



November 6, 2020

Greg Kazmer, Planning Manager
County of San Diego
Planning and Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

Subject: Memo—Proposed revisions to the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone

Dear Mr. Kazmer:

This memo prepared by ICF under contract to Project Design Consultants (PDC) documents the results of a cultural resources review of proposed changes to the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone.

Project Description

The County of San Diego initiated work on the development of a Master Plan/Overlay Zone for an approximately 400-acre area of Campo in eastern San Diego County known as Camp Lockett. Within the study area, approximately 194 acres are proposed for potential improvements that may require ground disturbance related to vegetation clearing, road and building construction, utilities, infrastructure, and building demolition. Improvements also include new construction of cultural, commercial, recreational, and residential facilities and updates to the property's infrastructure, including parking and utilities.

Background Information

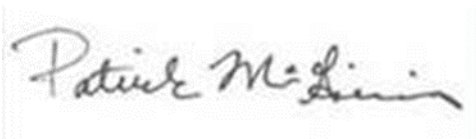
Cultural resources surveys were conducted by archaeologists, Native American monitors, and built environment specialists in 2018 and 2019. The surveys identified archaeological and built environment resources within the 194-acre area proposed for potential improvements and provided recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources within the study area. Cultural resources technical reports and CEQA documentation were submitted to the County in 2019 and 2020. In the time since the cultural resources work has been submitted, changes have been proposed within a portion of land utilized by Mountain Health and Community Services (MHCS). These

changes would remove the proposed Senior and Veterans Housing, Veteran Legacy Village, and the Duplex-Triplex Affordable Housing projects from the plan.

Recommendations

The proposed removal of the Senior and Veterans Housing, Veteran Legacy Village, and the Duplex-Triplex Affordable Housing projects from the plan would have no effect on the results, conclusions, or recommended mitigation measures related to historical or archaeological resources within the 194-acre project area; and requires no new cultural resources identification or analysis.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Patrick McGinnis". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

Patrick McGinnis
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CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE CAMP LOCKETT MASTER PLAN AND OVERLAY ZONE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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July 2020



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National Archaeological Database Information

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Client: San Diego County Planning and Development Services

Report Date: July 2020

Report Title: *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone, County of San Diego, California*

Type of Study: Record Search and Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis;
Geoarchaeological Sensitivity Analysis; Built Environment Integrity
Assessment

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: Campo, California: 7.5-minute Series (1:24,000)

Acreage: 400 Study Area, 194 Project Area

Keywords: Camp Lockett; Camp Lockett Historic District; United States Army
Cavalry; Buffalo Soldiers; Mitchell Convalescent Hospital

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	before present
BRM	bedrock milling
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CLEEF	Camp Lockett Event Equestrian Facility
CLIG	Camp Lockett Interest Group
County	County of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DEM	digital elevation model
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
FMP	Framework Management Plan
GIS	geographic information system
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historic Places
MEHS	Mountain Empire Historical Society
MEUSD	Mountain Empire Unified School District
MHCS	Mountain Health and Community Services
MTM	Motor Transport Museum
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PDS	Planning and Development Services
POW	Prisoner of War
PSRM	Pacific Southwest Railway Museum
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SR-	State Route
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

The County of San Diego, Planning & Development Services (PDS) retained ICF (as a subconsultant to Project Design Consultants) to perform a cultural resources study for the proposed Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone project. The objective of the study is to identify existing cultural resources and identify overall prehistoric cultural resources sensitivity for the project. To accomplish this objective, ICF cultural resources personnel performed a records search, archival research, geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis, and integrity assessments of historic-period, built environment resources within the Project Area that qualify as historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as a result of previous evaluation and designation. This report summarizes the results of the cultural resources study.

1.1 Project Description

The County of San Diego (County) recently initiated work on the development of a Master Plan for an approximately 400-acre area (Study Area) of Campo in eastern San Diego County known as Camp Lockett (Figures 1 and 2). Within the Study Area approximately 195 acres (Project Area) is proposed for potential improvements that may require ground disturbance related to vegetation clearing, road and building construction, utilities infrastructure, and building demolition (Figure 3).

Camp Lockett was historically used as a U.S. military encampment and was home of the 10th, 11th, and 28th Cavalry during World War II, including the famous “Buffalo Soldiers.” The County, in coordination with Camp Lockett Interest Group (CLIG) (composed of the Camp Lockett Event Equestrian Facility [CLEEF], the Pacific Southwest Railway Museum [PSRM], the Mountain Health and Community Services [MHCS], the Motor Transport Museum [MTM], the Mountain Empire Unified School District [MEUSD], and the Mountain Empire Historical Society [MEHS]), sees the potential (and opportunity) for the Camp Lockett area to serve as a center for the Campo community. These entities each intend to use the property for the benefit of the public, to provide additional community services to Campo area residents, expand educational programs, and preserve the historic aspects of the property. The Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone will help to create a vision for the Camp Lockett area, and guide implementation of the long-range goals and objectives for the site. This project builds upon the efforts of the Camp Lockett Framework Management Plan (FMP) prepared in 2007, and follows the Board of Supervisors’ approval to convey approximately 167 acres of County-owned property to CLEEF in March 2016, and an additional 247 acres to various non-profit entities (i.e. PSRM, MHCS, MEUSD) in July 2016.

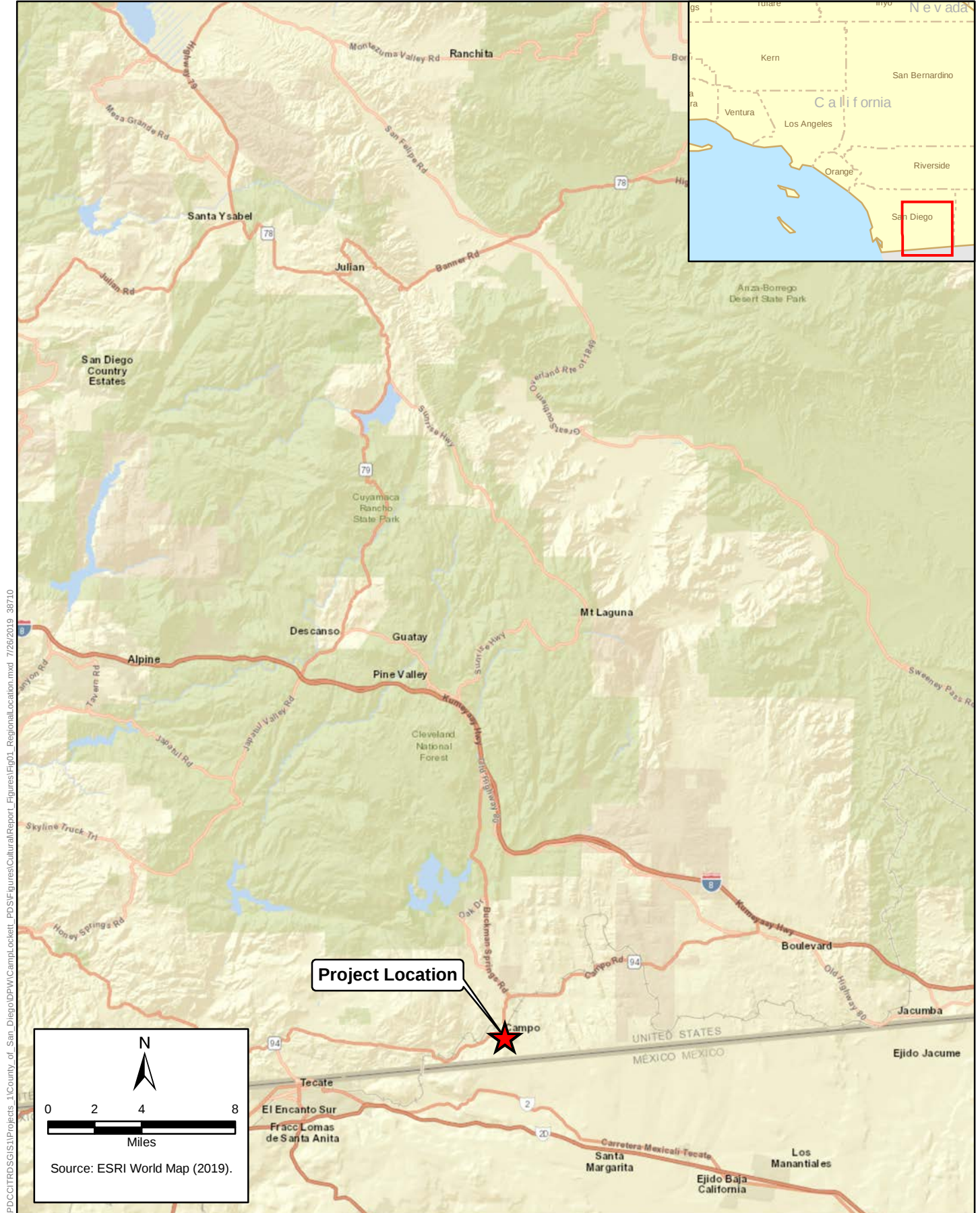


Figure 1
Regional Location
Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone

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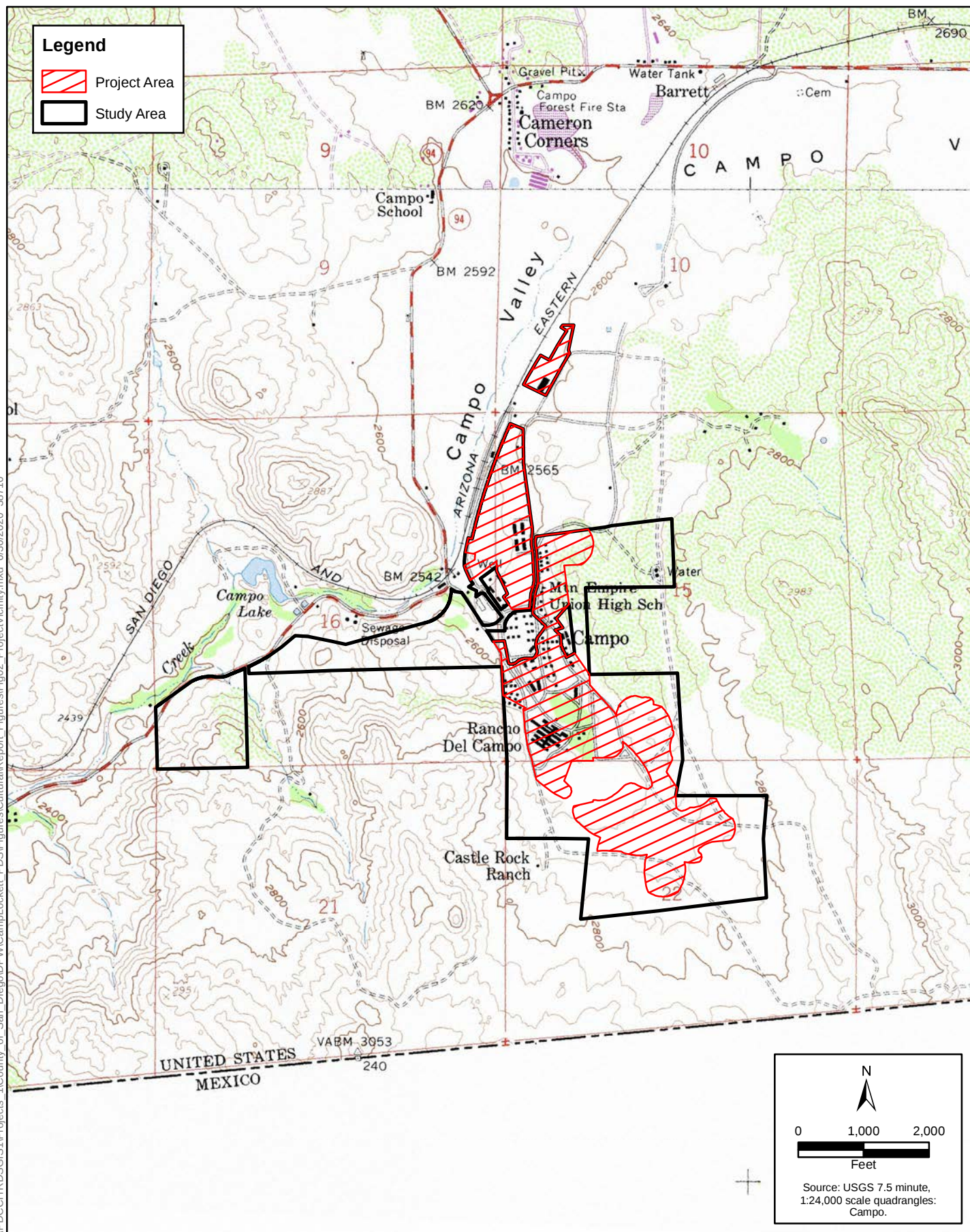


Figure 2
Project Vicinity
Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone

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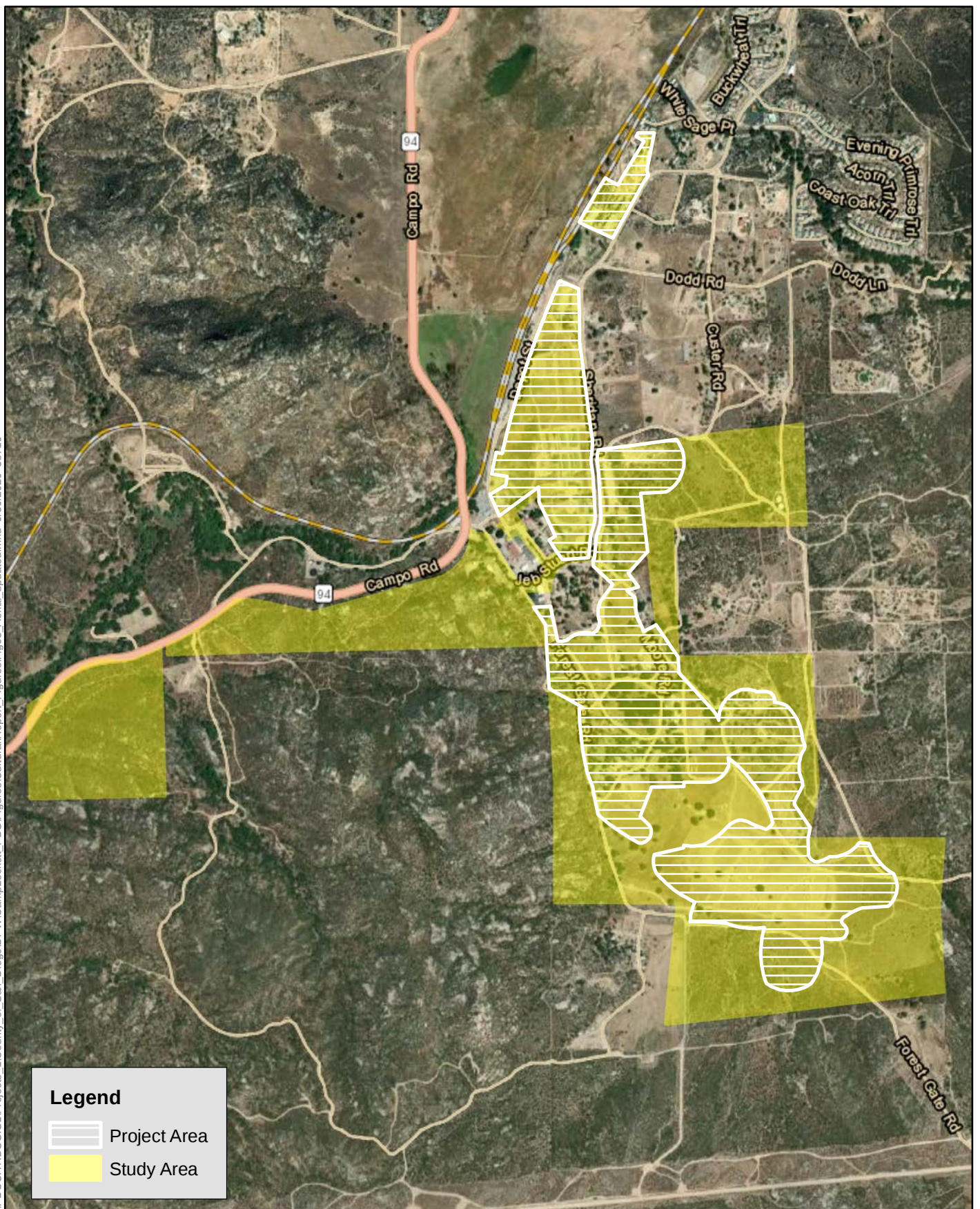


Figure 3
Aerial of Project Area
Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone

2.1 Existing Conditions

2.1.1 Geography

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth but at this higher elevation, 12 vegetation communities exist in the Study Area (Holland 1986). The major vegetation categories within the Project Area are described in detail in Section 2.1.3, *Biology*.

Elevations range between approximately 2,565 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the north edge of the Project Area to approximately 2,800 feet AMSL at the hills in the southern portion of the Project Area. The closest source of freshwater is Campo Creek, an intermittent water source on the western Project Area boundary.

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area is located in the southcentral portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The landscape of the Project Area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as the Double Peak area near San Marcos, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains, among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into the hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools. At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range. The entire Project Area is underlain by this batholith, and granitic and gabbroic rocks are exposed as bedrock outcrops throughout the Project Area. The large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing, and this bedrock was frequently used for milling seeds. Darker gabbroic rocks are less suitable for grinding because of the smaller nature of the outcrops and high mineral content. Gabbro outcrops occur in the western portion of the Project Area and on the chaparral-covered peak in the central portion of the Project Area (Weber 1963).

Six different soil type series are found within the Project Area (USDA 2007). Calpine series coarse sandy loams and Chino fine sandy loams are found along the edges of water courses and comprise approximately 10% of the soil types identified in the Project Area. Both of these soil types are well drained alluvial soils derived from the surrounding eroding granite and found in alluvial fans. A small singular area in the southwestern portion of the Project Area (approximately 1% total) consists of Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, 9 to 30% slopes. Fallbrook rocky sandy loam is weathered from granodiorite and is well drained. Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 30–65% slopes (ToG), is found in the southern portion of the Project Area. This soil is weathered from steep slopes of

granodiorite and is excessively drained. ToG comprises approximately 12% of the Project Area (USDA 2007).

Soils in the La Posta series make up approximately 17% of the Project Area and consist of somewhat excessively drained loamy coarse sands that formed in material weathered from granodiorite. These soils occur on mountainous uplands on slopes ranging from 5 to 50% (USDA 1973). La Posta loamy, coarse sand, ranging from 5 to 30% (LaE₁), is reported from the Project Area. This soil is known to occur on gently rolling hills on strongly dissected plateaus and terraces. La Posta rocky, loamy, coarse sand, occurring on eroded slopes of 5 to 30% (LcE₂), is also reported from the Project Area. This soil is known to occur on moderate to moderately steep slopes (USDA 1973). Soils in the Mottsville series comprise approximately 60% of the Project Area and consist of excessively drained, very deep, loamy coarse sands that in some areas formed in sandy sediments transported from granitic rock, and in others in material weathered in place from granitic rock. These soils occur in valleys and on alluvial fans and have slopes ranging from 0 to 15% (USDA 1973). Mottsville loamy, coarse sand, occurring on 0 to 2% slopes (MvA) and on 2 to 9% slopes (MvC), is reported from the Project Area. These soils occur on gentle to moderate slopes on alluvial fans and alluvial plains (USDA 1973).

2.1.3 Biology

Natural vegetation within the Project Area consists of 12 different communities and landcover types (as described in Holland 1986): big sagebrush scrub (including disturbed), chamise chaparral (including disturbed), coast live oak woodland (including open), disturbed habitat, disturbed wetland, granitic northern mixed chaparral (including disturbed), nonnative grassland, nonnative woodland, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood riparian forest - disturbed, southern willow scrub – disturbed, and urban/developed.

The hillsides around Camp Lockett are dominated by chaparral communities, including chamise chaparral and granitic northern mixed chaparral. Chamise chaparral is a depauperate community dominated almost exclusively by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Granitic northern mixed chaparral contains chamise as well as a variety of leathery-leaved shrubs, including thick-leaved ceanothus species such as buckbrush (*C. greggii*) and whitethorn (*C. leucodermis*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), and desert scrub oak (*Quercus cornelius-mulleri*). In the alluvial valleys, vegetation transitions to big sagebrush scrub, dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and then coast live oak woodlands, dominated by interior coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *oxydenia*). Mountain Riparian areas are astatic communities affected by floods, drought, and grazing, and contain rapid-growing, disturbance-adapted trees such as willows (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*).

Prehistorically, animal life in the vicinity of the Project Area included large to medium mammals such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller mammals were also present, including jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Precontact Setting

The proposed Study Area is located within the south coastal cultural region of California. Several cultural chronologies have been developed for the region (including, but not limited to, Moratto 1984, Bull 1987, Warren 1987, Gallegos 1992). The setting provided below synthesizes some of these chronologies into a brief discussion of regional cultural trends over time. This setting divides the precontact cultural sequence into three periods. These periods are analytical constructs and do not necessarily reflect Native American views.

Paleoindian Period

Traditionally, it was thought that the earliest human inhabitants of North America were highly mobile terrestrial hunters. Commonly referred to as the Clovis, these people used intricate bone and stone technology. On the west coast of North America, Clovis assemblages are characterized by a wide but sparse distribution of isolated tools and caches dated to between 12,800 and 12,500 years before present (BP) (Meltzer 2004). However, over the last few decades along the western coasts of North and South America, several archaeological sites and sets of human remains have been documented in island and mainland coastal contexts that date to the same period as the Clovis (i.e., Erlandson et al. 2007). These discoveries have forced researchers to reconsider how early humans migrated to the Americas and their land-use strategies—with a greater emphasis placed on coastal environments.

The Paleoindian period is typified by artifact assemblages termed the San Dieguito complex (Moratto 1984). Malcolm Rogers (1966), who first described the San Dieguito complex, felt it extended from Oregon to mid-Baja California. The San Dieguito complex is considered to represent generalized hunter-gatherers, and is primarily characterized by flaked lithic tools such as scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, and large projectile points (Davis et al. 1969, Warren 1987). Sites are documented in inland and coastal areas of San Diego County during a climatic period of cooler and moister conditions than presently exist. Pinyon-juniper forests and riparian communities along watercourses and lake shores in the deserts were more widespread, and the hunting of deer and smaller game is considered central to the San Dieguito economy, although undoubtedly many plant foods were also gathered. The absence of a milling technology was, until recently, seen as the major differentiation between the San Dieguito and later Archaic period complexes.

Archaic Period

Evidence of human occupation of the San Diego region begins to appear at around 10,000 BP in the form of lithic assemblages comprising scrapers, scraper planes, cobble choppers, large blades, large projectile points, and crescentic stones of unknown function (Davis et al. 1969, Warren 1967). These items are attributed to a cultural complex locally referred to as the San Dieguito. Based on the range of artifact types, artifact frequency, and distribution of archaeological sites, the San Dieguito are thought to have used a generalized terrestrial hunting and gathering land-use strategy (Davis et al. 1969). At about the same time, shell middens with millstone assemblages began to appear along sloughs and lagoons. Although this complex was originally considered to be a separate cultural tradition—the La Jolla—several researchers have subsequently argued that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma (an inland lithic tradition indicative of inland resource collection and

processing) complexes were created by the same group. The differences between the various complexes are thought to be a function of localized differences in the types of resources that were being collected and processed, rather than a difference in cultural affiliation (Gallegos 1987). Interestingly, as the archaeological contents of early to middle Holocene-aged coastal sites in the San Diego vicinity sites tend to differ from coastal sites located farther north and include items typically associated with early Great Basin cultures (Morrato 1984), researchers have argued that the San Dieguito are descendants of groups that migrated out of the Great Basin region after the great Pleistocene lakes receded (i.e., Gallegos 1991).

In the inland area of northern San Diego County, True (1970) identified a number of Archaic period sites with artifact assemblages distinct from coastal Archaic sites. These sites, termed the Pauma complex, were typically on small saddles and hills overlooking drainages, and were characterized by basin and slab metates, manos, scraper planes, a small number of Pinto and Elko series points, and debitage. Recently, the Pauma complex has been characterized as an inland counterpart of the coastal La Jolla complex (Gallegos 1987, True 1970). Given the proximity of these two different environmental contexts (coastal and inland) and possible contemporaneity in occupation, these sites may represent seasonal manifestations of a single Archaic settlement system.

Late Prehistoric Period

Starting at around 1,300 BP, the archaeological record reflects the emergence of two cultural traditions in the San Diego region. The range and spatial distribution of site types, as well as site constituents for both traditions, is thought to reflect the ethnographically observed lifeways of the Kumeyaay and Luiseño peoples (Morrato 1984). Although these two groups have clear linguistic and cultural distinctions, both appear to have designed their land use around the intensive exploitation of a range of local resources and established permanent to semi-permanent villages from the coast to the mountains and foothills. Terms used to designate the Late Prehistoric assemblages in this area include the Yuman Complex, the Cuyamaca Complex, the Hakataya Tradition, and the Patayan Tradition (Schroeder 1979, True 1970, Waters 1982).

The Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County differs from the Archaic period in the occurrence of small, pressure flaked projectile points including Cottonwood Triangular, Desert Side Notched, and Dos Cabezas Serrated types; obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County; the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremations; the introduction of ceramics; and an emphasis on inland plant food collection, processing, and storage, especially of acorns. Around 2,000 BP, Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region may have begun migrating into southern California, although few incipient Late Prehistoric sites dating to this period have been found. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and mountain areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and pinon nuts, where settlements are associated with milling stations at bedrock outcrops. In the vicinity of the Project Area these sites are attributed to the ethnographic Kumeyaay.

2.2.2 Ethnography

The proposed overlay zone was traditionally inhabited by the Kumeyaay people (previously referred-to as the *Diegueño*), who spoke the *Tipai* dialect of the Yuman language. The Kumeyaay inhabited a region that contained the southern San Diego County, west and central Imperial County, and the Northern Baja peninsula (Spier 1923, Almstedt 1982). Speakers of the Tipai dialect

traditionally lived south of the San Diego River, while speakers of the Ipai tended traditionally lived north of the San Diego River (Langdon 1975, Hedges 1975).

The Kumeyaay used a wide range of environments for habitation and resource collection, including the coast, foothills, mountains, and desert (Almstedt 1982). In response to the wide-ranging conditions from these environments, the Kumeyaay used a range of settlement strategies. For example, residential mobility was commonly practiced in desert environments where resources were sparse and widely distributed (Hicks 1963); whereas large seasonal residential bases were established in the mountains and foothills (Almstedt 1982). In keeping with the wide range of environments that they inhabited, the Kumeyaay exploited a range of resources, including (but not limited to) terrestrial mammals, birds, fish, and marine invertebrates, grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, mesquite, agave, and acorns. The latter was particularly important because they could be processed and stored for long periods (Hicks 1963, Shackley 1984).

The documentary record for ethnographically named places attributed to the Kumeyaay is sparse, consisting of fewer than 60 named places (Luomala 1978). Review of the publicly available literature reveals no documented ethnographically named places within the Project Area. However, consultation with the affected tribes may result in the identification of previous undocumented ethnographically named places.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s California was under Mexican rule, and the establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants. After San Diego came under American control, the steady influx of settlers into the outlying portions of the county increased the pressure on the native population. Attempts to establish reservations in the 1850s failed, while two reservations established in 1870 were rescinded the following year because the land was deemed “too good” for the Indians. Although a few reservations were established by President Grant in 1875, these were located in the central or northern parts of San Diego County where Anglo intrusions into formerly Kumeyaay and Luiseno territories created more potential for conflict (Carrico 1987). Throughout the 1870s and 1880s the Kumeyaay of the Campo area were steadily pushed off of the most desirable lands. The injustices, along with those suffered by other California Mission Indians, stimulated a reform movement led by Helen Hunt Jackson. Over a 7-year period she was finally able to get the U.S. Congress to pass the 1891 Act for the Relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California that “authorized the granting to each Indian band of the legal title in trust to the lands determined to be occupied by them at that time” (Shipek 1987:9). For the Kumeyaay of eastern San Diego County, this meant the establishment of the Campo, Cuyapaipe, La Posta, and Manzanita reservations in 1893.

2.2.3 Historic Period

Starting in the late 1500s, the Spanish began to explore what is now San Diego County. The arrival of Spanish colonists in 1769 marks the transition from the prehistoric period to the historic period. During the Spanish period and the subsequent Mexican period, Euro-Americans did not establish communities in the area that would become Campo. That changed after 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally ended the Mexican American War, and California became part of the United States. The American period brought the first Anglo contact with natives of southeast San Diego County with the establishment of a government mail route from San Diego to Fort Yuma,

which began in 1848 (Carrico et al. 1982). In the late 1860s, the San Diego to Yuma stage ran from Campo to Jacumba by way of Milquatay Valley. Government Land Office survey plats from 1859 indicate a wagon road located in the southern half of New Campo Indian Reservation (Carrico et al. 1982). The Indians of Campo and surrounding reservations certainly would have had contact with Anglos traveling these routes. Treaties from the 1850s promised Indians a designated land base, educational services, food and materials rations, and livestock. These treaties were later debunked by the U.S. Senate, and non-Indian settlers continued to trespass and overtake native land. In the years to follow, the federal government appointed special agents to be assigned to each tribe. An agent's duties included keeping the peace among the Indians and recording a census of the population. The Indians of southeast San Diego County were once again virtually ignored because they were so far away and it was difficult to get to their villages. Consequently, white settlers poured into San Diego County unrestricted as to the land they wanted. In the 1860s, cattle grazing interests moved into Milquatay Valley (Campo Valley) and associated canyons. The valley received an influx of settlers from Texas at the close of the Civil War, and it was often referred to as New Texas (Carrico et al. 1982). The Indians of San Diego County remained impoverished and abandoned by the U.S. Government during this time. Due to the Civil War, tribal funding was revoked and used for war efforts. As the tribes had become accustomed to farming and receiving aid from the government, this redistribution of aid resulted in desperate situations. During times of drought and without federal funding, the Indians were forced to kill white settlers' stock to survive, creating great tension between all. Furthermore, the limited supplies that were occasionally offered by the government usually went to Indians of the Pala area, and the southern Diegueño of the Campo area were relatively ignored (Carrico et al. 1982).

Campo, 1869–1941

Campo took shape in what was known to Native Americans as the Milquatay (Big Foot) Valley for its shape, and subsequently known as the Campo Valley for its role as a camping site for Euro-American travelers. Approximately 400 people, many of them migrants from Texas, resided in the valley by the end of the 1860s. Among those hailing from Texas, the Gaskill brothers (Silas and Lumen) arrived in the valley in 1868 after establishing a farm in San Bernardino County. They bought 320 acres of land in Campo Valley in 1871 and 1878 from Thomas Burris and J. M. Burris and continued to acquire additional land thereafter. They developed Campo's first store along with a blacksmith shop and grist mill, established a cattle ranch, and cultivated apiaries. A San Diego County historical landmark today, the Gaskill brothers' store was famously raided by bandits from Mexico in 1875. Lumen Gaskill shot one of the bandits and locals hung two of the others. Cattle rustling, stagecoach robberies, and other forms of banditry and violence would continue to occur in and around the border settlement of Campo for years. The Gaskill brothers sold the store in 1896. The Klauber merchandising interest acquired it several years later and operated other trading posts in Jacumba, Tecate, Descanso, and Potrero. The Gaskill brothers also sold their 1,000-acre ranch in 1896 and relocated to San Diego (Kimball 2018, Manley et al. 2006:8.41–8.43).

Important development in the history of Campo occurred after the turn of the century. By 1911, it boasted a new two-story hotel as well as a Customs House and an Immigration Office staffed by federal employees. Several years earlier, construction had begun on John D. Spreckels' San Diego and Arizona Railway, which would be aligned through Campo. The railroad's first passenger train reached Campo on September 19, 1916, and the railroad line was completed in 1919. It would later be renamed the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway. With development of the railroad, the Mountain Commercial Company constructed a larger store across the creek from the Gaskill

brothers' store. Owned and operated by Ed Aiken until 1923, the Campo Ranch changed hands several times thereafter. Operating the property as the Circle S Ranch, Ellsworth M. Statler leased 500 acres of the ranch to the U.S. Government in 1941. The site of U.S. Cavalry encampments several times since the 1870s, Campo would become home to a large military installation during World War II (Kimball 2018, Manley et al. 2006:8.49).

Camp Lockett

The U.S. Army founded Camp Lockett in 1941 to house mounted Cavalry regiments for training purposes and to protect the United States-Mexico border from foreign military invasion. Planning for Camp Lockett and other border camps in the United States began in 1939 with the outbreak of World War II when the Department of War assigned the Army to secure international borders, particularly the one shared with Mexico. By the end of 1940, the Army selected the location of Camp Lockett and transferred regiments from Monterey, California, to Seeley and the Moreno Reservoir in Imperial County near Campo. The officers, men, and horses of the 11th Cavalry resided in temporary tent camps while Camp Lockett facilities were constructed. The Army chose Campo as the camp's location not only for its proximity to Mexico, but also because the San Diego Arizona Eastern Railroad maintained rail between the existing village of Campo and San Diego; this railroad was the only direct east-west line and required protection (McDonough and Christenson 2009:7-9, Manley et al. 2006:7.48).

In April 1941 the Army awarded a construction contract to Kistner, Curtis, and Wright, a Los Angeles based firm, and obtained a contract from local landowner, Ellsworth M. Statler, to lease 510 acres of land, including Circle S Ranch and the Campo town site. The Army leased and purchased additional land from other local landowners. Because labor was scarce in San Diego at the time, many workers came from Los Angeles to assist, but some workmen were also locals. Approximately 1,000 civilian workers aided in the construction of the camp, including engineers, plumbers, and a variety of craftsmen. The railroad line facilitated rapid transportation of materials that required creation of a sawmill and a lumberyard. The Army constructed Camp Lockett's buildings according to standardized plans produced by the War Department, in what is now termed the World War II 700 Series Mobilization Style. Originally designed and constructed as "temporary" but well-built structures meant to serve immediate defense needs, these predominantly gable-roofed buildings featured wood frames clad with asbestos shingles set upon concrete footings. With this construction method and prefabricated materials, it took approximately 1 hour to construct a standard building. The stables, however, consisted of plank siding and a concrete slab foundation. By the end of 1941, the completed Camp Lockett contained 138 buildings (McDonough and Christenson 2009:3, 9-10; Manley et al. 2006:7.21).

After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Camp Lockett began operations as a military camp. On December 10, 1941, the 11th Cavalry arrived from Seeley only to discover the camp under a blackout. Camp Lockett was now poised to secure the border against enemy combatants and protect the vital railroad line and its tunnels and bridges. Indeed, train activity increased from two trains a day prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor to ten thereafter. In addition to patrol duties, the camp still functioned as a training facility, and, as such, training courses and activities were established, including a ten-obstacle mounted course, a mounted pistol course, and pistol ranges for dismounted firing (McDonough and Christenson 2009:10).

