



**The Civilian Conservation Corps
and the
Gila National Forest**

**Gila National Forest
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December 2016**

Introduction:

The Gila National Forest, as part of the Memorandum of Agreement on the FR 150 Bridge Project, has compiled an overview of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) on the forest. The Forest has made a concerted effort to gather primary references in the form of CCC Inspection Forms from this agency and others through research at the National Archives. It has also enlisted the help of historic societies and other groups who might want to provide any information on the CCC to them.

With the research shown in this document, the story of the CCC on the Gila National Forest is just beginning to unfold. The Forest hopes this overview will inspire others to become interested in the CCC for the first time or perhaps spur more research into this subject on the Gila National Forest.

The Creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March of 1933. He began working to bring about reforms and legislation to address the Great Depression. These ‘New Deal’ reforms touched on employment, banking, farming, industry, etc.¹

One of the most successful programs coming out of the New Deal was the Emergency Conservation Work Act, which is better known as the Civilian Conservation Corps. In early March 1933, FDR called an emergency session of the 73rd Congress for hearings on the program. The program proposed recruiting unemployed young men to work in National Forests and on other public lands to reduce erosion and help save the nation’s natural resources.²

The bill to create the CCC was introduced on March 27, passed by both houses, and signed by the President on March 31, 1933. Within a week, April 7, 1933, the first CCC enrollee was inducted.³

Organization of the CCC:

The Army was used to mobilize the CCC through transporting enrollees to both induction centers and work camps. Each camp was administered by officers or reserve officers of the Army or

¹ Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), “The New Deal,” (Accessed January 8, 2015, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/dustbowl-new-deal/>).

Encyclopedia Britannica, “New Deal,” (Accessed January 8, 2015, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/411331/New-Deal>).

² Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Legacy, “CCC Brief History,” (Accessed January 8, 2015, http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Brief_History.html).

³ CCC Legacy, Accessed January 8, 2015.

Navy. While the camps were built and run by the military, agencies within the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture planned and organized the work to be completed by the enrollees. Work projects were supervised by agency personnel.⁴ Local Experienced Men (LEMs) were hired from areas near the camps to work as skilled labor or foremen.⁵

The US was divided into 9 Military/CCC Corps Areas. Camps were identified by company and agency numbers.⁶ New Mexico was located in the 8th Corps. By June of 1933, sixteen CCC camps were operating in New Mexico.⁷ Several of which were operating on the Gila National Forest.

Enrollment in the CCC was restricted to unemployed, unmarried males aged 18-25, however, age limits changed through the inception of the program.⁸ Enrollees had to agree to send \$25 dollars of their \$30 pay check home to their families and to work at least one 6 month period. Eighth Corps enrollees, which included New Mexico, were sent to Fort Bliss, Texas for conditioning and training, and then transported to the camps.⁹ Enrollees were issued Army surplus clothing and supplies, early surplus items were from WWI.¹⁰

Civilian Conservation Corps Camps and Life:

CCC camps were composed of barracks, administrative headquarters, supply buildings, garages, a mess hall, recreation hall, infirmary, bathhouse, and latrine. New camp structures usually began as tent structures, but would become more permanent structures as the camp was fully constructed.¹¹

⁴ Richard Melzer, *Coming of Age in the Great Depression: The Civilian Conservation Corps Experience in New Mexico, 1933-1942*, (Las Cruces, NM: Yucca Free Press, 2000), 25.

CCC Legacy, Accessed January 8, 2015.

⁵ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 27.

⁶ CCC Legacy, Accessed January 8, 2015.

⁷ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 16.

⁸ *Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*, (Civilian Conservation Corps Commemoration Committee 70th Anniversary Booklet, March 29, 2003), 2. On file at Gila National Forest.

⁹ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 31-33.

¹⁰ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 48.

¹¹ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 45.

