

# DOCUMENT

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Klamath National Forest  
and the  
C.C.C.

Revised and Edited by  
Kathryn Winthrop  
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## Table of Contents

### Introduction

### Overview

C.C.C. and the Nation

Establishment and Administrative Organization of the C.C.C.

The Civilian Conservation Corps on the Klamath National Forest

List of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps in Siskiyou County and its immediate Environs.

### Tabulation of Camps

Callahan F-12

Clear Creek F-24

Hilt F-23

Indian Creek F-21

Leaf F-350

Oak Knoll F-19

Orleans F-22

Seiad F-16

Spring Flat F-20

Yreka F-167

### Tabulation of Projects by Camp

Callahan F-12 Projects

Clear Creek F-24 Projects

Hilt F-23 Projects

Indian Creek F-12 Projects

Leaf F-350 Projects

Oak Knoll F-19 Projects

Orleans F-22 Projects

Seiad F-176 Projects

Spring Flat F-20 Projects

Yreka F-167 Projects

### Photographic Record

### Bibliography

Books

Newspaper Articles

Periodicals

Unpublished Manuscripts

Oral History Interviews

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe the Civilian Conservation Corps on the Klamath National Forest. There are six parts to this report: 1) an overview, which gives a short description of the program in the nation and its history on this Forest; 2) a list of C.C.C. camps in Siskiyou County; 3) a tabulation of camps on Klamath National Forest; 4) a tabulation of projects by camp; 5) a list of photographs available on the C.C.C. in the Klamath National Forest's files; 6) a bibliography with separate sections for books, newspaper articles, unpublished manuscripts, and an annotated list of oral histories.

This document is a synthesis of information from primarily two sources: Civilian Conservation on the Klamath National Forest: an Overview, by Crystal Salvas (1980), and Chronological History of the Klamath National Forest, Volume IV, The C.C.C. Decade, by R.W. Bower (1982). Unless otherwise noted, the data and much of the text of this report are taken from these two sources. With a few minor additions, the entire bibliography is taken directly from Salvas's work.

For purposes of clarity, anecdotal detail contained in both the Bower and Salvas report has been eliminated here. Readers wishing more information concerning the lives of the individuals in the C.C.C., or details regarding specific projects, are referred to the oral histories, diaries, and newspaper reports listed in the bibliography.

## I. OVERVIEW

### C.C.C. and the Nation

Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in March of 1933, in the midst of the Great Depression. In his first 100 days in office, Roosevelt pushed through Congress a record amount of legislation which sought to address the nation's problems pragmatically and to dispel the pervasive atmosphere of despair. F.D.R.'s programs formed the basis of the New Deal, and their implementation brought about a new era in American history. These New Deal programs have been characterized as "experimental, anti-ideological, essentially pragmatic, and, above all, humanitarian" (Salmund 1967:220). The first, and one of the most successful, of these programs was the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Conservation of natural resources had been a guiding principle in Roosevelt's work as governor of New York and a central theme of his campaign for president; it is not surprising that the first of the New Deal programs should center on this issue. This conservation philosophy harked back to the philosophy of Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, and promoted what, historically, was essentially a liberal issue. F.D.R. was an expert on the land, and had a strong personal attachment to the soil and forests, which he called the "lungs of the land" (Schlesinger 1959:334-5). He sought to protect the land from private waste and greed, and "felt the scars and exhaustion of the earth almost as personal injuries" (Schlesinger 1959:334). His belief in the necessity for a national policy concerning natural resources was given particular urgency by the ominous specter of drought and the beginnings of the Dust Bowl in the Midwest.

The C.C.C. program was one of F.D.R.'s programs for renewing the land. For many, an even more important goal of the C.C.C. was the renewal of human resources. The intolerable conditions of the Depression had bred a generation of "bewildered, sometimes angry, but more often hopeless and apathetic youth" (Salmund 1967:4). The C.C.C. program was aimed specifically at the young; it was designed as an unemployment relief measure for those boys and young men who had no hope for the future (Degler 1970:12).

The C.C.C. represented a startling departure from previous relief measures, which had relied mainly on the dole. It sought to build the health, morale, and skills of its beneficiaries. In so doing the program aimed to "give each man some sense of his duties and privileges as a citizen in American society" (Hill 1970:123). The program was also unique in its emphasis on youth, and marked "the first attempt by the federal government to provide some specific solution for the problems of youth in an increasingly urban society" (Salmund 1967:222).

The C.C.C. was one of the most popular and successful of the New Deal programs, and throughout its duration maintained strong bipartisan political support. Its record in terms of natural resource conservation is impressive: billions of trees planted or protected, millions of acres saved from soil erosion, and hundreds of parks and recreation areas developed. Yet it was the record of the C.C.C. in terms of human renewal which gave it the strong national support it always had. Work in the C.C.C. had provided a turning point in the lives of many of the nation's youth. It had brought the tangible benefits of health, education, increased employability, and immediate financial aid to their families. Beyond these benefits the C.C.C. had, for many, bred new self-confidence, a desire and capacity to return to active work, and a new understanding of their country and a faith in its future (Salmund 1967:220-221).

## Establishment and Administrative Organization of the C.C.C.

Ten days after inauguration F.D.R. directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to coordinate the plans for the proposed Civilian Conservation Corps; on March 31, 1933, the 73rd Congress passed the act which created the C.C.C. This act initially established the C.C.C. for a six month period, to begin in the early summer. It called for the enrollment of 250,000 single men between the ages of 18 and 25 primarily, but not exclusively, from those whose families were on public relief roles.

Four United States Departments, War, Labor, Interior, and Agriculture had joint responsibility for the administration of the C.C.C. Administrative problems in the first hectic weeks threatened the speedy realization of the program. Therefore, in May the President granted Colonel Duncan Major of the War Department the power to cut through much of the red tape, greatly speeding mobilization. By July 1, 1933, 274,375 men were enrolled and in camp; the Army had successfully undertaken the largest peacetime mobilization of men the United States had ever seen. It had built more than 1,300 camps and had installed recruits in every one of them (Salmund 1967:45).

The efforts and responsibilities of the four Departments were coordinated by the Emergency Conservation Work Agency. Robert Fechner was appointed the first director, and a representative from each department constituted his Advisory Council. Each department had its own responsibilities. The Department of Labor found and hired qualified C.C.C. men. The Army was responsible for the general welfare of the men and provided clothing, housing, food, medical care, transportation, and supervision of their off-duty hours. The Agriculture and Interior Departments provided most of the work projects.

Enrollees were divided into five categories: Junior enrollees, Local Experienced Men (L.E.M.), Veterans, Indians, and Territorial enrollees. The Department of Labor hired Juniors and L.E.M.'s. The Veterans Administration hired Veterans, Indians were hired by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Territorial enrollees were selected by the local government agency supplying the work projects.

Junior enrollees and L.E.M.'s provided the bulk of the workforce. Junior enrollees were unemployed youths between the ages of 18 and 25, who were unmarried U.S. citizens fit for manual labor, and on various relief roles. They needed to have dependents and had to be willing to allot \$25 out of the monthly \$30 earnings to these dependents. Enrollment was completely voluntary; each enlistment period was for six months. In the event that an enrollee was offered regular employment elsewhere, he could withdraw with an honorable discharge before his term was up.

Local experienced men were those men previously employed in local woods work. They could be married and had no age restrictions placed on them. If they resided near the camp they were allowed to live at home but were not allowed to receive rations. Employment of L.E.M.'s served two purposes: local unemployment was relieved and men experienced in woods work were available to strengthen camp leadership and help train Junior enrollees. When companies were transferred, L.E.M.'s were either discharged or employed within the State C.C.C. camp network. The numbers of both Junior and L.E.M. enrollees were restricted by state quotas. In California, one recruit for every 500 persons in the state was permitted, resulting in 11,500 men in the California C.C.C. Sixteen L.E.M.'s per camp were allowed.

The Army used existing Army agencies as much as possible to maintain the physical organization of the C.C.C. In Washington D.C., the Chief of Staff operated directly under the Secretary of War. The Chief of Staff organized the field administration into nine corps area commands, with headquarters in different regions of the United States. These nine regions were further subdivided into districts.

Each of the nine regional corps areas was usually commanded by a major-general or Brigadier-General in the U.S. Army. His duties included:

all matters incident to command, discipline, and demobilization of units, and the construction of work camps and their supply, administration, sanitation, medical care, hospitalization, and welfare. (War Department Regulations: Relief of Unemployment, C.C.C., March 6, 1934, Section 1, p.2)

In each of the nine corps areas, Army posts were used for preliminary conditioning of men before they were sent to work. These reconditioning camps were for a two-week period and hardened the enrollees for the tough manual labor ahead. L.E.M.'s were exempt from this conditioning period.

Each corps area was divided into districts comprised of one or more states. District commanding officers were stationed at a designated Army post and had jurisdiction over the command and supply of the district. Districts were further divided into sub-districts for each zone in which C.C.C. groups were engaged in work projects. District headquarters were located in regular Army camps or forts, or wherever else was convenient. They usually functioned as distributing points for camp supplies.

The basic unit of the C.C.C. was the company. Enrollees were organized into district company units and housed in camps managed by Army personnel. Each camp housed one company of 200 men. Veterans, Juniors and Indians were not integrated; each had their own companies according to the type of enrollees, the location of the camp, and the season of the year. Regular Army men were the first commissioned officers in charge, but were later replaced with Reserve Officers as the new recruits became seasoned and needed less attention.

Company organization consisted of a commanding officer who was responsible for the camp and the welfare of the men, a second in command, an educational advisor, and a medical officer. Under these were enrollee assistants assigned to various camp duties. Enrollees with the ability became assistant leaders and were paid \$36 per month. If they showed potential they could be promoted to leader and paid \$45 per month. All enrollees received board, shelter, work clothes, medical attention and hospitalization if necessary.