In July 1942 the 11th Cavalry transferred from Camp Lockett to Fort Benning, Georgia, and was replaced by the Southern Land Frontier Sector, supported by two African American regiments. As

the result of the reorganization and reassignment of several regiments and cavalries, the African-American 10th and 28th regiments (portions of the 4th Cavalry Brigade and a new 2nd Cavalry Division) were stationed at Camp Lockett in 1942. Not constructed to house two regiments, the camp required an expansion of its facilities. Noted as the “expansion phase,” the new buildings reflected the earlier construction techniques and style. When the expansion phase was completed, an additional 6,600 acres of land composed Camp Lockett and 136 new buildings adorned its landscape (McDonough and Christenson 2009:10–12).

African Americans participated in the military as early as the colonial period, and Native Americans gave African-American Cavalry regiments the name “Buffalo Soldiers” during the western Indian War campaigns of the latter nineteenth century. African American soldiers also participated in World War I and fought abroad. However, because of enduring racism the Army did not allow African Americans to fight enemy combatants during the initial years of World War II. As such, the Army assigned them to serve at Camp Lockett or similar camps in the United States (McDonough and Christenson 2009:7–8, 12; Manley et al. 2006:7.36–7.38).

While stationed at Camp Lockett, men would be assigned to patrols to protect the border or other important resources such as the railroad. In addition, a significant portion of the camp consisted of training facilities. As expected, a man’s horse played a vital role in his experience at the camp and the dearth of supplies during the war required that each man take good care of his horse and its mounts. As Corporal Bruce E. Dennis recalled, “You had to love and respect” your horse, and “those horses loved us back too, and they recognized us and our voices.” (Manley et al. 2006:8.60 quoted). Additionally, the camp offered recreational activities and men could travel into San Diego. On-base recreation included a theatre, a chapel, an exchange, and a swimming pool. The Camp Lockett Troopers preformed Cavalry shows, and traditional USO shows traveled through the camp. Dennis and other members of the Cavalry ventured to San Diego for weekends in truckloads, a service provided by Camp Lockett. They would patronize establishments such as the Douglas Hotel, Creole Place, and the Silver Slipper. Against regulation, sometimes the men would venture across the border to Mexico, too. In early 1944 the 4th Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 10th and 28th regiments at Camp Lockett, was disbanded as a Cavalry unit and reassigned to non-combatant service units in North Africa and Italy (McDonough and Christenson 2009:12, Manley et al. 2006:8.58–8.74).

The War Department decided to transform Camp Lockett from a Cavalry camp into the first Army convalescent hospital in the United States, Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. Activated on August 1, 1944, the hospital remained unnamed until August 5th. Named in honor of Silas W. Mitchell, a Civil War surgeon, the hospital was under the command of Colonel Frank Chamberlain. It administered care to military patients whose health had improved enough to participate in educational and recreational rehabilitation programs. Concurrently, a Prisoner of War (POW) camp was also established at Camp Lockett, and Italian POWs were transferred from Riverside. The hospital was located on the main post of former Camp Lockett, and the POWs were located on the east garrison, the former quarters of the 28th regiment. However, not all buildings could be repurposed for either the hospital or the POW camp: “in its material conservation efforts, surveys...were instituted to raze old buildings no longer useful, and to use the materials for essential hospital construction.” The Cavalry appearance of the landscape was altered, although elements are still visible in numerous buildings and the four remaining stable buildings located at the northern portion of today’s Camp Lockett Historic District (McDonough and Christenson 2009:12–13, 13 quoted).¹

¹ The Camp Lockett Historic District is described in Section 2.3.

To support the hospital, the Army contracted Del Webb Construction Company, a Phoenix, Arizona based firm, in March 1945 to build appropriate new facilities for the hospital. Extant buildings “were painted bright cheerful, pastel colors” (McDonough and Christenson 2009). Other alterations to extant buildings included the installation of a sprinkler system, indirect lighting, and tile flooring, and the painting of interior spaces. Renovation, however, halted in August and remained uncompleted for the remainder of the hospital’s operation. Approximately 400 buildings facilitated the “hospital phase” of the site’s use, some of which are evidenced by a series of buildings connected by raised and covered walkways at the southern portion of the current Camp Lockett Historic District. Although these buildings bear some resemblance to the earlier two phases of construction at Camp Lockett, their spatial organization and connected walkways distinctly identify them as a cohesive complex that underwent improvement as part of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital phase of development (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14).

The rehabilitation program at Mitchell Convalescent Hospital entailed educational and physical aspects. In addition, doctors could prescribe occupational therapy if needed. The program operated 5 days a week, with regular hours, and included physical reconditioning, orientation, educational reconditioning, consultation, and free time. A wide range of indoor and outdoor sports activities provided for physical reconditioning, including gymnastics, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, handball, badminton, basketball, shuffleboard, horseback riding (on former Cavalry horses), golf, football, and even fishing and boating at a nearby lake (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14).

POWs and resident American servicewomen also played important roles in the hospital phase of the facility’s operation. The Italian, and later German, POWs contributed to the hospital’s day-to-day operations. They “worked in mess halls, warehouses, shops, and on the grounds and roads...landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks.” Stone retaining walls, low stone walls alongside roadways, and other stone features evidence their impact on the landscape. The POW camp at Camp Lockett had no major problems and prisoners drove trucks, unsupervised, to nearby towns (McDonough and Christenson 2009:15). In addition to the POWs, members of the Women’s Army Corps (WAC), or Army nurses, and civilian personnel worked at the hospital. The hospital contained an American National Red Cross outpost and also provided services to local residents in addition to serving rehabilitating Army men (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14; Manley et al. 2006:8.58).

The POW camp was closed in May 1946 and the United States Government declared the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital as a surplus property on June 19, 1946. The hospital closed shortly after, but the property remained government property until 1949 when leased land reverted back to its original owners and the Department of General Services transferred approximately 40 acres to the Mountain Empire Unified School District and 600-acres to the County of San Diego in 1950 (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14).

Post Camp Lockett 1949-1970

In 1950, the County repurposed many of the buildings of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital for use as a juvenile detention center, named Rancho Del Campo also referred to as the Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF). The facility had previously been located at an old Civilian Conservation Corps camp on Mount Woodson in Ramona. The institution provided a ranch-school type of program for boys aged 15-17 years of age. The purpose of the facility was to provide its wards with an education, moral and physical strength, and skills that could be used in the job market upon release. According to a 1955 U.S. Senate report on juvenile delinquency in California the facility had a number of programs for at-

risk youth including animal husbandry, agricultural projects, plumbing, carpentry, photography, and auto shops in addition to classroom instruction for completion of high school diploma programs. The ranch included recreational facilities, clean living quarters, and full-service kitchen facilities. Some of these programs including building structures for use by the camp's occupants. Most of these are in nearby Chaffee Park and include barbecues, retaining walls, a drinking fountain etc. Projects constructed during this time emulated the mortar and fieldstone construction of the Camp Lockett period but are easily identified by their less uniform and cruder construction. The facility was in operation until 2015 when it was consolidated with Camp Barrett in Alpine due to a decline in the number of inmates.

2.3 Previous Research in the Area

2.3.1 Prominent Studies in the Study Area and Park/Preserve Vicinity

As discussed in Section 2.4, *Records Search Results*, 19 previous studies have been conducted within a portion of the Study Area, while 10 intersect with or encompass portions of the Project Area. The earliest of these was conducted in 1979, the most recent in 2014. The previous studies covered approximately 80% of the Study Area. The 10 previous studies conducted within portions of the Project Area consisted of 3 archaeological inventories (1120932, 1121300, and 1130343), 3 archaeological investigations or monitoring reports (1130765, 1134939, and 1134940), 1 environmental impact review (1122010), 1 historical research paper (1130869), and 2 historic district nomination forms based on inventories of historic built environment resources. The results of the prominent studies in the area are summarized below; a more detailed description is presented in Section 2.4.

Archaeological Resources

The results of the records and literature search indicate that Campo and surrounding vicinity is an area where a relatively large number of cultural resources investigations have occurred. While most of these studies are unpublished and the reporting of the results is variable in content, the results from these studies indicate a substantial occupation of the local area over a long period of time. It seems probable that the prehistoric sites and isolates recorded within or in immediate proximity to the Study Area represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated utilization, through time, from the Early Prehistoric Period, through the Archaic Period, and into the Late Prehistoric Period.

Built Environment Resources

The built environment inventory of Camp Lockett was conducted by a combined effort with staff from the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), California DPR, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) California Desert District, IS Architecture, and volunteers from the Mountain Empire Historical Society and Colorado Desert Archaeological Society during investigations from 2002 to 2006. This effort was undertaken for the identification and nomination of the proposed Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the San Diego County Local Register of Historic Places (Local Register).

Camp Lockett was listed on the Local Register as Camp Lockett Historic District, No. 2003-005 on October 25, 2003. In September 2006, the County DPR submitted a nomination form for the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District in an attempt to have the district listed on the NRHP. In January 2008, the State Office of Historic Preservation determined that the district was ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The property was, however, designated as California Historical Landmark (CHL) Number 1045 as of October 30, 2009. The Local Register-listed historic district has a 1940–1949 period of significance. It originally encompassed 67 buildings and structures, 56 contributors, and 11 non-contributors. However, the County considers the most up-to-date documentation of contributors to the Local Register-listed district to be the 2006 NRHP nomination form for the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District, which lists 54 contributors (52 buildings and 2 structures). The documentation of the CHL historic district lists 65 buildings, structures, and foundations, and specifies a 1941–1946 period of significance. This situation is described in greater detail in Chapter 6, *Historic Built Environment Resources Analysis*. The historic district documentation discussed here is included in Appendix C.

2.3.2 Archaeological Resources Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the archaeological resources present within the Project Area. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. In order to determine the significance of resources associated with this criteria, certain research topic areas must be delineated. For prehistoric resources, these topic areas often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas often proposed to assess site potential to provide important research information. Laylander (1997) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, like that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area both regionally (San Diego County) (e.g., Laylander 2006) and locally in the northern, central, and southern areas of the County. Specifically, in the northern county area, this was done for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley. Schroth et al. (1996: Section 2, pp. 10–21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology, (2) subsistence strategies, (3) settlement patterning, (4) trade and travel, and (5) tool technology. Essentially these same topic areas were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern county, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). In the central county, in the Ramona Valley area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four, similarly broad, research topic areas: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change. Together, these three studies indicate the use of similar general research topic areas in the north, central, and southern portions of western San Diego County.

The use of such general topic areas can be seen in some specifically focused archaeological investigations that have been conducted in the vicinity of the Project Area. While some variation is evident between these topic areas, it can be easily seen that they are consistently like the general topic areas such as those enumerated above. The use of these general topic areas, therefore, as a basis for research in the vicinity of the Project Area, reflects the value they have for establishing consistency in the research approach within the broader region.

These topic areas, then, allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated within the framework of the local area as well as in the broader context of the region. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into more specific research questions such as those proposed by Norwood (1980) and Glenn (1999) that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do specific sites fit, or not fit, into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content be identified? Are special-use sites present, such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Do the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites indicate that they were locally obtained, or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time-sensitive artifacts?

The previous prehistoric research studies described for the area indicate some of the information that has already been obtained. Results from future cultural resources surveys may indicate the kinds of potential new information sites within the Project Area may be able to contribute, and that may be able to be used in conjunction with the existing data to expand current knowledge within some or all of the topic realms described. Relative to the sites in the surrounding area, the prehistoric sites identified in Project Area appear to consist of less substantial types with resource procurement and initial resource processing predominating. Small bedrock milling (BRM) sites associated with seed grinding, and sites and isolates associated with limited lithic raw material procurement, constitute most of the prehistoric resources identified within and immediately adjacent to the Project Area. Included within the record search buffer for the Project Area are habitation sites containing extensive BRM features with a variety of milling elements in the features, and/or cultural subsurface deposits containing food remains and a variety of tool and artifact types. The BRM sites in the Project Area may be isolated or related to these larger habitation sites.

The location of the sites within the vicinity of the Project Area may be significantly influenced by natural factors such as the presence of bedrock suitable for use as milling tools, or the presence of cobbles suitable for use as flaked stone tools. Extensive sites have been identified adjacent to the Project Area and, as such, a settlement pattern scenario seems plausible as the area immediately west of the Project Area is adjacent to Campo Creek with large exposures of granitic outcrops and stands of oaks. When examined in conjunction with the habitation sites identified nearby, the sites in the Project Area can be seen to likely represent meaningful elements of an overall pattern of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the area. All the materials identified at sites within the Project Area and Study Area would be consistent with Late Prehistoric Period or Late Archaic sites. If buried deposits do exist, they would probably only be visible in severely eroded areas or as the result of other substantial ground-disturbing activities.

Historic archaeological features within Camp Lockett consist primarily of structural foundations and are important as their overall dimensions allow the entire plan and scale of Camp Lockett to be identified and contribute to the feeling and setting of what the much larger camp was like at its zenith. Additionally, subsurface trash deposits associated with latrines or those that were buried on site and not incinerated have the potential to shed light on the daily lives of the camp's occupants. Site-specific research is needed to establish historical context for the material remains. Fieldwork should be directed toward determining whether foundations or other structural remains exist and whether concentrated trash deposits are present that can provide subsistence, ethnicity, and economic data. These remains are less subject to impacts by mechanical equipment and can be detectable using remote-sensing equipment. Some combination of remote-sensing, mechanical excavation, and hand excavation are often effective as a means for evaluating historical archaeological sites. As with prehistoric site evaluations, historic site evaluations must collect data sufficient for a reliable determination of site significance and eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR or local registers.

The Project Area has the potential to illustrate such regional topics as prehistoric use of the area for habitation and resource procurement as part of a travel corridor between the mountains to the west and the desert to the east, and historic era resources, including both turn-of-the-century settlement within the Project Area like the town of Campo and the development of the military outpost of Camp Lockett. These topics provide a lens through which to view the Project Area as a piece of the larger regional prehistoric and historic experience, contributing to a greater understanding of the past interrelatedness of now-divided areas of the County.

2.4 Records Search Results

A records search of the approximately 400-acre Study Area and a one mile buffer was conducted on September 22, 2017, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego, California, by ICF archaeologist Nara Cox. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and built environment resources as well as cultural resources studies that were performed in or within 1 mile of the Study Area. Some locations of resources as identified by SCIC appear to be incorrect. Site form information and historic maps were used to correctly identify the location of these resources. Tables 2-1 and 2-2 present the records search results for the entire Study Area.

2.4.1 Previous Studies

Twenty-one cultural resources studies have been completed within 1 mile of the Study Area. Ten of these occurred within the Project Area (see shaded studies in Table 2-1). The earliest of these was conducted in 1979, the most recent in 2014.

The previous studies covered approximately 80% of the Project Area. The ten previous studies conducted within the Project Area consisted of three archaeological inventories, three archaeological investigations or excavations, one environmental impact review, one historical research paper, and two historic district nominations.

Table 2-1. Cultural Resource Studies Within a 1-mile Radius of the Study Area

National Archaeological Database #			
Date	Author	Report Title	
1120932	1979	Fink, Gary R.	A Cultural Resource Assessment for Three Roads in the Lake Morena Area: Lake Morena Drive, Oak Drive, Buckman Springs Road. Project: UJ0171
1121267	1976	Johnson, Melissa J.	An Archaeological Inventory and Assessment of Corridor Segments 46 and 49, Preferred Southern Route, San Diego County.
1121300	1980	Pettus, Roy E.	An Archaeological Survey for Proposed Utility Pole Relocation and Minor Roadway Realignment at Six Locations on Highway 94 in South San Diego County, California (11-SD-94 P.M. 20.85 to 54.25).
1121588	1981	Wirth Associates, Inc.	Miguel to Mountain Springs Grade (Jade) Archaeological Survey Report
1122010	1984	Englehorn, Curtis Scott	Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report Campo Hills
1123836	1984	Townsend, Jan	Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan
1127729	2000	Foster, Daniel G., and Mark Thornton	Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings And Archaeological Sites
1129259	2004	Wahoff, Tanya, Rebecca Apple, Laura Dreibelbis, and Jackson Underwood	Archaeological Monitoring for Improvements to the Camp Lockett Sewage Treatment Plant, Campo, San Diego County, California
1129516	2005	Caterino, David	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study
1130343	2006	Pignuolo, Andrew R., and Kimberly D. Lauko	Cultural Resource Survey of the Saint Adelaide Catholic Church Project, Campo, California (MUP 04-056, ER 04-21-004)
1130765	2007	Hilliard, Gay	Negative Cultural Survey and Monitoring Report for Sheriff's Substation Campo Grading and Improvements MMISF-00990
1130869		Various	Report for The Campo Stone Store
1132448	1983	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Report, Campo Hills Project, Leach-Johnson Ranches, Inc.
1132449	1982	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Report on the Proposed "Campo Hills" Development, Campo, San Diego County, California
1133190	2011	Whittlesay, Stephanie M., and John L. Czarzasty	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and Archival Search of the Forest Gate Processing Station, Campo, San Diego County, California
1133788	2011	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Letter Report: ETS 21311- Cultural Resources Survey for One Pole Replacement, Campo, San Diego County, California- IO 7011102

National Archaeological Database #	Date	Author	Report Title
1134410	2013	Bonner, Wayne, and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate SD72XC003 (CA5889B-Campo), 31075 State Highway 94, Campo, San Diego County, California
1134939	2014	Syrop, Jeff	Letter Report: ETS 26877- Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Replacement of Pole P43285, Community of Campo, San Diego County, California- IO7011102
1134940	2014	Smith, David	Letter Report: ETS 26877- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P43288 With Station 488-187 and Pole P43289 and 140 Feet of Secondary from P43288 to P43289, Community of Campo, San Diego County, California- IO7011102
N/A	2006	Manley, William R., and Stephen R. Van Wormer, Karen L. Huff, Jerry Schaefer, Sue Wade, and Heather Thompson	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Camp Lockett Rural landscape Historic District
N/A	2009	McDonough, Patrick, and Lynne Newell Christenson	California Historical Landmark nomination, recorded on DPR 523 forms

Shaded reports encompass or intersect portions of the current Project Area.

2.4.2 Previously Recorded Sites

There are 85 previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Study Area (Table 2-2): 11 prehistoric sites, 28 historic sites, 3 multi-component sites, 1 isolate, and 42 built environment resources. Of these, 33 have been recorded within the Project Area itself; 1 is a prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SDI-00083), and the other 32 are historic archaeological sites and built-environment resources.

Table 2-2. Cultural Resources Recorded Within a 1-mile Radius of the Study Area

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
000083	00083	P	Pottery and BRM	None given	Treganza, n.d.
005697	05697	P	Portion of Village site, including BRM Complex, midden and pottery	100 x 100 feet	a. G.R and A. Fink, 1978 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
006981	06981H	H	State Route (SR-) 94 and 1870s era stagecoach route	Multiple segments	a. Burkenroad, David, 1978 b. ECORP, 2007 c. Caltrans District 11, 2010 d. Caltrans District 11, 2011
009610	09610H	H	Campo Store stone building built 1885	None given	a. Roeder and Elliot, 1982 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
009612	09612H	H	Camp Lockett remains motor pool, mess hall, well with tower, and concrete foundations	90 acres	a. Roeder and Elliot, 1982 b. Wade, Sue, 2003
010039	10034H	H	Small historic dump	40 x 38 meters	Laylander, 1984
010041	10041H	H	Large historic dump, few possible flakes	210 x 110 meters	Laylander, 1984
010042	10042	P	Portion of village site, including BRM complex, midden, lithics, and pottery; small historic refuse component also present	220 x 110 meter	a. Laylander, 1984 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
010043	10043	P	BRM site	115 x 25 meters	a. Laylander, 1984 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
010044	10044	P	BRM site with associated pottery and debitage	95 x 35 meters	Laylander, 1984
012175	12175	P	BRM site	3.7 x 2.6 meters	Brian F. Mooney and Associates, 1991
014735	none	I	Isolated biface midsection	N/A	Frank, C., 1984
017439	none	Built	Campo Railroad Station	None given	Anonymous, n.d
017440	none	Built	Bridge # 57-117/SR-94 under San Diego and Arizona Railroad at mile post 46.79	29 x 37 feet	Pursell, Carol, 1979
017441	none	Built	Bridge # 57-122/Indian Agency Underpass	587 feet long	Pursell, Carol, 1979
017442	none	Built	Campo Stone Store CHL #411	None given	Chamberlin, E., 1986
025215	16707	H	Camp Lockett remains: standing structures, rock walls, foundations, retaining walls, a cistern	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025216	none	Built	Pre-Camp Lockett: trading post	None given	a. Thomson and Wade, 2003 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
025217	16709	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – warehouse, utility buildings, lumber storage, and paint storage foundation	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025218	16710	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – 10th Cavalry motor pool garage, post motor pool garage, two unidentified structures and grease rack foundation	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025219	16711	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – commissary warehouse and cold storage	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
025220	16712	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – two warehouses, and a foundation	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025221	16713	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – fire station and attached residence	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025222	16714	H	Camp Lockett: gas station foundations	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025223	16715	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – day room, storehouse, cavalry barrack, and foundations of other barracks	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025224	16716	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – barracks, mess hall, storehouse	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025226	16718	H	Camp Lockett: foundations and pilings for men's dormitories	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2002
025227	16719	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – administration building, and foundations for the medical processing building and Bank of America vault	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025228	16720	H	Camp Lockett: foundation for the chapel, hospital-era lab	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025229	16721	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – theater and recreation building	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025230	16722	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – civilian worker housing	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025231	16723	Built	Camp Lockett: 14 standing structures and additional foundations within the hospital area	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025232	16724	H	Camp Lockett: foundation for the latrines, the officer's quarters	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025233	16725	H	Camp Lockett: foundation for the administration building, latrine, fishpond, and other buildings	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025234	16726	Built	Pre-Camp Lockett: Fergusen ranch house and garage foundations	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
025235	16727	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – storehouse and mess hall, and foundations of day room	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025236	16728	H	Camp Lockett: foundation for a day room	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025237	16729	Built	Camp Lockett: Standing structure – mess hall, and foundations of the day room and supply house	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025238	16730	H	Camp Lockett: foundations of the day room and store house	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025239	16731	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – day room, mess hall, supply house	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025240	16732	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – post exchange	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025241	16733	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – guard house, guard building, and cell block and latrine foundations	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025242	16734	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – day room, storehouse	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025243	16735	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – recreation building	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025244	16736	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – NCO club	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025245	16737	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – bath house and storehouse, standing stonework bleachers	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025246	16738	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – water towers	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025247	16739	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – cavalry garage and fragments of foundation of other structures	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025248	16740	H	Camp Lockett: foundations of blacksmith's shop	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025249	16741	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of the Merrit Bowl	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
025251	16743	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of the barracks, company administration, supply house, latrine, mess hall	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025261	16753	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – field house	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025262	16754	Built	Pre-Camp Lockett: standing structure – railroad section hands quarters	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025263	16755	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – handball court	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025264	16756	H	Camp Lockett: foundations of four quartermaster warehouse	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025266	16758	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of water supply system	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025267	16759	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – Incinerator part of sewage disposal plant, associated refuse	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025268	16760	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structures – concrete tanks, two unnamed other structures, and maintenance building part of sewage disposal plant, associated refuse	None given	Yoder et al., 2002
025269	16761	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – flagpole and rockwork pathways and walls	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025270	16762	H	Pioneer cemetery – no headstones or burial records	30 x 20 feet	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025271	16763	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – officers club	None given	Thomson and Wade, 2003
025272	16764	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of a dog kennel rockwork and board construction	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025273	16765	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of a latrine within Mitchell Convalescent Hospital	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025274	16766	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of veterinary clinic	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
025275	16767	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of veterinary ward and corral	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025276	16768	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of cavalry stables	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025277	16769	Built	Camp Lockett: standing structure – veterinary surgical clinic	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025278	16770	H	Camp Lockett: foundations of cavalry hay sheds	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025279	16771	H	Camp Lockett: structural remains of veterinary ward and corral	None given	Bruce and Wade, 2003
025680	none	Built	Railroad and associated crossings, including Imperial Valley crossing	20-mile segment	a. JRP Historical Consulting Services, 2000 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2005 c. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006 d. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2009 e. Hale et al., 2013
026988	17669	H	Structural remains including cement pads, and infrastructure, associated refuse, and architectural debris	177 x 206 feet	Laguna Mountain Environmental Inc., 2005
027860	18112	P	BRM site	5 x 5 meters	ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
027861	18113	P	BRM site and pottery	3 x 3 meters	ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
027862	18114	P	Portion of village site, including BRM complex, midden and extensive pottery	30 x 30 meters	ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
027867	none	Built	Paschen Ranch standing structures and ranch complex	None given	ASM Affiliates Inc., 2006
029147	none	Built	Rock and cement dam	None given	Gallegos and Associates, 2005
029176	18678	M	BRM site including human remains debitage, pottery, hammerstone, SCA and aqua glass, porcelain, ferrous metal	740 x 400 meters	a. Gallegos and Associates, 2005 b. ASM Affiliates Inc., 2012
029189	18691	P	BRM site and associated debitage, historic mining noted	60 x 40 meters	Gallegos and Associates, 2005
029190	18692	H	Historic mining complex including a sealed shaft, building materials, and test pits	131 x 328 feet	Gallegos and Associates, 2005

Primary (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Type ¹	Description	Dimensions	Site Form Reference
029191	18693	P	BRM site and associated debitage, and pottery	40 x 40 meters	Gallegos and Associates, 2005
029192	18694	M	BRM site, one fragment pottery, and one historic aqua glass base	40 x 40 meters	Gallegos and Associates, 2005
029193	18695	M	BRM site and associated CAMP Lockett firewall	65 x 262 feet	Gallegos and Associates, 2005
none	none	Built	Campo Fire Station - 31577 SR-91		
N/A	N/A	Built	Camp Lockett Historic District, CHL #2003-005	None given	Manley, William R. and Stephen R. Van Wormer, Karen L. Huff, Jerry Schaefer, Sue Wade, and Heather Thompson
N/A	N/A	Built	Camp Lockett Historic District, CHL #1045	122 acres	McDonough, Patrick and Lynne Newell Christenson

Shaded resources are located within the current Project Area.

¹ P= Prehistoric, H= Historic, I= Isolate, M= Multicomponent

2.4.3 Other Built Environment Research

ICF conducted research on the history of Campo and Camp Lockett to provide the brief historic background in Section 2.2.3 above and to inform the field effort conducted for the current survey to assess the historical integrity of buildings that contribute to the Local Register-listed Camp Lockett Historic District and the CHL district. ICF reviewed previous documentation of built environment resources such as the 2006 NRHP nomination form (not accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] but considered the most up-to-date documentation of the Local Register-listed district) and the CHL 532 DPR forms from 2009. The 2006 nomination form originally included historic photographs of some contributors, which ICF reviewed as part of the evaluation of integrity. Finally, 1941 and 1944 site plans of Camp Lockett with building serial numbers were consulted and compared with previous mapping and current aerial imagery to clarify building serial numbers assigned inaccurately in some cases in the 2006 NRHP and 2009 CHL documentation. Integrity determinations were based on a field survey conducted by Tim Yates and Margaret Roderick on April 30 and May 1, 2018, and input from the County of San Diego Historic Sites Board. A cultural landscape survey was conducted by Eleanor Cox and Shannon Sawyer during early June 2019 and is provided under separate cover.

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3.1 Geologic Background

The Project Area is located in the Peninsular Ranges physiographic province of California generally characterized by a series of longitudinally oriented ranges and valleys, trending northwest to southeast and sub-parallel to faults branches from the San Andreas Fault (Fuller et al. 2004, Weber 1963). Southern California geologic history is complex and has been largely driven by tectonic activity along the Pacific Rim. The subduction processes have created mountain ranges, deep oceanic trenches, active volcanoes, and earthquakes. The Elsinore Fault zone, which is the boundary between the Peninsular Ranges and western Colorado Desert to the northeast, experienced movement that produced the uplift and westward rotation of the Peninsular Range relative the western Colorado Desert. As a result, elevations change dramatically from west to east of the ranges (from 2,000 meters at the spine to less than 100 meters to west and east) (Todd 2004). In the current project vicinity and southwest of the Elsinore Fault zone, Jurassic and Cretaceous-aged plutonic rocks of the composite Peninsular Range Batholiths dominate the ridges with north- to south-oriented valleys between (Todd 2004). Seasonal drainages drain the uplands and flow into the north- to south-trending valley bottoms, resulting in the accumulation of recent alluvial deposits.

3.2 Sensitivity Definitions

The purpose of this analysis is to consider the Project's potential for encountering as-yet undocumented precontact archaeological sites based on physical environmental attributes. It is not designed to consider the potential for encountering historical archaeological sites as this function is better served through historic documentary research. This analysis uses geologic, hydrologic, and slope data to consider two distinct classes of *archaeological sensitivity*, which is defined in this analysis as an area's likelihood for containing archaeological sites. These classes of archaeological sensitivity include whether portions of the Study Area have the capacity to contain buried archaeological sites (i.e., *buried site sensitivity*) and whether portions of the Study Area have elevated potential to contain archaeological sites in general (i.e., *general archaeological sensitivity*).

3.2.1 Buried Site Sensitivity

Buried site sensitivity differs slightly from the concept of general archaeological sensitivity discussed below in that a landform may have high archaeological sensitivity but limited buried site potential if the landform formed prior to the period in which humans occupied North America.

The age and environment in which a landform is created has direct bearing on when it becomes accessible for human use, how humans interact with it once it becomes accessible, and how the material remains of these activities are preserved. Landforms tend to be useful analytical units for archaeological sensitivity analyses because each type has a unique set of physical attributes and can be recognized and contrasted at the macroscopic scale. The age and depositional environment of

a landform can also provide insight into whether buried archaeological resources are likely to be present.

The Project Area includes three geologic units, ranging from the Cretaceous Period (around 145 to 65 million years ago) to the current Quaternary Period and Holocene Epoch (2.58 million to current). Of these, only those that formed around or after 13,000 years ago (Holocene-aged) (Meltzer 2004, Rick et al. 2001) or later have the potential to contain buried archaeological sites. As a result, for the purposes of this study, all geologic units were divided into two groups—those that formed prior to the period in which humans occupied North America (Pre-Human Occupation) and those that formed during the period in which humans occupied North America (Human Occupation). The former will be considered to have low buried site sensitivity, while the latter will be considered to have high buried site sensitivity.

3.2.2 General Archaeological Sensitivity

For the purposes of this analysis, *general archaeological sensitivity* refers a given area's likelihood to contain surface-exposed or buried archaeological resources. This study relies on two well-studied and ubiquitous environmental factors—proximity to permanent water sources and topographic slope—to consider general archaeological sensitivity. The following briefly describes each of the attributes that were considered, the sources used, and how they influence archaeological sensitivity.

Proximity to Water: Proximity to a freshwater source was a particularly important consideration for precontact peoples because there was no infrastructure to transport water in the region, other than by manually carrying it. In recognition of the logistical considerations associated with this condition throughout much of North America, numerous researchers have studied the spatial relationship between archaeological resources and freshwater sources (including, but not limited to, Christenson 1990, Robbins-Wade 1990, Lothrop et al. 1987, Ingbar and Hall 2014). These studies have generally observed that as distance to freshwater decreases, the frequency of archaeological sites and range of archaeological site types increases. In San Diego, for example, Christenson (1990) observed that most habitation and resource processing sites tend to be located less than 200 meters from a water source—particularly major permanent water sources—while lithic scatters and rock alignments, sites typically associated with upland resource collection and travel, tend to be located greater than 200 meters from water sources. A more recent study performed by Ingbar and Hall (2014) in the Willamette Valley revealed that the vast majority of both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites are located within 1,000 meters of water.

Although archaeological site frequency and distance to water appear to be strongly related, some archaeological site types may be less likely to be spatially associated with water. Examples of these site types may include those associated with upland resource collection (i.e., lithic scatters, hunting blinds, isolated projectile points or knives, quarries) or overland travel (i.e., isolates). Of these, sparse lithic scatters and isolates are usually considered to not retain sufficient data value to be eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP (Jackson et al. 1988).

One key factor, channel migration, may alter the present-day distance between archaeological resources and freshwater sources and is likely to have occurred in portions of the Study Area. Channel migration results in a stream channel moving closer or farther away from a fixed point on the landscape over time. In order to partially account for this factor, this study will consider all areas within 300 meters of a historically documented water source (e.g., lakes, streams, rivers). It is acknowledged that the size of this buffer is somewhat arbitrary, but this was considered to be an

adequate solution in the absence of a practical method for precisely delineating the extent of channel migration in the Study Area vicinity during the period that humans have occupied North America.

Topographic Slope: The slope or gradient can be an important logistical factor that affects how humans navigate and settle on the landscape. This is because as slope increases, the level-of-effort required to traverse, process resources, and construct habitations increases accordingly. In recognition of this, several studies have considered the way in which slope affects the distribution of archaeological sites, including, but not limited to Howey (2007), Ingbar and Hall (2014), and ICF International (2015). For example, Ingbar and Hall's (2014) analysis of archaeological sites in the Willamette Valley revealed that as slope increased, the frequency of archaeological sites and range of archaeological site types decreased. Most of the sites in the study were identified on slopes of 6 degrees or less, while the vast majority were identified on slopes of 12 degrees or less. The same was true of the analysis that ICF International (2015) performed on archaeological sites in the Powder River basin in eastern Montana. This analysis revealed that 92% of the archaeological sites in this region were located on slopes of 15 degrees or less.

Although a fairly consistent spatial relationship between many archaeological site types and flat or gradually sloping topography has been repeatedly observed, a few prehistoric sites types may be exceptions to this relationship. For example; hunting blinds, rock art, rock shelters, and caves are likely to occur in areas with bedrock outcrops and steep slopes. Additionally, items dropped during overland transport (i.e., isolates) or left behind at temporary resting or tool manufacture/retouching locations (i.e., sparse lithic scatters), may occur on steeper slopes; but these are usually considered to not retain sufficient data value to be eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP. With these potential exceptions in mind, this study will consider the upper threshold for slopes that are suitable for long-term human use to be 15 degrees.

Using the two attributes described above, the Study Area and Project Area were divided into two classes of general archaeological sensitivity. Areas considered to have low sensitivity will be greater than 300 meters from a freshwater source and/or located on a landform with a slope greater than 15 degrees. Areas considered to have high sensitivity will be less than 300 meters from a historic freshwater source and on a slope that is less than 15 degrees.

3.3 Methods

This section summarizes the data sources and methods used to perform the buried site and general archaeological site sensitivity analyses. It also characterizes the limitations and level-of-error associated with the datasets that were used. In order to account for the possibility of future project design changes, both models were developed for an area that includes the Project Area plus a 0.5-mile buffer for the Study Area. The Study Area buffer was expanded to include previous project designs where previously recorded cultural resources are located.

3.3.1 Buried Site Sensitivity

Unlike the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, there is no available literature that links Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil types with landform age. As an alternative to this approach, ICF staff obtained geodatabase files of the highest resolution and most recently updated

geologic maps of the Study Area vicinity. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provided data from one comprehensive geologic map:

- Preliminary geologic map of the El Cajon 30' X 60' quadrangle, southern California, 1:100,000 scale (Alvarez and TGS 2004, Todd 2004).

ICF archaeologists and GIS specialists sorted the geologic units identified in the geodatabase into two categories: those that formed prior to human occupation of North America and those that formed during the period of human occupation of North America.