As stated, camps were administered by the military. As such, CCC enrollees were expected to learn to follow orders, appear at reveille, pass inspections, work hard, and be in bed by curfew.¹² Enrollees learned their jobs through on-the-job training and learned to work together. In the field, the CCC enrollees were supervised by both agency personnel and Local Experienced Men (LEMs). All of this discipline and hard work was to instill a good work ethic that would be beneficial in any workplace.¹³

After work, CCC enrollees were allowed several hours of leisure in which they could take advantage of recreational and educational opportunities. Recreation included games at the rec hall, occasional movie nights, and sports like baseball and boxing. Small libraries were often on site and some camps issued camp newspapers.¹⁴ On weekends, enrollees could leave the camps, usually by CCC transportation, to visit nearby towns, attending dances, movies, etc.¹⁵

The CCC also offered enrollees educational opportunities including on-the-job training and more formal classes. Classes offered at each camp varied and, as Inspection Forms indicate, on the Gila National Forest some education programs were lacking. However, there is evidence of some very good programs, too.

At Camp Redstone in Pinos Altos, education classes offered in July 1934 included: typing, arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, English, psychology, sociology, bookkeeping, economics, Spanish, forestry, algebra, geometry, biology, French, conference group and debate. The camp had an education adviser, though it is not clear who taught the courses.¹⁶

At Camp Chaffee at Apache Creek, in March 1940 some academic classes were offered, however, vocational classes were also very popular. Such classes included auto mechanics, blasting, carpentry, tractor operation, foremen training, road construction, etc. At this camp, academic classes were taught by enrollees, while vocational classes were taught by foremen and other qualified men.¹⁷

¹² Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 56.

¹³ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 61-63.

¹⁴ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 110-119.

¹⁵ Melzner, *Coming of Age*, 149-150.

¹⁶ Redstone Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Inspection Reports (Redstone CCC Camp); PI-11 Entry 115; Camp Inspection Reports, 1933-1942, New Mexico, F-12; Record of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Record Group 35 (RG 35). National Archive Building, Washington, DC (NAB).

¹⁷ Apache Creek Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Inspection Reports (Apache Creek CCC Camp); PI-11 Entry 115; Camp Inspection Reports, 1933-1942, New Mexico, F-2; Record of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Record Group 35 (RG 35). National Archive Building, Washington, DC (NAB).

At Willow Creek, an October 1940 report states that illiteracy was reduced and that several students were interested in receiving an elementary diploma and that others had received Certificates of Proficiency.¹⁸

The CCC on the Gila National Forest:

The Gila National Forest had about 17 camps operating within or near its boundaries from 1933-42, Table 1. Those associated with the Forest Service were: Camp Beale at Pueblo Park (F-1-N), Camp Chaffee at Apache Creek (F-2-N), Camp Sully at Mimbres (F-11-N), Camp Jack Fleming or Redstone at Pinos Altos (F-12-N), Camp Whitehill at Little Walnut (F-15-N), Glenwood (F-25-N), Camp Blue or Emmet Crawford at Alma (F-29-N), Beaverhead (F-34-N), Kingston (F-40-N), Willow Creek (F-52-N), and Transient Forest Camp (TF-1-N) at Mt. View/Big Burros. Those associated with the Soil Conservation Service included: SCS-1-N, Little Walnut (SCS-14-N), Whitewater (SCS-15-N), Buckhorn (SCS-18-N), Mangas Canyon (SCS-20-N), and Kingston (SCS-22-N). Other agencies represented were the Soil Erosion Service working on private land from camp SES-2-N near Cliff; the Grazing Service in Quemado at camp G-123-N; and the New Mexico State Department of Forestry at camp DF-2-N in Reserve. PE-202-N at Little Walnut also performed work for private land erosion.¹⁹ It is not known at this time which agency worked with this group.

¹⁸ Willow Creek or Mogollon Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Inspection Reports (Willow Creek CCC Camp); PI-11 Entry 115; Camp Inspection Reports, 1933-1942, New Mexico, F-52; Record of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Record Group 35 (RG 35); National Archive Building, Washington, DC (NAB).

¹⁹ Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Legacy, "CCC Camps New Mexico," (Accessed January 8, 2015, http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Camps_New_Mexico.html).

"Table of CCC Camps in New Mexico," National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA) Chapter 141, Inc. On file at Gila National Forest.

Forest Service Inspection Forms for Civilian Conservation Camps, 1933-1942 (FS Inspection Forms); Camps F-11-N, F-12-N, F-15-N, F-29-N, F-25-N, F-34-N, F-40-N, PE-202-N, and TF-1-N (CCC Camps); Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM (GNF).

