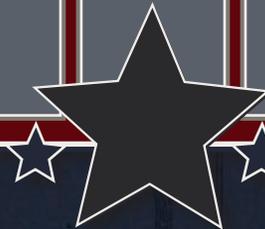


BUILT BY  
WPA CCC



1933-1943

NEW DEAL HISTORIC RESOURCES  
ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
INSTALLATIONS



## ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

This booklet was produced with funding from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program under Legacy Project Number 07-357. This publication is part of the project, "Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations" sponsored and managed by MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. Project work was carried out by engineering-environmental Management, Inc. (e2M) under contract to the Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment. This publication summarizes a portion of the expanded historic context document produced for the project and is intended to introduce and promote an appreciation of the rich legacy the CCC and WPA contributed to military history and installations nationwide. Additional information about the project is available on <https://www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/intro/factsheets/07-357.pdf>.

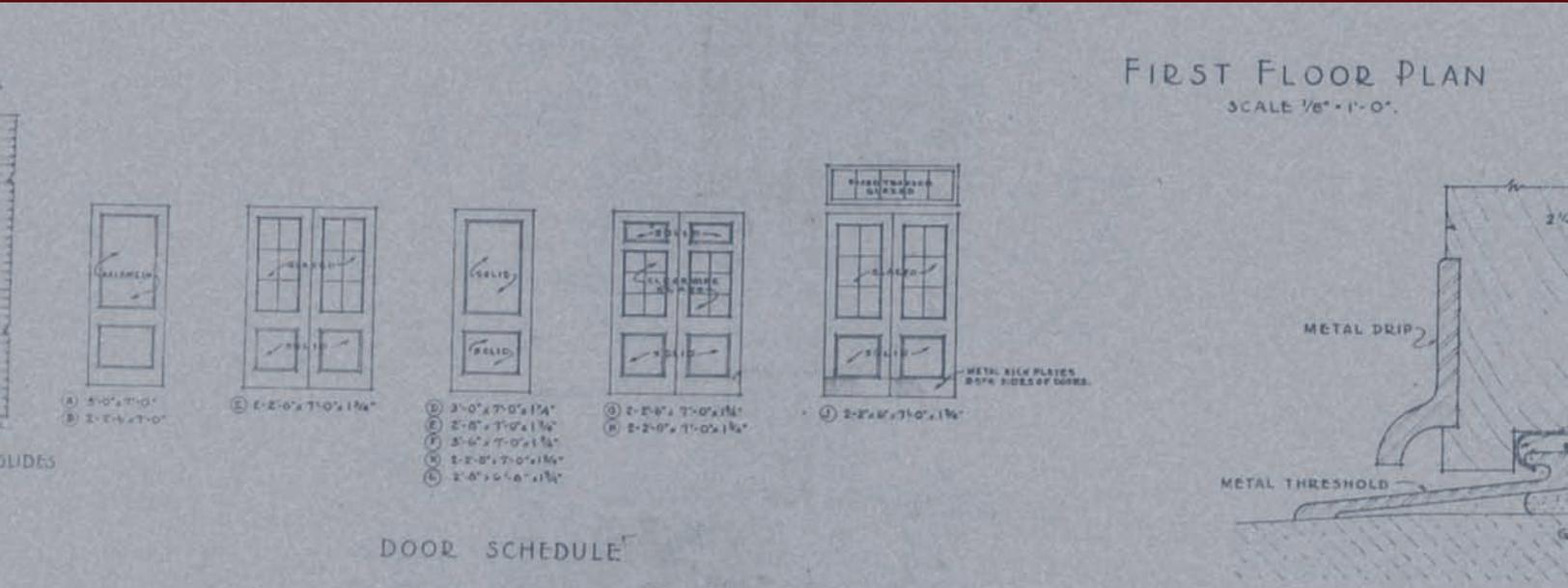
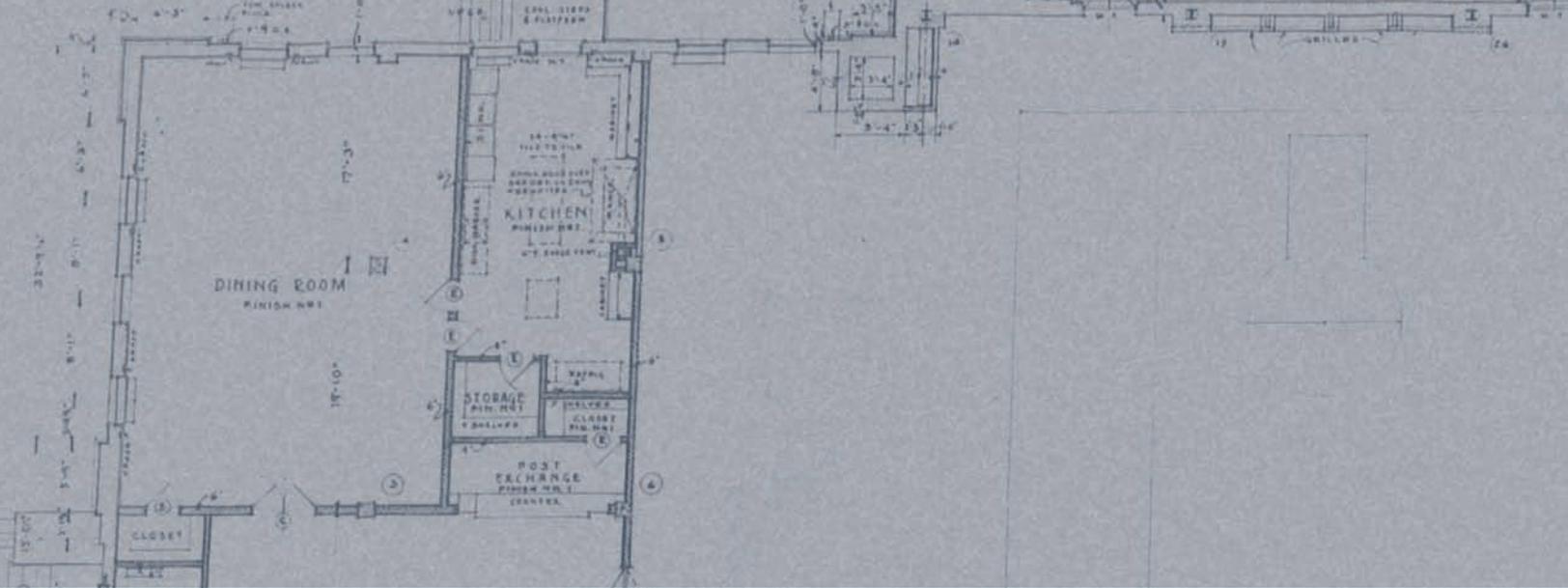


CCC Camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky



“The only thing that overcomes  
hard luck is **hard work.**”

—Harry Golden, Author/Journalist





*Depression-era bread line*



★  
“But with the slow menace of a glacier,  
depression came on. No one had any measure of its  
progress; no one had any plan for stopping it.  
Everyone tried to get out of its way.”

—Frances Perkins, US Secretary of Labor, 1933-1945



# ★ FOREWORD

Between 1933 and 1943, unemployed workers under the **New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** and **Works Progress Administration (WPA)** programs completed projects across the United States to help our nation recover from the tough economic conditions of the Great Depression. Thousands of unemployed men and women were put to work, building necessary infrastructure and fueling local economies.

Many of these projects were on our nation's military installations. These workers and the resources constructed by them have made significant contributions to the history of the military and our nation. Military installations often served as centers to register, train, and mobilize CCC enrollees who worked on projects at the installations and in national and state parks, forests, and local communities. These efforts expanded older military installations for future wartime needs. CCC and WPA workers constructed new facilities and remodeled older ones on existing installations. In other cases, workers from the CCC and WPA programs built new installations from the ground up. The involvement of the CCC and WPA programs contributed to our nation's readiness for World War II, as well as the postwar modernization of the military.

During the 1930s, many military sites began with CCC or WPA involvement. Military training camps, such as MacDill Air Force Base (AFB) in Florida, McChord AFB in Washington, Kirtland AFB in New Mexico, and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts, were initially constructed as WPA projects. Camp David, the Presidential retreat, was created from an existing WPA camp, Camp Hi-Catoctin, in the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area. Military installations such as the Tobyhanna Army Depot in Pennsylvania hosted CCC camps, and the military later converted some former CCC camps into military installations, such as the Tooele Army Depot in Utah. Other installations, such as Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania, Jackson Barracks in Louisiana, the Ogden Arsenal in Utah, and Camp Joseph T. Robinson in Arkansas, were the sites for WPA improvement projects. Numerous National Guard armories in communities across the country also were constructed with WPA assistance.

Department of Defense (DoD) installations across the nation include many resources (buildings, structures, infrastructure elements, landscape features) constructed by the CCC or as WPA projects. Many of these resources remain intact and a number have been deemed to be historically important – determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) either as individual resources or as contributing elements to historic districts.

Concrete marker at Fort Huachuca, Arizona

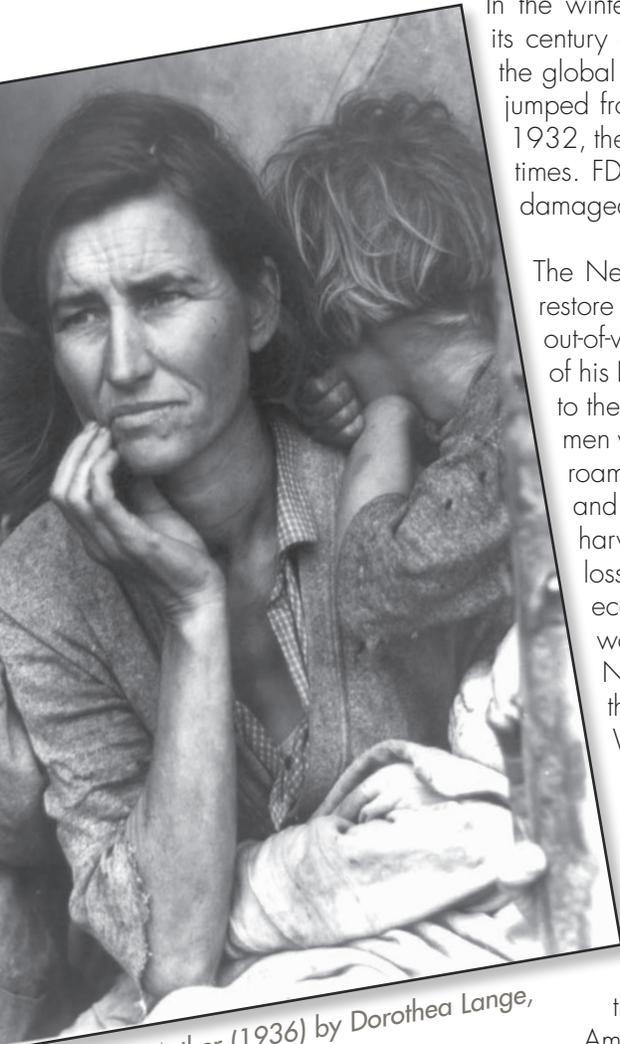




★ “I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a **new deal** for the American people.”  
—FDR, 1932 Democratic Presidential nomination acceptance speech

*FDR signing New Deal conservation legislation*

# ★ THE GREAT DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL



*Migrant Mother (1936) by Dorothea Lange,  
Farm Security Administration*

In the winter of 1932-33, the United States faced the greatest economic challenge in its century and a half history. Beginning with the stock market crash three years earlier, the global economy had spiraled into deflation and nationwide unemployment rates had jumped from 3% in 1929 to a staggering 25% in 1933. In the presidential election of 1932, the country chose Franklin Delano Roosevelt to lead the nation out of these troubling times. FDR's first goal was to put Americans back to work and revive their confidence damaged by the economic crisis.