Because there were no readily accessible sources (e.g., geotechnical borings, geoarchaeological studies) relating to stratigraphy within the Study Area, and the elevation of the ground surface did not appear to change to a recognizable degree between historical USGS topographic maps and the current USGS National Elevation Dataset in areas characterized as having been filled, no information was available to calculate the anticipated depth of archaeologically sensitive deposits within the Study Area.

Error/Limitations

- The map and data used for the buried site sensitivity analysis are 1:100,000 in scale. The error associated with the horizontal accuracy of this scale is approximately 51 meters.

3.3.2 General Archaeological Sensitivity

In order to perform the general archaeological sensitivity analysis, ICF staff obtained two types of data: hydrologic and slope. The sources for these data are provided below:

Hydrologic Data

Historical USGS topographic quadrangle:

Campo (1939), 1:62,500 scale

USGS National Hydrogeography Dataset High Resolution (<http://nhd.usgs.gov/>)

Slope Data

USGS National Elevation Dataset (<http://ned.usgs.gov/>); using 10-meter digital elevation model (DEM) data

To account for the effects of historic and modern-era modifications to stream channels in developed areas, georeferenced images of historical USGS topographic quadrangles were downloaded, and all visible stream alignments in or within 300 meters of the Study Area were digitized. This data was compared against the USGS National Hydrogeography Dataset to determine whether any small streams were missed on the historical USGS topographic quadrangles due to their relatively large scale. Slope was calculated using the 10-meter DEM data obtained from the USGS National Elevation Dataset. Once all of the data was compiled, all areas within the Study Area and a 300-meter buffer that were less than 300 meters from a historic freshwater source and on a slope that was less than 15 degrees were defined as having high general site sensitivity.

Error/Limitations

- The data used for the hydrographic and slope analyses was 1:62,500 in scale. At this scale, the error associated with the horizontal accuracy of the data ranges from 12 to 32 meters.
- The nature and extent of historic channel modifications that predate the historical topographic maps is unknown. For the purposes of this study, both were assumed to be minimal.
- The historic quadrangle was produced in 1939 after a period of landform modification and development in the valley, specifically rail and road infrastructure. These activities could have modified historic stream courses and obscured their pre-development alignments.
- The highest resolution elevation data that was available for the entire Study Area was 10-meter DEM data. At this resolution, it is possible that some instances of small scale topographic variations may be missed by the analysis.

3.4 Results

The following are the results of the buried site and general archaeological sensitivity models. Figure 4 (in Appendix B, *Confidential Figures*) depicts the results of both sensitivity models.

3.4.1 Buried Site Sensitivity

The buried site sensitivity analysis indicates that 8 acres (4%) of the Project Area contain sediments that have the potential to contain buried archaeological sites (Table 3-1 and Figure 4). The reason that such a large percentage of the Study Area does not have the potential for buried archaeological sites is that much of the Study Area is composed of the older Cretaceous Period formation that predates human occupation of the region. The target areas for accumulation of recent alluvial sediments in the Project Area vicinity are along drainages and larger floodplains. The geologic data and resulting sediment origins will need to be confirmed during field investigations in order to refine and determine the extent of Holocene-aged sediment accumulation in the valley. The development of the Project Area and specifically the transportation infrastructure in the early twentieth century could have resulted in the bounding of Dry Creek to the west of the existing rail grade, resulting in floodplain abandonment to the east and potential extension of alluvial deposits east of the currently mapped Holocene-aged deposits.

Review of Model Adequacy

The total number of archaeological sites documented within the Study Area is inadequate to analyze whether they correspond with areas defined as having elevated buried site sensitivity to a statistically significant extent. Also, not enough information was consistently available in archaeological site records to determine whether these sites have buried components. However, the initial results of the model review comparing previously recorded sites with model outputs for general archaeological sensitivity illustrate correlation with site locations and target model inputs (slope and distance to water). Overall, 14 of the 17 (82%) previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites in the Study Area were located in the high general archaeological sensitivity areas. The remaining three sites are within 5 to 10 meters of these boundaries.

Table 3-1. Buried Site Sensitivity and General Archaeological Sensitivity Analyses Results

	Buried Site Sensitivity		General Archaeological Sensitivity			# of Sites with Suitable Slope and Freshwater
	Total Acres	Geologic Suitable Acreage/%	Slope and Freshwater Suitable Acreage/%	Slope-Only Acreage/%	# of Sites in Area	
Project Area	194	8 / 4%	37.2 / 19%	148 / 76%	1	1
Study Area	2,232	295 / 13%	625 / 28%	1,071 / 48%	17	14

3.4.2 General Archaeological Sensitivity

The general archaeological sensitivity analysis indicates that 37.2 acres (19%) of the Project Area have increased sensitivity to contain prehistoric archaeological sites. The main concentration of previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites corresponds with the model framework and is primarily along the major drainage in the vicinity. The dominant site type in the area is the BRM site, which is generally located at the lower slopes or slope toes at the margin of the lower valley. The lower or southern portion of the Project Area is an open valley with suitable slopes, but the lack of historic water courses in the valley results in a decreased sensitivity for this area. It is anticipated that milling features and sites could be located on upland outcrops on the west and east of the southern portion of the Project Area, which would need to be surveyed in order to address potential modeling gaps. A large portion of the Project Area (approximately 76%) is on a suitable slope setting. A larger site sample size is needed to determine if the 300-meter distance to water variable is statistically significant.

3.5 Geoarchaeological Analysis Summary

Overall, the model indicates that 4% of the Study Area has the capacity to contain buried prehistoric archaeological sites and 13% has elevated potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites regardless of whether they are surface exposed or buried. Not enough information is available to statistically analyze the effectiveness of the buried site sensitivity and general archaeological sensitivity models using information from the Study Area. However, the initial results from the general archaeological sensitivity analysis suggest that the target slope and distance to water criteria are functional indicators of surface site sensitivity.

As indicated previously, no information was readily available to consider the depth of archaeologically sensitive deposits in areas defined as having buried site sensitivity. The inclusion of subsurface investigations and geotechnical monitoring as part of the cultural resources inventory for the Project would assist with the field confirmation and the spatial extent of the buried site sensitivity areas. For the areas identified as maintaining suitable slope only, targeted intensive pedestrian surveys are recommended for all rock outcrops at valley margins and in the lower valleys, given the frequency of BRM sites previously encountered in the vicinity. As additional environmental and cultural resources data is collected in the vicinity, the model variables (e.g., distance to water) can be adjusted to allow for variable site location parameters.

ICF carried out built environment and archaeological field investigations of the Project Area using the standard industry-accepted method for identifying and recording built environment and archaeological resources. This method consisted of an extensive pedestrian field survey of the Project Area to confirm existing conditions and inform historic integrity determinations.

4.1 Built Environment Field Methods

The built environment resources survey involved identifying and examining buildings and structures in the Project Area that were previously identified as contributors to the Camp Lockett Historic District, as documented in the 2006 nomination form and in the 2009 CHL nomination's DPR form set. On April 30 and May 1, 2018, ICF architectural historians Tim Yates and Margaret Roderick conducted the survey and documented properties listed on the 2006 nomination form in the Study Area to assess the current status of their historical integrity. However, available maps and geographic information system (GIS) data proved partially accurate and did not allow for identification of all previously documented contributors. Moreover, building foundations were not surveyed or evaluated as part of the integrity analysis (based on previous conversations with the County). The data collected included one or more photographs of each building or structure, and notes on visual evidence of alterations and overall physical integrity. A selective interior survey was completed on several buildings with boarded window openings that prohibited window inspection from the exterior. However, because building interiors are not considered contributing elements of the district, integrity assessments focused solely on exterior elements; integrity assessments did not consider interior alterations. Integrity determinations based on this field survey are summarized in Chapter 6, *Historic Built Environment Resources Analysis*.

4.2 Archaeological field methods

The field survey methods consisted of a systematic intensive pedestrian survey. The purpose of the survey was to identify any archaeological features not previously recorded for the 2006 NRHP nomination or 2009 CHL nomination and update the information. The intensive pedestrian survey method consisted of teams of two walking 10-meter transects in areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain allowed transects to be maintained. In surveyed areas, archaeologists checked all bedrock outcrops, as well as areas that had been cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines.

An Apple iPad equipped with an integrated global positioning system (GPS), a submeter antenna, and the ArcGIS Collector application were used to track the survey transects and coverage and record the cultural resources that were identified within the project area. Notes regarding resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines, based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record*.

ICF archaeologists Patrick McGinnis, M.A., RPA and Rachel Droessler, M.A., RPA, along with Native American monitor Carmen Lucas, conducted a cultural resources pedestrian survey within the Project Area on November 6, 7, 9, 13, and 14, 2018 using 10- to 15-meter transects, when possible.

ICF archaeologists used 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and larger-scale aerial photographs and a handheld submeter GPS unit loaded with shapefiles of the proposed project area for orientation and to document resources and survey coverage. The topography of the Camp Lockett area consists of flat valley lands with rolling knolls along the edge of the valley. Vegetation on the various sites consisted of disturbed grasslands with oak and manzanita scrub. Density of vegetation varied across the project sites and, in some cases, was very thick and hindered visibility and access. However, intensive pedestrian survey occurred where there were open patches of ground and areas where the vegetation was thin enough to see the ground surface. Overall visibility ranged from 10–20 percent in vegetated areas and 100 percent in areas of existing trails, paths, and roads.

Chapter 5

Archaeological Resources Results

This section presents a summary of the archaeological resources identified during the cultural resources records search and survey for the Project Area only, as well as the eligibility status for each resource.

Table 5-1. Archaeological Resources Identified in the Project Area

Resource #	Description	Historic or Prehistoric	Eligibility Status	Relocated or Newly Identified
P-37-000083/ CA-SDI-00083	Pottery and BRM	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Relocated – mismapped and only bedrock milling was identified.
ICF-CL-P-01	Two grinding surfaces on granitic bedrock (2 slicks)	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-P-02	Two grinding surfaces on two nearby granitic bedrock outcrops	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-P-03	Large habitation site with possible burned mammal remains, pottery sherds, lithic flakes, bedrock milling	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP but appears to be a potentially significant resource.	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-P-04	Three grinding surfaces on a large, disturbed granitic bedrock outcrop	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
P-37-025226/ CA-SDI-16718	Camp Lockett: foundations and pilings for men's dormitories	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete pilings and stairs
P-37-025228/ CA-SDI-16720	Camp Lockett: foundation for the chapel and hospital-era lab	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete piers
P-37-025232/ CA-SDI-16724	Camp Lockett: foundation for the latrines and officer's quarters	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – Foundation and stem wall
P-37-025233/ CA-SDI-16725	Camp Lockett: foundation for the administration building, latrine, fish pond, and other buildings	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete foundation and walls

Resource #	Description	Historic or Prehistoric	Eligibility Status	Relocated or Newly Identified
P-37-025235/ CA-SDI-16727	Camp Lockett: foundation for the Troop A- Day Room and two barracks building. The Troop A Mess Hall and Storeroom are standing and were included in the site form	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete foundations
P-37-025236/ CA-SDI-16728	Troop B Day Room (T-323) Foundations	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete foundation and footings
P-37-025237/ CA-SDI-16729	Camp Lockett: foundation for the Troop C Day Room and Troop C Supply House foundations and existing/standing Mess Hall	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete foundation slabs and footings
P-37-025238/ CA-SDI-16730	Camp Lockett: foundation for Troop F Store Room and Day room	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete foundation and footings
P-37-025247/ CA-SDI-16739	Camp Lockett: 10 th Calvary Motor Pool buildings foundation slabs	Historic	Possibly eligible for listing as a contributor to a district however, condition is unverified	Relocated – concrete foundations in poor condition
P-37-025241/ CA-SDI-16733	Cell block foundations and latrine.	Historic	Possibly eligible for listing as a contributor to a district however, condition is unverified	Relocated – concrete foundations for latrine and piers for stockade
P-37-025251/ CA-SDI-16743	Camp Lockett: structural remains of the barracks, company administration, supply house, latrine, and mess hall	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete piers
P-37-025264/ CA-SDI-16756	Camp Lockett: foundations of four quartermaster warehouses	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – mostly destroyed, some still in place. Concrete debris around area.
P-37-025270/ CA-SDI-16762	Pioneer cemetery – no headstones or burial records	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey Relocated – cemetery still there evaluation	Relocated – cemetery still there

Resource #	Description	Historic or Prehistoric	Eligibility Status	Relocated or Newly Identified
P-37-025272/ CA-SDI-16764	Camp Lockett: structural remains of dog kennel, rockwork and board construction	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – stairs, rock masonry walls, concrete foundation
P-37-025273/ CA-SDI-16765	Camp Lockett: structural remains of a latrine within Mitchell Convalescent Hospital	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete pad with interior walls
P-37-025275/ CA-SDI-16767	Camp Lockett: Structural remains veterinary ward and corral Lockett Building #92	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated – concrete pad
P-37-025279/ CA-SDI-16771	Camp Lockett: structural remains of veterinary ward and corral	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Relocated –concrete pad and remains
ICF-CL-H-01	Very dispersed historic and modern trash scatter	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-02	Abandoned concrete manhole with historic artifacts	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-03	Concrete pad	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-08	Possible septic cover date 5/21/21	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-04	Concrete stairway leading from track field to baseball field.	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-05	Concrete athletic courts.	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-06	Two concrete retaining/landscaping walls and one concrete masonry unit wall.	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
P-37-25820 ICF-CL-H-10	Concrete pad with aprons. Remains of Stable buildings T-607, T-608, T-609 and other buildings	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Partially recorded

Resource #	Description	Historic or Prehistoric	Eligibility Status	Relocated or Newly Identified
ICF-CL-H-11	Concrete walls, stairs, and a pathway leading to swimming pool area.	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-12	Monument with red white blue rocks	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-16	Two concrete pads and three ornamental planters	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-17	Low concrete and fieldstone wall	Historic	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-18	Concrete flag pole base	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-19	Water fountain	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-22	Low rock and concrete walls with drinking fountain.	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-25	Possible cattle trough	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-26	BBQ from 1970s	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-28	Concrete manhole, wheelbarrow, and historic debris. Located on site of T-308 which was not relocated.	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-29	Concrete manhole with cover	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-H-32	BBQ grill and bench	Historic	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-ISO-01	Dense, grey, metavolcanic flake tool.	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded

Resource #	Description	Historic or Prehistoric	Eligibility Status	Relocated or Newly Identified
ICF-CL-ISO-02	Black porphyritic flake.	Prehistoric	Isolate, Not recommended eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-ISO-03	1 Metavolcanic flake green and 1 metavolcanic flake (grey)	Prehistoric	Isolate, Not recommended eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-ISO-04	Prehistoric pottery sherd (small, Tizon brown)	Prehistoric	Isolate, Not recommended eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-ISO-05	Two porphyritic black flakes with cortex	Prehistoric	Isolate, Not recommended eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-ISO-06	CCS tool with step fractures.	Prehistoric	Isolate, Not recommended eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
ICF-CL-ISO-07	10 cent store token	Historic	Isolate, Not recommended eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Previously unrecorded
T-308	Troop E Barracks site	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-328	Troop F Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-302	First Squadron Headquarters Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-310	Troop E Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-312	Second Squadron Headquarters Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-324	Troop B Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-330	Troop F Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-311	Troop E Mess Hall	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified

Resource #	Description	Historic or Prehistoric	Eligibility Status	Relocated or Newly Identified
T-329	Troop F Mess Hall	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-333	Troop E Store House	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-322	Troop B Barracks	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified. Basketball court on site but doesn't match orientation of building pad.
T-232	Officer's Quarters	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-234	Officer's Quarters	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified
T-307	Troop E Store House	Historic	Recommended Not Eligible	Not relocated, no foundations identified

Gray shading denotes listed in the 2006 or 2009 Nomination Form.

P-37-000083/CA-SDI-00083: This resource was originally recorded by Treganza at an unknown date and was described as a surface pottery site with bedrock mortars. It was noted that a U.S. Customs station and Highway 94 were located on the site. The bedrock milling was identified in the road shoulder. The surrounding area is heavily disturbed and the site is likely destroyed.

ICF-CL-P-01

This resource is a bedrock milling site consisting of two grinding slicks on a granitic boulder approximately 1.5 m x 1.1 m in size.

ICF-CL-P-02

This resource prehistoric archaeological site consists of two adjacent granitic bedrock features with one grinding slick each.

ICF-CL-P-03

This resource is a large habitation site with burned mammal bones, pottery sherds, lithic flakes, and bedrock milling features. Site dimensions are approximately 200 meters by 100 meters but may be more extensive. The site consists of two primary loci with multiple bedrock milling features present containing multiple grinding slicks, oval basins, and deep mortars. Approximately 40-50 grinding slicks, a dozen or more oval basins, and half a dozen mortars are present on the features. There are likely more bedrock milling features present that are buried or have exfoliated to the point where they are no longer identifiable. Approximately, 100-200 pottery sherds of multiple types were visible including Tizon brownware, Mountain brownware, and Colorado buffware. Numerous lithics

were identified consisting mostly of debitage with a few modified flakes, cores and scrapers. Lithic materials identified were primarily local porphyritic volcanics and a smaller number of quartz artifacts. The site is located on an oak studded, west facing bench above the valley below. There is evidence of pot hunting as several partially filled looter pits and modern but older debris is present throughout the site.

ICF-CL-P-04

Site ICF-CL-P-04 is a bedrock milling site consisting of three grinding slicks on a large granitic bedrock outcrop. The area surrounding the feature is heavily disturbed and has been excavated. The feature itself appears to have been damaged by mechanical means.

P-37-025226/CA-SDI-16718: This resource was originally recorded in 2002 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site describes archaeological remains of the Civilian Men's Dormitories A and B, including sets of concrete stairs and rows of concrete pilings that once supported the dormitories. The Pacific Crest Trail runs through the Northwest portion of Dormitory A.

P-37-025228/CA-SDI-16720: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record describes concrete foundations and rows of piers representing the archaeological remains of a chapel and hospital-era lab building. This resource is listed on the 2006 NRHP nomination form.

P-37-025232/CA-SDI-16724: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site describes concrete foundations identified as the archaeological remains of the officer's quarters, and upper and lower latrines associated with the Lockett 26 Headquarter Company Southern Land Frontier Sector. This resource is listed on the 2006 NRHP nomination form.

P-37-025233/CA-SDI-16725: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record identified poured concrete foundations for the administration building, latrine, and other buildings as well as rock and mortar walls and a fish pond of the same construction. These structural remains are associated with the Lockett 26 Headquarter Company Southern Land Frontier Sector and 4th Cavalry Brigade. The site has been identified as possible contributing element to the potential Camp Lockett Rural Historic Landscape and is listed on the 2006 NRHP nomination form.

P-37-025251/CA-SDI-16743: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record describes structural remains of the Camp Lockett 71-28th Cavalry Weapons Troop barracks, company administration building, supply house, latrine, and mess hall. These structural remains include poured concrete foundations and slabs as well as several sets of foundational piers.

P-37-025264/CA-SDI-16756: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical

Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record describes four rectangular poured concrete foundation slabs of four quartermaster warehouses.

P-37-025266/CA-SDI-16758: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record describes two wells, associated concrete slabs, and a concrete culvert representing remains of the Camp Lockett water system.

P-37-025270/CA-SDI-16762: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Heather Thomson and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record identified a pioneer cemetery northeast of the intersection of Moore Road and J.E.B. Stuart Road. No records or headstones are associated with this cemetery.

P-37-025272/CA-SDI-16764: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Bonnie Bruce and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District Archaeological Society, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record identified a poured concrete pad with perimeters and a nearby concrete and rock retaining wall. These remains represent a dog kennel and a portion of the veterinary ward.

P-37-025273/CA-SDI-16765: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Bonnie Bruce and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District Archaeological Society, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers in 2003 as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record describes a raised poured concrete pad with three drains in the floor and raised concrete perimeters. The pad is surrounded on the east, west, and south by rock retaining walls. These remains are suspected to represent a latrine associated with a veterinary ward. The site has never been updated and was never evaluated for inclusion in either the CRHR or NRHP.

P-37-025275/CA-SDI-16767: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Bonnie Bruce and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District Archaeological Society, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record includes descriptions of the only standing veterinary ward, as well as the structural remains (poured concrete foundation) of a second demolished veterinary ward. The site has never been updated and was never evaluated for inclusion in either the CRHR or NRHP.

P-37-025279/CA-SDI-16771: This historic resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Bonnie Bruce and Sue Wade of California State Parks Colorado Desert District Archaeological Society, and Mt. Empire Historical Society volunteers as a site and potential contributor to a district. The site record describes poured concrete foundation, breezeway, and drainage depressions representing the 10th Cavalry veterinary ward. The site has never been updated and was never evaluated for inclusion in either the CRHR or NRHP.

ICF-CL-H-01

This resource is a historic and modern refuse and debris scatter consisting of discarded bee hive boxes, ceramic insulators, and amber beer bottles and other items dating to the 1960s and 1970s.

ICF-CL-H-02

This resource is an abandoned brick manhole with concrete casing and no cover probably dating to the pre-Camp Lockett era. The manhole is filled with soil and historic refuse including sun-colored-

amethyst glass fragments and porcelain tableware fragment from the pre-1920s period. Historic refuse from a later era is scattered around the manhole.

ICF-CL-H-03

This resource is a concrete foundation pad. Milled lumber is scattered around the foundation. An abandoned gas line, water line and a closet flange for a toilet are present in the foundation which measures 30 feet E/W by 40 feet N/S with approximately 3 inches of concrete overpour extending beyond the formed edges of the pad. The pad is of considerable age and may date to the Camp Lockett period but a building in this location does not appear on maps of the installation from that period.

ICF-CL-H-04

This resource is a concrete stairway leading from a disused track field to an abandoned baseball field below. The stairway is 14-ft. long with treads 48-in. long and 7-in. high. The date of construction is difficult to discern but may be Camp Lockett era.

ICF-CL-H-05

ICF-CL-H-04 is a concrete athletic court. Galvanized pipe posts with winches for raising and lowering nets are present dividing the pad into two courts. Condition is fair as erosion and vegetation has caused cracks and separation within the pad. This resource is probably related to the JRF period but may have been built on a concrete pad from the Camp Lockett era that was later repurposed.

ICF-CL-H-06

This resource consists of two concrete retaining/landscaping walls. 160-ft. long (wall 1) and 55-ft long (wall 2). An additional 25-foot long two-course concrete block wall is also present. Most of the walls are constructed of poured concrete blocks roughly 2.5-ft. by 12-in. by 18-in. high and dry set in the ground. The 25-foot long wall is constructed of concrete masonry units to form a retaining wall.

ICF-CL-H-08

ICF-CL-H-08 is a large concrete fragment embedded in soil and appears to have been part of a larger rectangular shape. Two ½-inch metal eye-bolts spaced parallel approximately 8-inches apart are encased in the concrete. A date of 5-21-21 was scratched into the concrete when it was still wet. The fragment may be a portion of a septic tank cover.

ICF-CL-H-10 (P-37-25280)

This historic era resource is large concrete foundation with aprons located in a graded and padded area on a slope. The pad measures 160ft x 55ft and is partially buried. The concrete pad is same size as the four existing buildings (Lockett Stables) below the slope. There is a low wall around the slope and steps leading from the pad down the slope. An asphalt road runs along the top of the slope. Based on historic maps of the base the foundation is the remains of a stable building for Troop B (T-601) and identical to the existing buildings below. The map also shows another stable building to the north (T-604) but the foundation is either buried or has been removed. Concrete rubble was located in the area. Four of the 18 original stables built in 1941 for the 11th Cavalry and then used by the 10th and 28th Cavalries still remain standing T-602, T-603, T-605, and T-606 and were previously recorded as P-37-25280. The site form for P-37-25280 includes the four standing

buildings and the remains of three additional stables: T-607, T-608, and T-609. The remains of T-067, T-608, and T-609 were not identified during the current survey and may have been removed or buried. The stable area originally was made up of nine stable complexes, three in the upper area and six in the lower area. Each stable complex consisted of two to four stables, one hayshed, one blacksmith shop, and picket lines. In addition, each stable complex had a large communal wood-fenced corral with water troughs and hay feeders. One show ring served the whole area. Many 18' x 4' x 4' concrete water troughs and sections of original 3-rail fencing remain in their original locations. Nearby were facilities for a canine unit, and veterinary functions. One stable in the upper area remains but is located on private property outside the district, as do one original hay shed. The other four within the district are in the lower area.

ICF-CL-H-11

This resource is a set of concrete walls, stairs, and a pathway leading to swimming pool area. A concrete fieldstone walkway with drainage culvert on south side runs east/west. The stairs and walkway lead uphill from Sheridan Road. A raised curb on south side forms the edge of the drainage before becoming a stepped wall at turn to southeast. The stairs and wall are board formed. The walkway starts at Sheridan Road then crosses a dirt road and leads to eight stairs that end at the swimming pool.

ICF-CL-H-12

This resource is a historic era monument decorated with red, white, and blue rocks. The monument is a rectangular shape with trapezoidal walls higher in the back and tapering to the front measuring 11ft- long, 4ft- high on the tall/east side, 1.5' tall on short/west side and 15ft' wide. The walls are constructed of edge set fieldstone set in mortar. The interior of the rectangle is filled in with soil level to the walls. Within the interior surface are red/white/blue painted cobbles forming an unknown design which is triangular in the cobble current configuration but the original design is undetectable due to the passage of time and extensive rodent burrowing disrupting the surface. Flagstone pavers are located in front of the monument. The feature is surrounded by sand and decomposing granite that has eroded from the feature as it has deteriorated over time. Although, located within the portion of the Camp Lockett later used as the JRF the construction and style of the feature appears to be consistent with the Camp Lockett period of construction rather than the JRF.

ICF-CL-H-16

This resource consists of two adjacent concrete pads and three small hollow concrete squares. The pad for one building measures 50-ft. by 20-ft. with porch and 2 small concrete squares (32-in. by 32-in. 4-in. thick, possible planter). The second building pad is approximately 19-ft. by 22-ft. with a 40-in. entrance opening. Partially buried rock walls are present near the pads. Based on the 1943 map of Camp Lockett this resource appears to be the site of the two buildings, one a former Officers Quarters and the other a barracks building.

ICF-CL-H-17

ICF-CL-H-17 is a low concrete and fieldstone wall estimated to be from the Camp Lockett era. The feature is partially buried and estimated to be 12-in. in height and 10-12-in. wide. The resource may be the remains of a building foundation. The wall is approximately 100-ft. long and runs north/south.

ICF-CL-H-18

This resource consists of two small round concrete bases that extend above the ground surface a few inches. The first is painted white and is 12-in. diameter with post hole for a 4x4-in. square post in the center. The second base is 36-in. diameter, unpainted concrete with a round 2-in. diameter hole in the center which may have been for a flag pole. A pathway lined by large cobbles painted white is immediately adjacent. Given the similar materials and less refined nature of the work when compared to Camp Lockett period construction methods, it appears that these bases are likely related to the JRF period of construction in Chaffee Park.

ICF-CL-H-19

This resource is an inoperative, concrete and fieldstone constructed water fountain. The object measures 28-in. diameter, with 6-in. thick walls and is partially filled in with leaf litter and debris. Piping for the spigot is galvanized ¾-in pipe reduced to 1/2in. diameter and topped with a Haws CO. bubbler head. Given the similar materials and less refined nature of the work when compared to Camp Lockett period construction methods, it appears that the drinking fountain is likely related to the JRF period of construction in Chaffee Park.

ICF-CL-H-22

This resource consist of low rock and concrete walls with drinking fountain. Two low rock walls, opening to the south, connecting to bridge (ICF-CL-H-21). Walls are roughly 12-in. high, concrete and fieldstone with even smooth faces that appear to be Camp Lockett era construction and repurposed for JRF. The walls form an L-shape with overall dimensions of 105-ft. long on the east/west leg and 75-ft. long on the north/south leg.

ICF-CL-H-25

This resource is a concrete and fieldstone constructed feature that may have been a watering trough. The feature has a board formed base unformed concrete and fieldstone walls above extending at least 16-in. above ground. All four walls are incomplete and damaged and the interior is filled with soil and debris and the internal dimensions are undetermined. The structure measures 8-ft. x 5.5-ft. The walls of the structure are roughly constructed similar to other more recent construction in Chaffee Park and it is more than likely from the JRF period of use of the property.

ICF-CL-H-26

This resource is an above ground barbecue built of concrete and field stone, located in Chaffee Park and dating to the JRF period of use for the property. The barbecue is rectangular 9-ft. wide x 3-ft. tall. The interior is divided into two pits. One of the pits is covered by chicken wire and rebar reinforced mortar arched roof that extends 30-42-in. above the cooking surface. Multiple names and the date of 1970 were etched into roof covering when the mortar was wet.

ICF-CL-H-28

This resource includes a scatter of historic era artifacts located within the footprint of the former T-308 barracks building. A 32-in. diameter concrete manhole with cover is located within the footprint and would have been constructed after demolition of the building. A wooden picnic table is present in addition to a rusted wheelbarrow modified to accommodate a horizontal 55-gallon drum with a strap and bolts. Other artifacts include an aqua glass bottle base with a maker's mark from the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co dating to 1904-1907. Large chunks of concrete rubble

possibly related to the foundation of building T-308 are also present. Overall, it appears that the artifacts are mostly unrelated to one another and represent different periods of use of the area including the pre-Camp Lockett era, Camp Lockett era and the JRF time period. The site of Building T-308 is listed on the 2006 NRHP nomination form but does not have a primary or trinomial number issued from the SCIC.

ICF-CL-H-29

This resource is a concrete manhole with cover and is 32-in. in diameter. The manhole cover has a spoke pattern with an "S" in the center. It appears to be over 50 years old but maybe later than the Camp Lockett era. It is partially buried and appears to be abandoned.

ICF-CL-H-32

This resource is an above ground barbecue built of concrete and field stone, located near athletic courts and dating to the JRF period of use for the property. The bench is approximately 12-ft. long and 18-in. wide. The barbecue is rectangular and 5-ft. long by 3-ft. wide. A date of 1971 was scratched into the concrete when it was built.

ICF-CL-ISO-01

This isolated prehistoric resource is a dense, grey, metavolcanic flake tool. The tool 2.3 cm tall x 3.5 cm wide x 1.5 cm thick.

ICF-CL-ISO-02

This isolated prehistoric resource is a black porphyritic flake scraper. The tool measures 3 cm by 2.3 cm and has limited edge wear and modification.

ICF-CL-ISO-03

This prehistoric isolated resource consists of two metavolcanic flakes from different parent sources spaced 20 meters apart. One flake is green 3 cm tall x 3 cm wide x 0.7 cm thick and the other flake is gray 2 cm tall x 2 cm wide x 0.3 cm thick.

ICF-CL-ISO-04

This prehistoric resource is an isolated Tizon/Mountain ware pottery sherd less than 2 cm and triangular shape. The sherd is located in a disturbed area surrounded by roads.

ICF-CL-ISO-05

Two porphyritic flakes with cortex one is black 3.5 cm x 2 cm x 1 cm and the other is gray 2.5 cm by 2.7 cm. The flakes were separated by 0.5 meter.

ICF-CL-ISO-06

This prehistoric isolated resource is a metavolcanic core tool. The artifact exhibits battering from use as a hammer stone and step fracture modification for use as a scraper. The artifact measures 6.5 cm x 5 cm x 1.7 cm and was located in a disturbed area between existing and demolished structures.

The following resources were listed on the 2006 NRHP or 2009 CHL nomination forms as archaeological resources contributing to the Camp's significance but were not relocated during the

current survey effort. The resources may have been destroyed or buried in the intervening years since they were recorded. T-308 Troop E Barracks site; T-328 Troop F Barracks; T-302 First Squadron Headquarters Barracks; T-310 Troop E Barracks; T-312 Second Squadron Headquarters Barracks; T-324 Troop B Barracks; T-330 Troop F Barracks; T-311 Troop E Mess Hall; T-329 Troop F Mess Hall; T-333 Troop E Store House; T-322 Troop B Barracks; T-232 Officers Quarters; T-234 Officers Quarters; and T-307 Troop E Store House.

ICF-CL-ISO-07

This resource is a historic general store token with a face value of ten cents. The token is brass or bronze and roughly the size of a U.S. quarter. The face of the coin is embossed with "Good for 10¢ in Trade", the obverse is embossed with "Joe Woodland, billiards, pool, cigars, tobacco Holtville, Cal". U.S. Census data from 1920 shows that Joe Woodward (born in 1867 or 1869, dates vary) of Holtville, California was a cotton farmer who came to Imperial Valley from Texas between 1910 and 1920. Woodland was married with a wife, Ora and three sons and a daughter. In 1930, Joe Woodland was still farming in Holtville and Ora Woodland's occupation is listed as the manager of a Union Oil Company service station. There are no further listings for Joe and Ora Woodland in Holtville or anywhere else in California after the 1930 census. The Woodland's oldest child, son Clifton (born 1894), is listed as the manager of a pool hall, which is likely where the token came from. By 1930, Clifton Woodland was living with his wife Olive, and two children in Los Alamitos, Orange County and his occupation is listed as a laborer on a dairy farm, while Olive was a seamstress/laundress. By 1940, Clifton Woodland was divorced and living in Sawtelle, Los Angeles County and working as carpenter in building construction. After the divorce Olive Woodland moved to El Centro with the couples' two children. The token pre-dates the Camp Lockett era and is likely related to when the area was part of the Campo Ranch.

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Chapter 6

Historic Built Environment Resources Analysis

As described in Chapter 2, *Background*, Camp Lockett was founded in 1940 and developed in three distinct phases beginning in 1941, which are categorized as: mobilization, expansion, and hospital. Although the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital and POW camp closed in 1946, the camp remained federal government property until 1949 when leased land reverted back to its original owners and the Department of General Services transferred approximately 40 acres to a local school district (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14). Although both the NRHP and CHL nomination forms identify the district's period of significance as 1941–1946, the Record of Decision for the County of San Diego's designation identifies the period of significance as 1940–1949. Additionally, the Record of Decision states that Camp Lockett meets Criterion 3 (significant architectural or construction value) for listing in the County's Local Register, but states the reason for designation as "associat[ion] with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage" (see Appendix C). PDS has worked with ICF to clarify this discrepancy. It appears that the 1949 period of significance end date in the Record of Decision was a typo. All previous documentation indicates that the intended period of significance at the time of designation was 1941-1946. We have also determined that it was intended for district to be listed in the Local Register under Criterion 1 rather than Criterion 3.

The Camp Lockett Historic District is significant under Criterion 1 of the Local Register significance criteria, as a resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. These events include:

- The protection of the region's transportation and communication during World War II.
- The protection of the United States-Mexico Border from enemy invasion during World War II.
- African-American history in San Diego and the United States.
- The last mounted Cavalry military base and training facility in the United States.

As a CHL, the Camp Lockett Historic District is significant as the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (northern, central, or southern California). As a resource designated as a CHL in this way, and designated under Criterion 1 of the Local Register, the Camp Lockett Historic District's significance parallels the significance and shares the integrity considerations of resources that meet Criterion A for listing in the NRHP and Criterion 1 for listing in the CRHR, for their association with or linkage to important events or patterns of events.