Table 1: Displays the Names and locations of CCC Camps within and near the Gila National Forest.²⁰

Camp Number	Post Office	Name and Location	Associated Agency	County
F-1-N	Reserve	Camp Beale, Pueblo Park, Apache N. F.	Forest Service	Catron
F-2-N	Apache Creek	Camp Chaffee; Tularosa Creek	Forest Service	Catron
F-11-N	Mimbres	"Sully"; Three Circle Ranch	Forest Service	Grant
F-12-N	Silver City	"Redstone"; "Jack Fleming"; 10 mi N of Pinos Altos	Forest Service	Grant
F-15-N	Silver City	"White Hill"; 6 mi N of Silver City	Forest Service	Grant
F-25-N	Glenwood	Near Glenwood, NM,	Forest Service	Catron
F-29-N	Alama	"Blue"; "Emmit Crawford"; Apache N.F.	Forest Service	Catron
F-34-N	Beaverhead	East of Mogollon, North of Mimbres	Forest Service	Catron
F-40-N	Kingston	Near Kingston, NM	Forest Service	Sierra
F-52-N	Glenwood and Mogollon	Willow Creek	Forest Service	Catron
PE-202-N	Silver City	Private		Grant
SCS-1-N	Silver City	28 mi NW of Silver City	Soil Conservation Service	Grant
SCS-14-N	Silver City	Little Walnut Creek Area	Soil Conservation Service	Grant
SCS-15-N	Whitewater	Whitewater	Soil Conservation Service	Grant
SCS-18-N	Buckhorn	Buckhorn, NM	Soil Conservation Service	Grant
SCS-20-N	Silver City	Mangas Canyon	Soil Conservation Service	Grant
SCS-22-N	Kingston	Near Kingston, NM	Soil Conservation Service	Sierra
SES-2-N	Cliff	Private	Soil Erosion Service	Grant
DF-2-N	Reserve	Reserve, NM	New Mexico State Department of Forestry	Catron
(D)G-123-N	Quemado	Near Quemado, NM	Grazing Service	Catron
TF-1-N	Not Known	Big Burros/Mt. View	Forest Service	Grant

There were 19 six-month periods over the duration of the CCC from 1933-42. Odd number periods represent April-September, and even represent October-March.²¹ Camps were opened and closed, seemingly related to available work projects or funding. Several camps are closed

²⁰ Table of CCC Camps in New Mexico. National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA). GNF added DF-2-N.

FS Inspection Forms, CCC Camps, GNF.

²¹ *Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942*, (Civilian Conservation Corps Commemoration Committee 70th Anniversary Booklet, March 29, 2003). On file at Gila National Forest.

after a few periods of work, while others seem to be operational most of the duration. Such periodic closing is seen in Forest Service Inspection Forms for Camp Sully.

Also, it seems some camps wintered or summered in different places. The Glenwood Camp (F-25-N) is said to have summered at the Willow Creek Camp (F-52-N). In summer months, Glenwood is considered a Fly/Side Camp to Willow Creek. (A fly/side camp is a camp from which work is completed. These were used when worksites were far from the main camp). However, Willow Creek is considered a fly/side camp of Glenwood in several documents, as well. This could have been before Willow Creek was established with its own camp number.²²

Beaverhead Camp (F-34-N) is said to have wintered at Camp Sully (F-11-N)²³. Some of these movements are hard to discern in the available literature and the fly/side camps associated with Beaverhead and Camp Sully are confusing.

CCC Projects on the Gila National Forest:

On and near the Gila National Forest, work projects involved the development or restoration of natural resources, construction of rural infrastructure, building of recreational areas, and pest control.²⁴ Specifically, Forest Service camps on the Gila National Forest built, improved, or maintained roads and telephone lines, built 1,000s of erosion control devices, planted 1,000s of trees and plants for range re-vegetation, developed and improved campgrounds, built or maintained Ranger Stations, worked to improve timber stands through blight control, and worked on rodent eradication.²⁵ FS Camp Inspection Forms also show that enrollees from SCS-20-N at Mangas worked on Forest Service Projects at times.

Table 2: CCC Camp Name/Number/Associated Fly Camps/General Projects.