The New Deal comprised a series of government programs in two phases meant to restore the American economy and financial institutions, provide projects to employ out-of-work Americans, and support American agriculture. FDR instituted the first phase of his New Deal economic recovery plan in 1933 bringing immediate short-term relief to the millions of unemployed Americans. A year earlier, more than five million young men were unemployed, including large numbers of World War I veterans. These men roamed the country looking for work, relying on handouts. At the same time, erosion and fire threatened millions of acres of farm land. Fire and indiscriminate timber harvesting also threatened our nation's forests with environmental degradation and loss of recreational opportunities. One federal program designed to address these economic, environmental, and recreational problems and put unemployed men to work was the Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC. FDR's second phase of the New Deal established the Works Progress Administration (WPA, later renamed the Work Projects Administration) in 1935 to finance work relief activities. The WPA emerged as the successor to previous efforts begun in 1933, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration. The WPA was designed to fund and organize projects to benefit the public health and welfare. Cities, counties, and other public agencies planned, initiated, and sponsored the majority of WPA projects.

Between the CCC and the WPA, numerous projects across the country employed millions of Americans. Projects built through these programs include infrastructure in the national parks system, national forests, and communities, as well as new military bases and improvements to existing military facilities. As war clouds gathered in Europe and Asia in the late 1930s, CCC and WPA projects and funding were directed increasingly to projects for defense purposes.



*Farmer and sons walking in the face of a dust storm  
(1936) by Arthur Rothstein, Farm Security Administration*



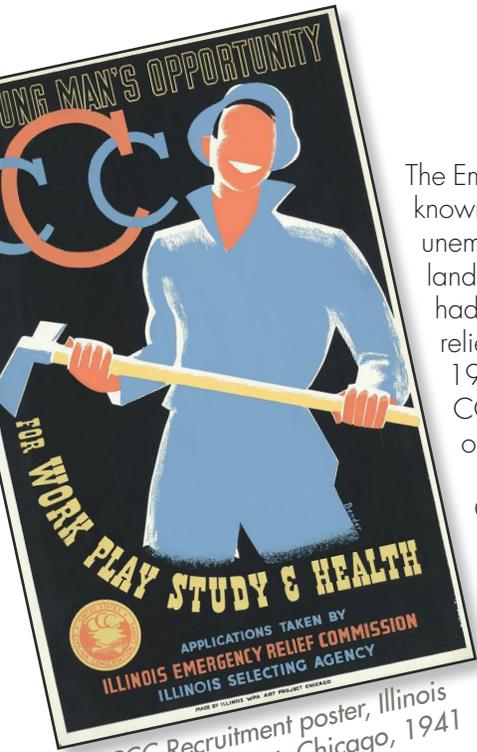
*CCC enrollees in a pyramidal tent, location unknown*



“I had three wonderful square meals a day...  
They sure made a man of ya, because you learned  
that everybody here was equal.  
There was nobody better than another in the CCC’s.”

—One of more than 3,000,000 young men who worked for a dollar a day in the  
Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1942.

# ★ WHAT IS THE CCC?



CCC Recruitment poster, Illinois  
WPA Art Project, Chicago, 1941

The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act of 1933 established the agency that would become known as the CCC. It gave the president authority to establish a chain of forest camps where unemployed young men would help protect and improve our nation's millions of acres of forest land. The initial call planned for 250,000 "boys" to be enrolled by 1 July 1933. To join, they had to be unemployed, between 18 and 25 years old, unmarried, and come from families on relief. The name was officially changed to the Civilian Conservation Corps by act of 28 June 1937, establishing the CCC as an official agency within the federal government. The new CCC agency placed a stronger emphasis on education and vocational training than had the original ECW forest camp agency.

CCC camps were composed of all-white, all-black, or integrated work crews of unemployed males. All-black and integrated companies were typically assigned to military installations, particularly those in the West, and not to projects located in municipal areas. On 14 April 1933, the federal government authorized an enrollment of 14,000 American Indians because of chronic unemployment and soil erosion on the reservations. These men stayed on their reservations and lived at home under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs. On 22 April, an enrollment of 24,000 "Local Experienced Men" (LEM) was authorized; these were usually older men who had experience in woodcraft and were hired to supervise the work crews. The Forest Service, which was responsible for most of the

camp projects, did not have the manpower to manage the thousands of youths enrolling. On 11

May, 24,000 veterans of World War I (men in their 30s and 40s) were authorized for enrollment. Due to severe unrest and unemployment among the veterans, a partial solution to the problems was the enrollment of veterans in their own conservation camps. By 4 July 1933, approximately 275,000 youths, LEM, American Indians, and veterans were enrolled in the CCC.

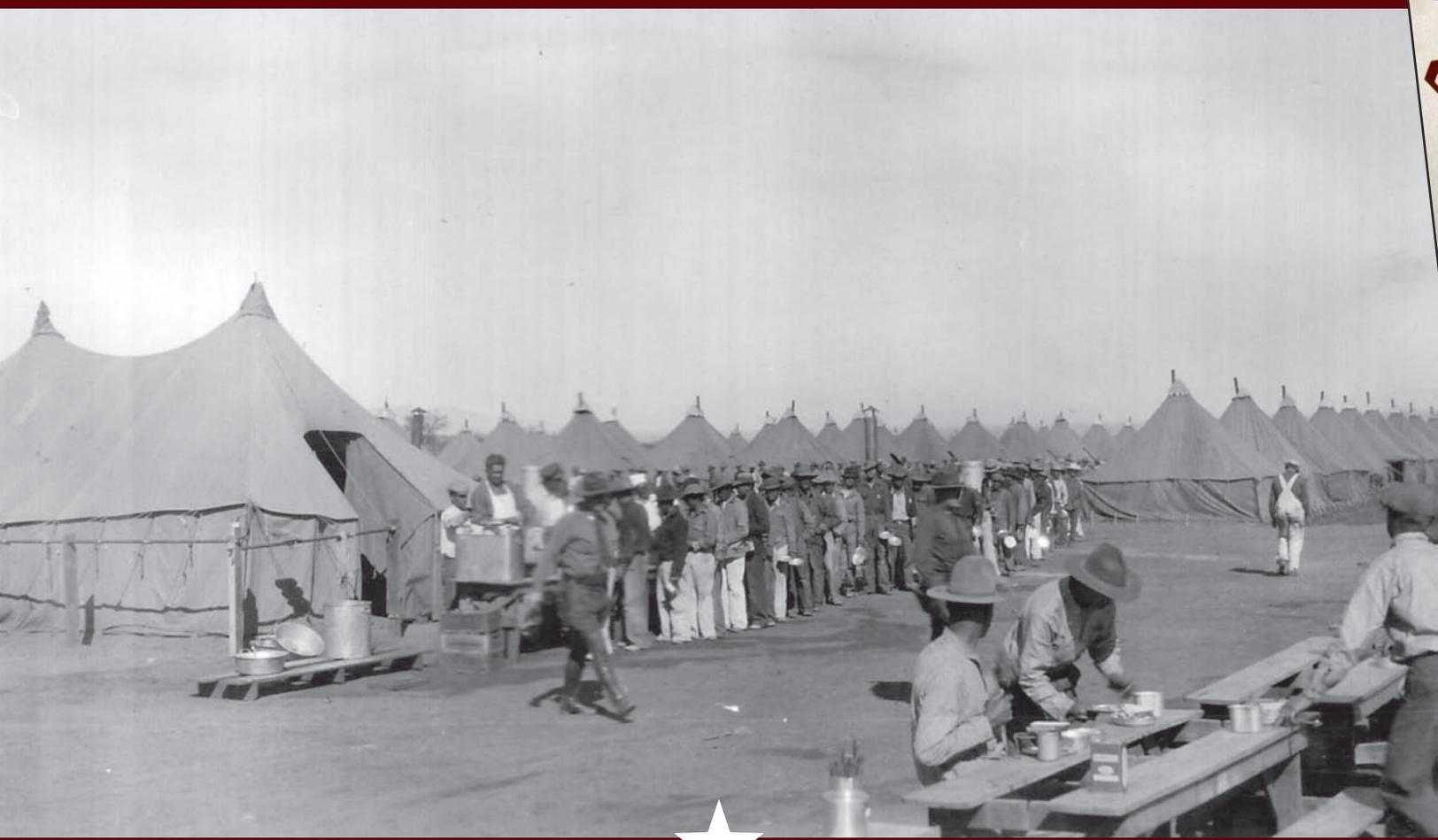
The CCC was supported by and involved with many existing federal agencies. Under the War Department, the U.S. Army organized the CCC training and deployment camps for each state on military installations and oversaw the maintenance and operations of the camps. Need and population quotas determined who and how many men were to be selected. The Department of the Interior cooperated in the supervision of the CCC camps in national parks, on Indian reservations, and in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. The CCC also cooperated with the U.S. Grazing Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and General Land Office activities. The Department of Agriculture cooperated through the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and various drainage, plant industry, entomology, and plant quarantine programs. The Department of Agriculture also was responsible for CCC work done on private lands and in state forests. The Department of Labor was responsible for the selection of enrollees, upon recommendations of the state relief agencies.



CCC enrollees at Conditioning Camp, Fort Sheridan, Illinois



*Feeding 430 workers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, November 1935*



“You have to accept whatever comes and the only important thing is that you meet it with courage and with the best that you have to give.”

—Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the United States

# ★ WHAT IS THE WPA?



FDR's second phase of the New Deal established the Work Projects Administration (WPA) to finance work relief activities. The WPA emerged as the successor to previous efforts, such as the Federal Emergency Relief Act and the Civil Works Administration. Like these earlier programs, the WPA was designed to directly fund and coordinate projects from a centralized Federal office. Construction, arts, and other programs to facilitate economic recovery fell under the umbrella of the WPA, most located off military bases.

Artists, writers, and other creative workers were employed under the Federal Arts Project, the Federal Writers Project, the Federal Music Project, and the Federal Theater Project. New roads and highways, built with WPA money, crisscrossed America. Post offices and other WPA-funded public buildings were constructed in



*WPA built bridge, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania*

every state. Only projects designed to benefit the public health and welfare were eligible for funding. Unlike the direct labor projects of the CCC, the majority of WPA projects were planned, initiated, and sponsored by cities, counties, and other public agencies that executed the projects. Communications infrastructure, river flood controls, and hydroelectric dams brought America's infrastructure up to modern standards. By June 1941, approximately \$11.4 billion dollars had been expended for WPA projects.

## WPA CCC ★ NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

The National Youth Administration (NYA) was an agency under the WPA. Eleanor Roosevelt was the catalyst behind the NYA, pushing FDR to specifically target work programs for America's youth. Like the CCC, the NYA aimed to put America's youth to work. It differed from the CCC by employing women, as well as men, and utilizing "work study" projects. The NYA provided grants to high school and college students in exchange for work and "on-the-job" vocational training for unemployed youth who were not in school. In 1939, the priorities of the NYA, like those of the WPA and CCC, shifted to national defense. From 1939 to 1943, the NYA emphasized vocational skills directly related to national defense and defense industries. Buildings constructed by and for the NYA can be found on military installations nationwide.



*Boy Scout cabin built by National Youth Administration, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming*



★ “...in the years 1935 to 1939, when regular appropriations for the armed forces were so meager, it was the **WPA worker** who saved many Army Posts and Naval Stations from literal obsolescence.”

—article in *Army and Navy Register*  
16 May 1942



left: Aviation Cadet Quarters, Pensacola NAS

right: Charleston Navy Yard, 1938

poster: Navy Engineer recruitment poster, 1941-43, Federal Art Project. Artist: Robert Muchley

above: WPA Workers building a stone embankment for the Southern Pacific railroad spur with CCC camp in background, 1936, Fort Huachuca, Arizona

# ★ US MILITARY INVOLVEMENT WITH THE CCC & WPA

The War Department was associated with both the CCC and WPA, but in different ways. The War Department had a major organizational role in the training and deployment of the CCC within each state. Not surprisingly, the CCC was highly structured and hierarchical like the military. The CCC was organized as nine Corps district offices following the division of the U.S. Army, plus a tenth office established later to cover camps in Alaska and Hawaii. Each district had a statewide CCC organization with training and deployment camps located on a military base. These CCC camps were at the foundation of the quasi-military, hierarchical CCC organizations. Navy and Army leaders from the War Department were responsible for the physical maintenance of the camps and the enrollees as well as fiscal matters, health, supplies, shelter, transportation, communication, and cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education. Young men were enrolled and trained in semi-skilled labor at the camps on military installations before being distributed to work camps elsewhere. At locations like the Army's Fort Huachuca in Arizona, enrollees at the temporary CCC training camps occupied tent platforms or wood frame barracks. Once enrollees had passed physical training requirements, learned basic construction skills, and been instilled with the quasi-military structure of the CCC, they were sent out to work camps specifically oriented toward one



of a variety of projects at a national park, national forest, or agricultural lands. In addition to the training and enrollment camps, some military installations had CCC work camps stationed on site as well. Fort Huachuca and Fort Sill in Oklahoma had been home to Buffalo Soldiers so it is not unexpected that the all-black CCC camps were stationed at these posts. Enrollees of the CCC camps at Forts Sill and Huachuca also constructed projects such as drainage ditches and landscaping that are evident today.

With the WPA, the War Department acted as the sponsoring federal agency for WPA projects planned to improve military facilities. Beginning in 1935, Congress authorized the construction of seven Army Air Corps (precursor to the Air Force) bases and depots. These were predominantly constructed using funds apportioned through the WPA. During the late 1930s and certainly the early 1940s, CCC and WPA resources increasingly supported the military. Work was devoted to constructing new installations, new airfields at local airports, auxiliary training areas, and armories. Other installations saw many improvements with projects funded by the WPA. These included the construction of new facilities or new infrastructural expansions to accommodate increased electrical, water, or transportation needs.





Remnants of CCC camp on Montana National Guard training area



**“Louis K\_\_\_, Wichita, Kan., Jan 8, 1935-1937, C.C.C. 786”**  
—graffiti on stone wall at Fort Riley, Kansas (pictured on right)

*left: Graffiti on a concrete-capped stone wall at Fort Riley, Kansas. See above for inscription.*

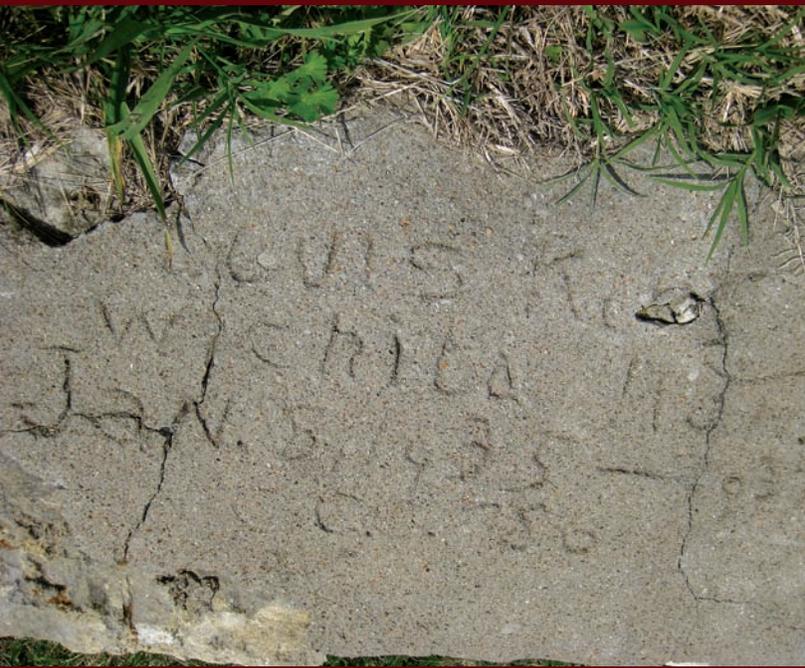
*right: Stone ditches and walls along service road behind Officers' Row, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*



*Stone-lined ditch at Fort Sill, representative of CCC infrastructure projects at many installations*

# ★ CCC RESOURCES

The training and deployment camps on the military installations serve as the primary association between the military and CCC. These camps were constructed as temporary sites, usually with tents or wood frame barracks housing the enrollees. Initially, most CCC projects involved forestry, the construction of recreational facilities, and soil erosion control. Because CCC enrollees were usually unskilled labor, they initially worked on simple projects, such as road grading, land clearing, and ditch digging. On these projects, the enrollees learned skills they could apply to other projects once they were deployed elsewhere in the state. As defense needs increased, additional camps were established on military installations to perform work on site. Because of the temporary nature of the camps, few remnants of the CCC camps exist today on military installations. Some housed enlisted men during the World War II troop buildup but were demolished after the war. A few CCC work camps remain on former national forest lands that now serve as training grounds for National Guard troops, for example in Montana and Washington.



Most of the CCC-constructed resources that still exist on military installations are infrastructural improvements such as lined drainage ditches, culverts, roads and bridges, ranges, and recreation features. Generally CCC projects were constructed with local material by local craftsmen who taught basic skills to and supervised the CCC enrollees. Records of the CCC describe the CCC projects generally as "sitework," "infrastructure," "ditches," "landscaping," or "roadwork," which makes the CCC projects harder to identify than WPA projects. Consequently the specific resources that the CCC constructed on military installations are harder to identify definitively than WPA resources.

In some cases, CCC resources constructed non-military projects on lands that later became established military installations or that are presently used by the military. Flood control levees, agricultural ditches and canals, and grazing and other improvements were constructed as local CCC projects sponsored through various Federal agencies, such as the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture. With the post-war and Cold War expansion of military installations, some installations acquired additional land with existing CCC resources. Consequently there are some CCC resources that were originally constructed as local projects but now exist on current military lands or property now used by the military.

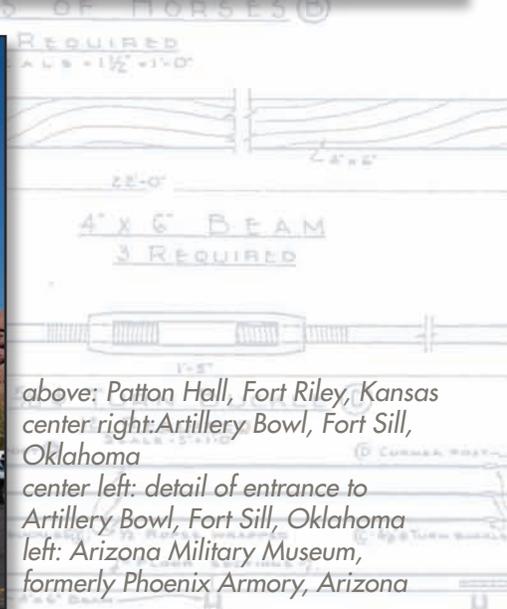
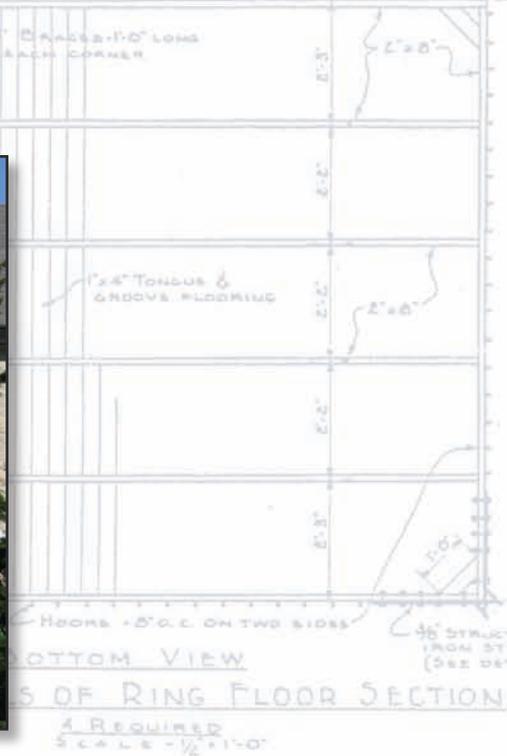


