post-occupation recreational activities, no less than 18 camp-related features were located and found to be in moderate to good condition. However, a number of camp-related features associated with residential, administrative and operational activities were not identified. They include the following: barracks, mess hall/ kitchen, recreation hall, education building (“Gooseberry Falls University”), garages, blacksmith shop, hospital, coal yard, oil shop, officers’ mess, orderly room, commissary, supply room, overhead quarters, and Superior Sub-District Headquarters. It is possible that some of the foundations associated with these buildings have been removed or buried following camp closure, though it is also possible the nature of the foundation systems have left little visible evidence.

Despite park-related landscape modifications that followed camp closure, it is concluded that SP-5 may be NRHP eligible, at the state level of significance, with the potential to meet eligibility Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4). A representative range of camp-related foundations appear relatively undisturbed, and because of this it is plausible that many others without visible remnants may still retain some level of integrity. If so, these features have the potential to yield important

information regarding residential, administrative and operational activities that occurred at the camp. SP-5 may also meet the requirements of Criterion A because it is associated with events significant in our history and camp remnants convey this sense of history. Finally, due to its visible features, location, and history, SP-5 is judged to have high interpretive value.

5.11 SUMMARY OF CAMP DOCUMENTATION

The purpose of field documentation was to provide a preliminary assessment of the archaeological integrity of each investigated site. That is, an attempt was made to determine if each documented camp retains a comprehensive representation of typical CCC camp features, and assessment of the potential historic significance of each camp. Further, the interpretive potential of each documented camp was assessed. In summary, five documented camps (ID-3, SP-5, SP-6, S-51 and S-142) appear to retain sufficient integrity to meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D. That is, each of the five appears to include a sufficient range of relatively undisturbed features, which upon future investigation may be able to elucidate details of camp residence, administration and operation. Additionally, because each of these five camps includes a range of visible features that conveys historic significance, they may also be NRHP eligible under Criterion A (Little et al. 2000:22).⁴ Four of the documented camps (SP-3, SP-15, SP-19, and F-10) do not appear to retain sufficient integrity to meet the integrity requirement of Criterion D. Each of the four appears to have been severely damaged by landscape management activities that followed camp closure. One camp (S-83) could not be assessed due to uncertainty regarding its location.

⁴ See Section 6.2 for further discussion of archaeological site eligibility under Criterion A; and as noted in Section 5.7, SP-6 Yellowbanks Camps is already NRHP listed under Criterion A.

6.0 CCC CAMP EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Some of the former locations of CCC and CCC-ID camps will meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D, but only those that retain sufficient integrity to be able to elucidate important and poorly understood aspects of camp history. Further, with 185 CCC and CCC-ID camps currently inventoried and most of these camps on public lands, protection and management of former CCC camp locations provide a significant responsibility to land and resource managers. That is, the effort required by agencies to protect all CCC and CCC-ID camp locations diminishes efforts that could be applied to managing only those that are likely significant, that is, NRHP eligible. With this in mind, the following discussion reiterates aspects of camp significance, summarizes camp NRHP registration requirements, and then presents a cost-effective and efficient strategy for identification and evaluation of former CCC camp locales.

6.1 PROPERTY TYPE SIGNIFICANCE

The scope and magnitude of CCC and CCC-ID accomplishments in Minnesota, relative to land restoration along with its contribution to economic recovery during the Depression Era, is unquestionably remarkable. Robert Drake (Nelson and Sommer 1987:14) has succinctly summarized these accomplishments:

The importance of the CCC in Minnesota can be exemplified in their accomplishments. The CCCs (Cs) provided 3.5 million man days of conservation labor spread between the Division of Forestry, Drainage and Waters, Parks and the USFS. Of that figure, 123,000 man days were invested in forest fire fighting; 11,800 in manning lookout towers and 6,400 in fire prevention work. CCC crews built 3,330 miles of firebreak; 1,635 miles of forestry telephone lines and 3,900 miles of forestry roadways. They inventoried 3,739,500 acres of forestlands and provided for the first comprehensive forest inventory of the state; collected 9,000 bushels of seed cones and planted 124,000,000 trees. The State Legislature, taking advantage of the CCC labor, created 35 new state forests and parks which the CCC inventoried, marked and improved. Other field work for crews included soil erosion and stream improvements, construction of new steel fire towers, forestry building construction, state and federal park and campground construction and improvement, picnic grounds construction, dam, road and

culvert development, game management programs, general timber stand improvement, lake depth and lake shore surveys and experiments in rodent control, and the commercial adaptability of Minnesota wild foods.