As a resource with this type of significance, the Camp Lockett Historic District's integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association are important to demonstrating overall historic integrity, whereas material and workmanship are less important. In order to maintain eligibility for the Local Register and for CHL designation, the Camp Lockett Historic District must retain sufficient overall historic integrity to convey its significant associations with the themes outlined above. ICF's assessments of district-contributor historical integrity have been informed by National Parks Service (NPS) guidance and Ordinance No. 9493, Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code (County of San Diego 2002; NPS 2002).

ICF architectural historians consulted the 2006 NRHP nomination form, which the County considers the most thorough documentation of the district listed on the Local Register in 2003, along with the 2009 CHL documentation to establish the integrity considerations for contributing buildings. ICF used this information as a baseline for evaluating the current integrity of contributing buildings and structures. Many alterations had already been made prior to the 2006 and 2009 documentation. A contributor would need to demonstrate major alterations since the time of designation, such as large integral building additions, partial or complete demolition, or extensive remodeling to justify disqualification from eligibility due to diminished historical integrity. Degradation of materials and workmanship, such as missing cladding materials, window replacement, or evidence of deferred maintenance do not automatically disqualify a contributor to a historic district with significance for association with important events if integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association remain. As such, a large majority of buildings designated as contributors remain intact, with little to no major alterations since designation. Since the 2006 and 2009 nominations, however, several district contributors have either been demolished or have undergone such severe deterioration of structural integrity, windows, and exterior finish materials that they would need complete or near-complete reconstruction to be viable buildings. Such buildings are herein determined to retain insufficient historical integrity to be considered district contributors.

Table 6-1. Buildings Included in 2006 Nomination and/or 2009 CHL Nomination as Contributors that Were Verified in the Field

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Primary elevation and northeast elevation, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	N/A; pre-Lockett building	Gaskill Bros. Stone Store (Campo Stone Store)	1882; pre- Lockett era	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Primary elevation and west, camera facing north. ICF 2018.	T-524 (T-502)	Fire Station	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; has facade-extending addition at west elevation that complies with Secretary of the Interior Standards (Rehabilitation) for Treatment of Historic Properties; misidentified as T-504 in 2009 CHL nomination
 Primary elevation, camera	T-525	Post Motor Pool, Garage	1942; expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; estimated 1941 year built incorrect in 2006 and 2009 nominations

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
facing northwest. ICF 2018.							
	T-527	Post Motor Pool, Grease Racks	1942; expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; estimated 1941 year built incorrect in 2006 and 2009 nominations
	T-241 (T-203)	Theater	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; 1941 serial number misidentified as T-204 in 2006 nomination
South and east elevations, camera facing northwest. ICF 2018.							
	T-279	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
Northeast elevation, camera facing south. ICF 2018.							

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 North and east elevation, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-278	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Primary and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-274	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-275	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Primary and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-270	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 North and west elevations, camera facing southeast. ICF 2018.	T-271	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-267	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	T-265	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Northwest and southwest elevations, camera facing east. ICF 2018.	T-266	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	T-269	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-263	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	T-262	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 North and west elevations, camera facing southeast. ICF 2018.	T-261	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-264	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	No	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-268	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	No	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 East elevation, camera facing northwest. ICF 2018.	T-276	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	No	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
	T-272	Civilian Housing Area; Staff Housing	1942; Expansion	No	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
North and west elevation, camera facing south. ICF 2018.							
	N/A	Hospital Dental Clinic	1943, Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; identified as Building 12 in 2006 nomination and 2009 CHL nomination
Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.							
	T-101 (T-109)	Hospital Administration Building	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.							

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
	T-102 (T-101)	Hospital Nurses Quarters	1941; Mobilization & 1944; Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing south. ICF 2018.							
	T-103 (T-102)	Hospital Ward	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.							
	N/A	Hospital Storeroom	1941; Mobilization (Moved to Hospital, likely in 1945 or 1946)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; no serial number identified; not shown at current location in 1941 or 1944 camp site plans
Northeast and northwest elevations, camera facing south. ICF 2018.							

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Northeast elevation, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	T-104 (T-103)	Hospital Mess Hall	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Northwest and southwest elevations, camera facing east. ICF 2018.	T-105 (T-104)	Hospital Boiler Room Area	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.	T-106 (T-110)	Hospital Area	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Southeast and southwest elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.	T-106A	Hospital Dispensary	1943; Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; no serial number identified in 2006 or 2009 nominations
 Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west.	T-107	Hospital Staff Dormitory (carport)	c. 1941-1946	Yes	No	Yes	No major alterations since designation; no serial number identified in 2006 or 2009 nominations
 Northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	T-110 (T-108)	Hospital Offices Quarters and Mess	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
	T-111 (T-107)	Hospital Ward	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
Northwest and southwest elevations, camera facing east. ICF 2018.							
	T-112 (T-106)	Hospital Ward	1941; Mobilization & 1944; Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.							

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Building T-113, northwest and southwest elevations, camera facing east. ICF 2018.  Building T-114, northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.	T-113 and T-114 (T-105)	Hospital Enlisted Medical Detachment Barracks	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; buildings are connected to form a “U” shape
 Building T-51, southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.	T-51 and T-52	Ferguson Ranch House and Garage; Commandant’s House	c. 1930 Private Residence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Alterations were present when listed in 2003; re-clad with rough stucco covering wood lintels after 2006 per photos included with 2006 nomination; integrity diminished further since 2006 as a result, but not enough to disqualify from eligibility as contributor

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Building T-52, northeast and southeast elevations, camera facing west. ICF 2018.							
 East elevation, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-300	Officer's Club	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; fairly substantial alterations were present when listed
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-303	10 th Cavalry A Troop Storeroom	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 North and west elevations, camera facing southeast. ICF 2018.	T-305	10 th Cavalry A Troop Mess Hall	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.	T-341	10 th Cavalry C Troop Mess Hall	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	No	Structural, window, and finish material deterioration so severe that salvaging building would require reconstruction; 2009 CHL nomination also assigns T-341 to two concrete foundations
 West elevation, camera facing east, ICF 2018	T-348 (T-331)	10 th Cavalry G Troop Day Room	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-354 (T-333)	10 th Cavalry G Troop Mess Hall	1941, Mobilization	Yes	Yes	No	Structural, window, and finish material deterioration so severe that salvaging building would require reconstruction; ; 1944 serial number misidentified as T-333 in 2009 CHL nomination
 South and west elevations, camera facing north, ICF 2018	T-357 (T-335)	10 th Cavalry G Troop Supply House	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north, ICF 2018	N/A	Stockade	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; identified as Building 41 in 2006 nomination; included in 2009 CHL nomination; no serial number identified

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
	N/A (T-421)	Stockade	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; identified as Building 42 in 2006 nomination and as T-241 in 2009 CHL nomination
Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north-northwest, ICF 2018							
	T-371 (T-422)	Day Room	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; not mapped and misidentified as T-373 as part of 2006 nomination
Southwest elevation, camera facing northeast, ICF 2018							
	T-378 (T-425)	Storehouse	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; misidentified as T-375 in the 2006 and the 2009 CHL nominations, and inaccurately mapped in the 2006 nomination
West and north elevations, camera facing southeast, ICF 2018							

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
N/A	T-401	Administration Building; Medical Processing and Vault	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	No	Demolished; only the concrete foundation remains; located in the so-called “doughnut hole” (owned by individual who did not want his property included in any district); should not have been included in the 2009 CHL nomination.
	T-370 (T-426)	Post Exchange	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Yes	No major apparent alterations since designation; misidentified as T-427 in 2009 CHL nomination
	T-501	Recreation Building	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; alterations were present when listed; misidentified as T-426 in 2009 CHL nomination

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 West and north elevations, camera facing southeast. ICF 2018	T-504	NCO Club (Community Center)	1942; Expansion	No	Yes	No	Altered at the time of designation, and altered further: resized window openings, recent vinyl windows, textured stucco cladding, large recently built raised deck, ramp, canopy, and pergola
 Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north. ICF 2018.	T-515	10 th Cavalry Motor Pool	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-604 (T-608)	Locket Stables (very significant to district history)	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; misidentified as T-605 by painted sign currently, and as T- 602 in 2006 nomination; unclear which serial number assigned in 2009 CHL nomination

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 North and east elevations, camera facing southwest. ICF 2018.	T-605 (T-609)	Locket Stables (very significant to district history)	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; misidentified as T-606 by painted sign currently, and as T- 603 in 2006 nomination; unclear which serial number assigned in 2009 CHL nomination
 South and east elevations, camera facing northwest. ICF 2018.	T-607 (T-613)	Locket Stables (very significant to district history)	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; misidentified as T-605 in 2006 nomination; unclear which serial number assigned in 2009 CHL nomination
 South and east elevations, camera facing northwest. ICF 2018.	T-608 (T-614)	Locket Stables (very significant to district history)	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation; misidentified as T-606 in 2006 nomination; unclear which number assigned in 2009 CHL nomination

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No., if different)¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form	Included in 2009 CHL Form	Retains Integrity	Remarks
	T-625	Homemakers Club	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Yes	Yes	No major alterations since designation

West and south elevations,
camera facing northeast. ICF
2018.

¹ Bolded numbers = 1944 serial number assigned to each building. Not bolded in parentheses = 1941 serial number assigned to the resource if they differ from the 1944 serial numbers, as determined by checking historic Camp Lockett plans with building serial numbers against listings of contributors in the 2006 nomination and the 2009 CHL nomination. Cases in which the historic camp plans show a different serial number than either of the nominations are addressed in the remarks column.

Table 6.2. Previously Unrecorded Built Environment Resources Identified During the 2018 Archaeological Field Investigation

Photograph	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Facing east, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-07	CL		Dirt baseball field approximately 330-ft. wide x 270-ft. long surrounded by a ~270-ft. long backstop/safety fence (chain link) with galvanized pipe posts. Listed as "ball field for hospital" on undated map.
 ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-09	Unknown	Yes	Manhole covered in concrete and cast iron cover, 32-in. diameter. The manhole is still in use. Construction date is unknown. Possibly brick covered in concrete, not a precast manhole.
 Facing east, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-13	1940/CL	Yes	Culvert and concrete drainage ditch 110-ft long. The drainage ditch is 3.5-ft. tall from top to bottom and 9-in. thick. Culvert opening is rectangular 22-in. tall x 7-ft. wide.

Photograph	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Facing east, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-14	1943/CL	Yes	Culvert with rock and concrete drainage ditch dated 1943. The drainage ditch is 108-ft. long. The culvert drain is 18-in. diameter corrugated steel. The culvert box is board formed concrete with field stone 12-in. wide by 80-in. long. 3/29/43 date etched on east side. East side of culvert has a 2-ft. wide opening. 3/24/43 etched on west side.
 Facing east, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-15	Unknown/C L?	Yes	Rock lined pathway approximately 250-ft. long and 7-ft. wide. Consists of white painted large cobbles lining a pathway through the Chaffee Park. Pathway is good condition if slightly overgrown.
 Facing northeast, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-20	1970/JRF	Yes	Free standing concrete and rock barbecue. The structure is 3.6-ft. x 14-ft. by 32-in. high. Barbecue is divided into two pits, each 4-ft. x 2-ft. The barbecue sits on a concrete pad 48-in. wide that surrounds pit. There is cornerstone white brick top with hand scratched "Peace Corps Jamaica 68".

Photograph	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Facing west, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-21	1974/JRF	Yes, fair condition and passable.	Concrete slab and rock bridge over culvert measuring 24-ft.' long, 7.5' wide. Top side of slab is board formed concrete, underside is not board formed (poor masonry). Reinforced by now exposed flat steel bars. Bridge deck varies in thickness but is generally under 12-inches and has large cobbles forming low walls on the sides. Some names and 1974 dates were etched into the wet concrete. Rough construction compared to the Camp Lockett era masonry work.
 Facing north, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-23	1970/JRF	Yes	Free standing concrete and rock barbecue 14-ft. x 5-ft. wide and approximately 3.5ft high. Roughly 4-5 courses high of locally obtained large cobbles. Construction is fairly crude as is typical of the JRF era stone and concrete structures and objects when compared to the Camp Lockett era.
 Facing west, ICF 2018	ICF-CL-H-24	1950-70	Yes	Bell and post yoke from JRF era. Located at the entrance to the JRF. The bell is measures 30-in. wide, 22-in. tall. The structure supporting the bell is constructed of repurposed telephone poles 7.5-ft. wide and 7-ft. tall. The bell is painted white. The bell is metal and is cracked and corroded.

Photograph	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Retains Integrity	Remarks
	ICF-CL-H-27	1940-70 CL and JRF	Yes	Concrete culvert and drain, 25ft long, approximately 2-ft. wide and 1-2 ft. deep. Constructed of field stone and concrete approximately 3-4 courses high and likely from the Camp Lockett era.
Facing northwest, ICF 2018				
	ICF-CL-H-30	1945/JRF	Yes	Grinnell fire hydrant stand pipe, 3.5-ft. tall with date of 1945. A "C" in a triangle embossed on hydrant. Others are present within the Camp. Could not ascertain these hydrants working condition.
ICF 2018				
	ICF-CL-H-31	1940/CL	Yes, fair condition	Culvert and drainage ditch. The ditch is approximately 35-ft. long and crosses under Sheridan Road. The culverts on either side of the road are concrete and granite field stone approximately by 60-in. long 12-in. wide and 30-in. high with a 10-inch diameter openings.
Facing north, ICF 2018				
N/A	T-631 Veterinary Surgical Clinic	1941; Mobilization	Yes	Currently used as a residence.

Photograph	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Retains Integrity	Remarks
 Facing southwest, ICF2018	T-245 Flag pole and landscape walls	1942; Expansion	Yes	No major alterations since designation.

Table 6-3. Archaeological Resources Included in the 2009 CHL Nomination

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No, if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form?	Included in 2009 CHL Form?	Remarks
	T-340	Foundation	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Foundation for one of two Day Rooms or one 10 th Cavalry C Troop Supply Room identified in 2009 CHL nomination as associated with T-341
N/A	N/A (probably T-342 or T-345)	Foundation	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Foundation for one of two Day Rooms or one 10 th Cavalry C Troop Supply Room identified in 2009 CHL nomination as associated with T-341; outside of archaeological survey area; probably T-342 or T-345 based on historic maps and aerial imagery
N/A	N/A (probably T-342 or T-345)	Foundation	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Foundation for one of two Day Rooms or one 10 th Cavalry C Troop Supply Room identified in 2009 CHL nomination as associated with T-341; outside of archaeological survey area, probably T-342 or T-345 based on historic maps and aerial imagery

Photograph	1944 Serial No. (1941 Serial No, if different) ¹	Resource Name	Year/Phase	Included in 2006 Nomination Form?	Included in 2009 CHL Form?	Remarks
	T-610 (T-618)	Locket Stables (foundation)	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Destroyed, no longer present; identified as T-618 in 2009 CHL nomination
	T-616 (T-628)	Locket Stables (foundation)	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Portions still present, identified as T-620 in 2009 CHL nomination
N/A	N/A	Incinerator	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Unverified; located outside plan area
N/A	N/A	Sewage Treatment Facility	1941; Mobilization	No	Yes	Unverified; located outside plan area

Chapter 7

Impacts, Significance, and Management Recommendations

Although the current effort only involves conducting a constraints analysis of existing conditions to identify cultural resources within the Project Area, future projects may require compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Federal, state, and local regulations recognize the public's interest in cultural resources and the public benefit from preserving them. These laws and regulations require analysts to consider how a project might affect cultural resources and take steps to avoid or reduce potential damage or destruction. A cultural resource can be considered any resource valued (culturally, scientifically, aesthetically, or religiously) by a group of people. Valued properties can be historical in character or date to the prehistoric past.

The project is subject to the rules and regulations that govern the treatment of cultural resources and archaeological sites in California. If future projects within the Project Area require federal permits, funding, or permissions, they may be considered federal undertakings and would be required to be conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA is the primary mandate for governing projects under federal jurisdiction that might affect cultural resources. Similarly, a project requiring state or local funding, permits, or permissions would be subject to environmental impact analysis pursuant to CEQA. This chapter summarizes the relevant cultural resources regulations that may apply to the property before turning to a discussion of impacts, significance determinations, and recommendations.

7.1 Regulations

7.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires a federal agency, before beginning any undertaking, to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the action (16 United States Code 470f). The Section 106 process is presented in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800 and consists of five steps.

1. Initiate the process by coordinating with other environmental reviewers, consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer, identifying and consulting with interested parties, and identifying points in the process for seeking input from the public and notifying the public of proposed actions.
2. Identify cultural resources and evaluate them for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, resulting in the identification of historic properties.
3. Assess the effects of the project on historic properties.
4. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and interested parties regarding adverse effects on historic properties, resulting in a Memorandum of Agreement.
5. Proceed in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement.

7.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the primary regulation that guides the need for environmental review in California. The purpose of CEQA is to consider whether a project would result in adverse effects on the environment and whether any effects could be reduced or mitigated. Any projects undertaken by a public agency or any discretionary projects (i.e., projects that require the exercise of judgment or deliberation by a public agency) performed by private parties are subject to the CEQA process. Under CEQA, historical resources are considered part of the environment and are therefore protected. Historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)) are defined as follows:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; Title 14, CCR, Section 4852), which parallel the NRHP criteria but consider state and local significance.

Even in instances in which a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not identified in a historical resources survey, a lead agency may still determine that a resource is a historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. If it is determined that a project would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then that project would have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA also contains provisions regarding the protection of Native American remains (Sections 15064.5(d) and (e)). In the event that a study identifies the existence of, or likelihood of, Native American remains, the lead agency must work with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC.

7.1.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

San Diego County requires resource importance to be assessed not only at the state level, as required by CEQA, but also at the local level if a resource meets any of the local register criteria, which parallel the NRHP criteria but consider resource significance at the county and local levels.

7.1.4 Guidelines for Determining Significance

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality for illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in the NRHP, CEQA, and the Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. According to the NRHP guidelines, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet any of the following criteria:

- *Criterion A.* A property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in our history.
- *Criterion B.* A property is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.
- *Criterion C.* A property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- *Criterion D.* A property yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The NRHP requires that a resource not only meet one of these criteria but also possess *integrity*. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey historical significance. The evaluation of a resource's integrity must be grounded in an understanding of that resource's physical characteristics and how those characteristics relate to its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define the integrity of a property: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Any adverse effect on a historic property is found when an activity may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of the historic property that render it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The alteration of characteristics is considered an adverse effect if it diminishes significant aspects of integrity. The assessment of effects on historic properties is conducted in accordance with the guidelines set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.5.

California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA Section 15064.5a, the term *historical resource* includes the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; Title 14, CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be

historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14, CCR, Section 4852), including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or
 - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR; not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code); or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Section s5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA Section 15064.5b, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as follows:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources, pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR, as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will affect an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides the following:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the Project Area, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC and provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level, as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria, as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource. A cultural resource is significant at the local level if it:

- 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

7.2 Impacts

7.2.1 Archaeological Resources

For planning purposes, the County requests a statement regarding the significance (i.e., CRHR and/or NRHP eligibility) of all archaeological resources identified during the survey. Because resource evaluations were not performed as part of this study, the following are preliminary inferences, based on the resource types identified and the precedent for determining the significance of similar resource types in the Study Area vicinity. However, it is important to note that additional investigations would be necessary in order to formally evaluate these resources for their CRHR and/or NRHP eligibility. Therefore, none of the inferences provided below should be considered formal recommendations. Table 7-1 summarizes significance inferences for the resources identified in the Project Area during the current study.

Table 7-1. Potential Significance of Identified Archaeological Resources Within the Project Area

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
P-37-000083/ CA-SDI-00083	Pottery and BRM	Not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Site has likely been destroyed by construction	Not eligible. Relocated during current survey found very disturbed
ICF-CL-P-01	Two grinding surfaces on granitic bedrock (2 slicks)	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Evaluation required.
ICF-CL-P-02	Two grinding surfaces on two nearby granitic bedrock outcrops	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Evaluation required.
ICF-CL-P-03	Large habitation site with possible burned mammal remains, pottery sherds, lithic flakes, bedrock milling	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP but appears to be a potentially significant resource.	Evaluation required but appears to be eligible based on survey data alone.
ICF-CL-P-04	Three grinding surfaces on a large, disturbed granitic bedrock outcrop	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Evaluation required.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
P-37-025226/ CA-SDI-16718	Camp Lockett: foundations and pilings for men's dormitories	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025228/ CA-SDI-16720	Camp Lockett: foundation for the chapel and hospital-era lab	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025232/ CA-SDI-16724	Camp Lockett: foundation for the latrines and officer's quarters	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025233/ CA-SDI-16725	Camp Lockett: foundation for the administration building, latrine, fish pond, and other buildings	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025234/ CA-SDI-16725	Latrine, fish pond, and other buildings		Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	
P-37-025235/ CA-SDI-16727	Camp Lockett: foundation for the Troop A-Day Room and two barracks building. The Troop A Mess Hall and Storeroom and standing and were included in the site form	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
P-37-025236/CA-SDI-16728	Troop B Day Room (T-323) Foundations	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	
P-37-025237/CA-SDI-16729	Camp Lockett: foundation for the Troop C Day Room and Troop C Supply House foundations and existing/standing Mesa Hall	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	
P-37-02238/CA-SDI-16730	Camp Lockett: foundation for Troop F Store Room and Day Room	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	
P-37-025247/CA-SDI-16739	Camp Lockett: 10 th Calvary Motor Pool buildings foundation slabs	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	
P-37-025241/CA-SDI-16733	Cell block foundations and latrine	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	
P-37-025251/CA-SDI-16743	Camp Lockett: structural remains of the barracks, company administration, supply house, latrine, and mess hall	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025264/CA-SDI-16756	Camp Lockett: foundations of four quartermaster warehouses	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears to have been largely demolished since original recording.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
		evaluation		No longer recommended as a contributor.
P-37-025270/ CA-SDI-16762	Pioneer cemetery – no headstones or burial records	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025272/ CA-SDI-16764	Camp Lockett: structural remains of dog kennel, rockwork, and board construction	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025273/ CA-SDI-16765	Camp Lockett: structural remains of a latrine within Mitchell Convalescent Hospital	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025275/ CA-SDI-16767	Camp Lockett: standing building and structural remains veterinary ward and corral	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
P-37-025279/ CA-SDI-16771	Camp Lockett: structural remains veterinary ward and corral	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation	Potential contributor to possible historic district as identified on 2003 site form	Relocated during current survey effort appears unchanged since original recording. Inferred significance unchanged.
ICF-CL-H-01	Very dispersed historic and modern trash scatter	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Evaluation required.
ICF-CL-H-02	Abandoned concrete manhole with historic artifacts	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Evaluation required.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
ICF-CL-H-03	Concrete pad	Previously unrecorded.	Possible Camp Lockett era resource based appearance and construction. However, does not appear on maps from period of significance.	May be eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through if purpose of the original structure can be ascertained and if it is confirmed to be from Camp Lockett period of significance.
ICF-CL-H-08	Possible septic cover date 5/21/21	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Pre-Camp Lockett period of significance. Appears out of original context and likely ineligible.
ICF-CL-H-04	Concrete stairway leading from track field to baseball field	Previously unrecorded	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.
ICF-CL-H-05	Concrete athletic courts	Previously unrecorded	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-H-06	Two concrete retaining/landscaping walls and one concrete masonry unit wall	Previously unrecorded	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
P-37-025820/ICF-CL-H-10	Concrete pad with aprons	Previously unrecorded.	Likely Camp Lockett era Troop B Stable (T-601).	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.
ICF-CL-H-11	Concrete walls, stairs, and a pathway leading to swimming pool area.	Previously unrecorded	Camp Lockett era POW masonry	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.
ICF-CL-H-12	Monument with red white blue rocks	Previously unrecorded.	Possibly Camp Lockett era	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
ICF-CL-H-16	Two concrete pads and three concrete boxes	Previously unrecorded.	Based on 1943 map appears to be site of officer's quarters and a barracks building. Building numbers are unknown.	Appears eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.
ICF-CL-H-17	Low concrete and fieldstone wall	Previously unrecorded	Appears to be Camp Lockett era	May be eligible for listing as a contributor to a district.
ICF-CL-H-18	Concrete flag pole base	Previously unrecorded.	JRF-era, not contributing to Camp Lockett period of significance. Lacks integrity	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-H-19	Water fountain	Previously unrecorded.	JRF-era, not contributing to Camp Lockett period of significance.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-H-22	Low rock and concrete walls with drinking fountain	Previously unrecorded	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHP or NRHP	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-H-25	Possible cattle trough	Previously unrecorded.	JRF-era, not contributing to Camp Lockett period of significance.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-H-26	BBQ from 1970s	Previously unrecorded.	JRF-era, not contributing to Camp Lockett period of significance.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-H-28	Concrete manhole and historic debris	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Evaluation required
ICF-CL-H-29	Concrete manhole with cover	Previously unrecorded.	Not Evaluated for listing in CRHR or NRHP	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP if not part of Camp Lockett period of significance.
ICF-CL-H-32	BBQ grill and bench dated 1971	Previously unrecorded	JRF-era, not contributing to Camp Lockett period of significance.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-ISO-01	Dense, grey, metavolcanic flake tool.	Previously unrecorded.	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
ICF-CL-ISO-02	Black porphyritic flake.	Previously unrecorded.	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-ISO-03	1 Metavolcanic flake green and 1 metavolcanic flake (grey)	Previously unrecorded.	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-ISO-04	Prehistoric pottery sherd (small, Tizon brown)	Previously unrecorded.	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-ISO-05	Two porphyritic black flakes with cortex	Previously unrecorded.	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-ISO-06	CCS tool with step fractures.	Previously unrecorded.	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
ICF-CL-ISO-07	10 cent store token	Previously unrecorded	Isolated resource	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP.
T-308	Troop E Barracks site	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-328	Troop F Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-302	First Squadron Headquarters Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-310	Troop E Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
T-312	Second Squadron Headquarters Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-324	Troop B Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-330	Troop F Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-311	Troop E Mess Hall	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-329	Troop F Mess Hall	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-333	Troop E Store House	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-322	Troop B Barracks	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.

Resource	Description	Original Inferred Significance	Reasoning	Preliminary Recommendation
T-232	Officer's Quarters	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-234	Officer's Quarters	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.
T-307	Troop E Store House	Recommended eligible for listing as a contributor to a district through survey evaluation.	Camp Lockett era remains convey feeling for the original arrangement and activities.	Recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR or NRHP. Not relocated during current survey.

Gray shading indicates the resource is listed in the Camp Lockett Rural Historic Landscape District NRHP Registration Form (Manley et al. 2006), which was not approved by SHPO but which the County considers the most up-to-date documentation of the Local Register-listed district.

7.2.2 Built Environment Resources

For planning purposes, the County requests a statement regarding the significance (i.e., CRHR and/or NRHP/County designation) of all built environment resources identified during the survey. Table 7-2 summarizes the significant built environment resources within the Project Area.

Table 7-2. Significant Built Environment Resources within the Project Area

Resource	Description	Designation	Significance	Project impacts
Camp Lockett Historic District	Portion of district within the plan area contains 50 contributing buildings from 1941–1946 that retain integrity	2003 County Designation, augmented by 2006 NRHP nomination not approved by SHPO but considered by the County to be the most up-to-date documentation of the Local Register-listed district	County of San Diego Local Register Criterion 1; significant events and patterns of events in San Diego County history	Treat as contributors to a significant historic district and assess potential impacts at the project level

Resource	Description	Designation	Significance	Project impacts
Camp Lockett California Historic Landmark District	Portion of district within the plan area contains 54 buildings that retain integrity and 4 structures (foundations) from 1941–1946	California Historic Landmark	CHL Criterion 1; Last of its kind in a geographic region	Treat as contributors to a significant historic district and assess potential impacts at the project level

7.2.3 Impact Identification

Archaeological Resources

Currently, exact locations of project-related ground-disturbing activities have not been identified and therefore specific impacts cannot be identified at this time. However, ground disturbing activities have the potential to impact archaeological resources within the Project Area and therefore further analysis should be conducted once project-specific details are known in order to identify potential impacts.

Built Environment Resources

Project-level plans for changes to built environment resources are not known at this time; therefore, no specific direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on built environment resources can be identified. However, impacts would occur if damage, alteration, or destruction of contributing structures in the Historic District are proposed.

7.2.4 Significance Identification

Archaeological Resources

As shown in Table 7-1, within the Project Area, there are 64 archaeological resources present. These resources include 9 prehistoric archaeological resources and 55 historic period archaeological resources. The nine prehistoric archaeological resources include four bedrock milling sites, one large habitation site, and five prehistoric isolate artifacts. The historic period archaeological sites include landscaping such as retaining walls, stairs, rock lined pathways, and monuments; recreational elements such as ball fields and ballcourts, infrastructure elements such as sewer/septic lines, manhole covers, above ground barbecue pits, drinking fountains; a large number of concrete foundations and wall remnants were also recorded (See Confidential Figure in Appendix B). Most of the historic period archaeological resources date to the Camp Lockett period (1941–1946) however some date to the early period of Juvenile Ranch Facility use from the late 1960s to the early 1970s. A total of 38 historic period archaeological sites have been identified in the Project Area as being related to the proposed Camp Lockett Rural Historic Landscape NRHP District, including 24 which were part of the nomination that was withdrawn before a decision was made by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The other 14 resources were either identified during the current survey or previously recorded but not included on the 2006 NRHP nomination.

Fourteen of the 24 previously recorded Camp Lockett historic period archaeological resources in the current Project Area and included on the 2006 NRHP nomination form were not relocated and are no longer recommended as contributing to the significance of Camp Lockett.

Thirteen historic era resources were identified during the current survey that do not appear related to the Camp Lockett period of significance. Three of these ICF-CL-H-01, ICF-CL-H-02, and ICF-CL-H-28 have artifacts scatters that require further evaluation while the remaining are structures or objects that are abandoned and/or related to the JRF period of use for the Mitchell Hospital.

The sole prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SDI-00083) previously recorded in the Project Area was identified as scatter of ceramic potsherds and a BRM site that had previously been disturbed by road and building construction. Given the lack of diverse artifact types and the previous disturbance it is unlikely that this resource is significant or eligible for the county, state, or federal registers.

Four prehistoric sites ICF-CL-P-01, ICF-CL-P-02, ICF-CL-P-03, and ICF-CL-P-04 were identified during the current survey. Three of these sites are bedrock milling features with no associated artifacts identified. The fourth site is a large habitation site, ICF-CL-P-03, with bedrock milling and a large number and diversity of artifacts. These sites have not been evaluated for their potential eligibility for the NRHP or CRHR but it appears likely that ICF-CL-P-03 has the potential to reveal additional information regarding the prehistory of the region.

Six prehistoric isolates and one historic period isolates were identified during the current survey and not recommended eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Isolate artifacts by definition do not possess the characteristics necessary to be significant resources. The recording of these isolates has exhausted their research potential and no further work is recommended for the six resources.

Built Environment Resources

Two previously designated historic districts exist at Camp Lockett: the Camp Lockett Historic District listed in the Local Register in 2003 and documented in the 2006 NRHP nomination (the latter not approved by SHPO but considered the most up-to-date documentation of the Local Register-listed district by the County), and the California Historic Landmark Camp Lockett Historic District documented in 2009. Based on the 2006 nomination, the Local Register-listed district contains 54 contributing buildings or structures. This district remains primarily intact since its County designation in 2003 and its subsequent documentation in 2006. Two contributors to both the Local Register-listed district and the CHL district have lost integrity such that they no longer convey significance as contributors: T-341, the 10th Cavalry C Troop Mess Hall; and T-354 (T-333), the 10th Cavalry G Troop Mess Hall. One building listed in the 2009 CHL nomination, T-401, the Medical Administration Building, has been demolished. Also listed in the 2009 CHL nomination, T-501, the NCO Club (currently the Community Center), has lost too much historical integrity to convey significance. Two structures included as contributors to both the Local Register-listed district and the CHL district (the Incinerator and the Sewage Treatment Facility) are located outside of the plan area and were not assessed as part of the current study.

The 2009 CHL nomination lists five additional resources as contributors, all foundations or portions of foundations for buildings that have been demolished. One of these, the foundation of demolished Stable Building T-610 (T-618) has also been demolished (listed as T-618) in CHL nomination. Portions of the foundation of demolished Stable Building T-616 (T-628) remain present today (listed as T-620 in CHL nomination). The CHL nomination also lists three foundations associated

with building T-341. However, that building remains standing today. The three foundations in question appear to be the remains of demolished Buildings T-340, T-342, and T-345.

Based on the findings off the survey conducted by ICF architectural historians, the Local Register-listed district has 50 contributors within the plan area that retain historical integrity. The CHL district has 58 contributors within the plan area that retain historical integrity.

7.2.5 Management Recommendations

Archaeological Resources

Based on previous studies, archival research, and geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis, the Study Area is considered in general to have low to moderate sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. The exception to this would be the northern portion of the Study Area along Campo Creek and adjacent to the large hill overlooking Campo Lake and the area surrounding it. This area contains oak woodland, seasonal water sources, and bedrock granite that would have provided ample resources for prehistoric peoples. Previous archaeological research done in the vicinity shows that a number of habitation sites have been identified in similar habitat close by. Additionally, geoarchaeological sensitivity analysis also identifies this area as having high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources.

The County of San Diego's preferred management method for cultural resources is to incorporate avoidance and preservation into project designs. However, in the event that ground-disturbing activities are proposed in the vicinity of documented archaeological sites, PDS will review this document, and any subsequent archaeological studies completed for a future project in the Project Area and will implement the following mitigation measures (MM-CUL-1 through MM-CUL-3) to protect archaeological resources and ensure impacts to archaeological resource remain less than significant.

MM-CUL-1: Avoidance and Establish Environmentally Sensitive Areas. Avoidance of impacts to cultural resources is the preferred method of treatment by the County of San Diego. Known significant and/or unevaluated archeological resources, or "sites," that can be avoided and protected from direct impacts but that are close to construction activities (i.e., within 50 feet) will be identified and labeled as ESAs. The establishment of ESAs is a non-destructive method of avoiding impacts on recorded cultural resources. ESAs may be established around sites that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or sites that have not been formally evaluated and thus are being treated as eligible for listing in the NRHP (for purposes of Section 106) or the CRHR. Ground disturbing work in such sites are avoided if feasible during construction.

Prior to construction activities, ESAs will be delineated on construction plans and in the field by placing temporary staking, fencing, or flagging around the archaeological site and a 50-foot buffer. Archaeologists will place ESA fencing past the outer edge of each site boundary, where feasible, to create a buffer zone between the site and construction activity and ensure adequate protection from vehicles and equipment as well as foot traffic from construction workers. Construction crews would be instructed to avoid entering or disturbance of these areas where feasible. ESAs will be depicted on project mapping or engineering plans as areas of prohibited access for all construction activities. ESAs will be established by one or more archaeological

monitors and overseen by the Project Archaeologist prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. ESAs will be maintained for the duration of the construction activities. Archaeological monitors will ensure that ESA fencing will not interfere with construction vehicle travel and will conduct archaeological monitoring during construction activities near ESAs. Archaeological monitors will be present for ground disturbing activities that would occur within a 100-foot buffer of an ESA.