Enrollees were processed like men enlisted in the Army. They were classified, with special emphasis placed on skills or qualities useful to work projects. They were given a physical exam. If they passed this successfully, they took an oath of enrollment, and were assigned clothes and necessary equipment.

Main C.C.C. camps were constructed on a similar basic model, and consisted of barracks, a kitchen, a mess hall, an administrative office, toolshed, and latrines. Some camps were constructed out of tents; others were built from prefabricated buildings which were assembled at one camp, then later disassembled and relocated.

When a project was located too far from a main camp for daily commuting, a "spike", or side camp, was established. This generally was a tent camp. Each main camp was allowed to support only two spike camps at any given time. The Forest Service or other work project agency ran these camps without the Army. Enrollees often preferred to be in spike camps to escape the regimentation of the Army in the main camps, where a more stringent schedule was in force. When an off-camp project, such as a four-man job, required too few men to justify a spike camp, men were assigned to a skilled worker or a foreman under what was called "detached services".

Throughout its duration the military aspect of the C.C.C. was disturbing to many. The C.C.C. director, Robert Fechner, firmly resisted all attempts to militarize the Corps, a policy followed by his successor in 1940, Robert McEntee. Yet the Army is generally credited with mobilizing and maintaining the C.C.C. with considerable efficiency, and for successfully handling the recruits who came from many diverse backgrounds. With the approach of World War II, the goals of the C.C.C. were modified. After the beginning of the national emergency in May 1940, the C.C.C. placed most emphasis on defense related training, such as the development of physical stamina and training in skills for jobs in defense industries.

The Department of Agriculture, Department of Interior, and various state agencies which utilized C.C.C. crews were responsible for the actual employment of the men. At first, the Forest Service, part of the Agriculture Department, had most of the C.C.C. camps. The Forest Service had just finished planning an extensive forest conservation program and was therefore able to put men to work immediately. Conservation work in the Forest Service was administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, and his assistant. Nine liaison officers were appointed to the nine regional corps headquarters; they aided in the assignment of men to the different projects. The establishment of the C.C.C. on individual Forests necessitated an increase in Forest Service personnel, especially work project supervisors.

In addition to their wage, room and board, the C.C.C. provided enrollees with formal educational opportunities. In keeping with the President's policy of making the C.C.C. primarily an agency for the rehabilitation of young men and increasing their employability, an educational branch of the C.C.C. was established. Overall the emphasis was primarily on vocational/technical education, although classes in many diverse subjects were occasionally taught. Remedial instruction in reading and writing was also offered, and the C.C.C. was responsible for educating some 35,000 illiterates (Salmund 1967:53). In addition to formal education programs, which were conducted before and after working hours, the C.C.C. boys received on-the-job training in many marketable skills.

Medical care, religious services, and recreational activities were also available at the C.C.C. main camps. Immunizations, preventive medicine, good food and exercise led to generally healthy enrollees. Accident victims and sick recruits were cared for for free. Religious services were held once or twice a month in addition to the regular meetings made possible by the Army Chaplain assigned to the district, and an effort was made to accommodate boys from various religious traditions. Organized sports and athletic competitions provided recreation for many boys, who often built athletic fields or baseball diamonds for their teams. Many camps also maintained recreation rooms for relaxation, reading, weekend dances, and other forms of entertainment.

Once established in 1933, the C.C.C. continued under the same administrative arrangement until 1942. The initial six month appropriation was extended several times, and the end of the 1930's saw a move to make the C.C.C. into a permanent organization. By 1941, however, the C.C.C. was dwindling due to the threat of war. Boys were going into the military and camps were closing; increasing employment opportunities under the wartime economy seemed to obviate the need for the Corps. On June 30, 1942, Congress terminated the Civilian Conservation Corps program.

### The Civilian Conservation Corps on the Klamath National Forest

In 1933 the lumber industry was all but shut down, and the Klamath National Forest started the year under an extremely tight "depression" budget. In March, when Franklin Roosevelt was sworn in, there was considerable speculation among Forest employees as to what the transition to a new administration might bring. The effect of the new administration on the Klamath National Forest was almost immediate, and overwhelming.

In April, Regional Foresters and Directors were called to Washington and told to get at least 250,000 unemployed youth productively to work in conservation and Forest development programs by May 15th, approximately 30 days from that meeting. The Klamath National Forest was placed in the Ninth Corps area; part of the Forest was in the Redding District and the rest in the Medford District. Eventually, the camps on the Forest all were under the Medford District. The Klamath Forest was allocated six camps for the first period. By mid-May the Forest was busy enrolling their quota of 120 local men; and locating sites for the main camps. By this time also bids for the construction of camps at Oak Knoll and Orleans were opened and several other campsites approved. The first few recruits arrived at Oak Knoll on May 18, 1933.

The main thrust of the C.C.C. work on the Forest, throughout the duration of the program, was directed towards the control of wildfires. Wildfire had long been considered the main obstacle to intensive and successful forest land management, and the construction of adequate transportation routes (roads), communication networks (telephone lines), and housing for fire crews was a primary objective of the Forest Managers. While the sudden influx of men and funds almost overwhelmed the field officers, they were able to put crews to work building roads immediately. Fortunately, the Forest had fire and improvement hand tools in sufficient numbers for this task, and was able to employ many men until the necessary tractors, compressors, graders and other heavy equipment could be procured.



Since the original legislation called for only a one-shot six month program, camps that would be snowed in by October were limited to tents for housing. Others were built for temporary occupancy, with single walls and tarpaper roofing. When the President announced in August that the C.C.C. program was so well accepted that it would be extended for another six months, camps suitable for winter occupancy were winterized.

In December, the program was extended for another year, requiring the Forest administrators to rethink their organization in order to meet the extended work program. They had just been hiring "temporary" help in the office and field. A more formal organizational plan was instituted. The Supervisor's office would have responsibility for road, communication, and building construction. District Rangers would supervise the C.C.C. fire suppression crews and any miscellaneous C.C.C. projects undertaken on their districts, in addition to their normal work.

During 1934, seven C.C.C. camps were located on the Forest, resulting in one of the most productive years of the C.C.C. program. Four new administrative centers, in Fort Jones, Happy Camp, Seiad and Sawyers Bar, were acquired and C.C.C. crews put to work constructing the buildings for them. A large number of road locators were hired to keep the surveys ahead of the construction of new roads by the C.C.C. crews, which were making rapid progress after being supplied with power equipment for road construction.

The peak of C.C.C. activity on the Forest was reached in the winter of 1934-1935. There were enough low elevation locations for eight camps, and enough projects to keep the enrollees at work. In the spring, four camps were transferred to other areas, leaving four camps on the forest. Although activities related to fire suppression remained the primary focus of C.C.C. activities, C.C.C. projects now included grazing improvements, campground improvements, fish and game habitat work, trail work, hazard reduction, and landscaping Ranger Stations.

Additional C.C.C. overhead and staff personnel positions were established in 1935 with the announcement of the continuation of the program for several more years. Clerical and warehouse personnel were added on the Forest. Education and recreation programs were enlarged. Educational buildings were erected in the camps, and classes sufficient to give high school credit were started. Libraries were installed in the camps, and photo clubs, orchestras, and other organized activities undertaken.

By 1936 the C.C.C. program was reduced to three camps. This was due primarily to the demand by other conservation agencies, such as the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and various State Conservation Agencies, for a larger share of the program. Reductions in personnel accompanied the reduction in programs. Road construction continued to be the main work program for the C.C.C. camps; the communication system was complete, and the major part of the Ranger Station building programs had been completed.

In 1937, the Klamath had three camps, and from 1938 on only two. In 1939 the opening of hostilities in Europe created an immediate concern on the part of parents of the boys in the C.C.C. that they would be incorporated into military training camps. This led to widespread public announcements that this would not be done. By 1940, C.C.C. enrollees were leaving in large numbers to get jobs in defense industries, and special defense oriented training classes were started in C.C.C. camps. The C.C.C. program continued to weaken in 1941, and saw a shift in emphasis to National Defense works, such as access roads to mineral deposits. After the United States' entrance into the war, the C.C.C. camps instituted training in defense related activities, which continued until the termination of the program in 1942 (Bower 1983:23).

### Conclusion

The C.C.C. program was part of an important era in the Nation's history, and had lasting effects on both the natural environment, the individuals who participated in it, and the society as a whole. As a program, it was representative of the "New Deal", and a forerunner of the more sophisticated employment relief and youth employment programs which have taken place since the C.C.C. (Salmund 1967). For many of the men involved it offered opportunities unavailable anywhere else. The effect of this renewal of human resources on the Nation as a whole is incalculable. There is no doubt that the C.C.C., and the events and projects pertaining to it, are historically significant.

On the Klamath National Forest, the C.C.C. had at least three significant effects. The first was on the land itself. The vast network of roads, trails, and telephone lines that they built form the basis of communication on the Forest today. The trees they planted have matured; some have been harvested. During the C.C.C. years the Forest lost less acreage to fire than ever before. Many lookouts, campgrounds, bridges, and Ranger Station buildings are still in use. Secondly, the people themselves were affected. Local men were hired, and Forest personnel and local townspeople became involved in C.C.C. activities.

Finally the C.C.C. projects may also have contributed to the process of economic development in the region. The many roads and trails which were originally built for quick access during forest fires also opened up the region for exploitation. Prior to World War II most logging in Northern California and Southern Oregon was done using railroads. Today, trucks are most commonly used to transport logs. There was no sharp break from one method to the other, but gradually railroad logging lines were abandoned; often the grades were converted to roads. It is therefore reasonable to suggest that the vast network of C.C.C. constructed roads was a major contributor to the changeover. If it is shown that these roads opened up many areas not available by railroads, it would be possible to argue that the construction of these roads was a factor in the development of the present economic base of the region.