As a testimony to the importance of Depression Era and the CCC's relationship to this period, Minnesota has four CCC camps listed on the NRHP. None, however, are listed as archaeological properties nominated under Criterion D. In 1976 F-50 Camp Rabideau was the first to be nominated and even though it had not yet reached the 50 year age requirement, it was listed having met Criteria Consideration G (36 CFR 60.4). It has been described by Sommer (2008:153) as "one of the few intact CCC camps in the United States," and to underscore its remarkable significance, it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006. The second CCC camp to achieve this recognition is S-52 Cusson Camp, NRHP-listed in 1989 though it only retains "four remaining CCC shop buildings" (Sommer 2008:140). The third is S-56 Clear River Camp (or Norris Camp), listed in 1994 with 14 remaining camp-related buildings. Finally, in 1995 the St. Croix RDA was listed on the NRHP as an historic district and later that year designated a National Historic Landmark. Located within the historic district, SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp was included as a contributing resource though not, however, listed under Criterion D.

While it may be interesting that no CCC camps in Minnesota are NRHP-listed as archaeological properties, that is, under Criterion D, it is perhaps more interesting that no CCC or CCC-ID camps have been listed as archaeological properties elsewhere in the United States (National Register of Historic Places Program 2013). And while many CCC and CCC-ID camps may have largely been destroyed by land management actions that followed camp closure, the results of this and other investigations (see Libbon 2011) suggest that but many may retain archaeological integrity.

As a case in point Christopher Schoen (2004), in his evaluation of F-16 Dunnigan Lake CCC Camp (21LA526), aptly demonstrated how CCC camps as archaeological properties can meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D. Based on his investigation, he concluded:

Because 21LA526 (a) has intact archaeological features, (b) was occupied for about four years, (c) appears to have artifacts that can be used to address a number of significant research questions, and (d) because few Civilian Conservation

Corps sites in the Upper Midwest have been intensely studied as archaeological sites, the Dunnigan Lake ECW/CCC camp is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D [Schoen 2004:71].

Again, while many CCC and CCC-ID sites may have been destroyed since their closure, many likely retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible. Monica Smith (2001:38) has squarely addressed this matter in her assessment of a CCC site in Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico:

The survey and documentation of LA 77728 provide evidence that “destroyed” sites can retain a level of archaeological integrity and enhance our understanding of temporary laborers’ quarters, even for historical time period when documents are available.

6.2 REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

As a class of sites, Minnesota’s CCC and CCC-ID camps can be tied to four areas of significance, that is, Archaeology, Conservation, Ethnic Heritage (Native American), and Social History. They can be nominated to the NHRP under both Criteria A and D, at the state level of significance. Regarding level of significance, as a class of sites they are associated with broad and significant events that occurred throughout Minnesota. These events, as explained earlier, took place during the Great Depression, a period when the nation – certainly Minnesota – faced unprecedented unemployment, staggering poverty, and a threatened natural resource base due to unregulated land management practices and drought. Clearly, the CCC and CCC-ID made significant contributions to both economic recovery and the restoration of Minnesota’s land and water resources, the reminders of their efforts manifest in the quality of Minnesota’s state and federal parks and forests.

With regard to eligibility criteria, to be eligible under Criterion D CCC and CCC-ID camps must have yielded, or have the potential to yield, specific data that can address important research themes and problems. That is, the eligibility of a camp under Criterion D requires a clear connection between the documented nature of its deposits and the important research themes and problems pertinent to the CCC and CCC-ID as a class of sites. As observed by Little et al. (2000:15): “all archaeological sites have some potential to convey some information about the

past, however, not all of that information may be important to our understanding of the pre- and post-contact periods of our history.” These themes and problems, as presented in Section 2.4, relate to camp organization, camp function and technology, and the lifeways of camp enrollees. Despite abundant information about CCC and CCC-ID camps available in written documentation and oral history, this information does not address all the critical elements of the defined research themes and problems.

To yield important information relevant to these themes, archaeological deposits must have a high level archaeological integrity, i.e., *in situ* features and deposits that when studied can elucidate the nature of camps and the lifeways of its enrollees. While most camps have been damaged, and some obliterated following closure, as noted by Smith (2001:38), “even the most determined attempts to efface such remains will leave an archaeological trace.” Nonetheless, to meet Criterion D a camp must retain physical evidence of each of the three categories of camp organization presented in Section 4.3, that is, residential, administrative and operational.

Finally, Minnesota CCC and CCC-ID camps that appear eligible under Criterion D may also be eligible under Criterion A, though a property’s mere association with important historic events such as Depression Era economic recovery and ecological restoration does not equate to site significance. Little et al. (2000:22) have succinctly explained the required relationship: “Under Criterion A, a property must convey its historic significance. For example, archaeological properties must have well-preserved features, artifacts, and intra-site patterning in order to illustrate a specific event or pattern of events in history.”

6.3 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATIONS METHODS

The following will first address the current inventory of CCC and CCC-ID camps. That is, how the current inventory has been developed as well as how information regarding camps can be ascertained as part of the continued camp identification process. Next is a discussion of how camps can be identified, documented and assessed. The discussion of identification will be followed by a suggested approach, or strategy, to the evaluation of CCC and CCC-ID camps as archaeological resources.