MM-CUL-2: Archaeological Monitoring. The County of San Diego will retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor all proposed ground-disturbing activities related to the implementation of the proposed project in order to minimize disturbance of subsurface archaeological deposits. Specifically, the following measures will be implemented to reduce impacts:

- All proposed ground disturbance, including grading and excavation for the proposed project, will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist(s) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as promulgated in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 36, Section 61 or in the City's Land Development Code.
- Prior to the start of construction, a monitoring plan will be prepared that describes the nature of the archaeological monitoring work, procedures to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery, and reporting requirements.
- The archaeologist will be invited to the preconstruction meeting to inform all personnel of the probability of archaeological materials being encountered during construction.
- If intact subsurface deposits are identified during construction, the archaeologist will be empowered to divert construction activities away from the find and will be given sufficient time and compensation to investigate the find and determine its significance. No soil will be exported off site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.
- Recovered items will be treated in accordance with current professional standards by being properly identified as to their provenience, cleaned, analyzed, researched, reported, and curated in a collection facility meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, as promulgated in 36 CFR 79, such as the San Diego Archaeological Center. The costs for curation will be included in the budget for recovery of the archaeological remains.
- A final Cultural Resources Monitoring report will be produced, which will discuss the monitoring program and its results, and will provide interpretations of any recovered cultural materials.

MM-CUL-3: Protection of Human Remains. Any ground-disturbing activities on the project site must be considered as having the potential to encounter Native American human remains. Human remains require special handling and must be treated with appropriate dignity. Specific actions must take place pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5e, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, and Section 87.429 of the County of San Diego Grading, Clearing and Watercourses Ordinance.

Should human remains be identified during ground-disturbing activities related to the project, whether during construction, maintenance, or any other activity, state- and county-mandated procedures will be followed for the treatment and disposition of those remains, as follows.

In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, DPR will ensure that the following procedures are followed:

1. There will be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
 - a. A County (DPR) official is contacted.
 - b. The County Coroner is contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required.
 - c. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, then:
 - i. The coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.
 - ii. The NAHC will identify the person or persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.
 - iii. The Most Likely Descendent (MLD) may make recommendations to the landowner (DPR), or the person responsible for the excavation work, for the treatment of human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.
2. Under the following conditions, the landowner or its authorized representative will rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods on the property in a location not subject to further disturbance:
 - a. The NAHC is unable to identify an MLD or the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the NAHC.
 - b. The MLD fails to make a recommendation.
 - c. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
3. Any time human remains are encountered or suspected, and soil conditions are appropriate for the technique, ground penetrating radar (GPR) will be used as part of the survey methodology. In addition, the use of canine forensics will be considered when searching for human remains. The decision to use GPR or canine forensics will be made on a case-by-case basis through consultation among the County Archaeologist, the project archaeologist, and the Native American monitor.
4. Because human remains require special consideration and handling, they must be defined in a broad sense. For the purposes of this document, human remains are defined as:
 - a. Fragmented or disarticulated human bone with no associated artifacts or grave goods.
 - b. Cremations, including the soil surrounding the deposit.
 - c. Interments, including the soils surrounding the deposit.
 - d. Associated grave goods.

In consultation among the County archaeologist, project archaeologist, and Native American monitor if applicable, additional measures (e.g., wet-screening of soils adjacent to the deposit or on site) may be required to determine the extent of the burial.

Built Environment Resources

The plan area contains 50 buildings that continue to contribute to the Local Register-listed historic district. Two (2) additional contributors to the Local-Register-listed district and the CHL district, the Incinerator and the Sewage Treatment Facility, are located outside of the plan area. The plan area also encompasses 56 intact contributors to the CHL district consisting of 54 buildings and two foundations of demolished buildings. Both the Local Register-listed historic district and the CHL district qualify as historical resources under CEQA, and make the plan area highly sensitive for significant built environment resources. The County of San Diego's preferred management method for built environment resources is to incorporate avoidance and preservation into project designs. PDS has arranged for the preparation of a cultural landscape survey of Camp Lockett to identify additional built resources with potential to be considered contributing elements of the Local Register-listed historic district. If a proposed project pursued as part of the plan's implementation stands to alter district-contributor buildings or their surroundings, PDS will review the 2006 and 2009 documentation of the district, the current study, and the cultural landscape study. This will provide a basis for determining whether proposed activities have the potential to result in a significant impact on a historical resource under CEQA by altering buildings or landscape features that contribute to the Camp Lockett Historic District. If proposed projects cannot be redesigned to avoid impacts on buildings or landscape features that contribute to the historic district, mitigation will be developed to reduce impacts under CEQA.

Chapter 8

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Chapter 9

List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted

9.1 Preparers

Tim Yates, Ph.D.	ICF, Historian, Architectural Historian
Margaret Roderick, MHPA	ICF Architectural Historian
Karolina Chmiel, MA	ICF, Archaeologist, GIS Analyst
Nara Cox, BA	ICF, Archaeologist
Patrick McGinnis, MA, RPA	ICF, Principal Investigator

9.2 Persons and Organizations Contacted

San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation
San Diego History Center

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Records Search Confirmation

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South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ICF
Company Representative: Nara Cox
Date: 9/22/2017
Project Identification: Camp Lockett- Project #00533.17

Search Radius: within designated boundaries

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 725

Hours: 3.5

Historic District Documentation

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D E P A R T M E N T O F P L A N N I N G A N D L A N D U S E

5201 Ruffin Road

San Diego, CA 92123

October 30, 2003

Decision of the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use
On the Application of the Camp Lockett Historic District
Historic Designation – MAA 03-005

KIVA # 04-11570

APPROVE, The Application for Historic Designation Act dated September 2003, consisting of the Application for Historic Designation; DPR Forms; Photographs; Historical Assessment entitled, "History of Campo and Camp Lockett" pursuant to Section(s) 396.7 of the Administrative Code (Historic Designation).

NOTE: This Application for Historic Designation has been reviewed and approved for Listing to the Local Register of Historical Resources with the County of San Diego pursuant to Section(s) 396.7 of The Administrative Code (Historic Designation).

FINDINGS:

The Director of Planning and Land Use has reviewed the Application for Historic Designation and finds:

- a. That the property meets the intent and specific standards and criteria prescribed in Section(s) 396.7 of The Administrative Code (Historic Designation), because the property is determined historical.
- b. That the Historic Site Board on October 20, 2003 recommended approval of the Historic Designation for the Camp Lockett District to the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use.
- c. That the property is determined eligible for listing to the Local Register of Historical Resources for the following reasons:
 1. Of its contribution to protection of the region's transportation and communication links during a time of war;
 2. Of its contribution to African-American history in San Diego and the United States; and

3. Of its function as the last mounted cavalry troop base and training facility in the United States.
- d. That Camp Lockett was completed in 1941, transforming Campo from a small border town 60 miles southeast of San Diego into a bustling military post. There, first white and later black soldiers guarded the region's communications and transportation links that were vital to San Diego and also prepared to stop an invasion that military strategists feared might come through Mexico. The Buffalo Soldiers, as the black army Cavalry became known, trained and worked at Camp Lockett between 1942 and 1946. They were the last of the military's mounted Cavalry. The County of San Diego owns many of Camp Lockett's buildings, and these are the buildings being brought to the board for designation as a district.
- e. That Camp Lockett is a Historic District because it is a contiguous geographic area containing a multiple number of Historical Resources that collectively have a special character or special historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, community or aesthetic value. The district meets at least one of the criteria for significance (Criterion V (b)(3)). Those individual resources contributing to the significance of the historic district will also be listed in the Local Register. For this reason, all individual resources located within the boundaries of an historic must be designated as either contributing or as non-contributing to the significance of the district. The district includes 56 contributing buildings or structures built during the period of significance, and 11 non-contributing buildings or structures.
- f. That the period of significance covers the years 1940 through 1949, and that it is historically significant based on the fact that:

This resource meets the criteria of significance under item V (b)(3) of the local register. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. In addition, the resource retains integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association in reference to the significance criteria under which the resource is proposed for eligibility.

CONDITIONS:

The Director of Planning and Land Use finds that the following conditions are imposed with the granting of this listing to the Local Register of Historical Resources:

- a. Prior to listing the resource on the Local Register of Historical Resources, the applicant shall:

1. Agree to rehabilitate, preserve, restore, and improve the property according to the Secretary of Interior Standards.
2. Agree to the periodic examination of the Historic Property by the County as may be necessary to determine the historical status of the resource.

NOTE: No permit of any type shall be issued for the construction or alteration of any building or structure, or movement of earth for any property containing a County designated historic structure, nor shall any person construct or alter a building or structure that is historically designated until the Historic Site Board has reviewed and approved the proposed project.

The decision of the Director becomes final on the eleventh day following the date on this permit unless prior to that date, you or a protestant files a written appeal to the Board of Supervisors accompanied by a fee of \$750.00. Filing of an appeal will stay the decision of the Director until a hearing on your application is held and action is taken by the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE - The 90 day period in which the applicant may file a protest of the fees, dedications or exactions begins on **(90 calendar days from signing of this decision)**

THE ISSUANCE OF THIS DECISION BY THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO DOES NOT AUTHORIZE THE APPLICANT FOR SAID PERMIT TO VIOLATE ANY FEDERAL, STATE, OR COUNTY LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, OR POLICIES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT AND ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO.

DEFENSE OF LAWSUITS AND INDEMNITY: The applicant shall: (1) defend, indemnify and hold harmless the County, its agents, officers and employees from any claim, action or proceeding against the County, its agents, officers and employees to attack, set aside, void or annul this approval or any of the proceedings, acts or determinations taken, done or made prior to this approval; and (2) reimburse the County, its agents, officers or employees for any court costs and attorney's fees which the County, its agents, officers or employees may be required by a court to pay as a result of such approval. At its sole discretion, the County may participate at its own expense in the defense of any such action, but such participation shall not relieve the applicant of any obligation imposed by this condition. The County shall notify the applicant promptly of any claim or action and cooperate fully in the defense.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE
GARY L. PRYOR, DIRECTOR

By:



Glenn Russell, Environmental Coordinator
Regulatory Planning Division
Gail Wright, Staff Liaison

GR:gw

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Parker Rd. and SR-94 on the north, Forest Gate Rd. on the west and south, and Shannon Rd. on the east. ☐ not for publication

city or town Campo ☒ vicinity

state California code CA county San Diego code 073 zip code 91906

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>52</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>56</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE / Military Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: World War II Mobilization

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Asphalt

walls Wood

other Mortared Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Ethnic Heritage/African American, European, Native American

Social History

Period of Significance

1941-1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Mountain Empire Historical Society, Black Historical Society of San Diego

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 122.20 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) (UTM references given in NAD 27)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
Main Base							
1-1	<u>11</u>	<u>549641</u>	<u>3608169</u>	1-3	<u>11</u>	<u>549812</u>	<u>3608033</u>
1-2	<u>11</u>	<u>549796</u>	<u>3608192</u>	1-4	<u>11</u>	<u>549896</u>	<u>3607989</u>

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William R. Manley, Stephen R. Van Wormer, Karen L. Huff, Jerry Schaefer, Sue Wade, Heather Thompson

organization ASM Affiliates, Inc. date September 25, 2006

street & number 2034 Corte del Nogal telephone 760-804-5757

city or town Carlsbad state CA zip code 92011

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

See Figures 1-4.

Photographs

Representative color of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation

street & number 9150 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 200 telephone 858-694-3030

city or town San Diego state CA zip code 92123

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. DESCRIPTION

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

As discussed in Section 8, below, the contributing elements of the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District are the result of three main episodes of construction activity between 1941 and 1946. The initial phase, which occurred in 1941, housed the 11th Cavalry Regiment. Standard Army Quartermaster Corps Series 700 and 800 plans were used for the original camp and included housing areas (barracks, officers quarters, day room, mess hall, and storehouse), stable areas (stables, blacksmith shops, and hay sheds), a veterinary facility, the quartermaster area, motor pool area, hospital (staff quarters and wards), administration buildings, recreation buildings, a chapel, and post exchange. Original infrastructure included roads and streets, sewage treatment plant, incinerator, and water supply system. Importantly, during this time several buildings from the pre-Army era were converted to military support uses, including the 1885 Gaskill Stone Store.

In 1942, the Army transferred the 11th Cavalry Regiment to Fort Benning Georgia and converted it to motorized armor. At Camp Lockett, the 4th Cavalry Brigade (including the 9th, 10th, and 28th Black Cavalry Regiments) replaced the 11th Cavalry. The Western Defense Command's Southern Land Frontier Sector also moved to Lockett at this time. This command consisted primarily of administrative personnel responsible for planning the defense of southern Arizona and California.

The expanded presence necessitated a second phase of construction from 1942 to 1943, which conformed to standard Theater of Operations plans, an even more expedient construction than the mobilization architecture utilized in the first phase. Most of the new construction centered on additional stable and troop housing areas for the 28th Cavalry one mile north of the original encampment. The 28th area included additional stables, hay sheds, and blacksmith shops. The original veterinary complex was expanded for the 2nd Veterinary Company. Additional troop areas included a regimental headquarters, barracks, mess halls, latrines, and storerooms. Support buildings in the 28th Cavalry area included a post exchange, chapel, motor pool, and fire station. Recreational additions included the swimming pool complex between the 10th and 28th Cavalry areas, additional NCO and Officers' Clubs, a gymnasium, and the outdoor amphitheater Merritt Bowl. Civilian housing and single-status dormitories were also constructed.

In early 1944, the 4th Cavalry Brigade was converted to service units and sent to North Africa. With their departure from Camp Lockett, the era of the horse soldier ended. Camp Lockett was in stand-by status for several months. In July 1944, the Army Service Forces activated the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital at former Camp Lockett. The hospital was the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States. To expand the original Camp Lockett hospital, many buildings were moved and converted to hospital wards and other uses.

Concurrent with activation of the convalescent hospital was the establishment of the prisoner of war camp in the 28th Cavalry Regiment area. The POW camp, a branch of the Riverside County Camp Haan, housed Italian and possibly German prisoners of war, who worked in all phases of hospital operation, including services, maintenance, and construction. A notable feature and contributing element outside the district boundaries of the Camp Lockett landscape is a shrine in a boulder niche constructed by the prisoners on a prominent knoll overlooking the Campo Valley.

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The convalescent hospital remained active at Camp Lockett until June 1946, when the facility closed and the installation declared surplus.

The contributing elements of the district include buildings and structures, historic archaeological features, and landscape elements. Figures 1-4 depict boundaries, contributing properties, and non-contributing properties within the district. The contributors represent the main functional types from the period of significance, including personnel, general support, horse, hospital, infrastructure, training, and ceremonial.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The district includes 52 standing buildings and 2 structures or complexes of structures built during the period of significance. Two contributing building were constructed before the establishment of Camp Lockett but were used by the U.S. Army during the period of significance. The primary categories of functional building types associated with the period of significance are present in the district.

With few exceptions, the buildings constructed by the Army are wood-framed, mobilization-style architecture supported on concrete piers or slabs. Infrastructure buildings, such as those in the sewage disposal plant, are built of poured concrete. Most of the surviving buildings and structures date from the early phase of construction in 1941; there are no standing Theater of Operations-style buildings dating from the 1942-43 period of construction. Several of the contributors were moved during the period of significance, in conjunction with establishment of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital in 1944.

As reflected in the tables (below) and district map, built properties contributing to the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District represent a wide range of functional types from the historic period of significance. Personnel support functions are represented in mess halls, day rooms, officers' quarters, supply buildings. Recreational buildings include the base theater, swimming pool (now filled), and bathhouses. Buildings associated with care of the horses include stables and blacksmith shop. General support buildings include firehouse, guardhouse, maintenance, motor pool garage, and cellblock. The hospital area contains administrative buildings, barracks, wards, mess halls, storehouses, dispensary, and civilian employee housing. Camp infrastructure properties include the sewage plant, portions of the water system, and the incinerator. Pre-Lockett buildings utilized by the Army during the period of significance include the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store and the Ferguson Ranch House.

CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Historic archaeological features, especially foundations, representing a range of building and structure types from the period of significance contribute to the district and are enumerated as features within one site for this nomination. A total of 47 features resulting from original barracks, day rooms, mess halls, storehouses, officers' quarters, chapel, and stables are present. The Western Defense Command's Southern Land Frontier Sector headquarters building is represented in an archaeological feature.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Landscape features contributing to the district include original circulation routes, mortared field stone hardscape features, patterned plantings, and open training areas. Eleven circulation routes laid out as part of original camp construction remain in the district. In several locations, mortared stone retaining walls and drainage features

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accompany the circulation routes. Patterned plantings dating from the period of significance, as well as the oak grove in Chaffee Park also contribute to the district.

The Italian Prisoners of War Shrine, which is located about a mile north of the main encampment, also contributes to the district as a landscape element. The shrine is mortared into a bedrock outcrop and features a glass-enclosed Catholic statuette and engraved stone.

INVENTORY METHODS

The inventory of historic buildings and structures was largely undertaken on behalf of the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation by staff, Heather Thomson, Sue Wade, and Bonnie Bruce (California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Desert District), with the assistance of volunteers from the Mt. Empire Historical Society and the Colorado Desert Archaeological Society. Contributors from the Mt. Empire Historical Society included Roger Challberg, President, and Rick Borstadt who are among the most knowledgeable local historians of the Campo area and assisted in every phase of investigation through 2006. Volunteers from the Colorado Desert Archaeological Society were all previously trained in field recording methods. The survey occurred over a period of ten days dispersed between Nov. 19, 2002 and Jan 7, 2003. All of the standing buildings and structures were on standard California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms (DPR 523K). Concrete foundations and other features that constituted historical archaeological remains were recorded on separate Primary Record forms. These were documented as found during the process of the purposive survey and did not constitute a full inventory that might result from a systematic pedestrian surface survey of the district. DPR recording methods included different approaches to grouping resources on primary forms for assignment of primary numbers, and for some features and archaeological sites, assignment of trinomials as well. Spatial proximity and convenience appear to be the primary criteria for grouping resources. Many unique buildings or structures were assigned separate primary numbers while groups of contiguous buildings or groups of contiguous foundations with similar functions were recorded on one form. In other cases, standing buildings and adjacent foundations also were recorded on single forms. Some primary forms that were provided by San Diego County have no indicated primary numbers and are so indicated on the tables below. The DPR survey also included some non-contributing properties that occur on private property and are therefore not included in the following discussion.

Ione Stiegler of IS Architecture undertook a conditions assessment of most of the standing buildings in the district during May-June, 2006 which included a description of architectural details, structural elements, finishes, window and door treatments, general condition, historical integrity, and constraints for reuse. She also prepared a comprehensive photographic archives of each building. Interiors were examined on a limited basis where possible. The results of her survey are presented in Tables 1-4 with some corrections and modifications for this nomination. Some buildings on private property are excluded although were addressed in her survey for later use if the owners wish to nominate them in the future. Several additional buildings not included in the IS survey were also added to the table for this nomination, but with minimal information.

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Table 1. Camp Lockett Building Inventory – Basic Information

Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No. (1941 No.)	Building	IS No.	DPR Temp No.	Est. Year Built	Phase and Architectural Style
9610	9610	n/a	Gaskill Bros. Stone Store (Campo Stone Store)	82	n/a	1882	Pre-Lockett Stone I-House Family.
25218	16710	T-525	Post Motor Pool	66	9	1941	Mobilization
25218	16710	T-527	Post Motor Pool	71	9	1941	Mobilization
25221	16713	T-524	Fire Station	70	13	1941	Mobilization
25229	16721	T-241 (T-204)	Theater	38	22	1941	Mobilization
25229	16722	T-279	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	25	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-278	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	26	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-274	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	28	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-275	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	27	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-270	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	29	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-271	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	31	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-267	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	32	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-265	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)		23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-266	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	33	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-269	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	34	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-263	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	35	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-262	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	36	23	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-261	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	37	23	1942	Expansion
25230	16723	T-106 (T-110)	Hospital Area (weight room)	1	25G	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-101 (T-109)	Hospital Administration Building (classrooms) same as bldg 7, 16, 17, 18	2	25B	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-102 (T-101)	Hospital Nurses Quarters (staff housing)	3	25C	1941 & 1944	Mobilization
25230	16723	n/a	Hospital Storeroom (laundry room)	4	25U	1941	Mobilization/ moved to Hospital

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Building	IS No.	DPR Temp No.	Est. Year Built	Phase and Architectural Style
25230	16723	T-105 (T-104)	Hospital Boiler Room Area (tool shed)	5	25F	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-104 (T-103)	Hospital Mess Hall (classrooms)	7	25E	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-113 T-114 (T-105)	Hospital Enlisted Medical Detachment Barracks (Campo 1 & Campo 2)	8	25	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-112 (T-106)	Hospital Ward (clinic)	9	25M	1941 & 1944	Mobilization and Hospital
25230	16723	T-111 (T-107)	Hospital Ward (Campo 3)	10	25L	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-110 (T-108)	Hospital Officers Quarters and Mess (School Admin)	11	25K	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	12	Hospital Dental Clinic (currently main admin building)	12	25A	1943	Hospital
25230	16723	T-103 (T-102)	Hospital Ward (classrooms)	16	25D	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723		Hospital Dispensary		25V	1943	Hospital
25230	16723		Hospital Staff Dormitory (Carport)		25H	1941 & >1946	Mobilization and Post-Hospital
25234	16726	T-51 T-52	Ferguson Ranch House & Garage (Commandant's house)	83	28	c.1930	Pre-Lockett Spanish Colonial Revival with decorative rafter tails.
25235	16727	T-305	10th Cavalry A Troop	23	31	1941	Mobilization
25235	16727	T-303	10th Cavalry A Troop (supply room)	24	31	1941	Mobilization
25237	16729	T-341	10th Cavalry C Troop Mess Hall (not accessible)	22	34	1941	Mobilization
25239	16731	T-357	10th Cavalry G Troop	43	36	1941	Mobilization
25239	16731	T-354	10th Cavalry G Troop	44	36	1941	Mobilization
25239	16731	T-348	10th Cavalry G Troop	45	36	1941	Mobilization
25241	16733	n/a	Stockade	41	39	1941	Mobilization Style Expansion Phase
25241	16733	T-421	Stockade	42	39	1941	Mobilization Style Expansion Phase
25242	16734	T-373 (T-422)	Day Room		40	1941	Mobilization
25242	16734	T-375	Storehouse		40	1941	Mobilization
25243	16735	T-501	Recreation Building	64	41	1941	Mobilization
25245	16737	T-380 T-381 T-832	Swimming Pool Area (Two bathhouses, stone storeroom, bleachers, and pool)	79	43	1941	Mobilization
25247	16739	T-515	10th Cavalry Motor Pool	65	45	1941	Mobilization
25271	16763	T-300	Officers Club (school library, extensive renovation)	20	116	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-606	Lockett Stables	74	None	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-605	Lockett Stables	75	None	1941	Mobilization

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Building	IS No.	DPR Temp No.	Est. Year Built	Phase and Architectural Style
25280	16772	T-603	Lockett Stables	76	None	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-602	Lockett Stables	77	None	1941	Mobilization
	None	T-625	Homemakers Club	81	118	1941	Mobilization

Table 2. Camp Lockett Building Inventory – Structural Details

Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No. (1941 No.)	Structure			
			Floor	Walls	Roof Framing	Vertical Columns
9610	9610	n/a	Concrete slab on grade. Second floor tongue and groove fir flooring, c.1948.	Unreinforced masonry	Conventional wood framing.	none
25218	16710	T-525	Possibly slab on grade.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25218	16710	T-527	Possibly slab on grade.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25221	16713	T-524	Concrete slab on grade and raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16721	T-241 (T-204)	Slab on grade	Conventional wood framing with diagonal and horizontal wood sheathing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25229	16722	T-279	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-278	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-274	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-275	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Structure			
25229	16722	T-270	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-271	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-267	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-265	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-266	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-269	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-263	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-262	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25229	16722	T-261	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post)	Conventional wood framing; corrugated metal skirting around foundation.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	T-106 (T-110)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post).	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	T-101 (T-109)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post).	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	T-102 (T-101)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post), concrete slab on grade.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	n/a	Slab on grade	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	T-105 (T-104)	Slab on grade	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Structure			
25230	16723	T-104 (T-103)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post).	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	T-113 T-114 (T-105)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post), concrete slab.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	2 rows of wood posts equally spaced down length of building.
25230	16723	T-112 (T-106)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post), concrete slab.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no vertical columns.
25230	16723	T-111 (T-107)	Raised wood floor framing (pier & post), concrete slab.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	Southeast half of building has 2 rows of wood columns down center.
25230	16723	T-110 (T-108)	Raised wood floor framing (pier & post).	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	12	Raised wood floor framing (pier & post).	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723	T-103 (T-102)	Raised wood floor framing (pure & post).	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25230	16723		Concrete Slab on grade	Uncoarsed mortared masonry	Conventional wood framing	none
25230	16723		Concrete Slab on grade	Corrugated metal	Steel I-Beam	none
25234	16726	T-51 T-52	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood	Conventional wood, hipped roof.	none
25235	16727	T-305	Concrete Slab on grade	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing	none
25235	16727	T-303	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing	none
25237	16729	T-341	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing; horizontal and diagonal wood sheathing.	Conventional wood framing	unknown
25239	16731	T-357	no access	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing	unknown
25239	16731	T-354	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing	no access
25239	16731	T-348	no access	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing	no access
25242	16734	T-373 (T-422)	Concrete Slab	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25242	16734	T-375	Concrete slab	Conventional wood framing	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25241	16733	n/a	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Structure			
25241	16733	T-421	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25243	16735	T-501	Concrete perimeter foundation wall with raised wood floor.	Conventional wood but with diagonal wood exterior sheathing.	Assumed conventional wood framing.	no access
25245	16737	T-380 T-381 T-832	no access	Assumed conventional wood framing.	Assumed conventional wood framing.	no access
25247	16739	T-515	Slab on grade.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access
25271	16763	T-300	Raised wood on pier & post.	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	none
25280	16772	T-606	Concrete slab on grade.	Wood frame construction with horizontal & vertical wood sheathing on the exterior face. Wood framing augmented with external steel posts 9" diameter.	Conventional wood framing with timber trusses	Wood vertical columns down center line of building. Southern third has a triple row of wood columns.
25280	16772	T-605	Concrete slab on grade, elevation varies from -1 foot to +1 foot.	Wood frame construction with horizontal wood sheathing on the exterior face.	Conventional wood framing with timber trusses	Wood vertical columns down center line of building. Southern third has a triple row of wood columns.
25280	16772	T-603	Concrete slab on grade.	Wood frame construction with horizontal wood sheathing on the exterior face.	Conventional wood framing with timber trusses	Wood vertical columns down center line of building. Triple row of wood columns except for the 3 center bays.
25280	16772	T-602	Concrete slab on grade.	Wood frame construction with horizontal wood sheathing on the exterior face.	Conventional wood framing with timber trusses	Wood vertical columns down center line of building. Southern half has a triple row of wood columns.
	None	T-625	unknown	Conventional wood framing.	Conventional wood framing.	no access

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Table 3. Camp Lockett Building Inventory - Finishes

Primary No.P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Finishes					
			Roofing	Ceiling	Ext. Walls	Int. Walls	Other	Flooring
9610	9610	n/a	Corrugated Steel	none	Uncoursed stone.	Stucco	Roof replaced in 1948.	Asbestos tile.
25218	16710	T-525	Asphalt roll roofing.	no access	Asbestos lapped shingle.	no access	Stair cast in place with concrete entry stoop.	no access
25218	16710	T-527	Standing scene metal.	no access	check photo	no access		no access
25221	16713	T-524	Asphalt lapped shingle.	Sheet rock and fiber board.	Asbestos asphalt shingle and rough sawn plywood.	Sheet rock, diagonal and horizontal wood sheathing boards.		Exposed concrete slab, carpet, tile, sheet vinyl.
25229	16721	T-241 (T-204)	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	no access		no access
25229	16722	T-279	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-278	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-274	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-275	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-270	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-271	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-267	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-265	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.

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Primary No.P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Finishes					
			Roofing	Ceiling	Ext. Walls	Int. Walls	Other	Flooring
25229	16722	T-266	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-269	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-263	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-262	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25229	16722	T-261	Asphalt roll roofing.	Fiber board and batt.	Asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board and batt.		Carpet, vinyl tile.
25230	16723	T-106 (T-110)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board. (textured)	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Fiber board.		Indoor/outdoor carpet.
25230	16723	T-101 (T-109)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile and indoor/outdoor carpet.
25230	16723	T-102 (T-101)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Cast in place concrete entry stair. Wood wainscot has been left stained, believed to be original condition.	Indoor/outdoor carpet, sheet vinyl, exposed painted concrete.
25230	16723	n/a	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Fiber board.		exposed concrete.
25230	16723	T-105 (T-104)	Corrugated Steel	none	Corrugated Steel	none		exposed concrete.
25230	16723	T-104 (T-103)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile and indoor/outdoor carpet.

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Primary No.P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Finishes					
			Roofing	Ceiling	Ext. Walls	Int. Walls	Other	Flooring
25230	16723	T-113 T-114 (T-105)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Campo 1 & Campo 2 are the same, except bldg 2 has no columns (posts). Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile. (asbestos)
25230	16723	T-112 (T-106)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile. (asbestos)
25230	16723	T-111 (T-107)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile. (asbestos)
25230	16723	T-110 (T-108)	Asphalt shingle	Suspended acoustical tile.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Sheet rock.	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile, indoor/outdoor carpet.
25230	16723	12	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Fiber board.		Indoor/outdoor carpet.
25230	16723	T-103 (T-102)	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board.	Asbestos? Lapped shingle.	Horizontal wood sheathing as a wainscot, varies in height from 4' to 5'. With fiber board above.	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	Vinyl tile and indoor/outdoor carpet.
25230	16723		Asphalt shingle					
25230	16723		Corrugated metal					

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Primary No.P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Finishes					
			Roofing	Ceiling	Ext. Walls	Int. Walls	Other	Flooring
25234	16726	T-51 T-52	Asphalt shingle	Plaster	Stucco, windows have an exposed stain grade wood lintel.	Plaster	Fireplace: composed of locally found granite irregularly coursed with black mortar. Huge keystone lintel; overmantle is plastered with battered edges. Hearth is red terracotta tile, 4x4 straight set. Chimney of uncoursed local granite.	Indoor/outdoor carpet, vinyl tile, sheet vinyl.
25235	16727	T-305	Asphalt shingle	sheet rock	asbestos lapped shingle.	Transite wainscot with fiber board above.		Exposed concrete slab.
25235	16727	T-303	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board	asbestos lapped shingle.	Fiber board.	Original windows. Poured in place concrete stoop.	vinyl tile.
25237	16729	T-341	Asphalt roll roofing.	unknown	asbestos lapped shingle and exposed wood sheathing.	unknown	Original wooden front stairs and landing.	unknown
25239	16731	T-357	Asphalt shingle	no access	asphalt lapped shingles.	no access		no access
25239	16731	T-354	Asphalt roll roofing.	no access	asphalt lapped shingles.	no access		no access
25239	16731	T-348	Asphalt shingle.	no access	Asbestos lapped shingle.	no access		no access
25242	16734	T-373 (T-422)	Asphalt shingle	no access	asbestos replaced w. T1-11 wood siding			
25242	16734	T-375	Asphalt shingle	no access	asbestos lapped shingle.			

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Primary No.P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Finishes					
			Roofing	Ceiling	Ext. Walls	Int. Walls	Other	Flooring
25241	16733	n/a	Asphalt shingle	no access	asbestos lapped shingle.	no access		no access
25241	16733	T-421	Asphalt shingle	no access	asbestos? lapped shingle and vertical board	no access		no access
25243	16735	T-501	Asphalt shingle roof.	no access	asbestos? lapped shingle	no access	Cast in place concrete entry stair.	no access
25245	16737	T-380 T-381 T-832	Asphalt shingle roof.	no access	Stucco	no access	Surrounded by 6-10' chain link fence. Complex of 3 stucco structures and 1 stone outbuilding. Carved into hillside and has a series of 3-4 stone retaining walls used as bleachers on the east and partial north side. Pool has been filled in with dirt.	no access
25247	16739	T-515	Asphalt roll roofing.	no access	Asbestos lapped shingle.	no access		no access
25271	16763	T-300	Asphalt shingle	Fiber board and batt	Stucco	Fiber board and batt.	Fireplace: composed of locally found granite irregularly coursed with grout painted dark burgundy. Stain grade wood mantle; overmantle of uncoursed granite with painted grout. Sides batter. Hearth is tan glazed terracotta tile, 6x12 staggered set.	Indoor/outdoor carpet, vinyl tile.
25280	16772	T-606	Asphalt shingle.	Sheet rock	Asbestos? lapped shingle.	Transite wainscot with sheet rock above.		Exposed concrete slab.