# ★ WPA RESOURCES

WPA-supported construction on military installations included large-scale projects, such as new buildings or larger complexes. WPA funds built new facilities, remodeled existing facilities, or erected new installations rather than the smaller scale sitework, roads, or other infrastructure projects built with CCC labor. Often CCC labor and WPA funds were combined for maximum benefit. National Guard armories in communities and facilities in training areas were supported under the WPA program.



above (red brick bldg): Gymnasium, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming  
bottom left: Original Hangar One, MacDill AFB, Florida  
above right: Eufaula Armory, Oklahoma  
below right: Officers' Stands at Brock Field, Fort Huachuca, Arizona  
Background Image: Original plans for Artillery Bowl, Fort Sill, Oklahoma



above: Patton Hall, Fort Riley, Kansas  
 center right: Artillery Bowl, Fort Sill, Oklahoma  
 center left: detail of entrance to Artillery Bowl, Fort Sill, Oklahoma  
 left: Arizona Military Museum, formerly Phoenix Armory, Arizona



# WPA NEW INSTALLATIONS

Recognizing the importance of military aviation to the nation's defense, in 1935 Congress authorized the construction of seven air bases and depots at Fairbanks, Alaska (Eielson AFB, active); Ogden, Utah (Hill AFB, active); Westover, Massachusetts (Westover AFB, active); Mobile, Alabama (Brookley AFB, closed in 1969); Tampa, Florida (MacDill AFB, active); Puerto Rico (Ramey AFB, closed in 1973); and Panama (Howard AFB, closed in 1999). The Army Air Corps received no direct appropriations for the construction of these facilities but relied on WPA funding and labor to make these bases a reality. Six bases were eventually constructed in the United States and Puerto Rico using WPA funding (Howard AFB in Panama did not use WPA funds). Each project employed a variety of skilled and unskilled laborers as the clearing of land and construction happened virtually simultaneously. At some locations, sawmills had to be erected to mill the trees felled from clearing to make lumber for building construction. Aside from the seven new bases established in 1935, many other military installations were constructed from the ground up with the help of WPA funds. McChord AFB in Tacoma; Washington; Fort Guernsey in Wyoming; and Fort Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania are but three examples of the many across the nation.



*above: Hangars One and Two, McChord AFB, Washington*



*Ogden Arsenal Warehouse, Hill AFB, Utah*

WPA

CCC

## MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

MacDill Army Air Field was one of seven air bases authorized for construction in 1935. Construction of the Florida base began in 1939 with the clearing of land and was completed by 1941. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed both temporary and permanent buildings at MacDill using WPA funds. A few Spanish or Mediterranean Revival Style non-military buildings existed on the property and were converted to military use. New permanent buildings were mostly constructed in the same Mediterranean Revival Style, which also complemented Florida's climate. Officers' housing was built with stucco exteriors and clay barrel tile roofs, both elements reflecting the Mediterranean Revival style. A number of hangars were constructed with large barrel vault ceilings and simple detailing. Other utility buildings were built with a simpler style that complemented the Mediterranean influences. The WPA construction at MacDill proved crucial to America's buildup and entry into World War II. More than 15,000 troops were stationed permanently at MacDill during the war, and a staggering



120,000 B-26 and B-17 bomber crewmen received training during shorter stays at the base. Many of the buildings built by the WPA at MacDill are still in use and contribute to the two historic districts on the base, the MacDill Field and Staff Officers Quarters Historic Districts. The MacDill Field district includes Hangars 1-5 as well as structures supporting the hangar functions. The Staff Officers Quarters district includes the residences and associated buildings in the General's Loop residential area.

*above left: Hangar Two, MacDill AFB, Florida*

*left: Paint, Oil, & Dope Building, MacDill AFB, Florida*

*center: Aerial photograph of newly constructed WPA airfields at MacDill Field*

*right: Officers' Quarters, MacDill AFB, Florida*



WPA

CCC

## CAMP GUERNSEY, WYOMING

One of the many National Guard training areas established with assistance of the WPA program was the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation east of the town of Guernsey. In 1939, the National Guard Bureau informed Colonel R.L. Esmay, the Adjutant General of the Wyoming National Guard that the development of Camp Guernsey would be authorized, and funds for construction and maintenance would be made available. The WPA supplied additional funding for this cooperative effort between the National Guard Bureau and the State of Wyoming. The State of Wyoming provided the labor, paid for with WPA funds, while the Guard provided the plans, materials, and project supervision. The labor pool consisted of locals from Guernsey and the surrounding area. The first buildings in the historic Camp Guernsey Cantonment were constructed in the early 1940s by WPA laborers. By October 1940, a crew of 85 men



had begun work on sewer lines, enlisted men's latrines, mess halls, a warehouse, and the officers' mess. In January 1941 an effort was made to speed up work at the camp because of the threat of war. "The plans which have been employed in the buildings heretofore are being changed, and the stone veneer on the outside of the buildings will be laid at random, increasing the speed in completing the buildings nearly two fold" (Guernsey Gazette, 17 January 1941). The earliest buildings at Camp Guernsey can be identified by their cut stone blocks laid in broken courses. The rest of the stone buildings are random rubble, using uncut stones laid in irregular patterns. The Camp Guernsey Cantonment is a historic district eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its unique collection of stone structures that have served the Wyoming Army National Guard for nearly 70 years.



Nearby Guernsey State Park received National Historic Landmark status as one of the nation's best examples of CCC construction. Its "rustic" sandstone museum, shelters and other structures, roads, trails, and overlooks were constructed by enrollees of CCC camp BR-9, which was a cooperative camp of the National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation. Also significant are its 1925-27 dam, reservoir (lake), and power plant.



above: Guernsey State Park, Wyoming  
 above left: Officers' Latrine, Camp Guernsey, Wyoming  
 above right: Post Headquarters, Camp Guernsey, Wyoming



*Mess Hall, Camp Guernsey, Wyoming*



“The plans which have been employed in the buildings heretofore are being changed, and the stone veneer on the outside of the buildings will be laid at random, increasing the speed in completing the buildings nearly two fold.”

—*Guernsey Gazette*, 17 January 1941



# ★ UPGRADES TO EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

As the country focused its efforts on recovering from the economic crisis, the War Department's budget to maintain and improve military facilities dropped from 1935 to 1939. WPA funding helped to make up some of the gap by supporting needed improvement projects on military bases. WPA-funded military projects helped the local economies of communities near military installations by utilizing the local labor force. Typical resources built by the WPA ranged from training facilities, such as small arms and artillery ranges, to housing and administrative buildings, to infrastructural improvements. Many WPA projects also focused on the recreation and entertainment needs of the nation's growing force of soldiers. Gymnasiums, base theaters, and sporting venues were constructed. Naval yards expanded to accommodate the projected increases of a wartime navy and production of ships and weapons.

WPA CCC

## ★ FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

Fort Sill Army Reservation near Lawton, Oklahoma had its origins as a nineteenth-century frontier fort. As the location for the Field Artillery School and with war clouds on the horizon, Fort Sill expanded with the help of the CCC and WPA. Like other large military reservations, Fort Sill served as home to Oklahoma's CCC training and deployment camp. Fort Sill also hosted three African-American CCC companies between 1935 and 1941 that, among other projects, restored the Old Stone Corral from the fort's earliest days. In addition, a WPA work camp was constructed at Fort Sill in 1938 to house 500 WPA workers with another 325 commuting from nearby towns. Some of their work was in nearby Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. By April 1939, the WPA employed over 1,500 workers on projects at Fort Sill. Notable construction by the WPA at Fort Sill includes barracks, officers' quarters, and married housing; additions to its hospital; recreational buildings like the Fort Sill Theatre and the Artillery Bowl; gun sheds and other utilitarian buildings.



left: Fort Sill Theatre, Fort Sill, Oklahoma  
right: Artillery Bowl, Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Fort Riley, Kansas



Officers' Quarters on Stone Court, Fort Riley, Kansas



Patton Hall under construction, Fort Riley, Kansas

F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming



Medical Detachment Barracks, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming



Warren Theatre, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming

Jackson Barracks, Louisiana



Administration Building shortly after completion and 2007, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana



WPA CCC

# FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA

Fort Huachuca, established in the heart of Apache country in southern Arizona in 1877, first functioned as a frontier outpost. Fort Huachuca, home to some of the famed Buffalo Soldiers, served as the staging area for General Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916 and 1917. Fort Huachuca hosted the central CCC camp for Arizona beginning in 1933. The camp trained and deployed CCC enrollees who worked on numerous work camps across the state. CCC enrollees learned basic masonry skills,

later put to use at the Grand Canyon and elsewhere, from local craftsmen who built the post's extensive drainage ditches under the WPA program. Numerous WPA-funded projects at Fort Huachuca upgraded the turn of the century outpost from adobe huts to a modern military installation. The grandest WPA resource at Fort Huachuca is the "Million Dollar Barracks," built in 1939. Other WPA resources on the post include well houses and a reservoir built to secure a steady water supply in the desert environment, and the stone baseball grandstands at Brock Field. These barracks, recreational, and infrastructural improvements made possible the expansion of Fort Huachuca after World War II.