6.3.1 Identification

Identification is a process that is used to gather information about cultural resources. To date, 172 CCC camps and 13 CCC-ID camps have been identified in Minnesota (Appendix A) and as additional research is conducted this number will likely be revised. Information regarding these sites has come from a number of sources. Noteworthy is the work of Barbara Sommer (2008) as well as that of Keith Matson (1985). Importantly, the largest archival collection of Minnesota CCC-related information can be found at the Minnesota Civilian Conservation Corps History Center, which is part of the Iron Range Research Center (IRRC), housed in the Minnesota Discovery Center, in Chisolm. This collection includes a comprehensive range of photographs, records, letters, newspaper articles, and audio recordings. Many of these records and recordings resulted from an oral history entitled “The Arrowhead Civilian Conservation Corps Documentation Project,” a summary which has been presented by Nelson and Sommer (1987). As a result of this oral history project, and the continuing efforts of the IRRC staff, the collection is remarkably accessible. Further, due to the notoriety of this archival effort, Minnesota CCC-related collections continue to be donated by the heirs of CCC enrollees (Christopher Welter, IRRC, personal communication 2013).

Other sources that have, and will continue to contribute to the identification of these camps include, but are not limited to the following:

- Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS), St. Paul
- Minnesota Site Files at the Office of the State Archaeologist, MHS
- MNDNR Division of Parks and Trails, St. Paul
- MNDNR Division of Forestry, Resource Assessment Office, Grand Rapids
- National Archives and Records Administration, Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D.C
- USDA Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake
- USDA Forest Service, Superior National Forest, Duluth
- County and Local Historical Societies

Regarding field identification, at the beginning of this project it was discovered that many CCC and CCC-ID camps have not been either field-verified or mapped.

Specifically, based on camp information contained in Appendix A, the location of 96 CCC camps and one CCC-ID camp have been verified though most of these have not been mapped. As such, continued emphasis on the identification process is vital in confirming the location and condition of camps. Pre-field analysis would begin with a review of the historical records, such as those noted above. After likely camp locations have been discerned, a review of early series aerial photographs (1930s) is recommended. These photographs were recorded through the USDA National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) and are managed by the Minnesota Geospatial Information Office (National Agricultural Imagery Program [NAIP] 2013). A review of these photographs can reveal cultural features such as structures (or structural foundations), clearings, transportation features and other landscape modifications. Rectified early series aerial photographs and maps that display camp locations can be used to generate GPS points for features visible on such imagery, enhancing the identification process. Further, the NAIP also manages LiDAR data which is currently available for most, but not all, Minnesota counties (see Section 4.2 for a definition and description of LiDAR).

Following records and archival review, and the examination of aerial imagery, field survey is recommended (see Section 4.2). Field survey should involve both pedestrian (walk-over) coverage and shovel testing, with the purpose of such efforts to record camp features and to assist in determining camp boundaries. Pedestrian survey minimally involves walking a given camp and first attempting to field truth features revealed through aerial imagery or archival records (e.g., camp plans), and next traversing the location at 10 m transect intervals to detect unknown features. Limited shovel testing can also be employed as an investigative technique. Although shovel testing may have limited value in assessing stratigraphic relationships in sites as recent as those of the CCC and CCC-ID, it can assist in confirming time of occupation through the recovery (or observation) of cultural materials. Further, use of metal detectors may be of value in locating remnant architectural features, particularly when such features lack visible remnants of a foundation system. For example, signals interpreted as iron rich scatters may indicate clusters of nails or other fasteners that may be building associated. Finally, ground-based geophysical methods can be used to detect buried foundations or other features. While such equipment may not be readily available in many investigations, detection of buried features can also be achieved with a narrow steel rod, such as an agricultural tile probe.

After camp-related features have been identified, those features are then documented in a sketch map. These maps are created to delineate camp boundaries along with documenting the dimensions of observed cultural features. Features should also be documented through the use of sub-meter accurate GPS recordation. Locational data achieved through GPS and other methods can be overlain on early series aerial photographs or maps to assist in feature interpretation and establishment of camp boundaries. Additionally, representative features should be photo-documented and photographic overviews taken at each camp.

A final and critical element of camp identification is an assessment of site condition. Such an assessment should be a characterization of camp features and site environs that lend support to potential archaeological integrity. For example, if there is evidence of archaeologically destructive land management activities that have followed camp closure, these should be noted. The activities may include landscape reclamation efforts within areas currently managed for public recreation. They also include reforestation efforts that involved mechanical site preparation. It can sometimes be difficult, however, to ascertain the cause of post-occupational disturbances. Further, if it can be determined that camp closure involved CCC enrollees performing landscape restoration activities, it must be determined if such activity can be considered an important part of the history of the camp. Finally, while such an assessment cannot necessarily serve as formal evaluation, it will have importance in determining camps that can be classified as having apparent integrity.