II. LIST OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS IN SISKIYOU COUNTY AND ITS IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS

The following is a list of camps established in Siskiyou County. The list for Klamath National Forest is complete. Two of the camps listed for the Klamath (Callahan and Leaf) were established on the Shasta National Forest, in an area later transferred to the Klamath. Only those camps which were established in areas presently part of the Klamath National Forest, listed here under Klamath National Forest, will be discussed further in this report (Bower 1983:15).

Klamath National Forest

<u>Camp Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>P.O. Address</u>
Callahan (land transferred to Klamath National Forest in 1951)	F-12	Callahan
Clear Creek	F-24	Happy Camp
Hilt	F-23	Hilt
Indian Creek	F-21	Happy Camp
Leaf (land transferred to Klamath National Forest 1954)	F-350	Bray
Oak Knoll	F-19	Gottville
Orleans	F-22	Orleans
Seiad	F-176	Seiad Valley
Spring Flat	F-20	Fort Jones
Yreka	F-167	Yreka

Shasta National Forest

<u>Camp Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>P.O. Address</u>
Castella	F-7	Castella
Clear Creek	F-8	Bayles
Slagger Creek	F-10	McCloud
Bear Creek	F-13	Canville
Sims	F-14	Castella
Squaw Creek	F-15	Ydalpom
Stout's Meadows	F-16	McCloud

La Moine	F-9	LaMoine
Mt. Shasta	F-394	Mt. Shasta

State Camps

Mud Creek	F-394	Mt. Shasta
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\* This list of camps was compiled from documents from the CCC Mission, Headquarters Ninth Service Command, 814 Mission St., San Francisco, CA, 1933-1942. Copies of these lists are on file at the Klamath National Forest, Yreka, CA.

### III. TABULATION OF CAMPS

This tabulation of camps gives the available information concerning the location, dates of existence, and composition (men and facilities), of each camp on the Klamath National Forest. Known spike camps, temporary camps set up by main camps for specific projects, are also listed; miscellaneous notes are given under "comments". Unless otherwise stated this tabulation is a synthesis of information from Salvas (1981) and Bower (1982, 1983).

#### CALLAHAN F-12

(data from Salvas 1981 only)

Location: Near the town of Callahan, on the Scott District of Shasta National Forest. This area was transferred to the Klamath National Forest in 1951.

Dates: 1933 - 1938 main camp  
1938 - 1941 spike camp of Leaf Camp

#### Composition:

- 1) C.C.C. men: company 549
- 2) Roster of Military Personnel: no record
- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel: no record
- 4) Physical Properties: no record. Local informants mention a nice sized dance hall.

#### Spike Camps

- 1) Etna, 1933. Small spike on Shasta National Forest.
- 2) Etna Mountain Spike Camp on the Klamath National Forest was used during the construction of the telephone line over Salmon Mountain in August of 1935. Callahan may have sent men to this camp and to fires, resulting in a temporary main camp shut-down.

#### Comments

In February of 1934, Callahan was awarded the Army and Navy Journal prize as the outstanding camp in the Redding C.C.C. district. This award was based on leadership and initiative, camp administration, operation, and work accomplished for technical services. This award was given once again to Callahan in July of 1934.

CLEAR CREEK F-24

Location: T.15N., R.7E., NEK of Section 7, on Clear Creek Ranch, owned by Dr. McConnell.

Dates: 1933 - 1935

Composition

- 1) C.C.C. men: company 1235, 1933 - April 1934  
company 1641, October 1934 - April 1935
- 2) Roster of Military Personnel on record:  
1934 Captain Martin  
1935 Lieutenant Slusser
- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel on record:  
1933 Fred Jenni, Camp Superintendent  
Clyde Langdon, replacement for Jenni when Jenni transferred to  
Oak Knoll.
- 4) Physical Properties

The campsite for 150-200 boys was cleared of timber by C.C.C. boys before the construction of an administration building, barracks or blocks, mess halls, and garage. There was also a frequently used baseball diamond. The remains of the camp were removed when the camp was abandoned, as was true for most campsites; few or no artifacts were left on the site.

A California Division of Highways Camp was established on this location in the 1960's; a state convict camp occupied the flat which once served as a C.C.C. baseball diamond. It is now difficult to distinguish between the convict camp, the California Highway Division camp, and the C.C.C. influences on the site.

Spike Camps:

- 1) 1933 - possibly one at Cedar Flat on Dillon Mt. Road.
- 2) Spike Camp on Elk Creek, 1933
- 3) Sawyers Bar Ranger Station Spike Camp, 1933.

Comments: None

HILT F-23

Location: T.48N., R.7W., Section 27, near the town of Hilt.

Dates: 1933-1935

Composition

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 994
- 2) Roster of Military personnel on record:  
1933 Lieutenant Hays, Commanding Officer  
1934 Lieutenant Pope
- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel on record:  
1933 Camp Superintendent - Marshall Horn  
Suppression Foreman - Neil Edmonds  
Road Foreman - Henry Pallage  
  
1934 Camp Superintendent - Marshall Horn  
Road Foreman - H. Pallage  
Telephone Construction Foreman - N. Edmonds  
(Swampy John Spike Camp)  
1935 Camp Superintendent - Marshall Horn
- 3) Physical Properties  
No record

Spike Camps

- 1) Deadwood Lookout, October, 1933
- 2) Swampy John (Etna Mt.), June to November 1934
- 3) Fort Jones Ranger Station, May to October 1934
- 4) Camp 22 (Long John), May to October 1934

Comments: This camp engaged primarily in roadwork, and rebuilt and modified several abandoned Fruit Growers railroad grades into roads. They also took part in fire control and timber stand improvement projects.

INDIAN CREEK F-21

Location: T.17N., R.7E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 9, six miles up Indian Creek from the town of Happy Camp.

Dates: 1933 - 1936

Composition:

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 1910
- 2) Roster of Military personnel on record:  
1934 Captain William Ryan  
1935 Lieutenant Middleton
- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel on Record:  
1933 Camp Superintendent - Ray Breiding  
Foreman, Roads - Lawrence Roberts  
Fire Foreman - James McNeill  
1934 Camp Superintendent - Ray Breiding  
Road Foreman - Lawrence Roberts  
Fire Crew Foreman - James McNeill  
(others not recorded)  
1935 Camp Superintendent - Ray Breiding  
Road Foreman - Lawrence Roberts  
Road Foreman - Ray Storrs  
Fire Crew Foreman - Jim McNeill  
Fire Crew Foreman - I. Tripp (Cedar Flat Camp)  
1936 Camp Superintendent - Ray Breiding  
Road Foreman - Lawrence Roberts  
Road Foreman - Ernest Roberts  
Road Locator - Verne Winningham
- 4) Physical Properties: mess halls, barracks, shower rooms and latrine foreman's quarters, officer's quarters.

Spike Camps

- 1) Cedar Flat, on Dillon Mt. road project, 1934.
- 2) Thompson Ridge, on the Thompson Ridge road project, 1934.
- 3) Short period camps (10 days to 2 weeks) were used on Ukonom lookouts and Pony Peak Lookout construction, 1934.
- 4) Elk Creek, road construction, 1935
- 5) Cedar Flat, road construction, 1935
- 6) Sawyers Bar, fire suppression crew, June-Oct. 1935



## Comments

Records for this camp are very incomplete.

LEAF F-350

(This camp is not discussed in Bower, 1982, 1983)

Location: T.44N., R1W., NW< of NW< of Section 30, in what is now the Gooseneck Ranger District of the Klamath National Forest. At the time of its existence, Leaf was part of Shasta National Forest; the lands were transferred in 1954 to the Klamath National Forest.

Dates: 1935 - 1941\*

## Composition

- 1) C.C.C. men:\*  
1935-1937 Company 919  
1939 Company 1911  
1940-1941 Company 6412
- 2) Physical Properties  
Barracks, Officer's Mess Hall, recreation room, captains residence, garage (oral history, in Salvas 1981:73)

## Spike Camps (Salvas 1981:62)

- 1) Grasslake, T.44N., R.3W., Section 28
- 2) Medicine Lake, T.43N., R.3E., NE< of NW< of Section 10.
- 3) Callahan 1938 - 1941
- 4) Little Shasta Meadow T.46N., R.3W., NW< of NE< of Section 27.
- 5) Burnt Camp, 1934 - 1935. T.46N., R.3W., center of Section 15.

## Comments

Camp Leaf was a base camp with spike camps in the summer. Normally there were about 200 men in camp (Salvas 1981:61).

\*This information is taken from the military records, consisting of a listing of camps by year, on file at the Klamath National Forest, Yreka.

Location: T.46N., R.9W., Section 16.

Dates: 1933-1937

Composition:

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 922, 1933-1937
- 2) Roster of Military Personnel on record
  - 1933 1st Commanding Officer - Capt. S.B. Cawthorn, May to July, 1933
  - 2nd Commanding Officer - Capt. Fern, July to September 1933
  - 3rd Commanding Officer - Capt. M.S. Curtis, Sept. to Dec. 1933
  - 4th Commanding Officer - Lieut. H.F. Phelan, December 1933 on.

