



The CCC was one of the most successful programs to come out of The Roosevelt Administration during the Great Depression. Projects ranged from simple conservation structures to a variety of local and federal municipal buildings. Many are still preserved today and prized for their detail and craftsmanship.

The SCS technical teams supervised CCC construction crews for projects on private land. The SCS teams typically included an agronomist, forester-biologist, agricultural economist, and a civil engineer.

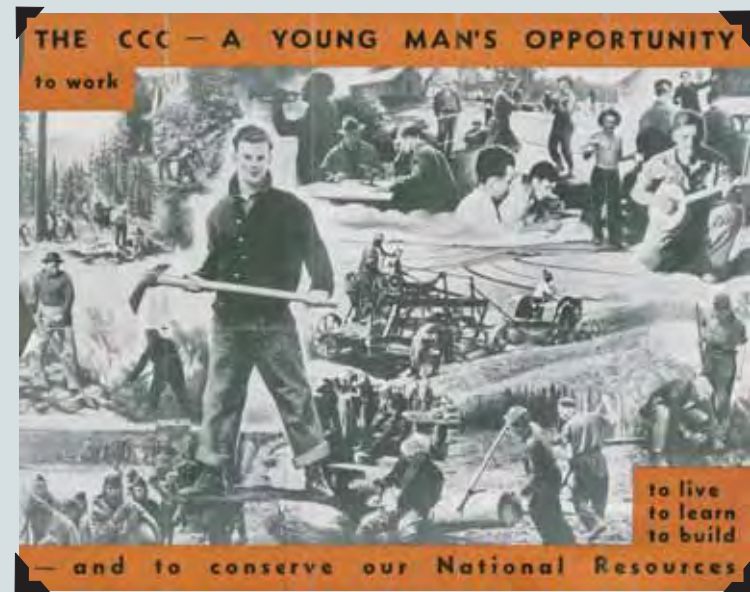


Photo credit: WI Historical Society

## The CCC and SCS

The relief in the concrete on this spillway indicates that it was built in 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) with engineering and supervision by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). This particular structure was built by men from a camp near Mount Horeb.

The CCC was one of the first programs advocated by President Franklin Roosevelt to meet the desperate need to provide paying jobs during the Great Depression. The U.S. Congress passed the Emergency Works Progress Act on March 31, 1933 establishing the CCC. The Corps provided work for unmarried young men between the ages of 18 and 28 in camps of approximately 200 run by the U.S. Army.

For the camps that operated on private land, the SCS had responsibility for the men on work assignments. They worked with farmers to develop erosion control and other soil conservation plans for their properties and the CCC provided the manpower to implement the plans.

The CCC was dissolved in 1942 as the men were needed to support the war effort. The SCS is still active today. In 1997 it was consolidated with other agencies and renamed the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Narrative credit Jack Densmore, Former SCS/CCC Forester