6.3.2 Evaluation

Evaluation simply means determining if a cultural resource is potentially NRHP eligible, and the evaluation process is the steps through which such eligibility is determined.⁵ Simple though the term may be, Hardesty and Little (2000:xi) have observed that “assessing the significance of archaeological remains is one of the most difficult procedures in cultural resource management.” The following provides a straightforward process for evaluating CCC and CCC-ID camps as

⁵ “The State Historic Preservation Officer makes a case for or against eligibility at the [State review] board’s meeting, and , considering the board’s opinion, makes the final decision to nominate the property for National Register listing” (National Park Service 1991).

archaeological resources. The discussion begins with the legal and regulatory basis of the evaluation process, followed by a discussion of evaluation criteria for archaeological sites, and next an approach for determining the significance of the archaeological remains of these resources.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*) established the National Park Service (NPS) as the lead federal agency regarding the treatment of historic properties.⁶ The NPS's Historic Preservation Planning Program is charged with the task of developing and implementing federal policy and direction regarding the management and protection of historic properties. The federal regulatory process of evaluating cultural resources is found in 36 CFR 63, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the NRHP, and in 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties. NRHP eligibility criteria are found in 36 CFR 60, National Register of Historic Places. To provide specific guidance regarding documentation, evaluation and listing of properties on the NRHP, the NPS Historic Preservation Planning Program has developed a series of guidelines that are referred to as *National Register Bulletins*. Guidance for the evaluation of archaeological sites is found in Bulletin 36, Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties (Little et al. 2000).

The NRHP criteria for evaluation are presented in 36 CFR 60.4 and are stated 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; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- 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 may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

⁶ Historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object either on or determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP

Archaeological properties are most often nominated under Criterion D though they can also be nominated under other criteria, particularly Criterion A. For example, as noted in Section 5.7, SP-6 Yellowbanks Camp is listed on the NRHP having been determined eligible under Criteria A and C based on its “integrity of setting” and association with the St. Croix Recreational Development Area (Anderson 1995: Section 7-Page 8). For an archaeological site to be nominated under Criterion A, the site’s visible remains must “convey or illustrate or help interpret a historic property strongly associated with an importance historical event or pattern” (Hardesty and Little 2000:33). To date only one CCC camp in Minnesota, F-16 Dunnigan Lake Camp (21LA526), has been evaluated as an archaeological site and recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A and D (a NRHP Registration Form [NPS 10-900] has not been prepared for the property). While limited excavation was conducted, potential eligibility appears to rest most securely on the documentation of 26 features representing examples of residential, administrative and operational buildings and structures, though cultural materials included residential and architectural debris capable of addressing several research questions (Schoen 2004).

As a property type, Minnesota’s CCC and CCC-ID camps are numerous, and the majority of these sites are located on state, federal, and tribal lands. Within the context of public ownership, the remnants of these camps are treated as protected properties. CCC camps are, indisputably, an important class of resources but most will likely not be found to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. As noted earlier, to be considered potentially eligible camps must retain a high degree of archaeological integrity, and they must address one or more research themes that relate to CCC camps as an archaeological data set. Taking the issue of potential significance a bit further, Scott Anfinson (2005:18) suggests caution when considering the potential NRHP eligibility of any “Post-Contact Period (after 1837)” archaeological site:

Data redundancy is most commonly associated with sites from the Post-Contact Period due to the information explosion that occurred near the end of the nineteenth century. Most of these sites can be classified into a functional property type and assigned to a historic context that is relatively well understood through written records alone. Most of these sites will not be eligible to the National Register because the information they can provide usually can be more easily and

more accurately obtained from sources other than archaeological excavation and analysis.

Further, with approximately 185 CCC and CCC-ID camps identified in Minnesota, state and federal agencies in particular are presented with a daunting task of evaluating them all. That is, unless an approach to evaluation can be formulated and accepted by land management agencies, and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer, that is efficacious in achieving a determination of eligibility while at the same time being efficient and cost-effective. Bulletin 36 (Little et al. 2000) provides a five-step process for evaluation, and though the following deviates in order from that presented by Little et al. (2000), it is an adaptation of that process which is applicable to the evaluation of archaeological remains of CCC and CCC-ID camps.

Step 1: CCC and CCC-ID Context Development

The first step, as it is applied to this study, is the development of a context for the CCC and CCC-ID in Minnesota. Context can be defined as the analytical framework within which a property is associated and understood. As Hardesty and Little (2000:14) observed:

The concept of historic context has two meanings. First, an historic context can be understood as an organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, place and time. Second, a historic context can be interpreted as those patterns or trends by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning within prehistory or history is made clear.

Comprehensive contexts for the Minnesota CCC have been developed by both Anderson (1991) and Sommer (2008), and are summarized in Section 2.2 of this report. A similarly comprehensive context for the Minnesota CCC-ID has been developed by Gower (1972) and is summarized in Section 2.3. The geographical area for the contexts has been defined as the State of Minnesota, and the temporal period for the CCC and CCC-ID has been established as 1933 through 1941.