*Enlisted Men's Grandstand,  
Brock Field, Fort Huachuca*



*WPA-built bridge over Huachuca Creek*



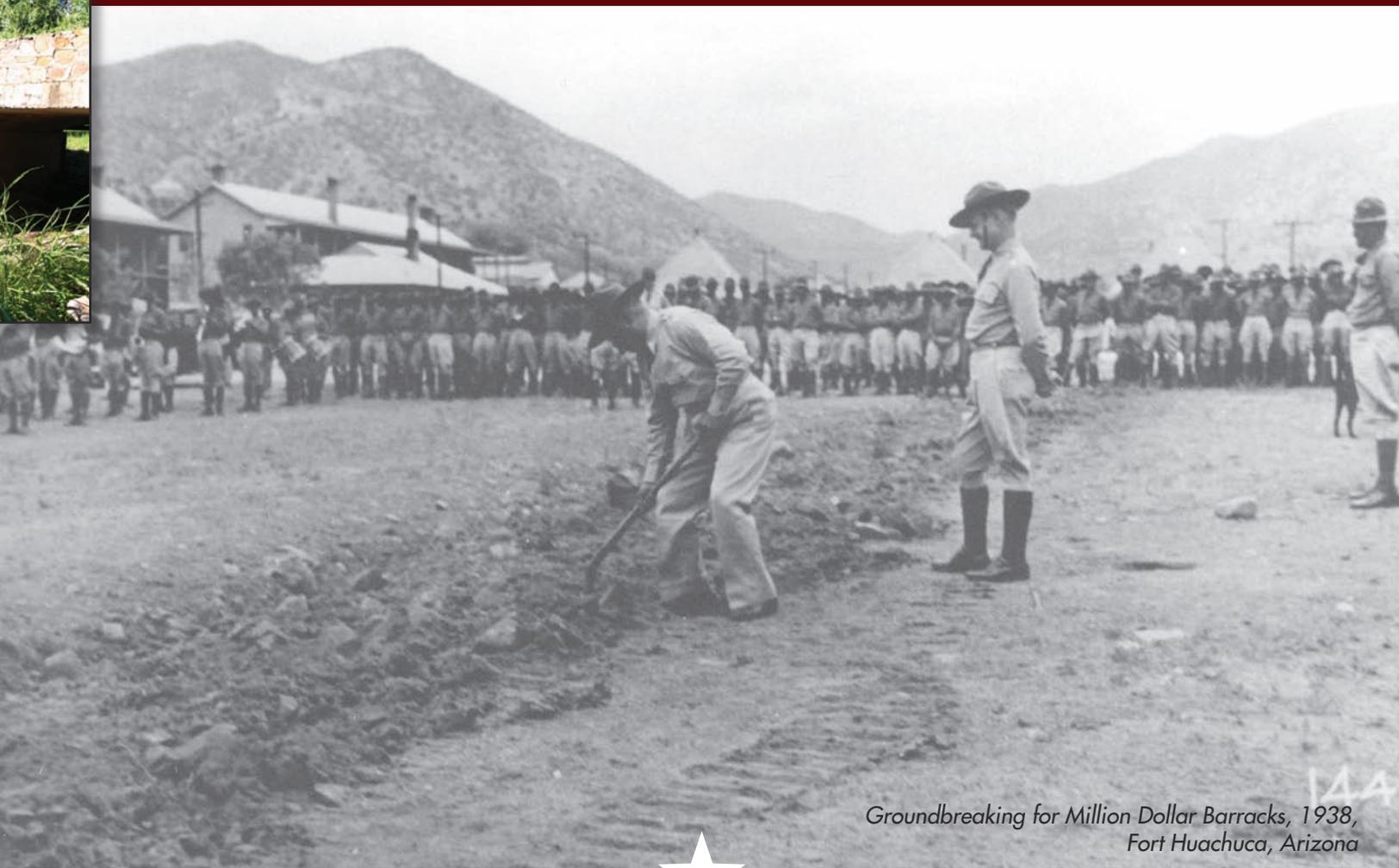
*above left: Million Dollar Barracks,  
shortly after completion*

*above right: Million Dollar Barracks,  
Fort Huachuca*

*left: Officers' Grandstand, Brock Field,  
Fort Huachuca*

*right: West (Canelo) Gate, Fort Huachuca*





Groundbreaking for Million Dollar Barracks, 1938,  
Fort Huachuca, Arizona



“As a result of these [WPA] expenditures, the post has been greatly improved, a fact greatly appreciated by the garrison, and the work has been sufficiently varied to give all WPA workmen a good chance to make a fair return for the wages received.”

—Major S. J. Raymond, Quartermaster at Fort Huachuca, 1936



# ★ ARMORIES

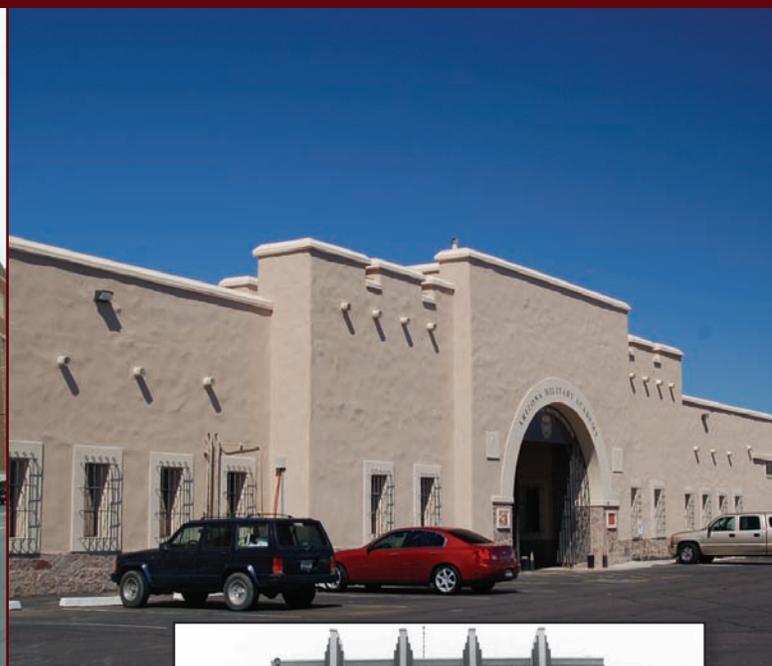
In 1934, the United States had 866 armories across the country. By 1942, WPA projects had renovated more than 500 of the existing armories and constructed more than 400 new ones. The expansion of armories served two purposes: to encourage and facilitate recruitment and training of national guardsmen, and to provide communities with a large communal meeting space for non-military purposes. While the WPA suggested that new armories should follow "the newer tendencies toward simplification in architectural style," it also allowed for variations in "available materials, taste, and community influence." Some state's armories drew on local materials and building traditions while others used the popular architectural styles of the period such as Art Deco and Art Moderne. The horizontal emphasis of the Moderne style was so prevalent among Depression-era work projects that it is sometimes referred to as "PWA Moderne," a reference to the Public Works Administration. Classical and Colonial Revival styles proved more



*Lebanon Armory, Indiana*



*Jersey City Armory, New Jersey*



popular on the east coast, while the Mediterranean and Mission Revival styles were popular in Florida and the southwest. All of the new armories looked very different from the fortress-like castellated armories built in the nineteenth century. The WPA-built armories are generally distinguishable for the use of modern materials, such as cast concrete, and simplified decorative elements from the chosen architectural style-



*left: Canonsburg Armory, Pennsylvania*



*right: Montana State Arsenal, Armory, and Drill Hall Helena  
above: Phoenix Army National Guard*

horizontal bands and vertical fluting for the Art Deco and Moderne armories and modern-stylized details for the Revival styles. Choice of building materials, construction approach, and style also were influenced by the practicalities of material availabilities and the desire to employ as many unemployed and unskilled men as possible. Simple forms, cast concrete, and masonry predominated. As the WPA-built armories became too small for the State National Guards, many have been donated to municipalities and continue to be used by the local community.

WPA CCC

# OKLAHOMA ARMORIES

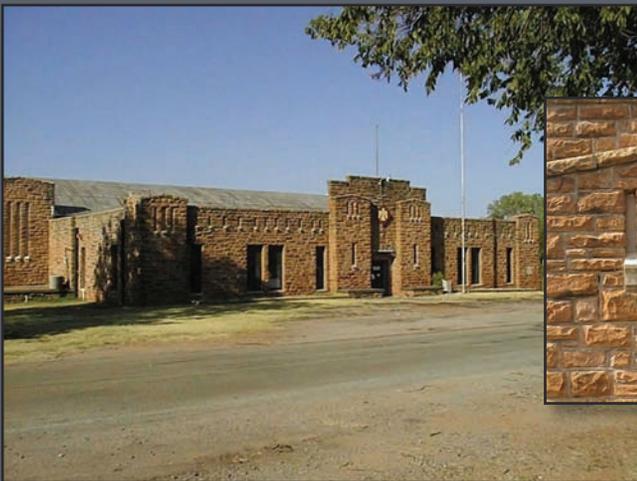
Although numerous armories were built by the WPA in large cities and small towns across the country, the largest concentration is found in Oklahoma. The WPA built 54 armories in Oklahoma in just two years, between 1935 and 1937; 27 are still used by the Oklahoma Army National Guard today. Most of the Oklahoma armories were built in the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles popular in the 1930s; however, most made use of local cut stone masonry, blending the modern styles with local building materials and tradition. The consistency in style and form of the Oklahoma armories is a tribute to Bryan F. Nolen, a National Guard major and architect charged with designing standardized one-, two-, and four-unit armory plans for Oklahoma's statewide armory project.



*left: Detail of Anadarko Armory, Oklahoma*



*left: 45th Infantry Museum, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
right: Enid Armory, Oklahoma*



*left & detail: Guthrie Armory, Oklahoma  
right: McAlester Armory, Oklahoma*



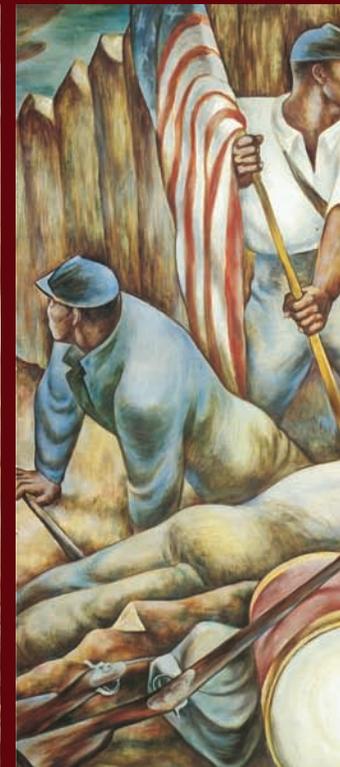
# ★ WPA-ERA MILITARY MURALS

Art murals are a little recognized and rare WPA resource on military installations. Artists were employed under the Federal Arts Project, administered by the WPA, to beautify the interiors of military buildings with murals reflecting local history and culture. Earlier attempts had been made to include artists in Federal relief programs under the Public Works of Art Project from 1933 to 1934 and the Treasury Department Section of Painting and Sculpture. However, the creation of the Federal Art Project in 1935 generated over 5,000 jobs for artists and produced over 225,000 works of public art. Perhaps the most enduring and best known works produced under the Federal Art Project are murals decorating the interiors of post offices, schools, and governmental buildings across the country. Artists were most often put to work on mural projects in their home state or surrounding region.



*Murals funded by WPA decorating interior of Administration Building, 1940, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana*

Less recognized are the murals commissioned for newly constructed WPA buildings on military installations. Some remain in original locations, while others have been transferred to installation museums or art museums. Some may remain in place undiscovered, painted over in later remodeling. Those documented to date were often constructed as large paintings or murals in frames that were attached to walls. This made them easy to relocate elsewhere. News articles, lists of artist works, architectural drawings, and memories and oral histories provide clues to the existence of these murals. The murals for the military typically display themes from America's military history, economic recovery symbolism, or local cultural heritage. Murals on military bases typically involved local artists and local schools of art. Lew Davis at Fort Huachuca and the Kiowa Five at Fort Sill are but two examples.