1934 Captain Herms,  
Lieutenant Phelan, Commanding Officer

1935 Lieutenant Phelan, Commanding Officer  
Lieutenant Ramey  
Lieutenant Workman

1936 Lieutenant Phelan, Company Commander

1937 Captain H. Phelan, Commanding Officer  
Lieutenant John Page
- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel on record.
  - 1933 1st Camp Superintendent, Oak Knoll  
(The first Superintendent was a political appointee and did not last long. Name not found in records.)
  - 2nd Camp Superintendent - Fred Jenni, Oak Knoll  
(Date of reporting not known)  
C.E. Bartholf - Foreman, Road construction  
George Schnabely, Foreman, Telephone line construction  
John Baker, Fire Crew Foreman  
Tony DeAvilla, Foreman, Road construction  
Bet Knight, Campground Foreman
  - 1934 Camp Superintendent, Fred Jenni (resigned)  
Art Sullivan (took over as Acting - date not recorded)  
Road Foreman, C.E. Bartholf, (transferred to Orleans in November)  
Road Foreman, Tony DeAvilla  
Telephone Foreman, George Schnabely  
Fire Crew Foreman, John Baker

1935 Marshall Horn, Camp Supt. (after April 1) Oak Knoll  
Road Foreman, H. Pallage, Oak Knoll  
Road Foreman, H. Burkett, Oak Knoll  
Road Foreman, T DeAvilla, Oak Knoll  
Road Foreman, R. Hitchcock, Oak Knoll  
Fire Crew Foreman, John Baker, Oak Knoll  
Fire Crew Foreman, Gus Kehrer, Yreka  
Telephone Foreman, Neal Edmonds, Swampy John

1936 Marshall Horn, Camp Superintendent, Oak Knoll  
W. Califf, Road Locator, Yreka  
Gus Kehrer, Foreman, Yreka Spike Camp  
Tony DeAvilla, Road Foreman, Oak Knoll  
H. Pallage, Road Foreman, Oak Knoll  
(other records not found)

1937 D.M. Horn, Camp Superintendent  
J. Baker, Suppression Foreman  
Neil Edmonds, Foreman

- 4) Physical Properties  
Five 20' x 104' barracks  
One 20' x 144' mess hall  
Two 20' x 40' buildings  
One 20' x 32' shower room  
One 12' x 15' cooler  
One 20' x 104' recreation room  
Other buildings

#### Spike Camps

- 1) Donomore Meadows, 1933, road construction.
- 2) Buckhorn lookout spike, 1933.
- 3) Deadwood, road construction, 1934 and 1935.
- 4) McKinney Creek, road construction, May-Dec. 1934 and 1936.
- 5) Seiad, telephone line, all year until November 1934. Taken over by Camp F176 (Seiad) in November.
- 6) Yreka, May-Oct. 1934. Taken over by Camp F-167 (Yreka) in October 1934. Spike again in 1935, 1936, 1937.
- 7) Temporary Spike camps (10 days - 2 weeks), 1934.
- 8) Quartz Hill Lookout, 1934.
- 9) Scott bar Mt. Lookout, 1934.
- 10) Collins Creek Baldy Lookout, 1934.
- 11) Spring Flat, summer location for fire suppression crew from Oak Knoll, 1935.

- 12) Swampy John (Etna Mt.), telephone construction crew, 1935.
- 13) Sawyer's Bar, winter camp, telephone construction, 1935 and 1937.
- 14) Forks of Salmon, winter camp, telephone construction, 1935.

Comments

This camp was one of the first two on Klamath National Forest. Local boys enlisted in the C.C.C. at an Oak Knoll tool shed and a tent camp was raised. During the first few weeks, the boys built the camp and branded and painted tools (Salvas 1981:78).

ORLEANS F-22

Location: T.10N., R.6E., Section 6, about a mile from the town of Orleans, California.

Dates: 1933-1941

Composition

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 920, 1933-1941
- 2) Roster of Military personnel on record:
  - 1933 Captain Lowe, Camp Commander
  - 1934 Lieutenant Pierce
  - 1936-37 Lieutenant Mathews, Company Commander
  - 1938 Captain Everett Bibb, Commanding Officer
  - Captain W. Akers (replace Bibb on leave)
  - Captain Taylor, Junior Officer
- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel on record:
  - 1933 Camp Superintendent, E. Thomas, a political appointee, left and Chester Bartholf took over.
  - Foreman Roads, Phil Weinzinger (left on sick leave in October)
  - Fire Crew Foreman, Mel Seaton
  - 1934 Camp Superintendent, Evan Thomas (resigned in November and replaced by Chester Bartholf).
  - Suppression Foreman, Mel Seaton, Orleans
  - Telephone line construction, Ed Knudsen, Ti Bar Spike
  - 1935 C.E. Bartholf, Camp Superintendent
  - Jud Sullivan (Offield Road) Road Foreman
  - Clyde Langdon (After Nov.), Road Foreman
  - Ed Knudsen, Telephone Construction Foreman
  - Mel Seaton, Fire Suppression Foreman
  - "Windy" Miller, Road Locator
  - H.M.P. Birkenbine, Bridge Superintendent

- 1936 Chester Bartholf, Camp Superintendent  
 Clyde Langdon, Road Foreman  
 Fred Yarbrough, Road Foreman  
 W.B. Miller, Road Locator  
 Ed Neitsche, Shop Foreman  
 Charlie Tupper, Shovel Operator  
 Ralph Turk, Equipment Operator  
 Lester Roff, Road Foreman
- 1937 C.E. Bartholf, Camp Superintendent, Orleans  
 Harvey Zink, Foreman, Orleans  
 Fred Yarbrough, Foreman, Forks of Salmon Spike  
 Clyde Langdon, Foreman, Orleans  
 W.B. Miller, Road Locator, Orleans  
 Chas. Tupper, Shovel Operator, Orleans  
 John Campbell, Shovel Operator, Forks of Salmon Spike
- 1938 C.E. Bartholf, Camp Superintendent  
 Fred Yarbrough, Foreman, Forks of Salmon Spike Camp  
 Lawrence Roberts, Foreman, China Creek (Mud Sp.) Spike  
 Ernie Roberts, Equipment Operator  
 Lee Maplesden, Equipment Operator  
 Vernon Winningham, Road Locator
- 1939 C.E. Bartholf, Camp Superintendent, Orleans  
 Harvey Zink, Foreman, Orleans  
 Neil Edmonds, Foreman, Forks of Salmon Spike Camp  
 Clyde Langdon, Foreman, Orleans  
 W.B. Miller, Road Locator, Orleans  
 C. Hockaday, Equipment Operator, Orleans  
 C. Tupper, Equipment Operator, Orleans
- 1940 C.E. Bartholf, Camp Superintendent, Orleans  
 Harvey Zink, Foreman, Orleans  
 Clyde Langdon, Foreman, Orleans  
 Neil Edmonds, Foreman, Forks of Salmon  
 Fred Yarbrough, Foreman, Forks of Salmon
- 1941 Camp Superintendent C.E. Bartholf moved to the Seiad Camp and  
 Foreman Harvey Zink transferred to Blister Rust Camp in Beaver  
 Creek. Foreman Fred Yarbrough also transferred to the Seiad  
 C.C.C. Camp.
- 4) Physical Properties: (Salvas 1981:89)  
 Five 20' x 104' buildings  
 One 20' x 144' mess hall  
 Two 20' x 40' buildings for officers and foreman  
 A shower building 20' x 32'  
 A 12' x 15' cooler  
 A 20' x 104' recreation hall  
 Several small buildings  
 An educational building, added in 1936

## Spike Camps

- 1) Cedar Camp, Elk Valley Road project, 1933
- 2) Van's Camp, Cedar Camp Road project, 1934
- 3) Ti Bar telephone line construction camp, 1934
- 4) Short period camps (10 days to two weeks) were used on Cecil Point Lookout construction, Blue Ridge Lookout and road construction, and Shelton Butte Lookout Road construction, 1934.
- 5) Dillon Spike on Cedar Camp Road at junction with Dillon Mt. Road, 1935.
- 6) Forks of Salmon, start construction of South Fork road and bridges 1936-1940. T10N, R8E, SEK of SEK of Sec. 7.
- 7) Dillon Mountain, completed construction of Dillon Bluff and Elk Valley Roads, 1936.
- 8) Sawyers Bar, 1938.

## Comments

Camp Orleans was one of the first two camps established in the county. The main objective of this camp was road and bridge building. Orleans was one camp to develop a large educational and recreational program (Salvas 1981:89-90)

SEIAD F-16

Location: T46N, R12W, corner of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14; on private land, at Seiad Valley next to the new Ranger Station site.

Dates: 1934 - 1942. This camp was a spike of Indian Creek Camp while under construction. It became a main camp in 1935.

## Composition:

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 602, 1934 - 1935  
Company 1910, 1936 - 1942
- 2) Roster of Military Personnel on record:  
1935 - 37 Captain Saunders  
1938 Captain A.M. Cebula, Company Commander  
Lieutenant W.S. LeRoy, Junior Officer  
1939 Captain W. Akers, Commander  
Lieutenant Davis  
1940 Captain Barker  
1941 Captain E.C. Henry, Camp Commander

3) Roster of Forest Service personnel on record:

1934 Camp Superintendent George Schnabely took over as Superintendent, since he was in charge of the Seiad Spike Camp.

"Pop" Tyrer	Road Foreman	Seiad
Ed Bigelow	Road Foreman	Seiad
Lee Morford	Telephone Lineman	(after October 10th)
Bill Ensele	Carpenter	Seiad
Frank Lewis	General Foreman	Seiad

1935 George Schnabely Camp Superintendent  
 "Dad" Tyrer Road Foreman  
 Red Varnum Telephone Const. Foreman (until July)  
 Macavoy Carpenter  
 Neil Edmonds Telephone Const. Foreman (until July)  
 Harold House Equipment Operator

1936 Ray O. Breiding Camp Superintendent  
 Lawrence Roberts Road Foreman  
 Ernest Roberts Road Foreman  
 Verne Winningham Road Locator

1937 Ray Breiding Camp Superintendent Seiad  
 T. DeAvilla Foreman Seiad  
 V. Winningham Road Locator Seiad

1938 R.O. Breiding Camp Superintendent

1939 Ray Breiding Camp Superintendent Seiad  
 Lawrence Roberts Foreman Seiad  
 Ernest Roberts Foreman Seiad  
 Tony DeAvilla Foreman Seiad  
 Verne Winningham Road Locator Seiad

1940 Ray Breiding Camp Superintendent Seiad  
 Lawrence Roberts Foreman Seiad  
 Tony DeAvilla Foreman Seiad  
 Verne Winningham Road Locator Seiad  
 Ernie Roberts Equipment Operator Seiad

1941 Ray Brieding, Camp Superintendent, replaced by C.E. Barhalf on July 1st.

Lawrence Roberts	Foreman
Ernie Roberts	Foreman
Fred Yarbrough	Foreman

1942 Company 3896 from Elbert, Colorado moved into Seiad June 15 (Bower 1983:22). This was the only camp at Seiad (Bower 1983:21).