Research themes and problems are associated elements of historic context. As presented in Section 2.4, themes appropriate to the CCC and CCC-ID are grouped under the categories of camp organization (intra-site patterning), function and technology (work activities and

technologies), and sociocultural organization (i.e., enrollee and staff behaviors, social stratification and social distancing patterns).

Step 2: Definition of Attributes for Associated Property Types

Step Two requires that the archaeological attributes of a prime example of the associated property be described, with suggested explanation of how such attributes relate to stated research themes and problems. To address representative archaeological attributes, Section 2.5 (Associated Property Types) first defines four CCC and CCC-ID property type sub-categories, i.e., tent camps, side camps, rigid camps, and mobile camps. Next, to facilitate the analysis of structural remnants expected at each of the four sub-categories of camps, Section 4.3 (Camp-Related Features) functionally groups the range of features into three categories which include residential (housing, food service, sanitation, recreation), administrative (organizational oversight), and operational (technological and logistical aspects of work activities). Section 4.3 further defines the nature of features (e.g., foundation types) expected to be found at CCC and CCC-ID camps. Finally, suggested research themes that are defined in Section 2.4 are presented in Table 6.3.2-1.

Step 3: Identification of a Documented Camp's Attributes

Step Three relates to camp documentation, that is, the application of a field methodology appropriate for recordation of observed features. A suggested approach to pre-field research is presented in Section 4.1 and a suggested archaeological field methods are presented in Section 4.2. Documentation can be greatly aided by the availability of a camp plan, that is, a proposed construction plan generated by the Army, or a plan or drawing of a camp as built. In lieu of a plan, early series aerial photographs can assist in recording and documenting features. Camp documentation must include creation of a sketch map, photographs and narrative descriptions of observed features and artifact scatters. Narrative descriptions must attempt to classify observed features as to building or structural type. It further requires an assessment of the camp environs to determine the nature of post-occupational land management activities that may have affected a camp's archaeological remnants. Land management agencies, such as the MNDNR and the

USDA Forest Service, may retain land management records that can assist in understanding activities that may have affected camp locations.

Table 6.3.2-1. Feature Category, Type and Associated Research Themes and Problems

Feature Category and Type	Associated Research Themes and Problems
Residential:	
Barracks	1,3
Officers' Quarters	1,3
Agents' Quarters	1,3
Mess Hall/Kitchen	1,3
Lavatory/Bathhouse	1,3
Latrine	1,3
Other:	
Administrative:	
Headquarters Building	1,2
Office	1,2
School Building	1,2
Recreation Building	1,3
Dispensary/Infirmary	1
Other:	
Operational	
Shop (repair/maintenance)	1,2
Garage (Vehicle Storage)	1,2
Warehouse	1,2
Storage Structure (oil, etc.)	1,2
Power House	1,2
Well House	1,2
Other:	

Key to Research Themes and Problems

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Camp Organization | Intra-Site Patterning |
| 2. Function and Technology | Work Activities and Technological Adaptations |
| 3. Sociocultural Organization | Enrollee/Staff Behaviors and Social Stratification |

Step 4: Comparison of Documented Camp Archaeological Features to the Camp When Occupied

Step 4 relates directly to the archaeological integrity of a camp. With archival records, particularly camp plans and early series aerial photographs available for many CCC and CCC-ID camps, the range of features to be expected at a documented camp is generally well-understood. Plans, as noted earlier, may not necessarily represent a camp as constructed; nonetheless, most camps will likely have been constructed in a manner generally conformant with the proposed design. To aid in the comparison of recorded features with those present on early series aerial

photographs, locational data achieved through GPS and other methods can be overlain on aerial photographs or maps to assist in feature interpretation and establishment of camp boundaries. In light of the caution noted earlier by Anfinson (2005:18), to be considered potentially eligible, it can be argued that a documented camp must exhibit a high percentage of remnant archaeological features clearly associated with each class of camp features, i.e., residential, administrative and operational. Site documentation must also map and clearly describe each observed feature.

Step 5: Potential to Address Research Themes and Problems

The final step in the camp documentation process is to determine which, if any, important research themes and problems can be addressed through the study of a specified CCC or CCC-ID camp. Camp documentation must determine if there is enough requisite attributes to yield information relative to research questions and themes, specifically, information that cannot otherwise be derived from historic records and documents.

6.4 STRATEGIES FOR DOCUMENTATION, EVALUATION, PRESERVATION, AND INTERPRETATION

As described by Lee and McClelland (1999:1), “the Multiple Property Documentation Form is a cover document and not a nomination in its own right, but serves as the basis for evaluating National Register eligibility of related properties.” Along with the benefits of context development, property type definition and evaluation approach, the MPDF is also intended to have applications to interpretation of cultural resources for the public benefit. That is, its historical content and description of associated property types can be applied to a variety of interpretive media, such as brochures, publications, panels and signing for self-guided tours. Elements of the MPDF presented in this report have provided a method of evaluation along with a context for interpretation. What is next required is a strategy for managing these resources, but only managing those determined to be significant, that is, NRHP eligible. The following first addresses the issue of significance, and next discusses how an effective approach to documentation, evaluation, preservation and interpretation can best be achieved through

cooperation among government entities who manage CCC and CCC-ID camps, i.e., cooperative objectives that may be formalized through an agreement document.