Camp	Number	Associated Fly Camps	General Projects
Pueblo Park/Camp Beale	F-1-N	One fencing crew for experimental plot and One building road	Road Construction, Fence Construction, and Campground Improvement or Construction

²² FS Inspection Forms, CCC Camps, GNF.

²³ FS Inspection Forms, CCC Camps, GNF.

²⁴ FS Inspection Forms, CCC Camps, GNF.

Melzner, Coming of Age, 65, terminology only.

²⁵ FS Inspection Forms, CCC Camps, GNF.

Camp	Number	Associated Fly Camps	General Projects
Apache Creek/Camp Chaffee/Tularosa	F-2-N	Rainy Mesa is mentioned as possibly being a Side/Fly Camp for Apache Creek	Road Betterment, Telephone line (Construction is assumed), Ranger Station Improvements, Erosion control, Water Development (Range), Construction of Lookout Towers, Fence Construction (other than Range), Rainy Mesa may have been working on Rodent Eradication
Mimbres Camp/Camp Sully	F-11-N	One near F-34-N	Road work, Camp Ground Improvement, Fence Construction (Range and FS boundary Related), Telephone Lines, Ranger Station Improvement and Construction, Erosion Control, Re-vegetation, Blight Control, Fighting Forest Fire, Well Drilling
Redstone/Jack Fleming Camp	F-12-N	Information not clear, but may be one at Black Canyon and Meason Ranch	Fire Suppression, Ranger Station Improvement, Timber Improvement (probably blight control), Road Maintenance/Construction, Campground Construction/Improvement
Little Walnut/Whitehill Camp	F-15-N	None Mentioned	Massive Erosion Control, Fence Construction, Road Maintenance/Construction, Re-vegetation
Glenwood	F-25-N	Willow Creek is a fly camp, but also the summer camp for Glenwood, (Also Summered at Redstone one year), Webster Springs, Claremont, Collins Park, Roberts Park, and Mogollon?	Erosion Control, Fence Construction (Range and FS Boundary), Water Development, Camp Ground Improvement, Road Construction, Re-vegetation, Ranger Station Improvement/Construction, Telephone Construction/Maintenance, Glenwood Nursery
Alma	F-29-N	None Mentioned	Erosion Control, Fence Construction (Range and FS Boundary), Water Development (Stock Tanks), Road Construction, Camp Ground
Beaverhead	F-34-N	One near Mimbres, Loco Mountain, and Adobe Ranch Fence Camp; According to Newspaper: Negrito Side Camp	Road work, Camp Ground Development, Fire Suppression, Telephone Lines, Ranger Station Improvement or Construction, Fence Construction, Blight Control, Prairie Dog Eradication, Spring Development
Kingston	F-40-N	None Mentioned	Road Construction, Fence Construction, Telephone Line Construction, Campground Construction, Ranger Station Improvement/Construction, Trail Work
Willow Creek/ (Mogollon)?	F-52-N	Mentions two side camps; Glenwood is considered a side camp when they are summering due to the nursery and overhead	Road work, Fish Stream Improvement, Fence Maintenance, Road construction, maintenance and betterment, Water Development (Stock), Nursery, Telephone line construction, Building Programs, Public Campground Development
Tularosa	DF-2-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Quemado	(D)G-123-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Silver City	PE-202-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Little Walnut	SCS-14-N	None Mentioned	Erosion Control, Re-vegetation, Quarrying, Road Construction and Maintenance, Fence, Blight Control
Whitewater	SCS-15-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available

Camp	Number	Associated Fly Camps	General Projects
Mangas	SCS-20-N	No Information Currently Available	Nov. 1938: Mimbres Inspection form mentions that 20 men were borrowed from this camp, located at a ranch 6 miles from Silver City, to build Little Walnut Campground. Supervised by FS people from the Mimbres Camp; General Correspondence of Feb. 1940 mentions that 25 men from Mangas SCS Camp are working on the Silver City-Mogollon Telephone Line; Oct. 1939 in Glenwood Forms, 25 men from Mangas camp working on Boundary Fence Construction under Mangas supervision, supervision to be taken over by F-25-N and work on Mogollon-Silver City Telephone Line
Mt. View	TF-1-N	None Mentioned	Road Construction

The Gila National Forest has information on specific projects that the CCC performed. These are named and sometimes detailed in the Inspection Forms. In the beginning of the CCC, details of such projects were given a little more readily because the form allowed for more information. As time passed, it seems more efficient forms, providing less specific information, were favored. This said, quite a lot of information can be gleaned from the reports.