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Primary No.P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Finishes					
			Roofing	Ceiling	Ext. Walls	Int. Walls	Other	Flooring
25280	16772	T-605	Asphalt shingle.	Sheet rock	Asbestos? lapped shingle.	Transite wainscot with sheet rock above.		Exposed concrete slab.
25280	16772	T-603	Asphalt shingle. Noticeable large holes in roof.	Sheet rock	Asbestos? lapped shingle.	Transite wainscot with sheet rock above.	Note: 3 original wood garage doors/barn doors.	Exposed concrete slab.
25280	16772	T-602	Asphalt shingle.	Sheet rock	Asbestos? lapped shingle.	Transite wainscot with sheet rock above.		Exposed concrete slab.
	None	T-625	Asphalt shingle.	no access.	Asbestos? lapped shingle.	no access		no access

Table 4. Camp Lockett Building Inventory – Windows, Doors, and Integrity

Primary No. P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Windows	Doors	HVAC	Structure's Historical Integrity	General Condition	Constraints for Reuse
		(1941 No.)						
9610	9610	n/a	6/6 wood double hung.	V-groove plank with 6 light.	none	excellent	good	Second floor does not have ADA accessibility.
25218	16710	T-525	8/8 double hung wood.	Plywood slab, infilled garage door with corrugated metal siding.	no access, a/c window unit.	good	good	small scale.
25218	16710	T-527	none	none	none	fair	fair	not for habitation.
25221	16713	T-524	6/6 wood double hung and aluminum sliders, aluminum double hung.	5-panel wood, 6-panel colonial, 3 metal garage roll-up doors.	Central heating and cooling.	fair/poor	fair/good	best used for garage facilities.
25229	16721	T-241 (T-204)	Boarded over	5-panel wood, 3 panel with 4 light, others are boarded over.	no access	good	poor	Pitching floor suggests use as a theater.
25229	16722	T-279	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	good/excellent	fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Windows	Doors	HVAC	Structure's Historical Integrity	General Condition	Constraints for Reuse
25229	16722	T-278	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	good/excellent	fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-274	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-275	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-270	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-271	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-267	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-265	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-266	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-269	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-263	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Windows	Doors	HVAC	Structure's Historical Integrity	General Condition	Constraints for Reuse
25229	16722	T-262	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25229	16722	T-261	2/2 horizontal wood double hung.	3-panel original wood doors; 6-panel new colonial replacements.	Wall heater and window a/c unit.	Good/Excellent	Fair	small room sizes, best suited for residential use; good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-106 (T-110)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab.	none	good/fair	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-101 (T-109)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab.	central heating and cooling, fire sprinklers.	fair	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-102 (T-101)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab, 5 panel painted wood doors.	central heating and cooling, fire sprinklers.	good/excellent	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	N/a	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab.	fire sprinklers	fair/good	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-105 (T-104)	Wood windows boarded over.	Site built door, vertical plank with "z" style and rail.	none	Excellent	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-104 (T-103)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab.	central heating and cooling, fire sprinklers.	fair	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-113 T-114 (T-105)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab.	Central heating and cooling. Exposed ducts on ceiling. Fire sprinklers.	good	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-112 (T-106)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab, 5-panel doors.	Central heating and cooling. Exposed ducts on ceiling. Fire sprinklers.	good	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-111 (T-107)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab, 5-panel doors.	Central heating and cooling. Exposed ducts on ceiling. Fire sprinklers.	good	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-110 (T-108)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab, 5-panel doors. Original door hardware.	Central heating, window a/c units.	fair	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	12	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	3-panel wood doors.	Central heating and cooling.	good	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25230	16723	T-103 (T-102)	Double hung 1/1, vinyl clad replacement.	Plywood slab.	central heating and cooling, fire sprinklers.	fair	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Windows	Doors	HVAC	Structure's Historical Integrity	General Condition	Constraints for Reuse
25230	16723		metal bars	Plywood slab		good/excellent	good	minimal
25230	16723					poor	good	later re-used foundation
25234	16726	T-51 T-52	8/8 wood double hung with spring track, 24 light picture window.	3-panel interior wood doors, 8-panel, 5 light French doors.	Central heating and a/c window unit.	excellent	good/excellent	small scale for residential use.
25235	16727	T-305	6/6 wood double hung original windows, boarded over.	Steel doors.	none	good/excellent	fair/good	good ventilation, minimal egress, revisable for ADA.
25235	16727	T-303	6/6 wood double hung, 90% intact; security grating on exterior.	Contemporary steel roll-up garage door, plywood slab, 3-panel.	Central heating and cooling, fire sprinklers.	good/excellent	good	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25237	16729	T-341	9 light fixed sash and 6/6 wood double hung.	boarded over.	Heating unit	good	poor	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25239	16731	T-357	6/6 wood double hung.	non-historic, 4-panel with fan-light.	no access	poor	fair	small scale, residential.
25239	16731	T-354	6/6 wood double hung.	no access	no access	good	fair/poor	good ventilation and egress, potentially revisable for ADA.
25239	16731	T-348	Aluminum double hung and sliders.	4-panel replacements.	no access	fair	Good/fair	residential or small scale.
25242	16734	T-373 (T-422)	8/8 wood double hung	added enclosed porch	no access	good	good/excellent	current rental unit
25242	16734	T-375	4/4 wood double hung	added covered porch on front	no access	excellent	good/excellent	current County Sheriff's Office
25241	16733	n/a	Aluminum sliders, are boarded over.		no access	poor	poor	residential or small scale.
25241	16733	T-421	Aluminum sliders, 6/6 wood double hung.	Patio sliding door,.	no access	poor	fair	residential or small scale.
25243	16735	T-501	6/6 double hung windows.	pair of 3-panel, 4-lite doors, boarded over doors.	no access	good/excellent	good	good ventilation and egress, ADA adaptable.
25245	16737	T-380 T-381 T-832	Aluminum sliders with security bars.	Plywood slab	no access	good	good/fair	Multiple levels, ADA may be an issue.
25247	16739	T-515	Fixed picture windows.	Plywood slab, aluminum roll-up garage doors.	no access	fair	good	good ventilation and egress, ADA adaptable.
25271	16763	T-300	1/1 double hung vinyl replacements.	Plywood slab.	Central heating and cooling.	fair	good/excellent	good ventilation and egress, ADA adaptable.
25280	16772	T-606	8/8 double hung, 20% intact	A pair of wood panel doors with a 12-lite transom above, typical.	Fire sprinklers.	Good/fair	Fair/poor	good ventilation and egress.

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI- No. CA- SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Windows	Doors	HVAC	Structure's Historical Integrity	General Condition	Constraints for Reuse
25280	16772	T-605	8/8 double hung, 25% intact	A pair of wood panel doors with a 12-lite transom above. 1 10'x12' sliding garage door.		Good/fair	Fair/poor	good ventilation and egress.
25280	16772	T-603	8/8 double hung set in pairs, 25% intact.	Typical single 2-panel doors with no transoms.	none seen.	Fair/poor	Poor	good ventilation and egress.
25280	16772	T-602	8/8 double hung, 10% intact. Northern third of building has 12 light hopper windows, 25% intact.	A pair of wood panel doors with a 12-lite transom above, typical. 1 10'x12' sliding garage door.	Free hanging space heater.	Good/fair	Fair/poor	good ventilation and egress.
	None	T-625	6/6 wood double hung.	not visible	no access	good (moved here during period of significance)	good	good ventilation and egress, adaptable for ADA..

Additional surface survey was undertaken by William Manley and ASM Affiliates staff in 2006 when many foundations were identified wherever possible with the aid of the 1944 General Building Layout Plan of Camp Lockett (Giles 1944) that was prepared at the time of it's closing and the the identification of buildings on a 1985 map by James W. Hinds. Many additional landscape features were also inventoried at this time. These foundations have not been recorded on DPR forms and are listed in Table 1 without Primary Numbers. The 2002-2003 survey identified buildings by Army serial numbers ("T"-numbers) that correspond to the 1941 Completion Report by the U.S. Army Construction Quartermaster and staff (Tadlock 1941). This valuable document contains the most comprehensive history of construction at Camp Lockett to be found, a complete inventory of buildings and structures from the Mobilization Phase, and reference to many Series 700, 8000, 7070, and other standard drawings, yet to be located. Some buildings were assigned different numbers by the time the 1944 map was prepared and the base had expanded appreciably, especially in the hospital area. The 1944 numbering system was used for the 2006 survey and preparation of the maps and tables for this nomination. The 1941 numbers appear in parentheses on the tables and as secondary reference numbers on the DPR forms. For example, a building designated as T-103 (T-102) indicate the serial numbers in the 1944 (1941) systems, respectively.

Two historic contexts were prepared, one general context by Stephen Van Wormer and a more focused context by Karen Huff. The general context was based on primary and secondary historical sources, principally at the San Diego Historical Society and at the Mountain Empire Historical Society. The context by Karen Huff focused on the personal histories of Buffalo Soldiers and specifically on their historical and social associations with the San Diego region, especially the African-American community in the City of San Diego. Her sources, as discussed in her section, and included taped interviews on file at the Black Historical Society of San Diego.

General geographical information about Camp Lockett , identification of buildings and activity areas, and the camp's layout was supplied by Hinds (1984) study a detailed map he prepared in 1985 (revised 1992). This map

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shows the camp as it existed at the end of the Expansion era in 1943. An additional map prepared in 1944 at the time of its closing provides additional information and later modifications just prior to the takeover by the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. Buildings whose location is not shown on either map are presumed to have been moved after 1944, mostly still within the period of significance through 1946.

Significant property types were identified by either their identification in the 1941 completion report for Camp Lockett (Tadlock 1941) or location on the 1944 map. A few additional buildings, mainly in the hospital area, could be identified as having been moved from another location between 1944 and 1946. With few exceptions, all buildings retain their distinctive plans and exterior attributes that identify them as Series 700 Mobilization style construction or the similar construction of the Expansion Phase. The exceptions are the field stone and mortar buildings that appear to date to the Hospital Phase when Italian POW masons were active.

Evaluations of integrity derive both from field observations as documented on the primary forms prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1992 and by the 2006 conditions assessment by Ione Stiegler (see Tables 1-4). The original condition and appearance of Series 700 buildings could be ascertained from comparisons with photographs in the 1941 completion report and historical photographs on file at the Mountain Empire Historical Society and the San Diego Historical Society. For the most part, building integrity was assessed from exterior conditions, including deterioration of materials, present maintenance, and whether modifications and additions were reversible. Interior conditions were observed, when possible. The general integrity of the cultural landscape could also be ascertained by examination of historical aerial photographs and other images in archival sources.

ARCHITECTURAL PHASES AND STYLES

With only two exceptions, all of contributing buildings are of military design and date to one of the three phases of construction or camp development (see Section 8). The only exceptions are the pre-Lockett Gaskill Brothers Stone Store (1885) and the privately owned Ferguson Ranch House (c.1920s-1930s). The three phases of camp construction include the Mobilization Phase (June 23 -December 1, 1941), The Expansion Phase (1942-1943), and the Hospital Phase (1944-1946). Except for a few additions to the Hospital, all of the contributing buildings within the district boundaries date to the Mobilization Phase. Most of the buildings from the Expansion Phase were built on leased private property and were demolished after the camp was decommissioned at the end of the war. A few were moved to the Hospital or elsewhere. To the extent possible, construction dates are assigned to each contributing building on Table 1. For the Hospital Phase, some buildings were originally constructed during an earlier phase and then moved within the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital site, while other construction was specific to this period. Moved buildings are indicated with a two-phase attribution. Character defining features of each phase are described below.

Mobilization Phase

Ground was broken for Camp Lockett on June 23rd, 1941. A total of 132 buildings to accommodate 1,568 men and 1,668 horses were constructed. The structures conform to standard War Department plans in what is known as the *World War II 700 Series Mobilization Style* (Garner 1993; Wasch and Kriv 1992). The architecture of these buildings is straightforward. The design, greatly influenced by cost was intended to facilitate efficient and speedy construction. The design of these buildings was guided by the following five principles: speed, simplicity, conservation of materials, flexibility and safety. The most quickly constructed building during WWI was completed in three hours. The average

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during WWII was one per hour with the record being fifty-four minutes. To accomplish this speed, the Army used techniques such as using a few standardized plans, prefabricated components, and the assembly-line approach to construction. The wood-frame buildings were set on either concrete footings or full, poured concrete, slab foundations. The gable roofs, covered with asphalt roofing material, had a slope of 5 to 12 degrees. The gabled roofs had boxed eaves on the sides and close eaves on the gable ends. Windows were evenly spaced, wood-framed, 6-over-6 light, and double-hung. Walls were constructed of diagonally laid .75" x 11.5" planks covered with asbestos shingle siding. The stables, however, were covered with horizontal wood clapboard and not covered with asbestos shingles until later in the use-lives. Windows were evenly spaced, wood-framed, with 6-over-6 or 8-over-eight lights, and double hung.

These "temporary" buildings represent a construction methodology that swept the country after the war; that is, standardized plans, prefabrication of components and construction crews that specialized in only one aspect of the construction process. Developers were faced with the same pressure for expediency after the war as millions of veterans returned home with the dream of owning a home for the first time. The many suburban developments that sprung up all over the country - where entire tracts were laid out, constructed, and marketed by a single developer - were largely made possible by the experience that both developers and laborers gained while constructing the "temporary" military structures.

Expansion Phase

The initial set of buildings constructed during this phase to accommodate the extra calvary units at Camp Lockett were complete and ready for occupancy on June 30, 1942, but continued to be constructed into the following year. Theater of Operations construction was used. These buildings were cheaply built with a width of almost a standard 20' and lengths varied according to use. They were covered with plywood siding and green rolled roofing (Figure).

Hospital Phase

On July 7, 1944 the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital was activated at Camp Lockett. During this period, many of the vacant original buildings from the Mobilization Phase were removed, moved and/or converted for Hospital use while additional buildings were added during its two-year operation. All of the 2-story barracks (mainly in the private inholding within the district) were painted with bright cheerful pastel colors and sprinkler systems and indirect, soft lighting was installed. The buildings were also insulated and concrete fire stairways erected. Day Rooms were painted, floors were covered with asphalt tile and indirect lights were installed in these buildings also. The rehabilitation program required construction of recreational and athletic facilities for swimming, horseback riding, golf, softball, handball, and tennis. During the time the Italian POWs contributed to the construction activity and were responsible for many of the rock retaining walls, as well as their own shrine and chapel that was built near their barracks in the former 28th Cavalry C Troop Area at the north end of the Camp Lockett complex. The hospital was declared surplus on June 19, 1946 and today the core area houses the Rancho Del Campo Youth Detention Facility.

Camp Lockett Built Environment

One representative example of the most common 700 series Mobilization Style construction is described below, with others indicated in Tables 1 through 4. Several unique 700 series buildings also exist and are each described. The four remaining stables and associated equestrian features are also described as representative of a special group that are emblematic of Camp Lockett's function and historic context. Each of the other unique buildings and structures are also described. These descriptions derive from the California State Parks and Recreation building

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records. Additional architectural information is provided in Table 1 and 2, along with an assessment of current condition. One illustration is provided for each building and structure, taken in 2006 and illustrating its present condition. Many of these buildings are also illustrated in the 1941 Completion Report of the Mobilization Phase by the U.S. Army Construction Quartermaster and staff (Tadlock 1941), and provide a record, along with other archival images at the Mountain Empire Historical Society, for purposes of future rehabilitation and restoration efforts.

Pre-Lockett Building

Gaskill Brothers Stone Store (CA-SDI-9610)

This two-story cut and natural granite block building was constructed in 1885 by the Luman and Silas Gaskill as a general store (Figure 6). The fort-like appearance with 4ft.-thick walls is in response to border banditry at the previous wood frame store in 1875. A one-story wood frame tavern was originally attached to the east side but has been demolished. The building was in virtual ruins when Camp Lockett was established and Italian POWs were employed to restore the second story and roof so that it could be used as a museum. They reconstructed the front doorway, the north corner, and leveled up the walls for a new roof. The latter work is evident in the much smaller stones seen in the upper story. The store displays a rectangular, three-ranked, side-gabled plan. Among its many unique features is a rock cut root cellar in the cliff against which the store was built. It is now the museum and archives of the Mountain Empire Historical Society. More recent improvements include replacement of the exterior wood stairway with concrete and stone, and addition of an exterior restroom.

Ferguson Ranch House (P-37-025234)

The Ferguson Ranch House and garage, T-51/52, was apparently built around 1930 in a vernacular Spanish Colonial ranch house style (Figure 7). The building is wood framed and stucco sided, as is an adjacent garage. The fireplace and chimney are built of dressed local granite, as are numerous terrace retaining walls in the front (Figure 8). There is no evidence it burned or was replaced as mentioned on the site form. On April 15, 1941 a lease was executed between the United States Army and F.J. and Isabella Ferguson for the Ferguson Ranch consisting of one hundred sixty-one and forty-one hundredths acres, the right of unrestricted use of the land, buildings thereon, all facilities, roads, utilities, water, and supply sources. During the 11th Cavalry Regiment era at Camp Lockett, the regiment used the ranch house for its tactical Headquarters. Located in this building were the regimental commander, S-2 (Intelligence), S-3 (Operations) and S-3 Air. During the Expansion Era at Camp Lockett, the structure was used as headquarters by Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown who was at that time commanding the 4th Cavalry Brigade and later, the Southern Land Frontier Sector. The house is presently used as housing for employees of the Rancho Del Campo Youth Detention Facility. It has good-excellent integrity of materials.

Mobilization Era Building Examples

10th Cavalry Motor Pool (P-37-025247)

Building T-515 (north wing) is the 10th Cavalry Garage was an "L" shaped structure that was located at the southwest corner of the area (Figure 9). The southern portion consists of slab foundation remains that currently support a soil sorting facility for the County Operations Center, which is immediately adjacent on the west. The northern section is a rectangular structure with asphalt roofing and sided with asbestos shingles. The northern elevation has three wood framed, double-hung, 6-over-6 light windows. On the west elevation are three roll-up style garage doors, one single entry door on the northern end and two sliding windows and one single fixed window. It is

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unclear if this structure is the original 10th Cavalry Motor Pool Garage and has been moved here during the Expansion Period or if this was constructed during that time. Nevertheless, the building does retain much of its WWII structure and fabric and importantly, is being used in conformance with its original function as a motor repair facility. Grease Rack, Wash Rack, Motor Repair Shed, and four unidentified structures were also once located in this area. The construction of the High School baseball fields, construction of a sewer line, and drainage control re-contouring of the area has removed all but a few slab foundation traces of these structures. Remains of the slab upon which the Motor repair Shed and Wash Rack sat are partially buried under soils at the northern extent of the Motor Pool area. No traces of the remaining structures could be found during the surface survey. They are possibly buried but more likely have been destroyed. Archaeological remains of the building slabs and foundations exist at the southern and northwestern area of the 10th Cavalry Motor Pool area.

Fire Station (P-13-025221)

The Fire Station, T-524, is the only Mobilization Phase, Type F-2 building at Camp Lockett which measures 44'2" x 97'2" and has a three vehicle capacity (Figure 10). It currently consists of one "T" shaped cross-gabled building with the cross bar of the "T" (on the south) constituting the current Campo Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 86). The base of the "T" (on the North) is currently occupied as a County employee residence. On the southern structure, original gray asbestos shingle-siding covers diagonally laid .75 x 11.5 plank wallboards built on a poured concrete slab foundation. Interior support beams on single concrete piers provide additional support for the roof. Two vertical wood-sided shed-roof extensions have been recently added.

The addition to the west elevation houses an office and crew sleeping quarters and one to the south provides an extension of the structure to accommodate longer modern fire trucks. Three modern automatic doors for the fire trucks now exist on this facade extension where once three wooden hinged barn doors once exited on the original facade. The building has regularly spaced 6-over-6, light wood-frame double-hung windows on the east exterior elevation. The gable roof has a slope of 5 to 12 and has been recently recovered. The interior of the current Fire Station (south cross bar portion of structure) contains; kitchen (at the northeast corner) with original 5' x 5' exhaust hood and raised platform where a large gas stove must have originally stood, and some original cabinetry. The bathroom with the original shower and sink is located in an intermediate area between the residence and Fire Station sections of the building. It is possible that this intermediate area was added early in the building's existence to connect the northern and southern portions. The northern residence portion of the building is also asbestos, shingle-sided with double-hung windows. An enclosed porch is located at the north end of the structure with open porches on the west, north and east.

10th Cavalry C Troop Mess Hall (P-37-025237)

Building T-341 is a rectangular gabled building (Figure 11). Walls are supported by a poured concrete foundation on the ends and concrete piers through the middle section of the building. On the exterior of the structure, the original asbestos shingle siding covers diagonally laid .75" x 11.5" plank wallboards. The roof retains the original asphalt roofing shingles. In addition, the building retains the original 6-over-6 light, wood framed, double hung windows. This building is one of six intact structures in the 10th Cavalry Upper Cantonment Area and one of only two remaining examples of this type of structure that still retains all of the original elements. It is currently vacant. Poured concrete foundations from a Day Room (T-345) and Supply House (T340) are located nearby, as are many others of these type in the Upper Cantonment.

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Camp Lockett Theater (P-37-025229)

The Theater, T-241 (T-203), is a relatively unmodified and unique example of a 700 Series Type TH-2 Recreation Building at Camp Lockett (Figure 12). It served as a theater throughout all three historical phases between 1941 and 1946. The 37' x 99' wood frame building is set on concrete footings through the middle portion of the building and poured concrete at the ends. The structure has a gable roof with a 5 to 12 degree slope and is covered with 3-tab asphalt shingles with gray aggregate. Windows are evenly spaced, wood-framed, 6-over-6 light, double hung sash windows. Walls are constructed of diagonally laid .75" x 11.5" planks covered with asbestos shingle siding.

The building was used for troop recreation during the Mobilization and Expansion phases. Access is difficult because of potential hazardous materials issues but interior photographs taken on August 2, 2003 show the interior condition at that time, which was poor. Original construction includes the stage, projection room, bathrooms, dressing room, and front vestibule. There is simple plywood or board wall siding, some of which is missing, and exposed vertical posts against the walls that appear as decorative pilasters on the interior. The roof rafters may have been exposed during its original use but a flat ceiling was suspended from the roof, probably at a later period, including ceiling panels and a ventilation system. Many of the ceiling tiles have fallen and daylight can be seen through the roof. Water damage is clearly evident. The suspended ceiling frame is supported at every pilaster by diagonal braces that make up the only distinctive interior architectural detail of the hall. Despite the present condition, the few alterations are easily reversible and the theater has great potential for adaptive reuse, including as a community theater and exhibit space.

Recreation Building (P-37-025243)

Building T-501 (T-426) is a 700 series, Type RB-1, 37' x 99' wood frame building (Figure 13). On the north and south ends, the building is set on a poured concrete foundation of unequal height due to slope. Concrete piers provide support throughout the middle portion of the building. Wood has been used to enclose the sub-floor area. The west and north elevations formerly had stairs and decking over sub-floor openings. The building is covered by a gable roof with a slope of 5 to 12. Roofing materials consist of 3-tab asphalt roofing shingles with gray aggregate laid on 1" thick sheathing supported by 2" x 8" rafters at 2' on center. Windows include seven sets of evenly spaced, wood-framed, 6-over-6 light, double hung windows. Walls are constructed of diagonally laid .75" x 11.5" planks covered with asbestos shingle siding. A stage and dressing room is located on the north end of the interior of the building. During the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital Era the building was known as the Mitchell Playhouse. In later years it was a auditorium for the Mt. Empire Junior and Senior High School. The current lessee is currently using it as storage.

Stables (P-37-025280)

Four of the 18 original stables built in 1941 for the 11th Cavalry and then used by the 10th and 28th Cavalries still remain standing within the district: T-602, T-603, T-604, and T-606. Also within the district are archaeological remains of three additional stables: T-607, T-608, and T-609. The stable area originally was made up of nine stable complexes, three in the upper area and six in the lower area. Each stable complex consisted of two to four stables, one hayshed, one blacksmith shop, and picket lines. In addition, each stable complex had a large communal wood-fenced corral with water troughs and hay feeders. One show ring served the whole area. Many 18' x 4' x 4' concrete water troughs and sections of original 3-rail fencing remain in their original locations. Nearby were facilities for a canine unit, and veterinary functions. One stable in the upper area remains but is located on private property outside the district, as do one original hay shed. The other four within the district are in the lower area.

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Each crème-colored stable had a capacity for 58 horses and the entire complex housed a total of 1624 horses (Figure 14). The 46' x 164' rectangular stables are frame buildings with plank sidings, now clad in asbestos shingles. Built according to Mobilization Phase modified Standard 700-372 drawings, the low gable roof running the length of the buildings is supported by 6" x 6" posts on rock concrete piers. Two additional support beams, one on each side, are also supported by posts on piers. Roofs have exposed rafters, projecting eaves, and edges close to the wall. The center block of the stables is raised an additional 3' and have large double doors, most likely to accommodate unloading of hay. Both doors together measure 12'8" x 11'3" and are made of diagonally placed boards. The only stable that remains virtually intact is the one on private property, which can be used to illustrate the interior layout. Four breezeways, two on each wing of the barn, also had double doors on both ends of the breezeway. These allowed manure wagons to pick up waste and drive on through. These shorter doors measured 9'7" high and had the same construction as the larger doors. Horses were tied to their hay feeder in standing tie stalls. The top board of the feeders was sheathed in metal to discourage cribbing (wood-chewing). Some feeders also had a built in wooden box probably used for grain. Crossbeams were spaced at 12' intervals (traditional box stall size is 12' x 12') that allowed each horse about 12' x 6' of space including feeder. An additional cross beam on both ends of the stable created a 4' walk space between two lines of feeders that facilitated feeding. In the central raised portion of the stable, across from the hay storage area was a room that probably stored supplies and equipment. This room probably had two small windows. Additionally, an historic photo, housed at the Mountain Empire Historical Society Museum, shows two windows on both ends of the stables.

In the spring of 1942, after winter rains, roof gutters and down spouts were added to 14 stables to improve drainage. Later that year, the 11th Cavalry was dismounted and converted to armor. They were replaced by the 4th Cavalry Brigade (which included the Black 10th and 28th Cavalry) who used these buildings until they were deployed overseas in 1944. Sixteen additional stable buildings and associated features also were added to the northeast of the original stable complex during the Expansion Phase to accommodate this growth. Two additional veterinary buildings were constructed to the north. None of these remain except as archaeological sites located outside the district.

The Mitchell Convalescent Hospital Phase saw the stables to the east torn down and a new generator building constructed. Conversely 100 horses for patient use were stabled in the upper area where the remaining example on private property is located. Other stables underwent renovation efforts. Building T-602 was converted into a recreation area and T-603 was converted into a school. Buildings T-605 and T-606 were being converted into a bowling alley and roller rink during the convalescent hospital time period, but the work was never completed. While most of the stables in the area were being dismantled in 1946, these four stables remained standing and were eventually leased to Mountain Empire Union High School district in 1949. Renovations included the addition of windows and doors; concrete floors, stairs, ramps and retaining walls; drywall ceilings and walls; bathrooms, light fixtures, fire sprinklers; and in some cases structural changes, mostly the removal of interior support posts and replacement with required reinforcement. Asbestos siding and new roofing were also later additions. The high school parking lot was built where stables were located to the south of the remaining four within the district.

Currently, these four buildings have been boarded up and allowed to fall into a state of disrepair (Figure 15). They are now leased by the County to a commercial aggregate business and are becoming a home for birds and other animals who have accessed building interiors through openings in walls and roofs. In addition to stored items, the interiors of some buildings are filled with trash, broken glass and animal droppings. Several are currently used for vehicle repair and storage. These four stables are significant because, with the exception of the one private property, they are the only remaining standing stable buildings. These buildings possess the majority of the original WWII period construction underneath later renovations. Many of these renovations are reversible and as simple as

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removing ceiling and wall additions, asbestos siding, or dismantling fixtures. Some window and door openings would also need to be removed. Many 18' x 4' x 4' water troughs and sections of original 3-rail fencing remain in their original location, mostly on private land in the upper area to the east of the district boundaries but also within the district. Additionally, the remains of 3 picket lines are located in the upper area. These remains consist of three 8" diameter 5'8" tall steel posts; in the past a 1" cable was strung between these posts where as many as sixty horses could be tied.

Hospital Administration Building (P-37-025231, Temp No. 25B)

The Hospital Administration Building, T-110 (T-109) is a one-story, rectangular wood-framed structure which measures 34'4" x 147'2" (not shown). The building rests on a system of square concrete piers through the middle section and poured concrete on the ends. The gable roof, with a 5 to 12 degree slope, is covered in asphalt roofing shingles with gray aggregate. Siding is asbestos shingles, with twenty regularly spaced double-hung sash windows at the front elevation. The main entry is accessed via a central porch with a single entry door. Originally used as Camp Lockett's Hospital Administration Building and continuing in use through the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital phase, it is now being used for classrooms for the Rancho Del Campo Juvenile Detention Facility. Like all the buildings in the Detention Facility, all of the windows have been recently replaced with vinyl double-hung sash. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type A-1 Administration Building within the 1941–1946 Camp Lockett Military Reservation.

Hospital Ward (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25D)

Hospital Ward Building T-103 (T-102), is a combination of two buildings joined end to end. Both sections are wood-frame buildings, sided with asbestos shingles (not shown). At the west end, it measures 150'6" x 26'. Four bay windows are located at the east end and regularly spaced single windows to the west. The buildings sit on poured concrete foundation at the ends and corners of the buildings and a system of square concrete piers throughout the remaining area. Gurney ramp access is located at the west end of the building. On the south elevation are five access doors and regularly spaced windows. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type W-1 building within Camp Lockett.

Hospital Mess Hall (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25E)

The Mess Hall T-102 (T-103) consists of two buildings that are joined to form one single structure (not shown). The west portion was constructed during the Mobilization phase 1941. The east portion is set on a system of square concrete piers and irregularly spaced poured concrete sections. This section was added during the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital phase 1944 – 1946. Both sections retain the original asbestos shingle siding. One concrete step porch and two wooden step porches are found on the southeast elevation, as well as two shed roof additions, which shelter access doors. The structure was originally constructed for use as a mess hall and today is being used a classroom by the Rancho Del Campo Juvenile Detention facility. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type M-3 & A-5 Combo building within the 1941–1946 Camp Lockett Military Reservation.

Hospital Boiler Room (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25F)

The Boiler Room, T-105 (T-104) is a 25'4" x 36' corrugated steel building that rests on a poured concrete foundation (not shown). Double access doors are located on the southeast elevation. All windows have been covered with sheets

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of plywood. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type HBH-3 building within Camp Lockett.

Hospital Store Room (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25U)

Building No. 4 in the hospital complex is a 51'2" x 25'4" mobilization era building that was moved in during the Mitchell Convalescent Era (not shown). The rectangular building has a gable roof with a 5 to 12 slope and is covered with asphalt shingles with gray aggregate. The building rests on a system of square concrete piers through the middle portion of the building and poured concrete at the ends. Asbestos shingle sided with regularly spaced windows. An access door to a concrete sidewalk is located on the north elevation. On the south elevation are two single double-hung sash windows and a single access door. On the west elevation are two double-hung sash windows with a large sliding door for unloading of deliveries on the north end. The building is a classic example of a 700 Series Mobilization Type SH-3 Storehouse. It is representative of several other storeroom buildings at Camp Lockett, including T-305 and T-307 across from the Theater.

Hospital Officers Quarters with Mess (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25K)

Building T-110 (T-108) Officers Quarters w/ Mess is a 29'6" X 70' rectangular gable building with asbestos shingle siding (not shown). The building has regularly spaced wood framed double-hung windows and asphalt roofing material. The main access is through a single door reached via concrete stair-steps with a wooden handrail, on the north end of the east elevation. A raised wooden deck is located on the north end of the building. The building was originally used for Officer housing and meals and is now being used as the Rancho Del Campo school office. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type HQM-7 building within Camp Lockett.

Hospital Ward (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25L)

This Hospital Ward building, T-112 (T-107) is a rectangular gabled building that measures 27'4" x 108'2" (not shown). The building has regularly spaced aluminum windows, asbestos shingle siding which rests on poured concrete foundation at the ends and concrete piers throughout the middle portion of the structure. On the south elevation, on the western end of the building, covered, concrete steps lead to an entry door. Irregularly spaced windows are located on the north and south elevations. The interior is essentially intact, with metal bunk beds, bathroom, shower and lighting fixtures remaining. The building, which housed 27 men, is now vacant. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type W-2 Ward Combo building within Camp Lockett.

Hospital Ward (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25M)

Building T-112 (T-106) Hospital Ward is a rectangular gabled building that measures 25'4" x 150'6" (not shown). One section measuring 42'9" in length was added during the Mitchell Convalescent Phase. The building has regularly spaced aluminum windows, asbestos shingle siding which rests on poured concrete foundation at the ends and concrete piers throughout the middle portion of the structure. Entrance to the building, through a single entry door at each end of the building with the door on the east end opening onto the covered gurney ramp and the single door on the west end reached via concrete stair steps. Like all the gurney ramps in the hospital area, the wood frame foundations and floors have been replaced with poured concrete, although the superstructures are original (Figure 16). Constructed for use as a Hospital Ward, the building is now used as a game room for inmates at the Campo Del Rancho Youth Detention Facility. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type W-3 building.

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Hospital Ward (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25N-O)

Building T-113 (T-105), Enlisted Medical Detachment Barracks building consist of an existing Camp Lockett Mobilization Era structure, (T-105) Building N and an addition, Building O is a 30' x 150' rectangular gabled building with regularly spaced, double-hung, replacement aluminum windows and asbestos shingle siding (Figures 17-18). A shed roof has been added at the rear with a center single door. The building has a composition shingle roof and is set on pylons. There is miscellaneous rock and concrete work to the South. A concrete stepped porch leads to an access door with six double hung windows on either side. Building O is attached to Building N to form an "H" shape. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type HB-31.

Hospital Dispensary (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25V)

Building 25V is a 13'11" x 12'2" uncoursed mortared field stone structure (not shown). A single end-gable entry door is located on the south elevation. Steel barred windows are located on the east and west elevations. The structure was constructed during the Mitchell Convalescent Era at Camp Lockett. The building functioned as a dispensary, (a secure storage building, for prescription drugs). Italian POWs appeared to have engaged in many of the masonry projects around the base and this may be one of those.

Hospital Building (P-37-025231, Temp. No. 25G)

Building T-107 (T-110) is a 25'4" x 81'2" rectangular shaped building (not shown). It has a gable roof with a 5 to 12 slope and is covered with asphalt roofing shingles with gray aggregate. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. It is sided with asbestos shingles, painted light orange. The building has three entrances. The front has a central entrance accessed by wooden stairs with a handrail. The rear has a single entry door located toward the eastern end, and the north elevation has a single door entry which opens onto a concrete covered walkway. Windows are double-hung single light sash windows. This building is one of a kind and the sole example of a 700 Series Type SH-3 building.

Pool, Bathhouses, and Stone Storeroom (P-37-205247)

The "L" shaped, 361,000 gallon swimming pool is situated north of the buildings and was built during the Mobilization Phase. The pool is 8' at its deepest point and formerly had a diving board located at the north-west end. It is currently filled with soil. The rockwork bleachers which surround the eastern quarter of the north end and the entire east end of the swimming pool.(Figure 19) The bleachers consist of (4) stepped runs, 2' in height x 3' deep. Bath House 1 measures 20'6" x 20'4" and Bath House 2 measures 31'3" x 28'9" (Figure 20). Both are rectangular buildings supported by concrete slab foundations. The interior of each Bath House consists of three rooms, which include a shower room with two showers, a bathroom with two stalls, and an open front room. Bath House 2 has an 8' x 10' addition which has been built onto the south elevation and connects the Bath House to a Pump House which measures 3'4" x 9'2". The exterior of the buildings have had stucco applied and Bath House 2 has had a porch roof overhang added to the east elevation and ¼ of the north elevation. The buildings retain the original asphalt shingle roofing and also retain the original wood-frame, double-hung windows. With the exception of the stucco siding, Bath House 1 and 2 retain the majority of the World War II construction and fabric. The Storehouse is located immediately south of Bath House 1. The building is fashioned of mortared stone very similar in style to the dispensary located in the Hospital area. Inscribed in concrete at various places throughout the Swimming Pool Area, are initials and dates that confirm the Expansion era attribution.

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EXPANSION PHASE BUILDINGS

Guard Houses (P-37-025241)

The Expansion Phase at Camp Lockett meant an increase in troops and as a result an increase in the number of disciplinary problems. Therefore, a Post Stockade was built adjacent to the original Guard House. As far back as October 1941 there had been recommendations that a stockade be constructed at Camp Lockett. The original Guard House could only house eleven prisoners and there were no provisions for housing guards. The construction of the Stockade, and new Guard Building solved these problems. However, the Stockade only existed during the 4th Cavalry Brigades presence at Camp Lockett, and by the Mitchell Convalescent Era, the Stockade was no more Guard House. The Stockade only exists as foundations next to the guard buildings. Building 42(T-421) measures 25'4" x 33'2" (not shown). The building is constructed in 1941 Mobilization style of architecture. The original gray asbestos shingle-siding, covers diagonally laid .75x 11.5 plank wallboards. Poured concrete foundation and concrete piers support walls. A partially enclosed covered deck has been added to the west elevation of the building and the original wood-framed, double hung windows remain on all but the front elevation. The 1961st Service Command Unit Area Guard House is one of two examples of this type of building in the Camp Lockett Military Reservation. The building retains the majority of the original WWII period construction and fabric with the exception of the porch addition which is reversible. These have been replaced with aluminum retrofit type windows. The structure was originally intended as prisoner confinement and in 1942 was used as housing for guards in charge of the Stockade Area, which was constructed north-east of the building. It is now being used as a private residence.