Cultural resource management is the process by which *significant* archaeological sites, buildings and districts are preserved or mitigated. Through the authority of laws and regulations, it is a commitment made by governmental agencies to ensure both the protection of scientific value as well as the public's ability to benefit from these resources. The initial steps in this process are identification and documentation. Identification is a process for gathering information about cultural resources, and documentation is collective information that helps to describe the nature and potential significance of specific cultural resources. The ability of governmental agencies to effectively manage significant cultural resources, however, is hindered by the requirement of managing all identified and documented sites until they can be formally evaluated, many of which have little potential to ultimately be deemed significant. As such, a standardized documentation approach within the context of MPDF format serves as a sound evaluation strategy. Implementation of such a strategy results in the removal from management consideration sites not deemed significant, enhancing the focus on effective and efficient historic property preservation and interpretation.

If the approach to evaluation presented in Section 6.3 is accepted as agreeable with requirements of Bulletin 36 (Little et al. 2000), a determination of eligibility for most camps can be achieved in a simple and cost-effective manner. Specifically, the results of the ten camp investigations presented in Section 5.0 were investigated utilizing this approach, achieving results that essentially provided the same baseline data achieved through evaluation of related properties that required a significantly greater level of effort (cf., Schoen 2004). As such, it is argued that the approach to camp documentation reported in Section 5 indeed resulted in sufficient understanding of those camps to achieve a determination of NRHP eligibility.

Regarding the ten camps, the average pre-field and field time required to document each camp is approximately six person days. The average report preparation time for each camp (analysis, graphic design and report narrative) averaged two person days. Considering that most camps are located on public lands, a six to nine person day requirement for evaluation is minimal when

measured against the long-term requirements of most agencies to protect and periodically monitor recorded cultural resources.

With regard to the interpretation, there are no legal mandates to address interpretation unless it becomes a mitigation requirement in cases of effects to historic properties resulting from federal actions. Though not legally mandated, interpretation does fall within the management goals and objectives of public land management agencies. Similarly, tribal governments are increasingly developing cultural centers that include interpretive media which convey important elements of Native history and culture. Selected CCC and CCC-ID camps, particularly those deemed significant, offer great opportunities for the public to understand and appreciate these resources. While approaches to interpretation are best developed by interpretive specialists and outdoor recreation planners, the investigations of CCC and CCC-ID camps as archaeological resources provide histories, stories and images that serve as the basis of compelling interpretive media.

As management plans are developed to enhance the appeal of parks and forests, interpretation of natural and cultural features remain an important goal of recreation management. The accomplishments of the CCC and CCC-ID are widely understood as valued contributions to America's public lands. Having available repositories of information regarding CCC and CCC-ID camps, recreation planners are more likely to include the CCC and CCC-ID into interpretive master planning themes. With this in mind, it is incumbent on historic and archaeological site managers to ensure the interpretive potential of these resources is understood and accessible. To begin to address this issue, the camp database presented in Appendix A includes an interpretive ranking for each listed camp. A description of the ranking protocol follows:

High Interpretive Value:

- Camp is accessible by road or trail
- Land on which camp is located is publicly owned
- Numerous visible camp remnants which may include foundations or other remnant structural features

Medium Interpretive Value:

- Camp is accessible by road or trail
- Camp is on land publicly owned

- Some visible camp remnants that may include foundations or other remnant structural features

Low Interpretive Value:

- Camp is situated in a remote location and not accessible by road or trail
- Camp is on land privately owned
- No visible camp remnants, no visible evidence of location as former camp locale

Unknown Interpretive Value:

- Camp has not been field documented, or location has not been field verified
- Ownership of land on which camp is located is unknown
- Available documentation does not provide information regarding visible camp-related features (e.g., foundations)

How, then, can governmental entities who manage CCC and CCC-ID camps best develop a management strategy that addresses documentation, evaluation, preservation, and interpretation? To do so most efficiently agencies, in consultation with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and respective tribal historic preservation officers, can cooperate in developing and implementing a uniform and stream-lined approach to these management objectives. The state, federal and tribal entities who manage lands that include CCC and CCC-ID camps include the MNDNR, USDA Forest Service, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Minnesota Department of Transportation, and several federally recognized tribal governments. With multiple governmental agencies faced with the issue of managing these resources, development of a multi-party agreement can be an effective way of addressing state-wide management strategies and goals.