In Table 3, there are specific projects concerning ranger stations, campgrounds, roads, etc. still associated with the Gila National Forest. While CCC work may not be discernable in some areas due to renovations of ranger stations and campgrounds or realignments of roads, etc., the information provided allows the Gila National Forest to investigate possible links to that era. This new information may lead to the discovery of new cultural sites on the Forest.

Table 3: Specific Work Completed by CCC.²⁶

Camp	Number	Roads	Campground Improvements	Telephone Line	Fences/Tanks/Erosion Control	Ranger Station
Pueblo Park/Camp Beale	F-1-N	The road is described as the 'east link of the Water Canyon truck trail road between Pueblo Park on the east and Blue River on the west', which may be FR 232; road near Hannigan's Meadows	Pueblo Creek	N/A	Non-specific	N/A
Apache Creek/Camp Chaffee/Tularosa	F-2-N	Non-specific	Non-specific	Non-specific	Non-specific	Non-specific
Mimbres Camp/Camp Sully	F-11-N	Mimbres (possibly NM 35); North Star AKA Mimbres-Beaverhead Rd (#150); Sapillo (#219); Powder Horn Ridge (#151); Boy Scout (Road off #150); East Canyon AKA Mimbres-McKnight Cabin (#152), Copperas Canyon	Goforth; Pine Flats; McMillian; Cherry Creek	Mimbres-Beaverhead 25 miles	Non-specific	Mimbres Ranger Station
Redstone/Jack Fleming Camp	F-12-N	Non-specific	Mentions Black Canyon Campground, but no specifics	Mentions constructing Telephone line in Copperas Peak Area	Non-specific	Pinos Altos RS Improvements
Little Walnut/Whitehill Camp	F-15-N	Non-specific	N/A	N/A	Massive erosion control on the Silver City Watershed including check dams, gabion baskets, etc.	N/A

²⁶ FS Inspection Forms, CCC Camps, GNF.

Camp	Number	Roads	Campground Improvements	Telephone Line	Fences/Tanks/Erosion Control	Ranger Station
Glenwood	F-25-N	Little Dry Creek Road, Dry Creek (not sure if this the Little Dry), Sheridan Ridge Road, Glenwood-Whitewater, Bursum-Mogollon to Willow Creek Divide, Bursum Road-Willow Creek- Negrito, Bursum Road #28, Copper Creek-Quaking Aspen #119, Alamo-Quaking Aspen Road, Little Dry to Blue Ranch Road, HD Burrall, Bursum #28-Cox Canyon #115, Gilita Construction and bridge, Willow Creek Truck Trail, Claremont to Bearwallow, Road to Wadham Ranch, Alma Mesa Truck Trails, Webster Springs Truck Trails	Whitewater Campground, Catwalk, Big Dry Campground, Willow Creek Cabin, Frisco Hot Springs Development	Dry Creek-Apache (Maintenance), Mogollon-Silver (Maintenance), FS boundary to Cliff (Construction)	S. Dugway Flat Fence, SI Dugway Tank, Big Dry Creek Fence, Dry Creek Allotment Fence and Tanks, Glenwood Allotment Fence and Tanks, Dry Creek Adm. Pasture Fence, School Canyon Well, Holt Gulch-Han Gulch Divide Fence, Willow Mt-Mineral Creek Truck Trail, Jones Draw Well, Spring Development in Deer Park , Fox Mountain Tank, Stateline Tank, Basin Stock Tank, Beaver Canyon Fence	Little Dry Creek RS, Mogollon RS, Gila RS
Alma	F-29-N	Deep Creek Trail #119, Moore Ranch Road	Non-specific	N/A	Weed Flat, Deep Creek, Heavy Erosion Control-specific	Non-specific
Beaverhead	F-34-N	North Star to O Bar O Junction; South Elk #143; Bursum #28; #152; Indian Creek-Canyon Creek Rd; Beaverhead –Winston; O Bar O Rd; North Star to Taylor Creek; there was correspondence on getting authorization to work on #148, but no more information.	Kingston	Mimbres-Beaverhead	Non-specific	Beaverhead RS and Barn; O Bar O RS and Barn; Negrito RS and Barn
Kingston	F-40-N	Kingston-Chloride #157, Kingston-Hermosa #157	Wright's Cabin Public Campground	Non-specific	Non-specific	Potentially Kingston RS
Willow Creek/ (Mogollon)?	F-52-N	As F-25-N Side Camp: Willow Creek Mesa, Gilita Creek	Assume Willow Creek	Non-specific	Non-specific	Potentially Willow Creek Guard Station