4)Physical Properties: (Salvas 1981:102)

Wooden barracks, bathrooms, mess hall with a cold storage room, foremen's quarters, officer's quarters, and an educational building which included a library and recreation room.

## Spike Camps

- 1) Indian Creek Road, 1936.
- 2) Indian Creek, 1936.
- 3) China Creek (Mud Springs), 1938.
- 4) Oak Knoll Fire Crew, 1938.
- 5) Yreka Fire Crew and Warehouse Crew, 1938.
- 6) Mud Springs on Grider Ridge Rd., 1938.

## Comments

The Seiad Camp F176 was disbanded in June, 1942. The Seiad Creek Mineral access crew moved into the camp in July 1942 (Bower 1983).

Company 1910 was runner-up for the rating of the finest camp of the Ninth Corps area. Camp Seiad had an excellent athletic program. (Salvas 1981:102 - 103).

## SPRING FLAT F-20

Location: T44N, R11W, SEK of NEK of Sec. 21.

Dates: 1933 - 1935

## Compostion:

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 1907
- 2) Roster of Military Personnel on record:

1933

Lieutenant W. L. Schaefer	Camp Commander
Lieutenant C. H. Jeffries	Quartermaster
Lieutenant J. L. Combs	Welfare
Lieutenant Paul Hoot	Medical Officer

- 3) Roster of Forest Service personnel on record:

1933

Arthur O'Conner	Camp Superintendent
Bert Palmer	Fire Crew Foreman
Gus Kehrer	Larkspur Project Foreman



Joe LaPlant	Marble Mt. Camp Cleanup
Joe Kehrer	Equipment Operator
Roy Coles	Road Foreman
Sid Dowles	Road Foreman
Red Varnum	Telephone Foreman
Ed Baker	Powder Man
Sam Potter	Carpenter

1934 - 1935

Arthur O'Conner      Camp Superintendent

4) Physical Properties (Salvas 1981:112)

An administration building, superintendent's and crew foreman's quarters, a mess hall, houses, and a recreation hall.

Spike Camps

- 1) Grider Valley Larkspur Camp (moved several times), 1933.
- 2) Marble Valley Camp Cleanup, 1933.
- 3) Fort Jones Ranger Station, Nov. and Dec. 1934.

Comments

Spring Flat issued a camp newspaper (Salvas 1981:113).

YREKA F-167

Location: Yreka, California

Dates: October 1933 - April 1935

Composition:

- 1) C.C.C. men: Company 1554
- 2) Roster of Military Personnel on record:

1935              Captain Fern

- 3) Roster of Forest Service Personnel on record:

1933

Camp Superintendent Waters

4) Physical Properties

No information.

Spike Camps

No record found.

Comments

None.

#### IV. TABULATION OF PROJECTS BY CAMP

The following is a list of discrete projects worked on or completed by the various C.C.C. camps on the forest. This list is a synthesis of data from Bower (1982, 1983) and Salvas (1981). Bower's information is documented (personal communication); where there is a conflict between Salvas and Bower, Bower's information is given. Occasionally projects are listed here which are taken from Salvas but not corroborated by Bower; in these cases Salvas' original source of information is cited. Where possible, the following data are given for each project, in this order: description of project, date, location, spike camp with which the project was associated, miscellaneous comments, and source of information.

##### Callahan F-12 Projects

(Callahan is not discussed by Bower 1982, 1983; this list comes entirely from Salvas, 1981).

- 1) Etna camp and house adjacent to it, June 1933. T42N, R9W, SEK Sec. 29. (oral history)
- 2) Bolivar Lookout, 1934. T39N, R8W, SW< of NW< of Sec. 33. Detached service from main camp used for construction. (oral history)
- 3) Constructed various buildings at Callahan: A and B residences, D barracks, garage #1 used for two dwellings, warehouse, garage #2, office, gas and oil storage building, 1934. T40N, R2W, SEK of Sec. 20. (oral history)
- 4) Gazelle Mt. Lookout, 1934. T41N, R7W, NW< of SEK of SEK of Sec. 8. Detached service from main camp used for construction. (oral history)
- 5) Sugar Creek road construction, 1936. T40N, R9W. Grading of road from the creek where it crosses the upper creek, a distance of a few miles, where the new bridge was built to connect the road on Wild Cat Gulch. (Western Sentinel July 1936)
- 6) Completion of the Callahan water works and a five-foot dam on East Boulder Lake, Summer 1937. T39N, R8W, Sec. 21. (Western Sentinel, April 1937)
- 7) Barn at Callahan, 1937. T40N, R8W, SEK of Sec. 20. (oral history)
- 8) Four fish screens were constructed in irrigation ditches in the area for the purpose of keeping fish from being diverted into those ditches from the Scott River, March 1939. (Siskiyou News, March 27, 1939)
- 9) Residence and garage at Etna, 1936 and 1938, T41N, R9W, SEK of Sec. 29. (oral history)

## Clear Creek F-24 Projects

- 1) Assisted Indian Creek C.C.C.'s with cement work on Klamath River Bridge near Happy Camp, 1933. T16N, R7E, Sec. 11.
- 2) Clear Creek road construction, about five miles to Clear Creek crossing, including bridges at Doggett Creek, Four Mile Creek, and Five Mile Creek, 1933 and 1934. Clear Creek road had wooden bridges which were replaced in the 1950's by cement and steel.
- 3) Elk Creek road to Sulpher Springs was finished by C.C.C.'s, 1933. T15N, R8E, Sec. 29.
- 4) Pickawish Campground and roads. T15N, R7E, Sec. 7. (oral history)
- 5) Dillon Creek road, 1933. T14N, R6E, south and west. The first four miles from Blue Nose Bridge had already been done by Langdon's FRD crew, the C.C.C. crew continued on another four miles to Dillon Bluff. This road is still intact.
- 6) Ukonom road construction, Fall 1934.

## Hilt F-23 Projects

- 1) Rebuilt and extended road from Hilt to Hungry Creek to tie in with crew from Oak Knoll at the Brick Chimney, 1933.
- 2) Converted the Fruit Growers logging railroad grade to an auto road (trestle road), 1933.
- 3) Built a road from the Pacific Highway (now I-5) at Siskiyou Summit west to the old stage road crossing about 1½ miles and extended a little way west toward the four corners, 1933.
- 4) Converted other old railroad grades to auto roads (designated at that time as truck trails) in the vicinity of the Four Corners, Hungry Creek Lookout and the Fountain of Youth, 1933.
- 5) Built a new water system to serve Hilt C.C.C. camp and town of Hilt in cooperation with the Fruit Growers Supply Company, 1933.
- 6) Constructed Deadwood Lookout, 1933.
- 7) Salmon River Trunk Metallic telephone line, Etna to Snowden, 1934.
- 8) Road Construction: Four Corners to Red Mountain, 1934.
- 9) Road Construction: Four Corners to Fountain of Youth, 1934.
- 10) Road Construction: Camp 22 to Mouth of Hungry Creek, 1934.

11) Started construction at Fort Jones Ranger Station, 1934.

12) Worked on Deadwood Lookout, 1933. T45N, R8W, NW< of Sec. 7. (Western Sentinel, Nov. 10, 1983, Vol. 51)

#### Indian Creek F-12 Projects

1) Klamath River bridge at Happy Camp, 1933. T16N, R7E, Sec. 11. This 310 foot suspension bridge across the Klamath River was replaced in the 1950's by the present steel truss bridge.

2) Slater Butte Lookout building and road constructed, 1933.

3) Happy Camp Baldy Lookout building and road constructed, 1933. T16N, R6E, NW< of Sec. 11.

4) Thompson Ridge road constructed, 1933, 1934. From Grey Eagle mine to Slater Butte Lookout, then north to Mt. Tanner.

5) China Creek road from Happy Camp bridge to China Creek, 1933. Continued construction in 1936.

6) West Branch Guard Station: B building, J building, 1933. T18N, R6E, SEK of SEK of Sec. 23.

7) Dillon Mt. road, 1934 and 1935.

8) Ukonom Lookout constructed, 1934.

9) Pony Peak Lookout constructed, 1934.

10) Road construction, Baldy Mt. Lookout, 1934.

11) Metallic telephone line construction, Seiad to Clear Creek, 1934.

12) Elk Creek bridge and road up Elk Creek, 1935. T16N, R7E, Sec. 15. Cement piers are still in view; replaced in 1950 with concrete and steel.

13) Sawyer's Bar Ranger Station office enlarged from 1 to 3 rooms, 1935.

14) Happy Camp garage, gas and oil canopy, 1935. T16N, R7E, Sec. 11.

15) Happy Camp Ranger Station: D barracks, J12R double garage, storeroom constructed, 1935 - 36.

Leaf F-350 Projects

(Leaf is not discussed in Bower 1982 and 1983. This list of projects comes entirely from Salvas 1981 and relies heavily on personal remembrances.)