Such agreements include cooperative agreements, participatory agreements, project partnership agreements, memoranda of agreement and programmatic agreements. As regards federal historic preservation issues, programmatic agreements (PA) are commonly used to define management procedures when the scope of an action is broad and multi-faceted. The authority for PAs is found in 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, regulations that include alternative mechanisms for complying with the NHPA, such as the development of PAs (36 CFR 800.14(b)). PAs are designed specifically for federal compliance though non-federal agencies can be participant in the process. Certifying officials include the SHPO, tribal historic

preservation officers, federal preservation officers, and non-federal parties delegated decision-making authority. Further, laws and regulations beyond NPHA compliance can be implemented through PAs. The use of PAs is encouraged for large and complex management issues that may involve many parties, and they can establish stream-lined cost-effective methods along with realistic timeframes for achieving management goals.

Assuming an agreement mechanism, such as a PA, is considered a favorable approach to achieving CCC and CCC-ID camp objectives, it could serve the benefit of creating unified management goals among multiple agencies. These goals may include:

- Completion of the MPDF for Minnesota CCC and CCC-ID Camps as Archaeological Properties, acceptance by the SHPO and submittal to the Keeper of the NRHP
- Establishment of reasonable and achievable camp evaluation goals among participating parties
- Establishment of goals for preparation of individual camp NRHP registrations which, along with the MPDF, constitute a multiple property submission
- Establishment of camp monitoring protocols, i.e., a standardized approach to periodic inspections NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed camps
- Establishment camp interpretation goals, which may include seeking partners to assist in developing and implementing interpretive media plans

In summary, the most effective management of CCC and CCC-ID camps can be achieved through the cooperation of the many state, federal and tribal governments who manage these resources. Governmental funding for such efforts is generally constrained, but a cooperative and uniform effort can provide benefits to all participants in developing out-year budget proposals for camp management-related activities. Further, the MHS and Board will continue to be important partners in these efforts, having taken the lead by funding the research presented in this report. Others, like the Iron Range Research Center and the Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy, will be important participants in any efforts directed at the preservation of Minnesota's CCC and CCC-ID camps.

As a final thought, the reason why the MHS and Board funded this project was to provide direction for the treatment of CCC and CCC-ID camps, but their motivation was also an acknowledgement of the importance of what the camps represent. What they represent, as

succinctly stated by Sommer (2008:6) is “a backward glance to an era when – faced with a monumental crisis – both the federal and the state governments nurtured hope.” Clearly, the vestiges of this hope are manifest in the remains of those camps that will someday be listed on the NRHP, and such recognition ensures that this critical period in American history will be forever understood and valued.

7.0 DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The MHS and Board's decision to develop an MPDF for Minnesota's CCC and CCC-ID camps as archaeological resources was done in recognition of the advantages offered by such a process. First and foremost, once an MPDF has been completed and certified by the SHPO and the Keeper of the National Register, it is much easier to nominate qualifying CCC and CCC-ID camps in that historic contexts and historic property types have been defined. As such, it streamlines a process that can be burdensome to governmental agencies that manage larger numbers of these resources. Further, MPDFs can be expanded to include different though related property types that share a similar history to those listed, which may include other Depression Era work camps such as those administered by the WPA. With this in mind, an important first step in the management and protection of significant CCC and CCC-ID camps is to complete the MPDF.

With completion of an MPDF, the next logical step is for governmental agencies to collaboratively establish camp documentation goals and schedules. As presented in Appendix A, only 96 of the total 185 CCC and CCC-ID camps have been field verified, and most of the field verified camps appear poorly documented. As such, there is presently no comprehensive understanding of the condition of Minnesota's CCC and CCC-ID camps. With a uniform and scheduled approach to documentation – including a detailed assessment of current condition – the nature of the broader resource base will be understood and NRHP candidates more easily assessed. With regard to those camps that appear to be NRHP candidates, some additional archival and literature review may be warranted. Sommer (2008:162-163) provides abundant publications, archival records, oral histories, and internet sources that can address specific CCC and CCC-ID camps.

With regard to camp documentation and the selection of NRHP candidates, the field and analytical methods utilized in this investigation have been effective in assessing the potential significance of CCC and CCC-ID camps. Of particular benefit, field site maps created from rectified early series aerial photographs, LiDAR imagery and historic camp plans are valuable in

generating GPS points for the feature identification process and boundary establishment. Limited shovel testing and probing both help clarify the nature of artifact assemblages along with the detection of buried foundation remnants. Further, the use of metal detectors is of value in locating remnant architectural features, particularly when such features lack visible remnants of a foundation system. For example, signals interpreted as iron rich scatters may indicate clusters of nails or other fasteners that may be building associated. Finally, though not used in this study, ground-based geophysical remote sensing will increasingly be valuable in the detection of buried foundations and other features.