Camp	Number	Roads	Campground Improvements	Telephone Line	Fences/Tanks/Erosion Control	Ranger Station
Tularosa	DF-2-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Quemado	(D)G-123-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Silver City	PE-202-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Little Walnut	SCS-14-N	Non-specific	Non-specific	N/A	Non-specific	N/A
Whitewater	SCS-15-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Buckhorn	SCS-18-N	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Mangas	SCS-20-N	No Information Currently Available	Little Walnut	Silver City-Mogollon	No Information Currently Available	No Information Currently Available
Mt View/Big Burros	TF-1-N	Tyron-Big Burros #136	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CCC on Gila National Forest's Landscape:

Today, the Gila National Forest can link several cultural sites to this era. Campgrounds such as Whitewater Creek still have CCC era picnic tables, administrative buildings built by the CCC (e.g., Willow Creek Guard Station) still stand, and roads like FR 150 still have CCC built culverts and bridges along them.

Table 4: Historic Sites linked to the CCC on the GNF.

Site Category	Ranger District	Description
Administrative Buildings	Black Range	Black Range Administrative Site: The site consists of a dwelling, pump house, Ranger's Office, barn, and a garage. The dwelling is Spanish Eclectic and was built by the Kingston CCC Camp, F-40-N, in 1936. The barn was built between 1936-1938, but no mention of the CCC is made. More research may show a connection.
CCC Camp	Black Range	Beaverhead CCC Camp (F-34-N): The site consists of 3 foundations of varying material, one with an adjacent concrete poured structure; spring box; two depressions, one with timbers located in the bottom; and a timber-shored cut depression at the edge of a slope. Local informants stated that these features are most likely the remains of structures that were part of a CCC summer camp that was established at the present site of the Beaverhead Ranger Station, i.e. Beaverhead CCC Camp, F-34-N.
Utility Line	Black Range	Site consists of a historic utility line likely associated with the CCC camp (Beaverhead). No description of number of poles, etc.
Fence Line	Black Range	Site consists of a fence line that may be associated with the CCC camp (Beaverhead). No details on the fence.
Trash Dump	Black Range	Site consists of a trash dump of 100s of artifacts. The dump dates are given from 1910-1950, but are said to be associated with the CCC camp (Beaverhead). The only artifact seemingly dated was a porcelain cup dated to 1936.
Trash Dump	Black Range	Site consists of trash dump of 100s of artifacts. The dump dates are given from 1910-1950, but are said to be associated with the CCC camp (Beaverhead). No artifacts were dated, but are said to be comparable to those found at a site located adjacent to the site.
Trash Dump	Black Range	The site consists of a trash dump with parts of an automobile and a complete glass jar with a patent of August 5, 1919. The recorder thinks it is related to the CCC camp (Beaverhead).
Recreation	Glenwood	Whitewater Picnic Area: The site consists of four picnic tables made of concrete and local stone. The picnic area was originally built by the CCC.
Retaining Walls	Glenwood	Site consists of FR 119 with associated CCC dry-laid coursed masonry (14) and 3 dry-laid coursed masonry retaining walls.
Recreation	Glenwood	Catwalk: The site consists of the Catwalk, concrete piers, pipe pier, and wooden structural support. The recordation mentions the 1890s (only contributing section that is Eligible) and 1961 sections. The section built by the CCC was reportedly removed during the construction of the 1961 section.