- 1) Herd Peak Lookout. (oral history)
- 2) Orr Mountain Lookout garage, 1935. (oral history)
- 3) Cleared a roadway between Little Shasta Meadows to Smith Springs, 1935. T46N, R3W. Little Shasta Meadows Spike. A unique method of marking areas for brushing was used: license plates were cut in half and nailed on trees. These trees were left and are still standing; jeep trails remain. The height of the plates indicates that they were probably distributed in the winter by the Forest Service for Spring projects. (oral history)
- 4) Trail from Garvey Glade east, 1935. T46N, R3W, Secs. 33 - 35, and 25. (oral history)
- 5) Cedar Wells - corral and pump house construction, 1937. T45N, R1E, Sec. 4. (oral history)
- 6) Improving road from Bartle to Medicine Lake, 1937. (Western Sentinel, Nov. 1937)
- 7) Road construction: main road from Mt. Hebron to Red Rock Valley; roads to Herd Peak and Van Bremmer Lookouts (oral history)
- 8) Medicine Lake campgrounds, 1939. Medicine Lake Spike. (oral history)
- 9) Building with a pump at Lallonda Well, 1939. T44N, R1E, Sec. 21. (oral history)
- 10) Ball Mt. Lookout, 1940. T46N, R3W, SEK of Sec. 25. (Siskiyou News Oct. 1940)
- 11) Phone line - Little Shasta Meadows to Burnt Camp to Bear Camp, 1940. Little Shasta Meadow Spike. (oral history)
- 12) Drift fences to control cattle; one fence was built from Bogus Burn past Kucks Meadow toward Martin's Dairy. (oral history and Siskiyou News)
- 13) Antelope Well. T44N, R2E, Sec. 4. (oral history)
- 14) Shingle Springs tank and trough, 9 feet deep 44 feet circumference, 8,000 gallons, 1941. T43N, R2W, S> of NW< of Sec. 21. (oral history)
- 15) Road from Smith Springs to Ball Mt. Lookout. Jeep road up south side of Ball Mt. Little Shasta Meadows Spike. (oral history)
- 16) Improved road from Little Shasta Meadow to Ball Mt. Lookout. Little Shasta Meadows Spike. (Siskiyou News, Aug. 8, 1940)

17) Constructed erosion control dams out of logs and rocks. Little Shasta Meadows Spike. These were later remodeled out of lodgepole logs with an overflow slot in the center. (oral history)

18) Constructed phone lines from Bull Meadow; phone line consisted of a single line connected to an insulator which was screwed into trees. Little Shasta Meadows Spike. (oral history)

19) Phone lines, south of Panther Meadows along Section lines 8 and 9; Little Shasta Meadows to Ball Mt. Lookout. (oral history)

#### Oak Knoll F-19 Projects

1) Beaver Creek road construction, 1933 - 1934. The road went from Dutch Creek to Brick Chimney in 1933, and was continued in 1934. The west for of Beaver road was constructed from Beaver Creek to Cinnabar Springs in 1933.

2) Donomore Meadows road construction; Donomore road to tie into road from Oregon side, 1933. Donomore Meadows Spike.

3) Oak Knoll water system, 1933 and 1934.

4) Beaver Creek Campground, 1933. T47N, R8W, W> of Sec. 18.

5) Buckhorn Baldy Lookout, 1933. T47N, R8W, NW< of SW< of Sec. 17. Buckhorn Lookout Spike.

6) Humbug Guard Station - B building and J building, 1933. Completed in 1934.

7) Metallic phone line - Yreka to Oak Knoll, 1933.

8) Ground return telephone line, Oak Knoll to Dry Lake, 1933 - 1934.

9) Remodeled Dry Lake Lookout, 1933.

10) Lower Devil's Lookout, 1934.

11) Klamath River Telephone metallic trunk line from Oak Knoll to Happy Camp, 1934.

12) Telephone ground return line Beaver Creek to Bullion Mt., 1934.

13) High C.C.C. road construction continued to Deadwood - Indian Creek Saddle with spurs to Schroeder Mine and Deadwood Lookout.

14) Quartz Hill Lookout, 1934.

15) Scott Bar Mt. Lookout, 1934.

16) Collins Creek Baldy Lookout, 1934.

17) Completed Yreka warehouse compound started by Camp 167 in the spring, consisting of 1 automotive shop building, 1 general warehouse, 1 fire warehouse, 1 carpenter shop and equipment storage (combined) and one equipment storage (south warehouse). The south warehouse contained a 2 room office and 1 bay storage for the California Division of Forestry Ranger, 1934.

18) Salmon River Trunk telephone line survey and construction, Etna to Somes Bar, 1935. Sawyers Bar and Forks of Salmon Spike Camps. (Siskiyou News, April 1936).

19) Fort Jones Ranger Station: oil and gas house, 6 bay equipment shed, landscaping, D - barracks construction, 1935 and 1936.

20) Lumgreys road survey and construction, 1935.

21) Deadwood road survey and construction, 1935. Deadwood Spike Camp.

22) Oak Knoll: D - barracks, and landscaping terraces with quartz retaining walls, 1936. (Siskiyou News, May 25, 1936)

23) Five large automatic fish screens were constructed, 1937. This was a joint wildlife project with the California State Fish and Game.

24) Sawyer's Bar building construction: J2OR garage, barn, and warehouse, 1937.

25) Stock fence on Lumgreys Creek, 1935 - 1936. Lumgreys Creek T47N, R8W. (Siskiyou News, April 16, 1936).

#### Orleans F-22 Projects

1) Elk Valley Road, 1933 and 1936. Cedar Camp Spike in 1933; Elk Valley Spike in 1936.

2) Le Perron Peak road, 1933. From Orleans to Le Perron.

3) Offield Lookout and Offield road constructed from Somes Bar, 1933 and 1935. T12N, R6E, Sec. 23. This lookout was burned in 1980 by the Forest Service because it was a safety hazard.

4) Oak Bottom Guard Station: B building and J building, 1933.

5) Oak Bottom Campground, 1937. T11N, R6E, Sec. 2.

6) Orleans Ranger Station: 2 room office, "A" - type dwelling, 1933.

7) Remodeled Orleans Mt. Lookout, 1933. T10N, R6E, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 11.

8) Cedar Camp road from Van's Camp to junction of Dillon Mt. road, 1934. Continued to junction of Elk Valley Road, 1935.



- 9) Telephone ground return line from Clear Creek to Somes Bar, 1934.
- 10) Cecil Point Lookout construction, 1934. T37N, R11W, NEK of NWK of Sec. 17. Short-term Spike at lookout.
- 11) Blue Ridge road and Lookout construction, 1934. T10N, R12W, SWK of NWK of Sec. 11. Blue Ridge Lookout Spike.
- 12) Shelton Butte Lookout construction and road to lookout, 1934, 1935, and 1936.
- 13) Red Cap road to Le Perron Flat, 1935.
- 14) Bridges at Boise and Red Cap Creeks, 1935.
- 15) 1210 road survey and construction, from Orleans to Ishi-Pishi Bridge along the north side of the Klamath River, 1935 and 1936.
- 16) Medicine Mt. Lookout, 1935. T13N, R7E, NEK of Sec. 25.
- 17) Bluff Creek road to Serpentine Gap, 1937. Continued to Fish Lake, 1938.
- 18) South Forks of Salmon Road, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 (to Butcher's Gulch). Forks of Salmon Spike Camp.
- 19) Ishi-Pishi Bridge across the Klamath River, 1935 and 1936. T11N, R6E, Sec. 6. This was a 200 - 285 foot suspension bridge at Somes Bar. It was destroyed in the 1964 flood.
- 20) Cecilville road, constructed from Forks of Salmon to Cecilville, 1939. (C.C.C. worked on some portions of this road).
- 21) Bridge Number 3 on South Fork of Salmon Road, 1938. Forks of Salmon Spike.
- 22) Sawyer's Bar construction: office addition, Sawyer's Bar 12, Guard dwelling, water system, 1938.
- 23) Other bridges along South Fork of Salmon, 1939.
- 24) Bean's Camp road out of Orleans, 1939.
- 25) Bear Camp road, 1940.
- 26) Two bridges at Forks of Salmon, 1937.
- 27) Ti Bar Guard Station construction: B residence and garage, 1937. T13N, R6E, SEK of SWK of Sec. 8.
- 28) Bluff Creek Campground, 1937. T10N, R5E, SWK of Sec. 19.
- 29) Perch Creek Campground, 1937. T11N, R6E, NWK of NEK of Sec. 32.

## Seiad F-176 Projects

- 1) Seiad Ranger Station construction: A residence, B residence, D crew barracks, E two-room office, 6 bay fire warehouse, four-horse barn, fences and landscaping, 1934, 1935, 1936.
- 2) Metallic telephone line from Seiad to Clear Creek, 1934.
- 3) China Creek road construction, 1936 and 1937.
- 4) Grider Ridge road, 1937, 1939, 1940.
- 5) Grider Creek road, 1938.
- 6) Walker Creek road, 1937, 1939, 1940.
- 7) China Mt. Lookout, 1938 and 1939. T46N, R12W, NEK Sec. 18.
- 8) Rebuilt Baldy Mt. Lookout, Happy Camp District, 1938.
- 9) Hungry Creek Lookout construction, 1938.
- 10) Seiad Creek road, improvement and construction, 1940 and 1941.
- 11) Yreka, construction of Supervisor's dwelling and garage, 1941.

## Spring Flat F-20 Projects

- 1) Reconstruction of Scott River road, Scott Valley to Thomkins Creek, 1933.
- 2) Started road from Kelsey to Buker Ranch with bridge across Kelsey Creek, 1933.
- 3) Kelsey Creek Guard Station: constructed B building and J building, 1933. T44N, R11W, Sec. 21.
- 4) Quartz Hill Lookout and road to lookout, 1933 and 1934. T43N, R9W, Sec. 6 and 7.
- 5) Constructed water system to Spring Flat C.C.C. camp and Kelsey Guard Station, 1933.
- 6) Constructed new water system at Scott Bar Ranger Station, 1933.
- 7) Lake Mt. Lookout: added cab on top of old building, 1933.
- 8) Scott Bar Mt. Lookout and road construction, 1934. T34N, R11W, Sec 15.

9) Constructed buildings at the new Scott River Ranger Station at Fort Jones, 1934. T43N, R9W, Sec. 2. These buildings were started by a spike camp from Hilt during the summer.

10) Tyler Gulch road construction, 1935.