*The Negro in America's Wars (1944) Lew Davis, painted at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Now on display at Howard University, Washington, DC.*

WPA

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## LEW DAVIS, FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA

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



*The Art Workshop, under the direction of Lew Davis, printed recruitment posters for the Ninth Service Command.*



*The Founding of Fort Huachuca (1943) Lew Davis, Fort Huachuca, Arizona*



## THE KIOWA FIVE, FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

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

The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum holds two works by Stephen Mopope (also known as Qued Koi, Painted Robe) commissioned by the U.S. Army. Both are currently in storage at Fort Sill awaiting reinstallation or display. Mopope was born in 1898 in Indian Territory of a family of artists. He credited his great uncle Silverhorn (Haungooah) as his first great art teacher and another great-uncle Oheltoint, who, with Haungooah, painted on tipis, and produced other Kiowa art pieces. Kiowa Field Agency Matron Susie Peters also provided instruction to Mopope, who later studied under art professors Edith Mahier and Jacobson at the University of Oklahoma. In addition to painting, Mopope also was a flute player, an avid dancer, and a farmer. His themes invariably depict cultural aspects of Kiowa life. He was one of six Indian artists commissioned to paint murals in a new Federal Building for the U.S. Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., along with fellow Kiowa artist James Auchiah. Mopope's primary mural subject is a ceremonial dance painted in oils, 6 by 60 feet in dimension. His work resides in the collections of the Gilcrease Museum and the Philbrook Museum of Art in Tulsa, the Oklahoma City Museum of Art, the Heard Museum in Phoenix, and the Museum of the American Indian in New York. Mopope died on February 2, 1974 at Fort Cobb, Oklahoma.



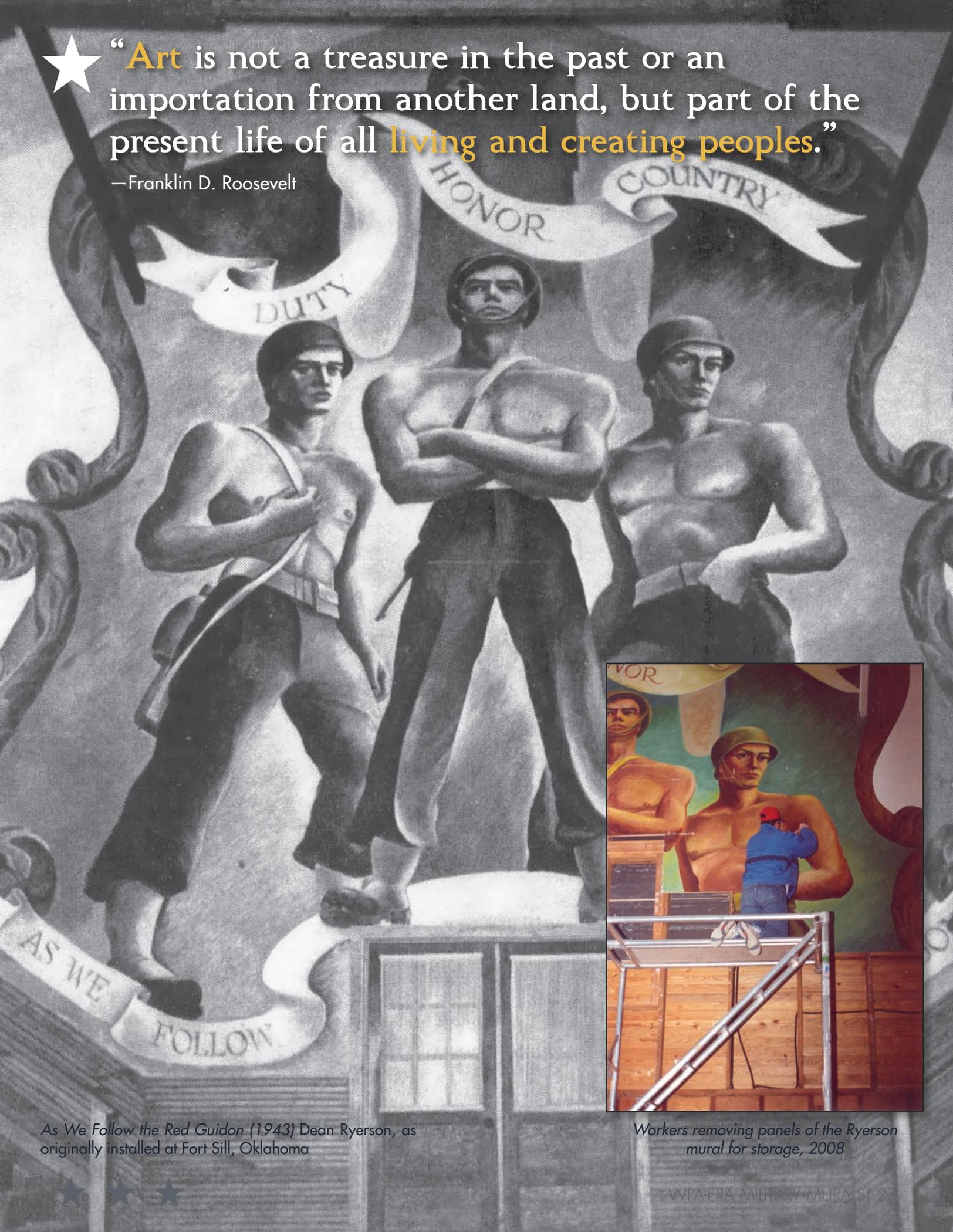
*Kiowa War Dance (1934) Stephen Mopope*



*Kiowa Peyote Ceremony (1935) Stephen Mopope*

★ “Art is not a treasure in the past or an importation from another land, but part of the present life of all living and creating peoples.”

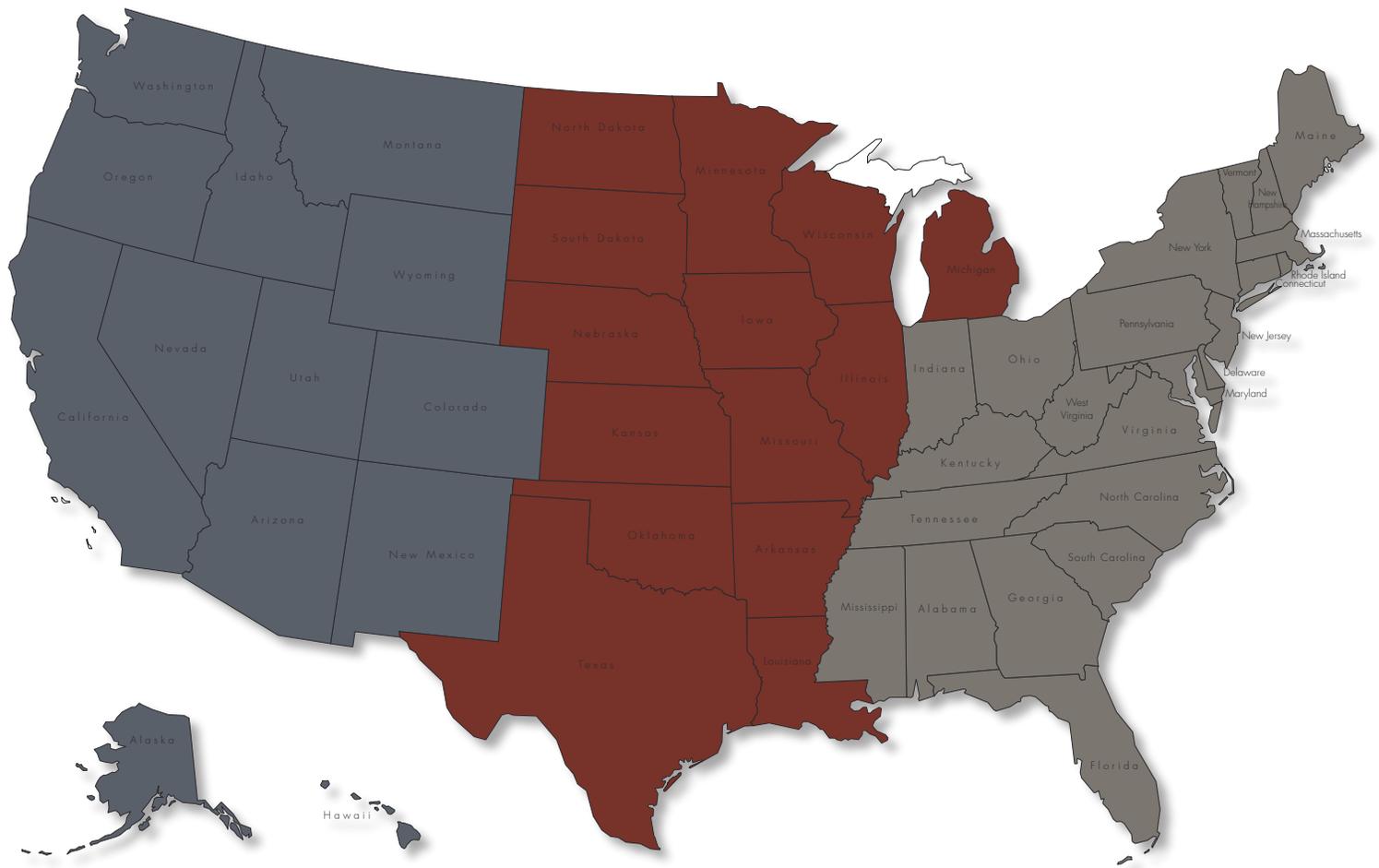
—Franklin D. Roosevelt



*As We Follow the Red Guidon* (1943) Dean Ryerson, as originally installed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Workers removing panels of the Ryerson mural for storage, 2008







# GUIDEBOOK TO VISITING WPA & CCC MILITARY RESOURCES

This guidebook of CCC and WPA resources on military bases includes a sampling of those resources extant on DoD installations nationwide organized regionally. As such, the list is not inclusive and many other resources exist across the country. Many WPA-built National Guard armories, in particular, have been transferred to municipalities, where they continue to serve the community, and are not included in this list. Those listed here were chosen to demonstrate a range in resource types and also identify those that can be visited more easily and have museums on the installation or nearby. Addresses, museum or base contact information, and webpage URLs have been provided as available. The guidebook has been divided into three regions: west, central, and east. In the text boxes on each regional map are information about the CCC-WPA resources and history of the installation, approximate location on the regional map, and photo of the resource.

**A Note about Access:** The exteriors of many of the resources are publicly accessible from the street, most notably the armories. Many CCC and WPA resources are located on military installations that may require advance permission and/or escort for access for security reasons. These access requirements vary from base to base, so please check in advance. We have included those resources on bases with museums. The museum staff of each base may be able to provide base accessibility information and may be able to facilitate entry to the base museum. Not all of the museums interpret the history of the CCC or WPA for those installations, but may be able to provide some information on CCC or WPA histories or resources upon request. It is best to consult the museums on base directly to learn the specific policies for accessing the base, museums and the CCC-WPA resources.