Up the hill is the second guard house. Building 41 is a rectangular gabled building. The structure retains the original asbestos shingle siding and asphalt roofing shingles. The front elevation has 4-lite over three recessed panel double entry doors on the south end. Towards the east end is a single 4-lite panel entry door with a wood awning and wooden single step porch. The east elevation has five evenly spaced windows that are boarded up and the west elevation has four windows that are boarded up as well. Three vents, two large and one small, are located on top of the building and the front elevation has venting louvers at the roof peak and another vent located above the single entry door to the left. The building is set on poured concrete foundation at the ends of the building and concrete piers through the middle portion.

Day Room (P-32-025242)

Day Room T-373 (T-422) is a 25'4" x 46' wood-framed structure, set on a concrete slab foundation (not shown). The building retains the original wood-framed, double-hung windows. The original asbestos shingle siding has been replaced with light blue T1-11 siding. An enclosed porch has been added to the north elevation. The building was constructed for use as Troop recreation and is now being used as a private residence. The 1961st Service Command Area Day Room retains the majority of the original WWII-period construction and fabric with the exception of the siding and the enclosed porch, which are both reversible alterations. The Day Room is one of two intact structures in the 1961st Service Command Unit and is one of four remaining examples of a 700 Series Day Room.

Civilian Worker Housing (P-37-025229)

During the 1942-1943 Expansion Phase at Camp Lockett, housing was constructed for civilian workers and their families (Figure 21). All 17 buildings, containing 30 apartments, are intact. Thirteen of the buildings are within the district and include T-261-263, T-264-267, T-269-271, T-274-275, and T-278-279. The complex was constructed on several graded levels at the foot of the boulder hills to the west of Forrest Gate Rd. and the main military complex.

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Component buildings were assembled to take advantage of the topography. Connecting walkways and landings appear to be haphazardly placed and probably put in over time by different residents. The complex has a nice, quiet feel with some landscape trees.

Four building plans are evident, all based on configurations of an almost square standard 28' x 24' 3" module. All of the buildings are set on round concrete pilings and are sided with asbestos shingles over board and baton. The roofs are covered with asphalt rolled roofing material. Four of the basic module were built of which one is within the district and three are on private property. On the front elevation is an entry door, single window and an enclosed shed roof addition with a single light door. One elevation has two pairs of large windows and the opposite elevation has two small single windows. A second plan, of which there are four examples, consists of placing two modules end to end to produce a 56' x 24' 3" duplex building. The rear elevation has an access door for each duplex. The front elevation has 2 small windows and a double set of large windows where the buildings are joined. Six-panel doors provide entry on the end. The third plan entails placing the modules end to end and offset by ½ width. There are three examples. The moderately pitched roof has open eaves on the sides and closed eaves on the ends. Main entry doors are six-panel style doors located at opposite ends of the building and are reached by way of wooden stair steps when necessary. An additional door is located on the side elevation of each unit toward the front elevation. Windows are generally wood-framed, 2-over-2 light, and double hung. The forth plan, of which five of the six examples are within the district, are formed by joining two front gabled modules in the center by a partial module. Each unit has a six panel entry door at the far end of the building and a 2-over-2, light double-hung, window beside the door. The rear elevation of each unit has 1 double and two single 2-over-2 light double- hung windows. On the rear elevation is a pair of 2-over-2 light, double-hung windows, a single smaller window, and an additional six panel access door for each unit.

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES AND STRUCTURES

All of the original circulation patterns of the main base are preserved in the extant road system and road names. These include Forest Gate (County) Road, Shannon Road, Sheridan Drive, Moore Road, J. E. B. Stuart Road, J. E. B. Stuart Lane, Custer Road, Pershing Road, Erwin Lane, Kling Lane, Moore Road, Thomas Road, Wheeler Road, and Hunter Road. The main roads that access currently utilized buildings have been re-paved and maintained while unused roads have lost varying amounts of their paving or been reduced to dirt roads.

The Pioneer Cemetery, P-37-027250 (SDI-16762), remains a well recognized feature that harkens to the 19th century history of Campo Valley and that was intentionally avoided and preserved during the building of Camp Lockett, by agreement between the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and the McCain Family to preserve the three graves (letter on file, Mt. Empire Historical Society Archives). The Pioneer Cemetery consists of a 30' x 18' area surrounded by 4' high field fence supported by assorted 2" x 4" and 4" x 6" lengths of lumber. There are neither headstones nor known records concerning this cemetery.

The Chaffee Park oak grove north of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital is the most prominent organic landscape feature of the district. This natural mature grove of Coast Live Oak trees was carefully avoided and preserved during the planning and construction of Camp Lockett. It was originally furnished with picnic tables, and even a bandstand. It still retains the picnic tables and is used for recreational purposes by the Rancho Del Campo Youth Detention Facility. In addition to the natural oak wood, numerous planting from the time of Camp Lockett exist throughout the district.

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Located in a niche that is carved into the boulder outcrop on top of a small grassy knoll, is a figure of the Virgin Mary in a shrine that was erected by Italian POWs (P-37-009613) (Figure 22). They lived in the nearby former barracks of the 28th Cavalry after they were shipped out. The small statue is encased behind recently replaced wire-enforced glass and original metal bars. A plaque below the statue, inscribed in Italian and Latin translates to: "In your name with strength we fought. Italian Prisoners of War 1944". The figure is a close replica of the one it replaced which was vandalized in December of 2000. The original has been restored and is now curated and exhibited at the Campo Stone Store Museum, maintained by the Mt. Empire Historical Society. The shrine is preserved as a County controlled easement. Foundation remains of the associated chapel across the road were located on private property and no longer exist. This hill is also significant as one of two locations where Camp Lockett buglers sounded reveille and taps.

Mortared field stone retaining walls and drainage features exist throughout the district, many of which appear to have been built by Italian POWs during the Hospital Phase. Like the circulation pattern, these features tie the district together into a coherent whole and contribute greatly to the setting and feeling of the district. Among the most well built field stone features and landmarks of Camp Lockett is the low wall around the flag pole (T-245; P-37-025069, CA-SDI-16761) at the intersection of Forrest Gate and Pershing roads (Figure 23). The flagpole is situated in a triangular area delineated by 1 ½' high stone and mortar walls. Stone walkways form paths to the flagpole from various directions. Although the original flagpole, which was 72' tall, has been replaced with a 30' version, the location is the same. The historic photo, obtained by the Mountain Empire Historical Society illustrates the relatively unaltered setting.

The Camp Lockett Sewage Treatment Plant, Incinerator and Water Storage Tanks were built under contract, in the amount of \$148,000, by the The Contracting Engineers Company of Los Angeles. The Sewage Plant and Incinerator are located in the western arm of the district, south of Campo Creek. The original 360,000-gallon redwood water tanks stood on a hill, east of the district and has have since been replaced by a steel tanks that are still highly visible and provide the visitor with a feeling of how this piece of infrastructure was originally situated. The sewage treatment plant still operates at its original location, with modern improvements, while the incinerator stands in disuse. Both are contributing elements to the district and are described below.

The Sewage Treatment Plant (P-37-025268) includes what appears to be one original Camp Lockett era building that is used as the maintenance shed (not shown) It is a simple rectangular clapboarded wood frame side-gabled building on an elevated poured concrete foundation. A wood frame garage appears to date to the 1950s. There are five concrete tanks, four of which are round and one of which is square. The square tank is signed "T-582" which may mark it as original to the complex. Several of the other tanks may also be original. There are two new concrete block structures, a sludge holding pool, and a sludge drying area.

The bunker-like Incinerator (P-37-025267) is a 27' x 33' square poured concrete structure set into the hillside (Figure 24). Trash and debris was trucked to the site, unloaded on roof deck of the structure and tossed into a chute where it was incinerated. Access to the incinerating chamber was by way of stairs from the roof deck or by a door on the north side. A bank of windows are set near the roof level on the north side, as well. The original chimney stands to its original height on the south end of the structure. The entire structure is very well preserved.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND SITES

A total of seven non-contributing buildings exist within the district boundaries, shown in green on Figure 2. Six of these are relatively modern buildings that do not occur at locations or on footprints of any buildings that are shown

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on historical maps or photographs of Camp Lockett. One Camp Lockett era building has been evaluated as not eligible to be a contributing property to the district because of lack of integrity.

Building T-504 (P-37-025244) was the NCO Club or Service Club, constructed in the Expansion Phase around 1942. It is a rectangular, gabled building set on both poured concrete foundations (ends) and piers (middle section). This building has been heavily modified. The windows have been replaced with aluminum sliders, the roofing has been replaced and the original asbestos shingle exterior siding has been covered with stucco. It is used today as the Community Center.

Five retaining walls and similar landscape features were identified that were determined to have been constructed after the period of significance based on style, historical maps, and photographs. The most prominent is the wall along Moore Road. None of these were specifically inventoried or are included on the list of non-contributing elements.

Four prehistoric/ethnohistoric archaeological sites are recorded within the district boundaries that are part of a much larger regional corpus of sites within the general area. Most of these sites are represented by midden, artifact scatters, and bedrock milling features that identify them as part of a substantial Native American occupation of the Campo Valley, extending back in time for at least 1,000 years, ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay or Tipai, and associated with the village of Milquatay. The sites within the district boundaries include CA-SDI-83, -5697, -9610, and -10042. These sites are evaluated as not contributing elements of the district because they predate the period of significance, although that does not diminish their cultural significance as individual properties. Their locations have been excluded from the attached maps to prevent unnecessary public disclosure and protect them from potential vandalism.

THE CAMP LOCKETT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

The Camp Lockett Historic Archaeological site within the district consists of at least 44 foundations, associated features, and numerous artifact scatters throughout the district. Fifteen of these have been recorded within nine DPR forms and were assigned Primary Numbers and Trinomials by the South Coastal Information Center. Some forms include both standing buildings and foundations while others only document foundations. Table 5 lists all recorded structural foundations, to date, that are part of the archaeological site.

Table 5. Contributing Historic Archaeological Features

Name	Serial No.	DPR Primary No.
Chapel	T-240	P-37-025228
Barracks	T-64	P-37-025232
Barracks	T-67	P-37-025232
Barracks	T-10	P-37-025233
Barracks	T-11	P-37-025233
Barracks	T-21	P-37-025233
Fish pond	T-46	P-37-025233
Foundation	T-21	P-37-025233
Foundation	T-203	P-37-025233

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Name	Serial No.	DPR Primary No.
Day room	T-301	P-37-025235
Day room	T-323	P-37-025236
Mess hall	T-340	P-37-025237
Day room	T-331	P-37-025238
Supply house	T-327	P-37-025238
Garage	T-515 (east)	P-37-025247
Barracks	T-328	
Barracks	T-20	
Barracks	T-164	
Barracks	T-302	
Barracks	T-304	
Barracks	T-306	
Barracks	T-308	
Barracks	T-310	
Barracks	T-312	
Barracks	T-322	
Barracks	T-324	
Barracks	T-330	
Barracks	T-342	
Barracks	T-347	
Barracks	T-349	
Barracks	T-355	
Barracks	T-375	
Headquarters building	N/A	
Mess hall	T-311	
Mess hall	T-321	
Mess hall	T-329	
Officers quarters	T-232	
Officers quarters	T-234	
Stable	T-607	
Stable	T-608	
Stable	T-609	
Supply house	T-307	
Supply house	T-333	
Supply house	T-343	
Supply house	T-356	
Motor Pool foundation	71	

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Most archaeological features are poured concrete slab foundations and concrete piers that supported wooden superstructures (Figure 25-26). Building rubble is also associated with these foundations. Some are partially covered with soil but invariably, their overall dimensions and uniform cardinal orientations are easily recognized and correlated with historic maps. They allow the visitor to imagine the entire plan of and scale of Camp Lockett, especially when aided by aerial photographs, historical maps and photographs, and the remaining preserved buildings. They also add to the feeling and setting of the cultural landscape as reminders of what was a much larger and bustling military deployment, now returned to a quieter rural setting. Several important examples are described below.

Blacksmith Shops (P-37-05248)

The Blacksmith Shops were all of the same design and dimensions, therefore a single building will be described. The dimensions are 25'4" x 45'2" divided into 2 unequal rooms. It contained plumbing for water, gas, drains and electrical. There also was a concrete pit outside measuring 8'10"W x 20'10"L x 1' deep which contained water to soften the horses' hoofs before proceeding to the farrier. This pit is typically 5' from the shop and usually on the rear but in one case it is on the end of the shop. Typically only foundations remain but at least one structure remains in modified form within the district (T-625). Although the structures are no longer intact, the foundations provide the visitor with a feeling for the activities and arrangement in the various areas.

Chapel Foundations and Hospital Lab (P-37-02558)

Remains of the Chapel, T-240 (T-207), consist of a poured concrete foundation measuring 97'1" x 37'. Although the Chapel was moved to El Cajon, California, the foundation remains are highly visible and provide the visitor with a feeling for the arrangement and activities in the 10th Cavalry Officers Area.. To the north of the Chapel foundation, archaeological remains of a Hospital Era Lab were located. The site consists of 11 concrete piers with metal wall-post straps. Three rows of piers covering a 20' x 40' area are aligned in a NE to SW direction.

Administrative Area Foundations (P-37-025233)

This Administration area for the Southern Land Frontier Sector Administration Building covers 125' (E/W) x 114' (N/S), with concrete foundation piers at NW and SW corners. A stepped, poured concrete, retaining wall is located upslope, to the east and at the southeast and northeast corners. In addition, two rock and mortar walls, 1' in height, are located to the north and to the east. To the southeast of this area is a fish pond, T-46, of the same rock and mortar construction around a soil-filled depression. T-10 consists of a 57' x 20' poured concrete slab foundation with periphery bolts for wall support and a vent pipe at the west end. T-11 consists of a 67' x 20' poured concrete slab foundation. Twenty toilet holes run north to south in the west half of the foundation. Plumbing associated with a shower area is located on the north end of the foundation. T-20 consists of a 135' x 20' poured concrete slab foundation. The north end has a stem wall and interior slab. T-21 consists of a 75' x 20' poured concrete slab foundation with periphery bolts for wall support. Although the structures in this area are no longer intact, the foundation remains are highly visible and provide the visitor with a feeling for the arrangement and activities in the Southern Land Frontier Sector and the 4th Cavalry Brigade Area.

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8. Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Eligibility Criterion A (36 CFR 60.4) by virtue of its direct and important association with historical and cultural patterns significant in American history. The district is eligible at the local and national levels of significance. During its 1941-1946 period of significance, the camp embodied a unique cross-section of America that included Native Americans, Mexicans and Mexican Americans, African Americans, Euro-Americans, and German and Italian prisoners of war. In 1941, the United States Army selected a remote valley in the mountains of eastern San Diego County for construction of new facilities to house the mounted cavalry regiments for training and border protection activities. Within the first year of establishing Camp Lockett, the Army transferred the installation to an all-black cavalry, a status it retained through the end of the war. Nicknamed Buffalo Soldiers by Indians during the 19th century, the ranks of black soldiers at Camp Lockett grew to nearly 3,000 as the camp transformed the quiet rural valley into a busy military base. By the end of World War II, Camp Lockett was one of the last installations of all-black mounted cavalry in the country. Through their social interactions in San Diego and the choices of many to remain in Southern California after the war, the black soldiers of Camp Lockett brought significant social change to the area, and the legacy of their influence is evident today. The National level of significance is manifested in several precedent-setting aspects of Camp Lockett's history. It was the last mounted cavalry base to be constructed in the United States. It was also among the very last bases within which the Buffalo Soldiers trained and operated before they were permanently disbanded as a mounted horse cavalry division. Such units ceased to exist within the armed forces ever since. In essence the closing of Camp Lockett marked the conversion of the U.S. Cavalry to modern mechanized armor and also the final manifestation of the segregated army. Additional significance is also gained when viewed against current national concerns about homeland security and undocumented immigration, as the primary mission of the cavalry detachments at Camp Lockett was to patrol the U.S.-Mexican Border. Once closed for military training, Camp Lockett went on to become the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States, yet another distinction that raises the district to the National level of significance.

Racist attitudes and the policies of segregation, which were the norm at that time, had a strong influence on the selection of Camp Lockett as a base for black soldiers. The prohibition against black soldiers engaging the enemy in combat prevented them from going overseas. Finding suitable locations to quarter black soldiers in the States was difficult, because it required adequate facilities to allow segregation of white and black troops. The availability of civilian centers that would accept black soldiers and could provide separate facilities for troops with passes was also important. Many communities strongly objected to African-American soldiers in their vicinity. Camp Lockett combined a remote location with room enough for new facilities and mounted cavalry training for the protection of an international border zone believed to present serious risks for national security, and a key railroad connection to the east.

The district is significant for its complex relationship with local and regional Native Americans, whose ancestors occupied the immediate vicinity for thousands of years before European contact. In 1941, when the Army's contractor began construction of the camp, local Indians worked on the construction crews. Black soldiers interacted often with local Indians and several married Indian women. Within the boundaries of the district are eight substantial prehistoric Native American archaeological sites, including a large village site. While these important

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resources are not seen as contributing elements of the district, their presence reflects the close interaction of cultures and their transformation by Camp Lockett.

In early 1944, the black horse cavalry was reorganized and shipped out of Camp Lockett. A military hospital and prisoner of war camp were established in their place. Camp Lockett became the site of the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States. Later named the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, the facility grew to a patient capacity of 207 officers and 1,252 enlisted patients. The hospital closed in 1946.

Prisoners of war who were transferred to the facility in 1944 first included about 200 Italian POWs, later replaced by German POWs. The POWs were put to work on the day-to-day operations of the hospital and throughout the facility. The Italian soldiers worked in the mess halls, warehouses, shops, and on the grounds and roads as landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks. German prisoners who replaced the Italians remained at Mitchell Convalescent until the POW camp was closed in May 1946. The stonework of the POWs is evident in many places in the district, in the form of a Catholic shrine and many mortared stone hardscape structures.

At its height, Camp Lockett occupied more than 7,000 acres and included large open areas for training, parades, and ceremonies. Though large portions of the land have reverted to other owners, the public lands that constitute the National Register district include

HISTORIC CONTEXT: AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THE 10TH CAVALRY

African Americans have been part of American military history since the colonial period. During the 1560s, free and enslaved Africans were part of the Spanish militia in St. Augustine shortly after it's founding, and were a constant component of colonial society. In 1683, the first exclusive African American militia was formed to help defend Spanish Florida against English encroachment.ⁱ

Policy towards African Americans participating as soldiers in the English North American colonies followed a very different course than the Spanish, and also varied among colonies. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries African Americans were generally excluded from conscription. Virginia was the first to do so in 1639.ⁱⁱ However, during times of need these laws were at times ignored, temporarily repealed, or changed, such as during the French and Indian War. During the course of the American Revolution, the British offered emancipation to all enslaved Africans who joined the loyalist forces. Freed and enslaved African Americans also participated on the side of the Revolutionaries both as recruited volunteers and on the behalf of their masters. In some instances slave owners were offered \$1,000 by Congress to have their slaves serve in the war, with the slave receiving \$50 pay and freedom at the end of the war as compensation. Rhode Island was the first state to form an all-African American unit in 1778 with the First Rhode Island Regiment.ⁱⁱⁱ

After the American Revolution, the majority of the Continental Army was disbanded and African Americans were generally excluded from military duty. However, during the War of 1812, African Americans were again recruited for the war effort, especially in Louisiana. Not until 1820, after the war, did Congress officially prohibit the enlistment of African Americans into the U.S. Army. The Senate passed similar legislation in 1842 to prevent African Americans from serving in the U.S. Navy; however, the legislation was never brought to a vote in the House of Representatives. Therefore, a small number of African American sailors participated in the Mexican-American War.^{iv}

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With the outbreak of the American Civil War, the question of whether or not African Americans should participate in war was again raised. As early as 1862, the Union Army employed escaped slaves, known as ‘contraband,’ in non-combatative roles. The first African American regiment used by the Union Army was the former Confederate Louisiana Native Guards who volunteered their services after the fall of New Orleans. The Confederate Louisiana Native Guards had originally been organized to defend New Orleans from the Union Army. The offer was first refused by the Union Army but later accepted in order to defend New Orleans from the Confederate attempt to retake the city.^v

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation and shortly afterward permission was given to organize the first post-Emancipation all-African American regiment; which was the 54th Massachusetts on February 9, 1863. The Union Army and the Northern States established several other all-African American units. On April 3, 1865, the Confederate Army allowed the conscription of African American slaves, but this effort came too late with the surrender of the Confederacy by Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9.^{vi}

Following the conclusion of the American Civil War many of the all-African American Army units were reorganized, along with the all-white units, for duty during Reconstruction, the western Indian Wars, and survey expeditions of the western territories. This reorganization included the establishment of the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Infantries in 1866. These soldiers later came to be known as *Buffalo Soldiers*, a name given to them by the Native Americans that they encountered during the western Indian War campaigns. Significant campaigns in which the 10th Cavalry participated include the pursuit of Chief Geronimo of the Apache in 1885. During the western Indian Wars, Henry O. Flipper became the Army’s first African American officer in 1877, as a 2nd Lieutenant for the 10th Cavalry. Flipper was also the first African American graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.^{vii} Besides participating in Reconstruction, the western Indian Wars, and survey expeditions of the western territories, all-African American Army units also participated in the Spanish-American War. The 10th Cavalry participated in the charge up San Juan Hill lead by Lieutenant Colonel Teddy Roosevelt.^{viii}

From 1916 to 1918, the 10th Cavalry participated in the Pershing Expedition into northern Mexico in pursuit of Mexican Revolutionary leader Francisco “Pancho” Villa. Many other African Americans also participated in World War One through the U.S. Army as well as the militaries of allied countries, such as the French Foreign Legion. Between the two world wars the U.S. military was significantly downsized; however, the historic African American units, such as the 10th Cavalry were maintained. In 1940, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, making him the highest-ranking African American in the armed forces. The following year the first African American fighter plan, tank, and artillery units were formed. During World War Two, the 10th Cavalry was stationed at Camp Locket near Campo, California, where it served in a reserve defensive role on the U.S. – Mexican border. In 1942, the 9th and 10th Cavalries were merged into the 2nd Cavalry Division. Later in 1942, President Roosevelt signed the act that created the Women’s Army Corps (WAC). WAC enlisted both white and African American volunteers, with Charity Adams (Earley) as the first African American woman. African Americans fought in segregated units in all of the U.S. armed forces throughout World War Two.^{ix}

Following World War Two, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981 in 1948, which specified the racial integration of all units within the armed forces. However, Executive Order 9981 was not implemented until 1951 during the Korean War when all-white units began accepting African American replacements into their ranks as replacements for losses from heavy casualties. With the military success of these units during the Korean War, the U.S. Armed forces formally went about integrating all of their military units. All-African American military units

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were abolished in 1954. The Vietnam War therefore became the first war in American history to have fully racially integrated military units.^x

CAMPO AND CAMP LOCKETT HISTORIC BACKGROUND

By Stephen R. Van Wormer

MILQUATAY AND THE EASTERN KUMEYAAY

Present-day Campo is located in the southern end of the Milquatay Valley. Milquatay was a major village of the original Native American inhabitants of the region known as the Kumeyaay or Tipai (Spier 1923:304). The Kumeyaay who occupied eastern San Diego County currently include those Native American groups who live now, or at one time lived, on the Campo, La Posta, Manzanita, Cuyapaipa, and Laguna Indian Reservations. These tribes originally lived in the Laguna and Cuymaca Mountains, east of present-day Pine Valley, and the western Colorado Desert. A.L. Kroeber identified natives of these reservations as the Southern Diegueno and considered them “the spur of a group that lives mainly in Mexican territory” (Kroeber 1953:125,709).

In recent years, anthropologists and Native Americans together have revised Kroeber’s definition, adopting the terms Kumeyaay or Tipai. In addition to the aboriginal inhabitants of southeastern San Diego County and northern Baja California, these terms include the Kamia of Imperial Valley, and southern portions of the Western or Northern Diegueno (Hedges 1975; Luomala 1978). Despite recent research and revisions, the native inhabitants of southeastern San Diego County are unique. Although culturally and linguistically they may differ little from their aboriginal neighbors on the west or north, the history and nature of their relationship with western society sets them apart from other Native American groups in San Diego County.

While Native Americans living along California’s coast came under control of the Spanish colonial Mission system, the Eastern Kumeyaay were one of the groups that remained isolated from the Spaniards, who penetrated little into the mountainous back country of present-day San Diego County. During the 1870s, the United States government established reservations for former Mission Indians. The Eastern Kumeyaay, on the other hand, were not recognized by the federal government and were left on their own to deal with Anglo-American encroachment of their land. After the Bureau of Indian Affairs created reservations for the Eastern Kumeyaay during the early part of the twentieth century, these groups still received less attention than those in western San Diego County. Although they experienced drastic acculturation, Native Americans of eastern San Diego County largely retained their identity as a unique group (Van Wormer 1986:40).

Prior to European contact, the Eastern Kumeyaay were hunters and gathers, possessing a substantial knowledge of the environment in which they lived. This familiarity made plausible the reliability, efficiency, and affluence of their subsistence system. The subsistence base was also an integral aspect of native social, political, and territorial organization and had a profound effect upon traditional customs and folklore.

In their aboriginal state, the natives used a variety of naturally occurring food resources. Two major vegetable foods were the acorn and mescal. A variety of different seed-bearing plants, wild plums and cherries, certain species of cactus, and large as well as small game animals also provided nourishment.

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The Indians maintained a loose social organization with only a slight degree of national consciousness. The basic social unit consisted of the gent or clan, a patrilineal, exogamous group definitely associated with a specific locality such as Milquatay. Native informants at the turn of the century could remember 21 distinct clans that had occupied the eastern Laguna and Cuyamaca Mountains and western Colorado Desert. Clans occupied their territories seasonally, spending the winter in mixed groups on the desert in the vicinity of Vallecito, Palm Springs, Dos Cabezas, and along Fish and Carrizo Creeks. In the spring they returned to the mountains where each clan spent the summer in its respective territory, inhabiting the oak-filled valleys in small groups.

A clan did not occupy the entire territory at one time and camping spots changed according to the availability of food sources. When a specific area had been temporarily gathered and hunted out, the group moved on, so that as the seasons progressed all major campsites and villages were occupied.

The prehistoric subsistence strategy of hunters and gathers was not a hit-or-miss random search. They depended upon limited territories consisting of a variety of ecosystems that provided provisions for themselves and their descendants. Their survival required that they take stock in their resources. The Eastern Kumeyaay knew what the supply of each resource was, the area where it was found when required and in what quantities.

The southern part of present inland San Diego County did not see the exploration, settlement, and establishment of ranchos during the Spanish – Mexican period that occurred along the coast and in the northern part of the county in the Warner's Ranch, Santa Ysabel and San Felipe regions. Unlike their Pacific Coast counterparts, many of whom came under control of Spanish missionaries, the Eastern Kumeyaay remained relatively unaffected by the Spanish occupation of the California coast. Early records and historical accounts of the region refer to the native inhabitants as Indians of the Cuyamaca and Jacum (Jacumba) Mountains, or the Milquatay and Jacumba Valleys. Because their territory was situated south and east of major routes of colonial travel, missionaries and Spanish soldiers generally ignored these Indians and, as late as 1840, they remained basically unknown. Vicente Romero, a soldier from the San Diego Presidio, reported in 1837:

The Indians . . . living among the Cuyamaca Mountains were still gentiles. The missions . . . could do nothing permanently with them. At the Presidio or Mission of San Diego they had no intercourse and kept themselves entirely apart from Indians of the San Felipe, Santa Ysabel, and other points then more or less Christianized. Even in going only as far as the Valle de Las Viejas it was considered dangerous and the greatest caution was used (Romero 1871: 32-34).

The hostile reputation of the natives inhabiting the eastern mountains and western Colorado Desert had been well earned. Don Juan Bandini of San Diego, who established a ranch at Tecate, first penetrated the region in 1830. Bandini soon began to complain that the natives were stealing livestock from his ranch. Then, in 1837, the mountain tribes attacked Tecate and Jamul Rancho. Dispatched from the San Diego Presidio, a force of 18 Mexican soldiers and 30 Christian Indians pursued the hostile mountain tribes through Tecate, Las Juntas, Milquatay, and Cuyamaca, engaging in several small skirmishes. A decisive battle occurred in the Jacumba Mountains where the pursuing troops were ambushed and natives seized their ammunition, forcing the soldiers to abandon their horses at night and return to San Diego. In the 1830s and early 1840s groups of Indians who comprised eastern mountain and western Colorado Desert Kumeyaay clans attacked ranchos Tecate and Jamul, venturing as far west as the coast where they burned Rancho Tia Juana (Van Wormer 1986).

No known attempts were made to resettle the backcountry south of Santa Ysabel until the very end of the Mexican era. Rancho Cuyamaca, a grant of eight square leagues (35,501,320 acres) was granted to Augustine Olvera on

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August 11, 1845, slightly less than a year before U.S. military troops occupied San Diego on July 29, 1846 (Rush 1965; Martin 1971; Hughes 1975). Although Olvera took possession of and surveyed the grant in the spring of 1846 he had no time to develop the ranch prior to the American conquest that followed just a few months later (Martin 1971).

In spite of limited and often times hostile contact, the native subsistence pattern was significantly changed during the Mexican period. By the 1830s the Eastern Kumeyaay had developed a taste for domestic livestock, especially horses and cattle, procured through raids. An even more significant alteration had occurred by the mid-1840s, or perhaps earlier, with the adoption of agriculture. American troops, while camped at Vallecito in 1856, noted the presence of "several old cornfields . . . cultivated by the Indians." When Pedro Fages of the San Diego Presidio had first visited Vallecito in the fall of 1772, he made no mention of cultivated fields. Given the Spanish preoccupation with the discovery of areas that could support agriculture, if any sign of cultivation had existed at this time it certainly would have been recorded. The traditional hunting and gathering subsistence system of the natives had therefore been replaced by a three-component substance system composed of hunting and gathering, agriculture, and foodstuffs from Mexican society in the form of stolen livestock. The eventual conquest of California by the United States, resulting in the subsequent settlement of Anglo-Americans in present-day southeastern San Diego County, eventually brought these Native Americans into permanent contact with Western Civilization and resulted in their ultimate confinement on reservations as their territory was taken over as livestock range.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT AND THE HISTORY OF THE GASKILL STONE STORE

Ranchers began to establish themselves in the Laguna, Campo, and Jacumba areas after the Civil War. Between 1868 and 1869, American homesteaders began to move into the region. They settled in valleys named and occupied by the Kumeyaay Indians. The McCain's homesteaded a ranch north of Campo in what is now McCain Valley, and Peter Larkin occupied Jacumba. By the end of 1869, the San Diego to Yuma Stage passed through the region, and by 1870 there were 25 family groups in the Milquatay Valley (Van Wormer 1986).

With the creation of the Milquatay School district in 1867, the foundation of an Anglo-American community had begun. In 1869, settlers organized a prayer revival meeting, an event that drew people from throughout the county. When a new San Diego to Fort Yuma Road was completed in 1870, the valley became a stage stop. By the early 1870s, Milquatay was a small town with a general store serving the needs of people living in the surrounding valleys. Located between two important transportation routes, coupled with its close proximity to Mexico, the southern end of the valley became a crossroads community, the regions commercial and social center, and a place for local residents to congregate (Vezina 1989: 32).

In 1873, while working for the Mexican government as a civil engineer surveying his country's border regions, Jacob Blanco noted, "Milquatay is the most important place in the whole region. The village is located at the entrance to the valley of the same name, where there is an abundance of cattle and also some cultivation of barley. There are five or six houses there and a warehouse perfectly stocked to supply all the immediate ranches. It is also the location of the Post Office, the only one all along the road to the Fort [Yuma]." The well stocked "warehouse" noted by Blanco was owned and operated by A.M. Gass who had established a wooden store at the south end of the valley adjacent to the creek. In 1874 he sold it to Silas E. and Luman H. Gaskill (Vezina 1989:31).

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The most influential residents in the valley by the mid 1870s were the Gaskill brothers. Silas Edward Gaskill had been born in New York State on February 16, 1829. His younger brother Luman Humphrey Gaskill was born July 17, 1843 in Steuben County Indiana. Their parents were Cortland and Theresa Brink Gaskill. The family went from Indiana to Michigan. In 1850, 21-year-old Silas joined the gold rush and traveled overland to California. The family followed seven years later, traveling by sea and the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco (*San Diego Union* 4-4-1975).

In August 1868, Luman Gaskill married Eliza J. Benson, a native of Utah, in San Bernardino. That same year Luman and Eliza, along with Silas, settled in Milquatay. The 1870 census indicates the two brothers worked as blacksmiths. As previously noted, in 1874 they purchased the general store in Milquatay from A.M. Gass. The Gaskills began calling their small crossroads settlement Campo. This name soon came to be used for the entire valley. The brothers continually acquired land, purchasing 320 acres from Thomas Burris and J.M. Burris in two separate transactions in May 1871 and November 1878 (*San Diego Union* 4-4-1975).

By 1875, Campo was an important place in San Diego County. The Army had a telegraph office there. The stagecoaches of John G. Capron stopped on twice weekly runs to and from Tucson. Ten-mile long wagon trains, to supply Fort Yuma, were regularly routed through Campo (*San Diego Union* 4-4-1975). The Gaskills' holdings continued to grow and by the early 1880s they had a store, a mill, a small hotel, a post office, a large residence, and a blacksmith shop. They ran large herds of cattle and raised sheep, and hogs, and had 400 hives of bees. The mill was used for sawing wood and grinding flour (Pourade 1964: 129 -132; Elliott 1883:191; Vezina 1989:35) (Figure *). Clientele from the Mexican side of the border made up an important part of the Gaskill's business. The *San Diego Union* noted:

The citizens of Tecarte [sic] are compelled to either come to San Diego and purchase what they need or go to the store of Gaskill Brothers, at Milquatay. Judging from the crowd of the store of the Gaskills I think nearly all the loose change from Tecarte is spent there, and the goods get into Tecarte without payment of duties (*San Diego Union* 11-2-1875, 3 quoted in Vezina 1989:35).

On the morning of December 4, 1875 a band of five Mexican bandits attempted to rob the store. Luman was wounded just above the left lung. A bullet hit Silas in the left shoulder. In spite of their wounds the brothers managed to fight off the band of thieves. A French sheepherder was seriously wounded and later died. Four of the bandits were wounded in the fight and one was killed. One evidently escaped to Mexico. Two of the wounded bandits were captured and locked in a local building until they could be transported to San Diego. Around 11:00 the following night local vigilantes took possession of the prisoners. Their lifeless bodies were later found hanging from ropes in a nearby tree (Vezina 1989:38-39).

The homesteaders and ranchers at Campo feared further attacks from across the border and demanded military protection. On December 17th Mr. H.H. Wildy and part of a posse arrived from San Diego. In April 1876 a detachment from Company G, 1st Cavalry arrived. They did not stay permanently. By the end of 1877 only a Sergeant Burns and three men with horses were left at the troubled settlement (Vezina 1989:39-40).