Site Category	Ranger District	Description
CCC Camp	Glenwood	Camp Beale/Pueblo Park CCC Camp: The site represents the remains of Camp Beale which is currently within the Pueblo Park Campground. All that remains of the CCC camp are two toilet features. Both have either been removed or will be removed.
Fire	Quemado	Mangas Mountain Lookout and Cabin: Built by the CCC.
Fire	Quemado	El Caso Fire Tower and Cabin: The cabin was destroyed by a lightning strike and fire in 2011. There was some discrepancy in when the cabin was actually built, although it was identified as CCC.
Administrative Building	Quemado	The site consisted of the Jewett Barn which was constructed in 1935 as part of the Jewett Ranger Station. The site may have been built or utilized by the CCC, but was determined not eligible and demolished in 2011 or 2012.
Administrative Building	Quemado	Luna Barn: The site consists of a barn originally constructed by the CCC in 1934. The barn was constructed based on the Type C-1 plan (standard Ranger Station Barn, Bungalow Style). The barn is in good condition having had repairs completed in a manner emulating the original construction, "in-kind."
Erosion Control	Quemado	The site consists of a rock and log erosion control structure in a side gully. The site is mentioned as potentially CCC work, but not definite.
Bridge and Culverts	Quemado	Pueblo Park Bridge (replaced), and 199 other rock and masonry rubble structures along FR 232 (now Catron County C013), including CCC culverts, some of which have been replaced.
Associated CCC Camp Structure	Quemado	The site consists of a chimney and foundation structure located within Pueblo Park and associated with the Camp Beale, the CCC camp. The features have been variously interpreted as either representing the camp's incinerator or a structure large enough to house two people.
Bridge	Reserve	The site consists of a hand-laid masonry bridge abutment. The site is most likely related to the Willow Creek CCC camp.
Recreation	Reserve	The site consists of a vault toilet potentially dating to the CCC era. The site is most likely related to Willow Creek CCC Camp.
Erosion Control	Reserve	The site consists of 5 masonry rock alignments possibly used for erosion control potentially dating from the CCC era. The site is most likely related to Willow Creek CCC Camp.
CCC Camp	Reserve	Apache Creek CCC Camp: The site consists of concrete foundation slabs, depressions, dressed stone foundations, cobble lined pit, stone lined trail, and concrete foundation footings. Records state that they identified generator mounts, garage foundations, blacksmith shop and stone lined trails.
CCC Camp	Reserve	Rainy Mesa CCC Camp: The site is described as side/fly camp. The site consists of four inscriptions of names and dates on the rocks, 9 tent bases, two telephone trees, one hitching post, one corral, one house foundation, one rock pile (flag pole support), one rock alignment, one trail/path, and one outhouse. The two dates noted are 1940 and 1942.
Culverts	Reserve	The site consists of 18 formed concrete or masonry culvert headwalls associated with FR 94. The 11 masonry headwalls are likely CCC constructed.
Culverts	Reserve	The site consists of potential CCC headwalls and concrete box inlets along FR 289.