McChord AFB



Montana Arsenal



Hill AFB/Ogden Arsenal



Camp Guernsey



Phoenix Army National Guard



Guernsey State Park



Fort Huachuca



F.E. Warren AFB



Alaska

STATE	INSTALLATION	CCC-WPA RESOURCES/HERITAGE TOURISM NOTES
AZ	Fort Huachuca	Fort Huachuca played an important military role in the settlement of southeast Arizona and the capture of Geronimo, border protection, the Punitive Expedition, and the presence of Buffalo Soldiers through World War II. The fort hosted a CCC training and deployment camp. The WPA projects modernized the post, including the baseball stands and field, the water system, the Million Dollar barracks and other important infrastructure at the fort. The Fort Huachuca Museum is located on the Fort Huachuca base. 2133 Cushing Street Suite 1606, Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, AZ 85616.
AZ	Arizona Military Museum	The current Arizona Military Museum in Phoenix is housed in the former National Guard Arsenal built by the WPA in 1936. The arsenal is unique for its use of adobe construction in a WPA project. During World War II, the arsenal was used as maintenance workshops for the nearby Papago Park prisoner of war camp. <a href="http://www.azguard.gov/museum/museum.htm">http://www.azguard.gov/museum/museum.htm</a> ★ 5636 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix, AZ 85008
CA	Fort MacArthur	Fort MacArthur was commissioned in 1888 and the fort established in 1914 to protect Los Angeles's main harbor. It was home of California National Guard units, Citizens Military Training Corps, and Army Reserve units. During the 1930s, the fort was expanded with new facilities built by the CCC and the WPA. The 1941 Streamlined Moderne-styled former Municipal Ferry Building (now the Los Angeles Maritime Museum) by the WPA is an example. A portion of the Middle Reservation is listed on the NRHP with 27 buildings used for housing and offices for the L.A. Air Force Base. The Battery Osgood-Farley in the Upper Reservation – also listed in the NRHP – is part of Angel's Gate Park and home of the Fort MacArthur Museum. During the Cold War, Fort MacArthur was part of the national Nike Missile defense system. The Fort MacArthur Museum is dedicated to the preservation of Fort MacArthur's history. <a href="http://www.ftmac.org/index.htm">http://www.ftmac.org/index.htm</a> ★ 3601 S. Gaffey Street, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, CA 90731
MT	Montana Arsenal	The Montana State Arsenal and Drill Hall, designed by architect Norman DeKay, was completed in 1942 with WPA funds. It is an excellent and unique example of early Art Moderne architecture applied to a public building. 1100 N Main Street, Helena, MT 59601
OR	Camp Withycombe	Originally constructed as the Clackamas Rifle Range in 1909, Camp Withycombe was expanded during World War I and received WPA improvements as it was converted to a supply depot in the 1930s. The Adjutant General's house, built in 1938, was a WPA-funded project, as were several other buildings on the property. The Oregon Military Museum is located at Camp Withycombe. <a href="http://www.swiftview.com/~ormilmuseum/">http://www.swiftview.com/~ormilmuseum/</a> ★ Camp Withycombe, Clackamas, OR 97015
UT	Hill AFB/Ogden Arsenal	Hill AFB started as the Ogden Arsenal. After WWI, the U.S. Army found itself with surplus ammunition. Ordnance depots on the east and west coasts were built and the Ogden Arsenal was chosen as a central location. With the help of the WPA, the facilities at the Ogden Arsenal grew during the build up to WWII. During the war, Hill Field was created nearby and in 1955 the arsenal was transferred to the air force base. Hill Aerospace Museum is located on Hill AFB and is dedicated to preserving the history of the base, including the Ogden Arsenal. <a href="http://www.hill.af.mil/library/museum/index.asp">http://www.hill.af.mil/library/museum/index.asp</a> ★ 7961 Wardleigh Road, Building 1955, Hill AFB, Ogden, UT 84056
WA	McChord AFB	McChord AFB was established in 1938 to protect the Pacific Northwest. The WPA performed most of the early construction at McChord including hangars and other aircraft-related structures along the airfield flightline. Work proceeded so quickly that in 1940 the first bomber groups began to arrive. The hangar and flightline structures constitute the McChord Field Historic District, which is eligible for the NRHP. The McChord Air Museum presents the history of the base and its units. It is located on the base. <a href="http://www.mcchordairmuseum.org/">http://www.mcchordairmuseum.org/</a> ★ 100 Main Street, McChord AFB, Tacoma, WA 98438-1109
WY	Camp Guernsey & Guernsey State Park	Camp Guernsey, a training area of the Wyoming National Guard, has a historic district of red stone cantonment buildings constructed by the WPA. The buildings are visible from the gate and visitor building. Guernsey State Park is located less than ten miles northwest of Camp Guernsey. The park provides excellent examples of CCC construction in a park system. The park was named a National Historic Landmark in 1997. <a href="http://wyoparks.state.wy.us">http://wyoparks.state.wy.us</a> ★ off Interstate 25, Exit 92 to U.S. Highway 26 and then State Route 270
WY	F.E. Warren AFB	Fort D.A. Russell was founded in 1867 to protect the Union Pacific Railway. Troops from Fort Russell participated in the campaigns against the Sioux in 1876. Consolidation of western frontier posts caused the expansion of Fort Russell to house an entire brigade by the early twentieth century. After World War II, the post was transferred to the U.S. Air Force and became F.E. Warren AFB. Several buildings at the post were constructed by the WPA, including the base theater, Boy Scout cabin built by the National Youth Administration, and gymnasium. The Warren ICBM and Heritage Museum is located on the F. E. Warren Base and is open to the public. <a href="http://www.warrenmuseum.com/">http://www.warrenmuseum.com/</a> ★ 7405 Marne Loop, Bldg. 210, F.E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne, WY 82005





Fort Riley



Camp Williams / Volk Field



Fort Sill Army Reservation



Des Moines Air National Guard Base



Camp Mabry



Jackson Barracks

STATE	INSTALLATION	CCC-WPA RESOURCES/HERITAGE TOURISM NOTES
AR	Camp Robinson	Camp Robinson began as Camp Pike in 1917. The post was renamed to Camp Robinson in 1937 and hosted a CCC camp. Work performed by the CCC and WPA at Camp Robinson allowed it to become one of the most important replacement training centers of World War II. The post also housed a large German prisoner of war camp. The Arkansas National Guard Museum is located at Camp Robinson. <a href="http://www.arngmuseum.com/">http://www.arngmuseum.com/</a> ★ North Little Rock, AR
IA	Des Moines Air National Guard Base	The Des Moines Air National Guard Base, located at the Des Moines International Airport, hosted its first air national guard unit in 1941. The Des Moines headquarters building was built to serve both administrative functions for the unit and as a double aircraft hangar as it does today. The Art Deco-styled building was constructed with WPA funding. Many of its design features were planned to anticipate WWII. The Iowa Gold Star Military Museum, also with some buildings constructed with New Deal programs, is located on Camp Dodge in Johnston, Iowa. <a href="http://www.iowanationalguard.com/Museum/Museum.htm">http://www.iowanationalguard.com/Museum/Museum.htm</a> ★ 7105 NW 70th Avenue, Johnston, Iowa 50131
IL	Champaign Armory	The WPA-built National Guard Armory in Champaign is an excellent example of Art Deco architecture adapted for a military building. The armory, constructed in 1937, is home to the 634th Brigade Support Battalion. 109 E Park St, Champaign, IL 61820
KS	Fort Riley	Fort Riley was established in 1853 as a military post to protect people and trade moving over the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. Fort Riley hosted both WPA and CCC camps in the 1930s that constructed a number of large barracks buildings, a monument to Maj. General Leonard Wood at the site of his residence, warehouses, an academic building, and a levee surrounding Marshall Field. There are three museums located on the Fort Riley campus, The U.S. Cavalry Museum, the 1st Infantry Division Museum and the Custer House. <a href="http://www.riley.army.mil/NewsViewer.aspx?id=19977264">http://www.riley.army.mil/NewsViewer.aspx?id=19977264</a> ★ Normandy Dr, Fort Riley, Junction City, KS 66442
LA	Jackson Barracks	Jackson Barracks, located in the Lower 9th Ward in New Orleans, was first constructed in 1834-35 for troops stationed at river forts along the Mississippi. The WPA performed several improvements at the site including the building that now serves as the Headquarters of the Louisiana National Guard and offices of the Adjutant General. The Jackson Barracks Military Museum is the official museum of the Louisiana National Guard. <a href="http://www.la.ngb.army.mil/dmh/index.htm">http://www.la.ngb.army.mil/dmh/index.htm</a> ★ Jackson Barracks Military Museum, 6400 Saint Claude Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70117
OK	Fort Sill Army Reservation	Fort Sill was founded in 1869 as a frontier post to protect nearby pioneer settlements in Texas and Oklahoma. In the late 1930s, the WPA constructed many buildings and structures to modernize Fort Sill; including housing, the Fort Sill Theater, gun sheds, and the Artillery Bowl. The CCC camps at Fort Sill performed conservation and landscaping work on base and at the nearby Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, located on the base, provides history of the Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill. The Museum of the Great Plains and Comanche National Museum are in nearby Lawton. The Fort Sill Museum's website is <a href="http://sill-www.army.mil/museum/home%20page.htm">http://sill-www.army.mil/museum/home%20page.htm</a> . ★ 437 Quanah Road, Fort Sill, Lawton, OK 73503
TX	Camp Mabry	Camp Mabry, located in Austin, is the headquarters for the State Military Forces. The post, established in 1890 as a summer encampment, was upgraded by the WPA with stone wall landscaping and entrance gates. The Texas Military Forces Museum is located at Camp Mabry. <a href="http://www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org/index.htm">http://www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org/index.htm</a> ★ 2200 West 35th Street, Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas 78763
TX	Fort Bliss	The military history at Fort Bliss stretches back to 1846, but the fort was first officially established as a permanent post in 1878. During the prewar upgrade and transformation of bases across the country, the WPA performed work at Fort Bliss to build rifle ranges, road and telephone range systems. On the grounds of Fort Bliss are the Fort Bliss and U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museums. <a href="https://www.bliss.army.mil/Museum/fort_bliss_museum.htm">https://www.bliss.army.mil/Museum/fort_bliss_museum.htm</a> ★ Marshall Road, Fort Bliss, TX 79916
WI	Camp Williams Volk Field	Beginning in 1888 with the purchase of land for a firing range, Camp Williams has served the Wisconsin National and State Guards for over 100 years. Between 1934 and 1942, a number of sand tile quarters and other buildings were constructed using WPA funds. Rows of identical quarters can be found on both the Camp Williams and Volk Field sides of the installation. <a href="http://www.volkfield.ang.af.mil/www.volkfield.ang.af.mil/museum.html">http://www.volkfield.ang.af.mil/www.volkfield.ang.af.mil/museum.html</a> ★ 100 Independence Drive, Camp Douglas, WI 54618