#### Yreka F-167 Projects

1) Road from summit of Hawkinsville to Humbug road to top of Badger Mt., for fire killed timber salvage, 1933 and 1934.

2) Road from summit west toward Gunsight Peak along top of ridge, 1933.

3) Mill Creek road construction started, 1934.

4) Soap Creek road construction started, 1934.

5) Paradise Lookout road construction started, 1934.

6) Some work on High C.C.C. road.

7) Extended city water main to warehouse site and started work on Yreka warehouse buildings.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Various photos are on file at the Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California, in several binders of "C.C.C. Photos". These include the following pictures:

1) Clear Creek, F-24

1 photo of bridge across Clear Creek, taken 1979.

2) Indian Creek, F-21

4 photos of camp in 1933, 1935  
1 photo of camp site in 1979  
6 photos of Klamath River bridge project, 1933  
7 photos of crew on Grey Eagle road project, 1933  
1 photo of Ukonom Lookout, taken in 1975  
18 miscellenous photos of people, equipment, projects  
1 photo of Baldy Lookout, taken in 1975

3) Leaf, F-350

1 photo of Ball Mt. Lookout, taken in 1975

4) Oak Knoll, F-19

5 photos of camp, men  
1 photo of D building at Ft. Jones Ranger Station

5) Orleans, F-22

1 photo of Medicine Mt. Lookout, 1936  
1 photo of Ishi-Pishi suspension bridge at Somes Bar  
1 photo of Forks of Salmon Spike Camp  
1 photo of Sawyers Bar Spike Camp

6) Seiad Camp, F-176

2 photos of Walker Creek road construction, 1938  
8 miscelleneous photos

7) Spring Flat, F-20

3 photos of camp

8) Several miscelleneous photos

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- 1933 "Siskiyou to Get Goodly Share of Forest Workers." April 21.
- 1933 "Camp Sites for Shasta Forest Selected." 44(1), April 28:1.
- 1933 "Local Men Sign Up for Forest Work." 44(2), May 5:4.
- 1933 "Erection of Forest Camp Progresses." 44(5), May 26:1.
- 1933 "CCC Boys Start Riot at Carnival." 44(11), July 7.
- 1933 "Castella CCC Nine to Play Weed Tigers." 44(14), July 14:1.
- 1933 "Redding Firms Get CCC Camp Business." 44(14), July 14:1.
- 1933 "Camp Boys Welcome Religious Services." 44(14), July 28:1.
- 1933 "Castella Camp Puts on Entertainment." 44(15), August 4:1.
- 1933 "News from CCC Camp at Castella." 44(15), August 4:2.
- 1933 "Rische Goes to Isolated CCC Camps." 44(17), August 18:2.
- 1933 "Future of CCC Camps Uncertain." 44(17), August 18:6.
- 1933 "News from CCC Camp Castella." 44(17). August 18:6.
- 1933 "CCC Workers Advance Far into Forest." 44(18), August 25:1.
- 1933 "News from CCC Camp Castella." 44(18), August 25:3.
- 1933 "Forest Work Progresses Steadily." 44(18), August 25:4.
- 1933 "CCC Camps Aid Forest Protection." 44(19), September 1:4.
- 1933 "CCC Truck Knocks Down Elderly Man." 44(21), September 15:1.
- 1933 "877 CCC Boys Will Return Home." 44(21), September 15:1.
- 1933 "Castella, Sims Camp to Remain." 44(22), September 22:1.
- 1933 "California CCC's To Quit Service." 44(23), September 29:2.
- 1933 "Sites Fixed for Winter CCC Camps." 44(25), October 13:1.
- 1933 "Forest Work Speeded by C.C.C. Men." 44(28), November 3:4.

B. Medford District CCC News (Medford, Oregon):

- 1941 "CCC Crews Aid Injured Man." Vol. VII July 1:1. (On file with Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)
- 1941 "Camp Leaf Battles frost for Flowers." Vol. VII July 1:2. (On file with Rogue River National Forest, Medford Oregon.)
- 1941 "Big Dance Enjoyed by Camp Orleans." Vol. VII July 1:3. (On file with the Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)
- 1941 "Seiad Honors Three at Graduation." Vol. VII July 1:4. (On file with the Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)
- 1941 "Camp Seiad Is Not 'On the Klamath'." Vol. VIII August 1:1. (On file with the Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)
- 1941 "Tulelake Men Battle Flames." Vol. VII August 1:3. (On file with the Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)
- 1941 "Fire Season Keeps Camp Seiaders Busy." Vol. VII August 1:5. (On file with the Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)
- 1941 "Seiaders Aid in Recovering Body of Man." Vol. VII September 1:1. (On file with the Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.)

C. The Siskiyou News (Yreka, California):

- 1933 "Local Men Sign up for Work in Forest Camps." LVI (9) May 11:7.
- 1934 "Callahan 3C Camp Selected as Outstanding Camp in District." LVI (82) February 1:1.
- 1934 "Educational Program Is Started at Yreka Fairground CCC Camp." LVI (93) March 8:1.
- 1934 "Special Train Takes CCC Men South Thursday." LVI (102) April 9:1.
- 1934 "Much Work Done by CCC Men in Klamath Forest." LVII (17) June 14:1.
- 1934 "CCC Workers Not Eligible to Cast Vote." LVII (17) June 14: 1.
- 1934 "CCC Camps Get Out Newspaper." LVII (17) June 18:1.
- 1934 "Five CCC Men Scale Shasta." LVII (22) July 5.
- 1934 "425 CCC are Discharged from Service in Area." LVII (24) July 12:1.
- 1934 "Callahan CCC Camp Again Wins District Honors." LVII (28) July 26:1.

- 1934 "CCC Boxing Card To Be Held Here Friday." LVII (29) July 30:1.
- 1934 "CCC Camps To Have Religious Services." LVII (31) August 6:1.
- 1934 "166 CCC Camps for California in Next Period." LVII (300) August 6:1.
- 1934 "Veterans Must Apply Locally for CCC Jobs." LVII (37) August 30:4.
- 1934 "CCC Religious Services Start." LVII (38) September 3:1.
- 1934 "Good Fighters on Final Gold Rush CCC Boxing Card." LVII (49) September 10:1.
- 1934 "Board Protests Oregon Labor on CCC Work Here." LVII (4) September 17:1.
- 1934 "Enrollment in C.C.C.'s opened". LVII (44) September 24:1.
- 1934 "District is Divided into Athletic Zones." LVII (45) September 27:1.
- 1934 "17 Juniors Enter CCC Here Friday." LVII (50) October 15:1.
- 1934 "Siskiyou Fails to Fill CCC Quota." LVII (58) November 12:1.
- 1934 "CCC Officers Get Transfers." LVII (63) November 26:1.
- 1934 "New Enrollment Period Opens for CCC Workers." LVII December 10:4.
- 1934 "Study of Former CCC Enrollees To Be Made Here." LVII (67) December 13:1.
- 1935 "Yreka Town Teams to Play CCC Teams from Oak Knoll Tonight." LVII (77) January 17:1.
- 1935 "Quota of 51 Set for CCC Enrollment." LVII (97) March 28:1.
- 1935 "Former CCC Workers May Enroll Again." LVII (77) April 11:1.
- 1935 "CCC Recruits Arrive Here." LVII (104) April 22:1.
- 1935 "Lava Beds CCC Camp Started." LVII (2) April 29:1.
- 1935 "Orleans CCC Camp To Have Good Ball Diamond." LVIII (4) May 6:2.
- 1935 "CCC Boy Killed as Truck Leaves Klamath Road." LVIII (8) May 20:1.
- 1935 "CCC Enrollees To Be Taken from Relief Rolls." LVIII (18) June 24:4.
- 1935 "CCC Men Moved to Etna Camp." LVIII (33) August 12:1.



- 1935 "Redding CCC Officer Given Year Sentence." LVIII (34) August 19:1.
- 1935 "Oak Knoll CCC Notes." LVIII (45) September 26:3.
- 1935 "Siskiyou CCC Youths Given Advancement." LVIII (50) October 14:1.
- 1935 "News Notes of 3C Camps." LVIII (50) October 14:3.
- 1935 "Indian Learns To Write at 51 in CCC School." LVIII (50) October 14:3.
- 1935 "Siskiyou CCC Quota Is Fixed at Thirty-four." LVIII (51) October 17:1.
- 1935 "Spike Camp To Be Kept at Mud Creek." LVIII (52) October 21:1.
- 1935 "News Notes of 3C Camps." LVIII (63) November 28:3.
- 1935 "Five-Day Leaves for CCC Youths." LVIII (69) December 19:1.
- 1936 "Lowest Fire Record Set in '35 in California National Forest." LVIII January 16:6.
- 1936 "178 Men Sent to Tulelake CCC Camp." LVIII January 23:5.
- 1936 "Jewett Visits Tulelake Area." LVIII February 3:1.
- 1936 "News Notes of 3C Camps." LVIII February 24:4.
- 1936 "CCC Workers Get Study Courses at Mt. Shasta." LVIII (92) March 9:1.
- 1936 "Oak Knoll Camp Wins Honor." LVIII March 16:1.
- 1936 "Enrollment in 3C Camps to Begin April 1." LVIII (97) March 26:1.
- 1936 "Orleans CCC Camp in Medford District." LVIII April 6: .
- 1936 "Lava Beds To Open Soon." LVIII (100) April 6:1.
- 1936 "Klamath Forest Camps Reviewed." LIX (2) April 27:4.
- 1936 "Clear Lake CCC Enrollment Up." LIX April 23:1.
- 1936 "CCC Giant Tries Fighting." LIX (6) May 11:1.
- 1936 "Mud Creek CCC Camp Reopened." LIX (10) May 25:1.
- 1936 "Spring Flat To Be Spike Camp." LIX (10) May 25:6.
- 1936 "News Notes of 3C Camps." LIX (6) May 25:6.
- 1936 "Turkeys Used on Tulelake Land to Combat Pests." LIX (16) June 15:1.

- 1936 "New Quota for Siskiyou County is Set." LIX (20) June 29:1.
- 1936 "News Notes of 3C Camps." LIX (20) June 29:2.
- 1936 "Brush Fire Hits Lava Beds; CCC Camp is Periled." LIX (23) July 9:1.
- 1936 "Clear Lake CCC Camp Held Near Best in Nation." LIX (27) July 23:8.
- 1936 "Legion Posts Seat Officers at Camp Leaf." LIX (43) September 14:1.
- 1936 "Three Bridges To Be Built in Klamath Forest." LIX (52) October 26:3.
- 1936 "Air Photos of CCC Camps Are Taken Monday." LIX (60) November 26:1.
- 1936 "Enrollment of CCC Boys Will Open January 1, 1936." LIX (70) December 31:1
- 1936 "Better Dental Care To Be Given CCC Enrollees." LIX (70) December 31:1.
- 1937 "Regulation on CCC Enrollees Is Modified." LIX (92) March 22:1.
- 1937 "'Open House' at the Oak Knoll on April 4." LIX (94) March 29:1.
- 1937 "500 Attend Festivities at Oak Knoll." LIX (96) April 5:1.
- 1937 "Roosevelt Plans Permanent CCC." LIX (97) April 8:1.
- 1937 "Open House Held at Camp Seiad." LIX (97) April 8:1.
- 1937 "Forest Service Stages Party." LIX (97) April 8:1.
- 1937 "Permanent CCC Bill Approved." LIX (101) April 22:4.
- 1937 "Medford Loses Two Camps in Summer Shift." LIX (2) May 10:1.
- 1937 "New Regulation for Enrollment in CCC Given." LIX (19) July 8:1.
- 1937 "CCC Youth Is Killed on Fire Patrol." LIX (30) August 16:1.
- 1937 "Members of Spike Camp Climb Mt. Shasta." LX (37) September 9:1.
- 1937 "Many Enrollees in CCC To Be Discharged." LX (39) September 16:1.
- 1937 "Fall Enrollment in CCC October 1." LX (40) September 20:1.
- 1937 "Many Shifts in CCC District This Week." LX (47) October 14:1.

1937 "Redding CCC Headquarters Will Close." LX (40) October 18:2.

1937 "CCC Crews Are Combating Duck Sickness." LX (48) October 18:2.

1937 "CCC Enrollees Planning Party." LX (48) October 18:8.

1937 "Educational Program for CCC Is Wide in Scope." LX (55) November 11:1.

1937 "Oak Knoll Camp To Be Moved." LX (64) December 13:8.

1937 "3C Company 922 To Move To Shasta." LX (66) December 20:1.

1937 "Trucks Move CCC Camp." LX (68) December 27:1.

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1938 "Rookies Arrive for CCC Camps." LX (101) April 21:1.

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1939 "Death Takes Commander of Seiad CCC Camp." LXII (16) July 3:1.

1939 "Fire Fighting Rules for CCC Boys Listed." LXII (26) August 7:1.

1939 "Officials Say CCC Boys Not To Go into Army." LXII (39) September 21:8.

1939 "250 CCC Men Get Chance for Sea Training." LXII (43) October 5:9.

1939 "Shasta Road Work Advances." LXII (49) October 26:1.

1940 "Increase Shown in Private Jobs for CCC Youths." LXII (82) February 19:5.

1940 "Assistant Named to Late CCC Head's Post." LXII (83) February 22:2.

1940 "Seiad CCC Camp To Hold Celebration." LXII (92) March 25:1.

1940 "Program of Events at Camp Seiad." LXII (93) April 4:1.

- 1940 "Camp Shasta Enrollees Host an Anniversary." LXII (97) April 11:2.
- 1940 "CCC Boys Get Special Training Now." LXIII (14) June 27:4.
- 1940 "Job Training for CCC Camps Gets Approval." LXIII (18) July 11:10.
- 1940 "CCC Enlarges Skilled Trade Training Work." LXIII (23) July 29:3.
- 1940 "Mount Shasta CCC Enrollees Get Chance To Serve Country When Plane Crashes There." LXIII (24) August 1:5.
- 1941 "Klamath Forest Leads in 3C Safety Campaign." LXIII (78) February 6:1.
- 1941 "More Applicants than Places in Last CCC Enrollment." LXIII (90) March 20:8.
- 1941 "CCC Youths Moved to New Districts." LXIII (91) March 24:1.
- 1941 "Patriotic Programs at Seiad Camp." LXIV (2) May 19:1.
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- 1941 "Shasta CCC Camp Closed." 65 (20) October 31:6.
- 1941 "Order Beaver Creek Camp." 65 (21) November 3:6.
- 1941 "Officer Visits at Seiad Camp." 65 (23) November 5:8.
- 1941 "Training Now Available to CCC Enrollees." 65 (27) November 12:3.
- 1941 "Spike Camp Enrollees are Hosts at Dinner." 65 (34) November 24:3.
- 1941 "Transfers in CCC Camps." 65 (38) November 28:2.
- 1942 "CCC Will Take Enrollment." 65 (104) March 5:6.
- 1942 "Siskiyou CCC Has Vacancies." 65 (122) March 31:4.
- 1942 "CCC Is Killed in House Vote." 65 (170) June 5:4.
- 1942 "CCC Group Is at Seiad." 65 (176) June 15:5.
- 1942 "Seiad CCC Boys Train." 65 (178) June 17:3.
- 1942 "CCC Appears To Be Doomed." 65 (183) June 24:6.

- 1942 "CCC Revised by Senate." 65 (185) June 26:7.  
 1942 "House Kills CCC Budget." 65 (187) June 30:4.

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- 1933 "Establishing Labor Camp at Callahan and Scott Mt." XXXV (26) May 26:1.  
 1933 "C.C.C. To Increase Laborers for Summer Work." XXXV (26) May 26:1.  
 1933 "Join Conservation Army." XXXV (28) June 9:1.  
 1933 "Spring Flat CCC Camp." XXXV (28) June 9:1.  
 1933 "Work Going Forward on CCC Camp at Callahan." XXXV (28) June 9:1.  
 1933 "Appointed to Good Position in C.C.C. Camp." XXXV (29) June 16:1.  
 1933 "C.C.C. Men Arriving for the Spring Flat Camp." XXXV (29) June 16:1.  
 1933 "C.C.C. Camp Flourishing in Valley's Vicinity." XXXV (30) June 23:1.  
 1933 "Management of Dance at Ft. Jones Praise Behavior of C.C.C. Boys." XXXV (32) July 7:1.  
 1933 "Parson Visits Four C.C.C.'s." XXXV (34) July 21:1.  
 1933 "Dance at CCC Camp at Callahan on August 12." XXXV (36) August 4:1.  
 1933 "CCC Camp Activities." XXV (40) August 25:1.  
 1933 "Bumper Crop of Fans Visit Scraps in Etna." XXXV (43) September 15:1.  
 1933 "Spring Flat CCC To Put on Halloween Dance." XXXV (47) October 19:1.  
 1933 "Scott River Canyon Road Is Bring Improved." XXXV (49) October 27:1.  
 1933 "New Buildings in K.N.F." XXXV (50) November 3:1.  
 1933 "Lookout House Finished." XXXV (51) November 10:1.  
 1933 "Fort Jones Events." XXXV (52) November 24:1.  
 1934 "Local Men Invited To Enroll at Callahan CCC Camp Now." XXXVI (6) January 5:1.

- 1934 "Schedule of Studies at Night School in Etna." XXXV (8) January 19:8.
- 1934 "Camp for 250 Men To Be Built on Glendenning Ranch." XXXV (9) January 26:1.
- 1934 "Recreation Aided by CCC." XXXVI (9) January 26:1.
- 1934 "62 CCC Men Leave Callahan Camp." XXXVI (18) April 6:1.
- 1934 "CCC Boys Put on Good Card Night of Third; One K.O. recorded." XXXVI (32) July 6:1.
- 1934 "Moffitt Creek Forest Fire Burns Many Acres." XXXVI (33) July 13:1.
- 1934 "First Fires Hit Salmon River." XXXVI (39) August 17:1.
- 1935 "New Forest Service Camp on East Side of Salmon Mt." XLVII (27) June 21:1.
- 1935 "Remove CCC Camp." XLVII (48) November 15:1.
- 1936 "Seven Forest Fires Already This Season." XLVIII (15) March 27:1.
- 1936 "CCC Camp at Callahan Now Has 50 New Members." XLVIII (24) May 29:1.
- 1936 "Etna Ball Club Again Winn." XLV (30) July 10:1.
- 1936 "CCC Men Working Sugar Creek Road." XLVIII (30) July 10:1.
- 1937 "CCC Active in Callahan." XLVIX (15) April 9:1.
- 1937 "C.C.C. Boys Fight Pine Beetles Near Medicine Lake." XLIX (39) November 4:1.
- 1938 "CCC Spike Camps Moved to Orleans." XLVI (30) December 7:1.

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- 1933 "Camp Bids Open for Construction." LXXX (39) May 11:1.
- 1933 "County Recruiting for Forest Service Conservation Begins May 9th." LXXX (39) May 11:3.
- 1933 "2800 Men May Be Enrolled in North." LXXX (40) May 18:2.
- 1933 "President Offers To Establish Forest Camp on State Land." LXXX (10) May 18:3.
- 1933 "Local Carpenters To Be Used in Construction of Oak Knoll Camp." LXXX (41) May 25:7.

- 1933 "Siskiyou Conservation Corps Now Are All Under Construction." LXXX (42) June 1:3.
- 1933 "Spring Flat Camp Getting Ready for Summer Work." LXXX (43) June 8:3.
- 1933 "CCC Boys Run Amuck with Officers at Dunsmuir." LXXX (48) July 13:1.

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