Site Category	Ranger District	Description
Potential CCC Camp	Reserve	The site is likely Willow Creek CCC Camp , F-52-N. There is also a chance it may have been the location of a prison camp in the 1920s associated with the construction of a road. The site consists of a house foundation, 2 water catchment devices, and 2 undefined pits.
Administrative Building	Reserve	Willow Creek Guard Station: The site consists of CCC era buildings constructed from 1935-1941. Features on the site include a milled lumber house, a garage, two outhouses (one collapsed), paint shed, well house, water control device (cistern constructed of concrete and fieldstone), snow gauge, corral, outbuilding (concrete and field stone cellar/cooler), water catchment device (poured concrete pad, and brick and mortar) and a collapsed bunkhouse.
Recreation	Silver City	Wright's Cabin Shelters: The site consists of two Adirondack style shelters built in 1935 by the Kingston CCC camp for public camping use. These are the remaining features of the larger campground built by the CCC. The original campground consisted of four large wooden tables, two small wooden tables, five fireplaces, four reflectors, four garbage pits, one dingle dual latrine, a registration box, one tent site, two shelters, a wood corral and a faucet.
Fire	Silver City	Redstone Fire Cabin: The site consists of a cabin foundation, water catchment device, tank, outbuilding, wall, water control device, fence, and a few associated artifacts. The site appears to be in use as early as 1912 and used at least through the 1940s. The cabin was remodeled by the CCC in the 1930s. The cabin was razed in the 1960s or 70s, and any remains removed.
Recreation	Silver City	The site contains numerous features that are potentially related to the CCC construction of the Cherry Creek Campground as well as features and artifact scatter that relate to the post-war era of the region. Features potentially relating to the CCC are foundations, steps, the remains of a picnic table, and a spring box/well (masonry and concrete enclosure build around a spring).
CCC Camp	Silver City	Little Walnut CCC Camp: The site consists of 3 rock-lined walkways, 3 rock alignments, 3 check dams, and 1 rectangular rock alignment, 2 flagstone slabs, 1 concrete foundation, 1 "L" shaped rock alignment with a well pipe extending above the ground, and one stone and concrete foundation, potentially the foundation of an incinerator.
CCC Camp	Silver City	The site is thought to be the remnants of the Redstone or Jack Fleming CCC Camp (F-12-N). The site consists of foundations, small concrete slabs, retaining wall of cobbles stones, 'interceptor ditch,' and concentration of fired brick and coal. The original recorder thought leveled areas might represent bunk houses or a mess hall. The fired brick concentration represents some sort of CCC feature across the old Meadow Creek road from the CCC dining hall. This may be remnants of a blacksmith shop or incinerator. A private privy is also on site.
Recreation	Silver City	Iron Creek Campground: The site consists of 12 dry laid rock walls, 1 hand water pump and pad, and 4 privy foundations. The only features contributing to the eligibility are the privy foundations.
Quarry	Silver City	The site is a CCC era quarry. There are star drill markings from quarrying equipment on the rocks. It may be associated with CCC Camp, Little Walnut/Whitehill Camp, F-15-N. It is thought this quarry would have supplied rock for various projects in the area.

Site Category	Ranger District	Description
Erosion Control	Silver City	The site consists of 179 CCC era erosion control devices, including 7 gabion dams and 172 other check dams, located in the Little Walnut/Gomez Peak area. Historic records indicate that over 1300 erosion control structures were constructed in the Little Walnut Picnic Area.
Erosion Control	Silver City	Series of 22 Check Dams, including gabion baskets. Some are from the CCC era while others were constructed or reworked during the 1960s for a large scale Silver City Watershed project.
Administrative Building	Wilderness	Old Mimbres Ranger Station: The Ranger's Office, Ranger house, Laundry and pump house, root cellar, shop/garage, and equipment shed were built by the CCC from Camp Sully (F-N-11).
Bridges, Culverts, and Road	Wilderness	The site consists of FR 150 and CCC era culverts and the Terry Canyon, Black Canyon, and Indian Creek bridges along the route.
Administrative Building	Wilderness	White Creek Administrative Site: The site consists of two remaining structures, the White Creek Cabin and a barn/storage building. The cabin dates to 1933 and was built by I.V. Lash. The barn/storage building was built by the CCC between 1938 and 1940. The form states that In 1938, the CCC from Willow Creek Camp added a water system and began construction of the barn/storage building. Twenty-nine men and 1 cook made up the camp known as the Gila White Creek Side Camp.
Trash Dump	Wilderness	Camp Sully CCC Dump Site: The site consists of a dump site associated with Mimbres Camp/Camp Sully (F-11-N). The site has 5 features on site including the dump, two mounds of cobble stones, and a historic road.

Some of the cultural sites within this table do not possess the required criteria to be considered historically significant. However, they do lend to the story of the CCC on the Forest.

Conclusion:

The CCC was a very successful national program that provided jobs to millions of unemployed young men and provided an income for them and their families. It helped revitalize the nation and the nation's public lands through conservation efforts.

With newly found resources, the Forest is gaining a new understanding of what projects the CCC were involved with and how they have shaped the Forest. These young men brought infrastructure, including roads and telephone lines, to rural areas; built campgrounds and provided areas of recreation for Forest visitors; and, provided needed erosion control through planting and building check dams, etc.

The Gila National Forest has just begun to understand the great contributions the CCC made to the Forest. More research into this era is needed to complete the full history of the CCC on the Gila National Forest. The Forest hopes to spur interest in this subject and provide those who wish to study the CCC on the Gila National Forest a starting point through the research completed in this overview.

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Suggested Readings

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