*Lebanon Armory*



*Fort Indiantown Gap*



*Stout Field*



*Jersey City Armory*



*MacDill AFB*



*Stout Field*



*Chattanooga Armory*

STATE	INSTALLATION	CCC-WPA RESOURCES/HERITAGE TOURISM NOTES
FL	MacDill AFB	MacDill AFB was one of several air installations built by the WPA from the ground up. Notable WPA resources are included in the two National Register Historic Districts at MacDill and include Hangars 1-5, Mediterranean Revival-styled Officers' Housing, and other support buildings. <a href="http://www.macdill.af.mil/">http://www.macdill.af.mil/</a> ★ MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL
FL	Naval Air Station Pensacola	The Pensacola Naval Air Station began as the Pensacola Navy Yard in 1826. The facility became the nation's first air station in 1913. Many of the buildings at Pensacola NAS were built by the WPA during pre-war mobilization. The National Naval Aviation Museum and Library is located on the NASP. The museum exhibits aircraft and memorabilia from biplanes to items from modern missions. <a href="http://www.navalaviationmuseum.org/Home.aspx">http://www.navalaviationmuseum.org/Home.aspx</a> ★ 1750 Radford Blvd., Suite C ,Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL 32508
IN	Stout Field	Initially built by the city of Indianapolis in the 1927 as a municipal airfield and home to the Indiana National Guard, Stout Field was upgraded with WPA funds and then leased to the Army for use as a troop carrier training field during World War II. After the war, Stout Field again became the home of the Indiana National Guard. The Administration/Control Tower and Hangar buildings were designed by John P. Parish and built with WPA funds. 2002 S Holt Rd, Indianapolis, Indiana 46241
IN	Lebanon Armory	The Lebanon Armory, designed by Jacob Edwin Kopf, was constructed with WPA funds in 1939. 801 N. East St, Lebanon, IN 46052
MA	Camp Edwards	Between 1935 and 1940, the WPA cleared land, built infrastructure, and constructed 63 buildings at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod. Most buildings were temporary in nature and have since been demolished; however five buildings remain including the former Camp Headquarters and the former Williams Hospital. The Massachusetts National Guard Museum and Archives are located in Worcester, MA. <a href="http://states.ng.mil/sites/MA/resources/museum/default.aspx">http://states.ng.mil/sites/MA/resources/museum/default.aspx</a> ★ Camp Edwards, Buzzards Bay, MA
NC	Fort Bragg	Initially founded as an artillery training ground in 1917, Fort Bragg became a permanent post in 1922. Between 1922 and the beginning of World War II, Fort Bragg underwent an incredible building program, the latter half funded by the WPA. Fort Bragg has an eclectic mix of architectural styles from this building period ranging from Georgian, Classical, and Spanish Revival styles to Craftsman and Art Moderne. Fort Bragg is home to several museums, including the 82nd Airborne Division Museum, the Airborne & Special Operations Museum, and the JFK Special Warfare Museum. <a href="http://www.bragg.army.mil/18abn/museums.htm">http://www.bragg.army.mil/18abn/museums.htm</a> ★ Bldg. C-6841, Ardennes Street, Fort Bragg, NC 28310
NJ	Jersey City Armory	The Jersey City Armory, built in 1937 with WPA Funds, serves as the headquarters for the New Jersey National Guard. In addition to serving as a training facility for the military, it has served as a community center, hosting various events throughout its 70 year history. 678 Montgomery St, Jersey City, NJ 07306
PA	Fort Indiantown Gap	The military history of Fort Indiantown Gap stretches back to 1755 when the colony of Pennsylvania established a fort there. The modern post was developed initially as a National Guard training site, beginning in 1932 as a State Emergency Relief Project. Beginning in February 1935, all work at the fort was consolidated under the WPA. Work performed by the WPA included barracks, mess halls, latrines, grading and other improvements, which made Fort Indiantown Gap one of the most important Army training areas in World War II. The Pennsylvania National Guard Military Museum is located at Fort Indiantown Gap. <a href="http://www.milvet.state.pa.us/DMVA/1996.htm">http://www.milvet.state.pa.us/DMVA/1996.htm</a> ★ Bldg. T-8-57, Ft. Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA 17003
TN	Chattanooga Armory	The WPA-built Chattanooga Armory serves as a recruiting station for the Tennessee National Guard. The complex originally consisted of eleven buildings including stables, blacksmith shop, granary building, and the main administrative structure. 1801 S. Holtzclaw Ave. Chattanooga, TN 37404
VT	Camp Johnson	Camp Johnson is the headquarters of the Vermont Army National Guard. The 660 acres making up Camp Johnson include the Ethan Allen Firing Range, site of a former CCC camp. The Vermont Veterans Militia Museum and Library is located at Camp Johnson and contains exhibits for all active, militia and National Guard forces. <a href="http://www.vtguard.com/museum/index.htm">http://www.vtguard.com/museum/index.htm</a> ★ 789 Vermont National Guard Rd, Colchester, VT 05446.



# RESOURCES AND CREDITS

## For More Information

### Online Resources

There are a number of web sites featuring the history of the CCC and WPA, as well as artwork and artifacts from this era of American history:

- The Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy is a non-profit membership organization dedicated to research, preservation, and education to promote a better understanding of the CCC and its contribution to American life and culture. The CCC Legacy web site includes histories of the CCC program, listing of CCC camps by state, and general information on CCC veteran groups.  
[http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC\\_brief\\_history.htm](http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_brief_history.htm)
- The Midwest Chapter of the National New Deal Preservation Association hosts a web site featuring photos and information on WPA-funded public art and murals across the country. <http://www.wpamurals.com/>
- The United States Library of Congress has a web portal to their online collections related to the New Deal programs.  
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/newdeal/>

### Further Reading

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# RESOURCES AND CREDITS

## Credits

### Photo Credits

Inside Cover	CCC Camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky [National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Record Group 35, Army Air Corps Image 18088]
Title Page	[engineering–environmental Management (e <sup>2</sup> M), Inc.]
Foreword	<i>Depression—era breadline</i> , [Library of Congress] <i>Concrete marker at Fort Huachuca, Arizona</i> [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.]
The Great Depression & the New Deal	<i>FDR Signing New Deal conservation legislation</i> [NPS Photo] <i>Migrant Mother (1936) by Dorothea Lang, Farm Security Administration</i> [LOC] <i>Farmer and sons walking in the face of a dust storm (1936) by Arthur Rothstein, Farm Security Administration</i> [LOC]
What is the CCC?	<i>CCC enrollees in a pyramidal tent, location unknown</i> [NARA, RG 35, unattributed] <i>CCC Recruitment poster, Illinois WPA Art Project, Chicago, 1941</i> [LOC] <i>CCC enrollees at Conditioning Camp, Fort Sheridan, Illinois</i> [NARA, RG 35, unattributed]
What is the WPA?	<i>Feeding 430 workers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, November 1935</i> [Fort Huachuca Museum and Archives] <i>WPA built bridge, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania</i> [LOC, HABS Collection] <i>Boy Scout cabin built by National Youth Administration, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming 1936</i> [F.E. Warren AFB Archives], 2008 [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] <i>WPA Poster created by Federal Art Project, between 1936—1941</i> [LOC]
US Military Involvement with the CCC & WPA	<i>WPA workers building a stone embankment for the Southern Pacific railroad spur, 1936, Fort Huachuca, Arizona</i> [Fort Huachuca Museum and Archives] <i>Navy Engineer recruitment poster, 1941—43, Federal Art Project, Artist: Robert Muchley</i> [LOC] <i>Aviation Cadet Quarters, Pensacola NAS</i> [NARA, RG 69, Neg. 24325] <i>Charleston Navy yard, 1938</i> [NARA, RG 69, Neg. 14682]
CCC Resources	All photos [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.]
WPA Resources	All photos [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] except <i>Eufaula Armory, Oklahoma</i> [OKARNG Environmental Division] <i>Kansas War Services report cover</i> [Geary County Historical Society, Kansas] <i>Original plans for Artillery Bowl, Fort Sill, Oklahoma</i> [Fort Sill National Landmark & Museum]
WPA New Installations	<i>Hangars One and Two, McChord AFB, Washington</i> [Washington Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation] <i>Ogden Arsenal Warehouse Hill AFB, Utah</i> [LOC, HABS] <i>Hangar One, MacDill AFB, Florida</i> [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] <i>Aerial photograph of newly constructed WPA airfields at MacDill Field</i> [NARA, RG 69, Neg. 272—D] <i>Officers' Quarters, MacDill AFB</i> [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] All Camp Guernsey photos [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] except <i>Guernsey State Park, Wyoming</i> [LOC HABS]
Upgrades to Existing Installations	All photos [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] except <i>Patton Hall under construction, Fort Riley, Kansas</i> [Fort Riley Archives] <i>Million Dollar Barracks, shortly after completion</i> [Fort Huachuca Museum and Archives] <i>Groundbreaking for Million Dollar Barracks, 1938, Fort Huachuca, Arizona</i> [Fort Huachuca Museum and Archives] <i>As—built plans for Warren Theatre, F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming</i> [F.E. Warren AFB Archives] <i>Administration Building shortly after completion, Jackson Barracks</i> [Louisiana Division/City Archives, New Orleans Public Library]
Armories	<i>All Oklahoma armory photos</i> [OKARNG Environmental Division] <i>Montana State Arsenal, Armory, and Drill Hall, Helena</i> [Montana Historical Society] <i>Jersey City Armory, New Jersey</i> [NJARNG] <i>Canonsburg Armory</i> [unattributed] <i>Lebanon Armory, Illinois</i> [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.]
WPA—era Military Murals	<i>Murals funded by WPA decorating interior of Administration Building, 1940, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana</i> [Louisiana Division/City Archives, New Orleans Public Library]
Regional Guidebook	All photos not listed previously [e <sup>2</sup> M, Inc.] except <i>Hill AFB/Ogden Arsenal</i> [LOC HABS] <i>Camp Williams/Volk Field</i> [RC Goodwin] <i>Camp Mabry</i> [unattributed] <i>Jackson Barracks</i> [Louisiana Division/City Archives, New Orleans Public Library] <i>Des Moines Air National Guard Base</i> [IAANG]

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*WPA-built main gate at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana*