

Camp Walla Walla's buildings were owned by the army. When the camp was closed in 1939, they were transferred to the National Youth Administration.

Most of them were then taken to the Stubblefield Home, a former orphanage which had become the site of an agricultural project of the NYA on forty acres of farmland surrounding the Home along Fern Avenue to the west of Home Avenue. The camp's officers' quarters were given to the Boy Scouts for an overnight hike rendezvous.



The old Stubblefield home, shown above, formerly an orphan's home but unoccupied during the past seven years, has been turned over to the national youth administration of the state for a resident agricultural project. The view is taken from the road approaching the front of the home. Below are seen the first members of the project's eventual crew of 40, who arrived recently and are now engaged in "mop-up" work to make the 12-room house livable. The boys will also work on the 40-acre farm. Top row, left to right: Hugh McEwen, J. E. Border (project supervisor), Carl Hendrickson (supervising clerk), George Bays, Robert Hughes and Harold Walker. Bottom row: Richard O. Carlson, Lynes Bohm and Lavine Walker.—(Photos by staff photographer)

Thanks to the Civilian Conservation Corps Collection, Whitman College and Northwest Archives, and to Bygone Walla Walla for images used in this brochure.

WALLA WALLA 2020 HISTORIC RESEARCH & PLAQUE SERVICE

If you would like to honor a building or property by obtaining a research report on its history all the way back to when it was bare ground owned by local Tribes, and by displaying a handsome plaque listing the date of construction, along with the names of owners and builders, you can do so by contacting the Walla Walla 2020 Historic Research & Plaque Service.

For qualifying properties, Walla Walla 2020 will research the title, construction, and occupant history, and provide a written report along with proposed plaque language. The research fee for residences is \$125; the fee for other properties ranges from \$250 -300 depending on the complexity of the title and occupancy history.

Qualifying properties may be in any neighborhood but must be more than 50 years old, and have retained their architectural integrity. For those properties accepted, a photo of the current property along with the completed research report will be included in the Walla Walla 2020 Interactive Map of Historic Properties available on the internet at www.ww2020.net under the Architecture & Neighborhoods tab.

Following completion of the report, the property owner may order a plaque for display on the property. The cost of a basic 9"x 6" six-line plaque is \$50, with additional lines and sizes available on request. Application information is available online at www.ww2020.net.

Historic Sites & Markers Project

For more information on the CCC Camp and other little-known Walla Walla area historic sites, go to www.ww2020.net/historic-sites. If you would like to help with the marking & interpretation of this and other significant sites, please send tax-deductible donations to Walla Walla 2020, PO Box 1222, Walla Walla WA 99362, call 509-522-0399, or email ww2020@charter.net.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMP



CCC Camp, Company 1761 --- SCS Project W-4 --- Walla Walla, Wn. (summer 1937)

**Camp Walla Walla,
a CCC soil conservation camp,
was located on Mill Creek Road
from 1935 to 1939**



Historic Sites & Markers Project

www.ww2020.net
PO Box 1222, Walla Walla WA 99362
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509-522-0399

Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Walla Walla

From 1935-1939, Camp Walla Walla housed over two hundred civilian workers from several regions of the country on twelve acres along Mill Creek Road.

CCC camps were run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service to help safeguard against the destruction of one of our greatest national assets—the soil. Participants were recruited from relief rolls around the country during the Great Depression. They assisted with a variety of community projects, including construction of public facilities, erosion control, and other needed work.



More than twenty buildings were erected here, including eight barracks, a large mess hall, an administration building, an officers' quarters, a library and class room building, an infirmary, shower rooms, and numerous shops and garages, as well as a baseball diamond.

Erosion control work was performed by members of the Conservation Corps on over thirty-two thousand acres in seventy-

three farms centering on the Mill Creek watershed. Approximately sixty thousand trees and shrubs were planted as wind breaks, wildlife food and cover, farm woodlots, and for gully bank protection.

Over two thousand temporary check dams and over two hundred permanent gully dams were built. Other land improvement methods promoted included contour farming, strip cropping, retention of stubble fallow, and rotation grass and legume planting.

After the camp's closure in 1939, local farmers received continuing erosion control assistance from the Dayton CCC camp.



Well-known Walla Walla physician Bob Jamison was part of the Conservation Corps at Camp Walla Walla, and is pictured above with other Corps members. Jamison is second from the left among those in cooks' uniforms, and provided some of the photos shown in this brochure.



At the entrance to Camp Walla Walla were two stone pillars over which an arch was added bearing the camp's name. Each pillar had a brass plaque with information about the camp. The only part of the camp still standing now is the stone pillars.