The initial purpose of camp documentation was not to ascertain potential significance, though as the project evolved documentation led to eligibility recommendations. Further, the use of controlled excavation was not a requirement of documentation, and it is concluded that assessment of significance can be achieved without controlled excavation. This recommendation, however, requires consultation and agreement among SHPO, THPOs and agencies who manage CCC and CCC-ID camps, particularly in consideration of direction provided by Anfinson (2005: 39):

Intensive or Phase II survey usually requires the use of formal test units that allow the investigator to better assess the soil stratigraphy, types of artifacts present, vertical artifact densities, potential for features, site extent, and site condition. The minimal test unit size is generally one meter square. Controlled surface collections of sites with sufficient soil exposure to discover horizontal patterning, remote sensing survey to find features, and coring to better document deeply buried horizons are also standard field techniques on intensive surveys.

Controlled excavation may be of value in Phase III treatment activities (data recovery) of NRHP-listed or eligible CCC and CCC-ID camps. The results of this investigation, however, suggest that commensurate results can be achieved through the combined methods of close-interval surface collection, limited shovel testing, metal detection, and soil probing. It is concluded that excavation is of limited value in assessing significance of CCC and CCC-ID camps for the following reasons: (1) the general availability of camp plans and early series aerial photography that display location and orientation of camp features; (2) the historically recent time of occupation; (3) the limited period of time camps were occupied; (3) the controlled removal and

disposal of refuse as part of camp operation protocols; and (4) camp closure/disposition practices that involved the removal of buildings and structures.

Regarding NRHP eligibility, those that should be considered NRHP candidates are those that retain high archaeological integrity, i.e., those with representative examples of residential, administrative and operational features. Camps that meet these standards will best address research topics presented in Section 2.4.1, Camp Organization Theme and Section 2.4.2, Camp Function and Technology Theme. However, considering the abundance of archival information that addresses the Minnesota CCC and CCC-ID, camps that may appear even more likely NRHP candidates are those that can address research topics presented in Section 2.4.3, Sociocultural Theme. For example, Sommer (2008:55-56) has observed that segregation existed in camps that included both African Americans and European Americans. Can archaeological research illuminate poorly understood details of how segregation affected enrollee behaviors? Further, CCC-ID camps offer the potential to address sociocultural research themes as well, particularly since their organization and structure may differ from that of other CCC camps. However, any understanding of enrollee behaviors derived through archaeological research cannot be fully grasped outside a comparative framework. As research problems are devised to understand CCC and CCC-ID behavioral anomalies, focus must also be placed on camps that appear highly standardized in the ethnic composition of camp occupants. With this in mind, all five of those camps documented in Section 5 of this study and recommended as possibly NRHP eligible (ID-3, S-142, SP-6, S-51, and S-5) are worthy of nomination.

Finally, though a property's "interpretive ranking" does not necessarily relate to NRHP eligibility criteria, camps with high interpretive value (e.g., visible features, proximity to public recreation corridors such as roads and trails) should be prioritized in the selection of NRHP candidates. While NRHP status elevates the importance of public resources, ready access to those resources, particularly when they have been interpreted or are candidates for interpretation, best serves the public benefit.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preceding study is but a first step in the selection of candidate CCC and CCC-ID camps to be nominated to the NRHP as defined property types, associated with historic contexts of critical importance in American history. Clearly, significant work lies ahead in finalization of a NRHP MPDF and development of CCC and CCC-ID candidate nominations. Any success that has been achieved through this study is largely due to the cooperation and assistance of many individuals. First and foremost, our appreciation is extended to the MHS and Board for authorizing and funding this project. In particular, we appreciate the direction and review comments provided by MHS, Department of Archaeology staff members Patricia Emerson, Michael Magner and David Radford. Further, Minnesota Department of Administration, Office of the State Archaeologist staff Scott Anfinson and Bruce Koenen provided continued assistance throughout the course of the study. USDA Forest Service staff willingly shared their time and site information, and we are particularly grateful to William Yourd, Chippewa National Forest, and Lee Johnson, Heather Hoffman and Ryan Brown of the Superior National Forest. Naturalist Connie Cox, MNDNR, provided information that helped guide our efforts in documenting SP-19, Pine Ridge Campground Camp. Similarly, Naturalist Kelsey Olson, MNDNR, provided maps and other information that assisted in documentation of SP-5 Gooseberry Falls State Park Camp. With regard to the CCC-ID, we greatly appreciate the assistance and direction provided by Diane Rosen, William Kurtz, Timothy Guyah and Richard Berg (retired), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Midwest Regional Office, and Jim Jones, Jr., Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. Further, William Latady, Bois Forte Band Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, greatly assisted in the documentation of CCC ID-3 Nett Lake Camp. Christopher Welter, Iron Range Research Center, was remarkably helpful in guiding us through the significant collection of CCC-related materials housed at the Center. Oral historian and author Barbara Sommer provided both inspiration and information, not only through her research and publications, but also by providing feedback during the course of the study. Finally, we are extremely grateful to historian and former Forest Service employee Keith Matson, who provided abundant information about CCC and CCC-ID camps throughout Minnesota, as well as critical feedback relating to camp histories and locations.

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