Following the gunfight Luman seemed to become somewhat restless. Silas increasingly took charge of the store, other businesses, and the farming around Campo. In the later months of 1878, Luman traveled throughout southern California, and returned to Campo in December. By 1884 he was carrying the mail between San Diego and Campo,

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via Spring Valley, Jamacha, and Jamul. He was also Justice of the Peace in Campo. A post he had held since the 1870s (Chamberlain 1986:11-13; Inquest Book 1875 - 1885).

In the spring of 1885 the Gaskills built a new store a few hundred feet to the west of their original building (Chamberlain 1986: 11-13). The two-story, stone walled structure had a formidable fortress like look. Larger and more secure, the new store provided increased protection for an area of San Diego County that had a reputation for lawlessness both before and after the bandit raid on the original Campo store. Cases from Luman Gaskill's inquest book, kept while he was Justice of the Peace, gives some insight into the types of violent crime that seemed to be unusually common for an area with such a small population.

On January 4, 1875 an inquest was held over the body of William Andrus, which was found at his own house 10 miles from Campo. The Coroner's jury concluded that the deceased "Wm. Andrus came to his death by two or more blows on the back part of the head; also his throat was cut with a knife in the hands of some person or persons unknown" (Inquest Book 1-1-1875). On March 19, 1875 Charles A. Lang was charged with disorderly conduct and making threats. He was fined nine dollars. On August 28th of the same year, around 10:00 pm at night, William Morris and W.F. Cline tried to force entry into George McCain's house, threatening to burn it, and finally retreated when shots were fired.

On December 11, 1876, P. O'Neil was found dead on the road east of Jamul Stage Station, where he had spent the previous night. He had been shot from behind in the back. On May 30, 1876, Jacob Ritter complained that his house was robbed of all his household articles and provisions. He accused the captain of the Indian band at Manzanita. On Sept 23 of that year John Bauer's body was found at Mountain Springs Station. It was concluded that he died from pistol shot wounds inflicted at the hands of parties unknown: two in the body and two in the head with his own gun. On February 3rd 1877, A.D. Cline complained that Marleas Agular attacked him with intent to commit murder. Agular was found not guilty. On November 28, 1885, a Frenchman, Augustine Faure, was found dead in the millpond at Campo. It was determined that he "came to his death by premeditated suicide by drowning" (Inquest Book 1875 - 1885).

Obviously, life in San Diego County's backcountry was not for the meek. The Gaskills themselves were accused of being ruthless, and willing to do most anything to enhance their fortunes. The most incriminating evidence linking the brothers with foul play concerned the disappearance of Jacob B. Hanson in 1885.

Hanson owned one of the largest cattle ranches in Baja California. Known as Laguna Hansen, the ranch was located in the Santa Catarina Mountains approximately 75 miles south of Campo. Hansen disappeared in July 1885. He was last seen at the Gaskill's place in Campo. On August 12 the *San Diego Union* reported that Lumen Gaskill had been arrested in Lower California and jailed in Ensenada for interfering with stock on Hanson's Ranch. Gaskill and two others, James Ward and Andreas Adams, were charged with complicity in Hanson's murder (Vezina 1989:51).

After spending a year and a half in jail Luman Gaskill and James Ward were found guilty of "branding cattle belonging to Captain Hanson" and sentenced to over four years at hard labor in the Territorial Prison at La Paz. There was not enough evidence to convict them of murder (*San Diego Union* 12-17-1886, 3 quoted in Vezina 1989:51). Luman, however, got off rather well. His sentence was deferred and he was released on his own recognizance in Ensenada, where he set up housekeeping, sent for his wife, and opened a business.

While Luman remained in Ensenada, Silas and his wife, Catherine - whom he had married in 1881, operated the family businesses at Campo. They continued until 1896, when they sold their extensive holdings, including the

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store, and other buildings, to A.A. and Edwin T. Aiken and moved to San Diego where they operated the Central Grocery Company on the 700 block of 5th Street until 1905 (Chamberlain 1986:16). The Aikens operated the Campo Store for only a few years. By 1899 it was under the direction of the Mountain Commercial Company. Under a partnership arrangement with the San Diego mercantile firm of Klauber Wangenheim the Mountain Commercial Company operated several small general stores in the backcountry at Jamul, Tecate, Descanso, and Jacumba, as well as at Campo (Chamberlain 1996:16).

In 1898 Hugo Klauber managed the Campo store. In 1899 his fifteen-year-old brother Laurence stayed at Campo to help out. His memories of the store and business are recorded below:

It was a stone building with walls four feet thick at the ground level, and two feet at the second story. It had been built as a sort of fort by the Gaskill brothers some years before, after the famous raid by Mexican bandits. On the east side of the store there was a wooden lean-to and on the west side were steps leading up to the second story. The north wall was built against the side of the hill, and an archway opened through it into a cave that had been excavated into the hillside. There were heavy iron shutters on all the windows of the building, and heavy doors at the single entrance.

The store had counters on three sides of the lower floor, nail kegs as seats for numerous cowboys who spent time there, cash drawers under the counter worked by finger pulls on wires arranged in combinations. The stock of goods was enormous, . . . Of course there were many patent medicines, most with high alcohol content. They were widely used, with customers describing their ills and how much the medicine helped.

Goods were bought from drummers representing San Francisco and Chicago houses, with deliveries in three months. Some came out of San Diego supply houses every two or three weeks, carried on freight wagons drawn by four horse teams which took three days for the trip out.

There was no ice, no refrigeration, no electricity, and no fresh milk as was common in cattle country in those days. Hams and bacon were kept in the cave behind the store where temperatures were cooler year round.

Mexican smugglers were good customers. Supply centers for the Frontera were few and the rurales were sometimes present. When these policemen were away the smuggler gave the store notice and would come by night with a burro train to stock up. Commonly, they paid in Mexican cartwheel pesos, then worth 48 1/2 cents. . . . Often they paid in commodities, smelly hides, gold dust, and beeswax (quoted in Chamberlain 1986:16-18).

Connections with San Diego were by two-horse, two seat stage coaches that carried the mail and three to four passengers besides the driver. The coaches left Ferris and Ferris Drug Store at 5th and H [present-day Market Street] at 6:00 am and reached Campo twelve hours later, after a lunch stop in Jamul, making three trips each way per week. At this time Campo had the store, a hotel with a sleeping annex, a one room Customs House, a home that served as a post office, and a blacksmith shop run by Charlie Cameron (Chamberlain 1986:16-18).

Beginning in October, 1899 Henry Marcus Johnson, a major partner and president of the Mountain Commercial Company, ran the Campo store (Chamberlain 1986:16-18). In October 1925, Johnson left the company and the store

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was moved to a wood framed building on the west side of Campo Creek where the current “trading post” is currently (2006) located. The stone store building was abandoned at this time (Butler n.d).

In the late 1930s, a movement began to restore the abandoned stone store as a building of historical importance. In April 1940, a combined federal, state, and county team “ headed by James Lee of the San Diego County Works Progress Administration examined the old stone store and the County appropriated \$500 to restore the building.” Plans called for a large public park that would include the old Stone Store. On June 15, 1942, Ellsworth M. Statler, who had acquired most of the former Gaskill holdings from the Aikens and others in 1940, granted .8 acres that included the Stone Store to San Diego County. At this time there was an acute shortage of labor in southern California due to demand for workers in the industrial war plants, and the county has had a difficult time completing the project. The Army at Camp Lockett, which was established at Campo in 1941, wanted the building as an officers club, and began work on it during World War II, but by the end of 1945 it had not finished the building. After the war, the County took the project over and completed restoration by the end of 1947 (Chamberlain 1986:28). An article appearing just after it was finished celebrated the project completion, noting that the building was “a little gem, a historic landmark saved for all time. A complete new roof, rafters and all, new floors, doors and windows and casings have been put in place. Stone stairs replace the rickety wooden structure leading to the second story. On a shelf of the hillside, rest rooms, also of stone masonry, have been built. The lower floor, with walls four feet thick, has become a banquet hall . . . “ (*San Diego County Farm Bureau Monthly*, April 1948).

DISPLACEMENT OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS

As previously discussed, the conquest of Alta California by the United States resulted in American penetration of present-day southeastern San Diego County. With the arrival of new settlers, the newly dominant Anglo-American culture from the eastern United States introduced ranching and forced the aboriginal population to make significant changes in their subsistence and social systems. Anglo-American contact with native peoples throughout the Southwest resulted in alterations of aboriginal lifestyle because of white attitudes towards the Indians and the environment.

Many American settlers felt that the Indians had no legal or moral right to land they neither fenced, farmed, permanently occupied, nor altered in any other fashion. Most Americans also failed to recognize or understand that the Indian migratory pattern meant that uninhabited dwellings were not abandoned, just waiting for the occupants to return when the seasons changed. In addition, the Western ethic that stressed man's dominance over nature resulted in the destruction of many traditional food sources, specifically through farming and livestock grazing. Finally, Anglo-American settlement restricted native mobility, thereby increasing the difficulty of obtaining those few resources that remained. In southeastern San Diego County, these changes resulted in the native's eventual placement on reservations and a dependence on Anglo-American charity (Van Wormer 1986).

The eastern Kumeyaay first came into contact with American settlers at their winter campsites on the Colorado Desert that were on or near major overland trails. The first recorded contact between the natives and American frontiersmen occurred in November 1846, when General Stephen W. Kearny's Army of the West traveled through the Carrizo Corridor, camping along Carrizo Creek and at Vallecito. Carrizo Creek, Palm Springs, and Vallecito became popular camping spots on the immigrant trail, and the Butterfield Overland Mail Company built stage stations at these locations. Meanwhile the Army initiated a mail route between San Diego and Yuma by way of the Tia Juana River, Milquatay, and Jacumba, and established a small pack station at Jacumba in 1853.

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During the late 1840s and early 1850s many of the eastern Kumeyaay abandoned the Cuyamaca Mountains and appear to have joined groups still residing in the Lagunas and at Milquatay and Jacum in the region of present-day Campo and Jacumba. Evidence for this consists of the following. Around 1847 or 1848 the owner of Cuyamaca Ranch, Agustin Olvera, sent an employee, Ceserio Walker, to set up a sawmill in the Cuyamaca Mountains. At this point the Indians were still in residence and hostile to intruders and drove him out (Bloomquist 1966; Olvera 1873: 111). By the mid-1850s, however, large numbers of natives no longer resided in the Cuyamaca region and ranchers began to graze their livestock and settle there unopposed. In 1854, James Lassator became the first non-native to settle in Eastern Kumeyaay territory when he established a ranch along the Overland Trail at Vallecito. From February to August 1856 Carlos Eschrich lived in a tent at the abandoned mountain village of Pamauama (Pam-mum-Am-wah) at Mitaragui in present-day Green Valley (Eschrich 1871:60-65; Bloomquist 1966:23). The following year James Lassator, and his son-in-law John Mulkins took up 160 acres in Green Valley. They purchased the land from the few local Native Americans still in the area, which included the abandoned village of Mitaragui and built a stone house there (Bloomquist 1966; Mulkins 1871).

During the 1850s and 60s other settlers, in addition to Lassator and Mulkins, began to use and reside in the Cuyamacas. In 1859 Moses Manassee, Julian Machado, Trinidad Rodriguez, and several others, lived in Guatay Valley at present-day Descanso (McCoy 1871 Exhibit # 20; Bloomquist 1966:23).

Following the American Civil War ranchers and homesteaders moved into the Laguna, Milquatay, and Jacumba areas. These valleys had been named and were still occupied by the Kumeyaay Indians. The Gaskill brothers settled in Milquatay Valley at Campo, the McCains homesteaded a ranch north of Campo in what is now McCain Valley, and was the location of the native village of Sacatoon, and Peter Larkin occupied Jacumba. By 1870 there were 25 family groups in the Milquatay Valley. The influx of settlers had a dramatic effect on the natives, and brought a relationship of turbulent coexistence between local natives and Anglo-American settlers for approximately 20 years, ultimately ending with the Indians' confinement on numerous small reservations (Van Wormer 1986).

At first the natives continued to follow their traditional hutting and gathering lifestyle while adapting to the white men in their midst. Contemporary reports indicate that contact between Anglo-American society and the aboriginal inhabitants reinforced the three-component subsistence system that had been adopted by the natives during the Mexican Period. Soon after the McCains settled on their ranch, they reported bands of Indians passing en route to the Laguna Mountains to gather acorns (McCain 1955:102-103, 122). In 1875 the *San Diego Union* noted that the Indians in Campo were enjoying an abundance of pinyon, pine nuts, and acorns. In 1880, the same newspaper noted the Indians at La Posta grew squash, beans, and corn, while those at Jacumba gathered grubs (*San Diego Union* 11-17-1875:3, 6-29-1880:4). Throughout the period local residents employed natives in a number of capacities that included cutting wheat, herding livestock, and even maintaining the Overland Mail Road (McCain 1955:122; Cline 1979:113). Although hunting and gathering still remained the base of aboriginal subsistence systems, it had been supplemented with the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash, as well as additional foodstuffs, especially livestock, procured from Anglo-Americans, either as payment for work, by theft, or in the form of charitable donations.

Contact with the Anglo-Americans, however, began to take its toll on the native population. In 1888 a report from Campo stated that the measles were "playing sad havoc among the Indians of the neighborhood" (*San Diego Union* 3-14-1888:2). The measles were only one of a number of maladies inflicted upon the natives. The preference to supplement their diet with local livestock had the most detrimental consequences on the local population. In 1869 the *San Diego Weekly Union* warned:

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This county, and especially the Milquatay district, is not a healthy place for Indians who do not know enough to attend to their own affairs and leave the property of white men alone . . . (*San Diego Weekly Union* 7-14-1869:2).

Open conflict erupted in the spring of 1876, (a few months after the bandit raid on the Gaskill Store) when a group of Mexicans and Indians began to rustle cattle. Shooting broke out at Jacumba in May of that year and again in the spring of 1879 resulting in the death of several natives and a son of the McCain Family (Van Wormer 1986:46).

Natives also faced other problems. Cattle and other livestock grazed on the natural foods the natives had survived on for millennia. In addition, traditional seasonal migrations became confined as a result of whites occupying land where the Indians had formerly hunted and gathered. As the years passed conditions for southeastern San Diego County natives continued to worsen. The *San Diego Union* noted in June 1880 that “all Indians between Campo and the Desert face starvation unless helped by local people” (*San Diego Union* 6-17-1880:4). Reports from Campo throughout the spring and summer months continued to state that the Indians were starving; 50 natives received rations from the Gaskills, at Campo, as their only means of support (*San Diego Union* 3-18-1880:4; 6-29-1880:4; 6-17-1880:4).

By 1880, only twelve years after the first American homesteaders settled at Milquatay and the other valleys occupied by Native Americans in southeastern San Diego County in 1868, a significant portion of the aboriginal population had been reduced to a state of destitution and in need of charity. White settlers had irrevocably seized most of their lands. Increasingly, demands were made for the Federal Government’s Indian Agent to resolve the problem. The government continued to neglect the Eastern Kumeyaay, who was overshadowed by negotiations to establish reservations for the former Mission Indians. It was not until 1888 that the Mission Indian Agency recognized these neglected groups. In that year they were included on the agency’s census as “Digueno” with a population of 150 (Van Wormer 1986:48).

When the Mission Indian Agency accepted responsibility for these natives, a pathway was opened for the Eastern Kumeyaay to become established on reservations. In 1891, the government investigated the need for relief of the San Diego County Indians. As a result, the natives of southeastern San Diego County were established on the reservations of Manzanita, Campo, Laguna, Cuyapaipe, and La Posta in 1893 (Van Wormer 1986:48).

DEVELOPMENT AT CAMPO DURING THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

Border Enforcement

Since the 1870s, the border played a major role in shaping Campo’s development. “The flow of traffic between Mexico and Campo was virtually unregulated. Mexican ranchers regularly visited the Campo Store, trading raw goods for manufactured items. Working in the mines of Baja, men smuggled gold and silver into Campo. American ranchers maintained large herds of cattle in Mexico’s mountains directly south of the town.” The border contributed to Campo’s overall prosperity. The town became the location for major border control efforts during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which still continue today (Vezina 1989:108).

Attempts to control the border began with passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. The law placed responsibility for its enforcement on the Federal Customs Agency. Passage of the act restricted the immigration of

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Chinese to the United States. In order to enter undetected many Asians landed in Mexico, at Mazatlan, from where they traveled to Ensenada. Here they took the stage to the border where they arranged for smugglers to take them across into the United States. This route became known as the "Chinese Runway." In San Diego County the custom agents known as the "Chinese Inspectors" had responsibility for 180 miles of open border. These officers were on duty seven days a week. Each had two horses (Brown 1991:17-21).

The illegal passage of livestock across the border was another problem during this period. During the late nineteenth century Texas Fever decimated cattle herds throughout the west. In 1888 Theobald Smith discovered the direct cause of the disease to be an intracorporal parasite transmitted by the cattle tick. California quickly took steps to stop the further introduction of the cattle tick into the state. In March 1893, the State Board of Health established a quarantine against the entry of cattle from March to November from areas known to be infested with the tick, specifically Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico (Pulling 1965).

In March 1907, through the efforts of the State Veterinarian, the California Legislature passed a law prohibiting the movement or exposure of tick-infested cattle in such a manner as to infest other cattle. The law of 1907 also required the disinfection of cattle by dips prepared according to the directions of the State Veterinarian. Cattlemen who had previously been skeptical of the value of the arsenical dips were now forced to use them. The work of tick eradication proceeded rapidly in southern California counties, and by April 1 of that year only San Diego, Orange, Santa Barbara and a portion of San Luis Obispo counties remained under quarantine (Pulling 1965).

In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt established a "dead line" along the Mexican border, consisting of a 60-foot strip of cleared land traversing the entire length of the international boundary to keep tick infested cattle, illegal Chinese immigrants, and other smuggled commodities from crossing into the United States. In 1909 the Bureau of Animal Industry began construction of a border fence. Valleys where cattle could more easily be crossed were fenced first. This proved to be a great aid in the fight for tick eradication. On June 30, 1917 Southern California was declared to be free of cattle ticks and all remaining quarantines were lifted (Pulling 1965; Vezina 1989:108).

During the early 1900s, only four Customs officers were stationed along the border; two at Tia Juana, four miles from the coast; one at Campo, sixty miles east; and one at Calexico, one hundred and thirty miles east. Apprehensions were slow at first. In the three years prior to June 1901 Customs officers arrested only 33 Chinese for illegal entry (Brown 1991:18-23). During the next 12 months an estimated 200 Chinese crossed the border of which Customs agents caught around 40, which were deported (Brown 1991:21-24).

Deputy Collector/Inspector Ralph Conkling was assigned in 1891 to patrol the mountainous area around Campo. He worked out of his home in the absence of official Customs facilities. From Campo station mounted inspectors rode to both Tecate, ten miles to the west, and Jacumba, twenty miles to the east, to man the gates there on alternate days (Brown 1991:35). Campo eventually became the staging ground for a sizable contingent of horse mounted inspectors for the Customs Border Patrol that guarded the frontier against smugglers of narcotics, marijuana, liquor, tick infested cattle, and humans (Brown 1991:37).

The best remembered line rider was Charles Cameron, who signed on with the Customs Service in 1905 at age 42 and spent most of the next thirty years riding the line in Southern California and Arizona. Cameron recalled that in one period of 11 months three riders captured 19 Mexican smugglers and averaged around 20 Chinese a month. The Chinese men were deported and the smugglers were tried and sent to prison. The work was extremely dangerous. One time Ralph Conkling was almost beaten to death by escaped prisoners (Brown 1991:59; Vezina 1989:54). The

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work of guarding the border's begun by the early Customs Office line riders continues at Campo today where the Immigration Service Border Patrol currently maintains a large contingent of officers.

The San Diego and Arizona Railroad

Between 1910 and 1920 Campo's status as a crossroads was further enhanced by the construction of the San Diego and Arizona Railroad. A direct railroad link to the east had been a major goal of the San Diego business community since the 1870s. San Diego did have rail connections to the east via Los Angeles, but businessmen insisted that a direct route was needed. On December 14, 1906 it was announced that work would begin on a railroad, which would run from San Diego to El Centro in the Imperial Valley, where it would join the already existing Southern Pacific transcontinental line. Soon christened the San Diego and Arizona, the new line would run through Campo (*San Diego Union* 12-14-1906:1 in Vezina 1989:98). Ground was broken for the project on September 7, 1907. The route would travel south into Mexico, follow the Tijuana River drainage east, reentering the United States at Tecate, and then continue eastward by-way-of Campo and Jacumba to El Centro.

After overcoming serious legal problems and delays precipitated by the Mexican Revolution of 1910 – 1912, the railroad reached Campo in 1916 and on October 2, a combination rail and auto service was inaugurated. Passengers rode the train to Campo where they transferred to "roomy" 12 passenger automobiles operated by the White Star Motor Company, which drove them to El Centro to reboard the train. Survey camps were located close to Campo and many railroad workers attended community dances held on Saturday nights in an abandoned schoolhouse (Vezina 1989:106).

At the time Campo consisted of only a few structures including the hotel, blacksmith shop, general store, storekeeper's house, and the customs and immigration offices. In 1908 a new two-story hotel had been built in Campo, replacing the old one constructed by the Gaskill Brothers. The hotel was designed to accommodate a small Army of civil engineers stationed there to survey the railroad line through the rugged Carrizo Gorge. The line was completed to El Centro in 1919 (Vezina 1989: 98 – 106).

THE ARMY AT CAMPO PRIOR TO 1940

Beginning with the Army's mission to restore order in Campo following the 1875 gunfight, the military played a significant role in the area. In 1875, at the time of the bandit attack, the Army's telegraph between San Diego and Fort Yuma passed through Campo and an Army telegraph operator was stationed there. When the residents of Campo demanded military protection in January 1876 a detachment from Company G, 1st Cavalry arrived. This would be the start of an off and on again relationship between the United States Army and Campo that continued through World War Two.

In March 1911, President Taft ordered the United States Army to the Mexican Border to enforce United States neutrality during the Madero Revolution in Mexico. In southeastern San Diego County camps were established at Dulzura, Tecate, and Campo, where an infantry company was stationed. These troops were withdrawn after five months on the border, but in 1914 troops were again sent to Tecate, California where Troop M, 1st Cavalry was stationed and would often pass through Campo, while on patrol.

Troop E 11th Cavalry was stationed in Campo from 1918-1919. They were replaced by Troop D, 11th Cavalry, who remained until 1921. Their encampment was known as "Camp El Campo" and was located in the meadow between

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the Campo Hotel and the Mexican Border Gate. In 1929 the 11th Cavalry Detachment stationed at Camp Hearn came out to Campo to fulfill their annual hike requirement. They stayed about two weeks (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:3 – Sept. – Oct. 1987; Vezina 1994; 1989: 127-137).

CAMP LOCKETT

The 1939 outbreak of World War II in Europe had a profound effect on Campo, as the United States began preparations for war. A part of this early mobilization effort was the War Department's assignment to the Army to secure the international borders, especially the boundary shared with Mexico, to the Army. There were fears that enemy agents could enter the country from the south to conduct sabotage and that an enemy Army could be landed on the west coast of Baja California to invade the United States from the south. To meet the needs for border security in eastern San Diego County the Army established Camp Lockett at Campo. Named for Colonel James T. Lockett, the facility would be the new home of the 11th Cavalry Regiment, at that time stationed at the Presidio in Monterey, California. Lockett had commanded the 11th Cavalry from 1913-1919. It was hoped that if an enemy force invaded from the south these troops would act as the first line of defense until reinforcements could arrive (Vezina 1994; 1989:127-137).

Several important factors influenced the Army's decision to construct a military base at Campo. The community's proximity to Mexico played a major role. In addition, the village was the port of entry for the San Diego Arizona Eastern Railroad, which was the only direct east-west line to San Diego. Tunnels and trestles needed protection from sabotage. In addition, three of San Diego's major water reservoirs, Morena, Barrett, and Otay dams were close to the border and needed protection (Vezina 1994; 1989: 127-137).

In early October 1940, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt conducted an initial inspection of the Camp Lockett site. In November, the Army transferred the 450 officers and men of the 11th Cavalry, along with their 730 horses, from the Presidio of Monterey to the border, establishing them in tent camps at Seeley in Imperial County and at Morena Reservoir. These would serve as temporary facilities until construction of Camp Lockett was completed (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 2:5, Sept – Oct. 1988).

While the 11th began training exercises and patrols along the border from their tent camps, work on Camp Lockett began. A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract was awarded to the Los Angeles firm of Kistner, Curtis and Wright on April 8, 1941. On the 15th of the same month, the Army leased 510 acres from Ellswort M. Statler that included his Circle S. Ranch and the Campo town site. At that time Statler was the principal property holder on Campo, controlling nearly 16,700 acres that including most of the town. His buildings played an important role on Camp Lockett's early development. Construction crews and the military took over the entire village, which included the old two-story Gaskill store, four cottages, and the old hotel. They were used to house employees of the architect – engineer and the construction quartermaster. In all, the Army wanted 702 acres of land at Campo. Most of the remaining portions of the town site and additional parcels were ultimately purchased and leased from other owners. (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 2:5, Sept – Oct. 1988; Vezina 1994; 1989: 127-137).

Initial plans called for the construction of 132 buildings to accommodate 1,568 men and 1,668 horses. The project necessitated the hiring of approximately 1,000 workers, a "civilian Army" of engineers, plumbers, carpenters, and other craftsmen. Labor was hard to find in San Diego as a result of its booming defense industry so most of the men who worked at Camp Lockett were recruited from Los Angeles. Local Campo residents were also employed. Frank

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J. Warren and Annulfo B. Ortega worked as handymen. George A. Cameron and John J. Blackwell were hired as senior guards, a job that paid \$1,500 per year (Vezina 1989:142-144). In order to complete the project by December 1, 1941 the general contractor, George A. Fuller and Company, erected a sawmill and lumberyard near the railroad tracks where material could be precut and delivered by truck to various building sites on the base (Vezina 1989:143). The class of buildings erected during the initial construction of Camp Locket was what the Army termed "mobilization type." This meant that they were wood framed and generally placed on concrete footings instead of cement slabs. Asbestos siding shingles covered exterior walls. Horse stables were constructed with plank siding (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 2:5, Sept. – Oct. 1988).

By early October 1941 the Camp was completed to the point that the 11th Cavalry's 2nd Squadron stationed at Lake Morena moved into its barracks at Lockett. Over the next ten weeks work continued at an intense pace. Administration buildings, stables, warehouses, a post exchange and recreation building were finished. During the closing weeks of November and the first week of December Camp Seeley was dismantled and all appropriate equipment and material had been moved to Lockett by the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December Seventh. The 11th Cavalry's strength had been augmented by draftees since its arrival at the border and included 70 officers and 1,351 enlisted men (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:3, Sept. – Oct. 1987; Vezina 1989:144-148).

When news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor reached Campo, Camp Lockett went on functioning wartime basis. Troops were dispatched to guard railroad tunnels and bridges and guards were doubled along the border. Although all available materials and equipment had already been transferred from Seeley by this time, the majority of the troopers were still encamped in the Imperial Valley. They continued with their prewar transfer schedule and left Seely on the morning of December 9th. Traveling on horseback through the rain they reached Campo at 10:30 p.m the following night to find Camp Lockett under a blackout. "As wet frightened horses were slowly led into strange dark stables" the 11th Cavalry took up residence in its new home (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:3, Sept. – Oct. 1987; Vezina 1989:144-148). By the end of 1941 Camp Lockett was completed and operating smoothly. The camp had 138 buildings, including 25 two-story-barracks that accommodated 63 troops each, 11 mess halls, an officers quarters, hospital and recreation center (Vezina 1989:156). Troops were employed at Morena Dam, at a nearby electrical relay station, and kept constant surveillance of railroad tunnels and bridges.

With the outbreak of War, the San Diego and Arizona Railroad line through the valley now became even more important. Previous traffic had consisted of one to two trains a day. After the declaration of war, traffic increased to as many as ten trains a day passing through the valley. With the labor shortage, ranch hands, Indians, illegal immigrants and off duty cavalry were employed to maintain the track. The railroad also employed troopers as guards.

The results of establishment of the 11th Cavalry at Campo were profound. In less than a year the valley had been transformed and the "village" of Campo had ceased to exist. With the exception of the customs house and train depot, the military occupied all other buildings. The community lost its direct link to Mexico and a major source of the area's prewar economic vitality when the military closed the road to the border. In the words of historian Meredith Vezina:

The construction of Camp Lockett in Campo had a major impact on the area – physically, economically, and socially reshaping the community. What was at the beginning of 1940 a relatively quiet and serene valley of approximately a dozen structures serving the needs of a few

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hundred residents, became – by the end of 1941 – an Army base of several hundred buildings and thousands of troops. Cow pastures were swept away by an onslaught of heavy machinery and hundreds of civilian construction workers. . . . Precipitated by events of worldwide concern, Campo was completely overwhelmed by outside forces (Vezina 1989:128-129).

Camp Lockett dramatically increased the pace of life throughout the area:

The hustle and bustle of a military base. In addition to the usual activities surrounding the camp's daily maintenance and operation, there were drills, parades, and special events. At Lockett, horse shows were held to give soldiers an opportunity to demonstrate and sharpen their riding skills, and war games were conducted in the hills surrounding the base. There was a noticeable increase in the area's motor traffic, with trucks carrying supplies into camp and busses transporting soldiers with weekend passes off the base (Vezina 1989:163-164).

Throughout the war, a major activity at Camp Lockett would be the training of troops. As a result, training facilities were established at the base by the 11th Cavalry and later regiments who followed them. The 11th established a series of ranges and mounted training courses. These included a ten obstacle-mounted course constructed on the western edge of the regiment's parade ground, a mounted pistol course, a mounted saber course, and approximately 6 to 8 pistol ranges for dismounted firing at various locations near the border where the terrain provided a suitable barrier. In addition, three to four sub machine gun ranges were established near the border. The mounted pistol course was about ¼ mile in length and had 10 – 12 targets of half to full-size simulated enemy spaced 15-20 yards apart and partially obscured by brush on both sides of the course. The mounted saber course was in the same vicinity, but was used very little except for sport. Farther to the east in Smith Canyon, the Army constructed both an infiltration course and a mock village for troop training. To meet other weapons training requirements, an auxiliary 1000-inch range was established across the road directly west of the post chapel (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 4:6, Dec. 1990).

After only seven months at Camp Lockett, the 11th Cavalry was transferred. The regiment was sent to Fort Benning Georgia in July 1942, and converted from horse cavalry to a motorized division (Hinds 1987 - *Camp Lockett News* 1:3, Sept. – Oct. 1987). The departure of the 11th Cavalry brought even greater changes to the Campo area. Lockett was now to be the home of two regiments of Negro cavalymen and the base would have to be expanded to accommodate 2,500 troops. At a time when racial intolerance was the norm rather than the exception, it is surprising to note that there was no recorded opposition to the quartering of black troops in their midst by Campo residents (Vezina 1989:164).

The 10th and 28th Cavalries and the Southern Land Frontier Sector

The 11th Cavalry was replaced at Camp Lockett by the Southern Land Frontier Sector. This command consisted primarily of administrative personnel responsible for planning the defense of southern Arizona and California. It was supported by the 10th Cavalry, which constituted a portion of the 4th Cavalry Brigade. This group was composed of the Army's two Black cavalry units, the 9th and 10th regiments. Both were veteran regular Army units with established combat histories dating back seventy-six years. Since their formation in 1866, the 10th Cavalry had participated in the Indian Wars, Spanish American War, Philippine Insurrection, and the Mexican Punitive Expedition, seeing combat in all of these engagements. Because black soldiers were prohibited from rising beyond the rank of sergeant, white officers led the regiments. While fighting Indians during the late 19th century, the black regiments had been named "Buffalo Soldiers" by Native Americans. (Additional etymological information and a

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social history of the Buffalo Soldiers is provided in a special section below by Karen Huff). During the war with Spain, the 10th charged Kettle Hill in Cuba with Teddy Roosevelt (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:2, July – Aug. 1987; 1:4; Nov. – Dec. 1987; Vezina 1989:167-168). Since February 1941, these two African-American regiments, which together constituted the 4th Cavalry Brigade, had been part of the 2nd Cavalry Division stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. In mid-1942, the War Department decided to deactivate the 2nd Cavalry Division and use its white soldier units to form the 9th Armored Division. Due to racist attitudes that would not allow blacks to take part in combat during the early part of World War II, despite their distinguished service from the time of the Civil War through World War I, the 9th and 10th regiments were not included in this plan and were retained as horse soldiers for duty in the United States. The 9th Cavalry was sent to Fort Clark, Texas and the 10th to Camp Lockett to replace the 11th Cavalry and support the Southern Land Frontier Sector (Vezina 1989:167-168; Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:2, July – Aug. 1987).

Racist attitudes and policies of segregation played a major factor in the selection of Camp Lockett as a base for Black troops. As already noted, it was the prohibition of allowing African-Americans to engage the enemy in combat that had kept the 9th and 10th Cavalries from going overseas. However, finding suitable locations to quarter Negro soldiers in the United States was difficult. A location was required with adequate facilities so that white and black troops could be segregated. The availability of civilian centers that would accept black soldiers and could provide separate facilities for troops with passes was also important. Many communities strongly objected to African-American soldiers in their vicinity. Mississippi demanded that “Negro Officers” not be located in the state. Campo’s isolation from major population centers, the apparent lack of resistance from people in the area to the stationing of Black cavalry in their community, and its rail and highway connections to San Diego where a growing African-American population could provide recreational services for black military men, combined to make Camp Lockett ideal for the stationing of Negro soldiers (Vezina 1994; 1989:170-171).

The 10th Cavalry and personnel from the Southern Land Defense Sector arrived at Camp Lockett on June 30, 1942, just prior to the 11th Cavalry’s departure (Vezina 1989:167 - 168; Hinds - *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, Nov. – Dec. 1987). “On a one-for-one basis the 10th Cavalry took over the barracks and stable area from the 11th Cavalry who, dismounted, left Camp Lockett by train on July 6, 1942. The 10th Cavalry also inherited the 11th Cavalry’s security mission along the border, on the railroad line, and at the dams.” To celebrate their 76th anniversary in August 1942, the regiment had a USO show. Entertainers included Dinah Shore and Dale Evans (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, Nov. – Dec. 1987).

The 10th Cavalry would have Camp Lockett to itself for less than a year. In order to replace the white units that had been converted to armored divisions, the War Department decided to assign new Black units to serve with the 9th and 10th Cavalries and create a new 2nd Cavalry Division. The 27th and 28th Cavalry Regiments were established on November 10, 1942. The 27th would brigade with the 9th Cavalry at Fort Clark and the 28th would be based with the 10th as part of the newly assigned 4th Cavalry Brigade at Camp Lockett. Colonel Edwin M. Burnett was chosen to command the 28th Cavalry. The unit was activated at Camp Lockett on February 25, 1943. The 10th Cavalry provided 153 non-commissioned officers and the new regiment received 1,393 draftees who had come from the East and Midwest including New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Their basic training started at Lockett on March 29 and was finished on June 26, 1943. They then received their horses as they arrived from various locations and started basic cavalry training. The first horses came from Fort Riley, Kansas. Many of these became sick with a fever and died. An additional 396 horses were acquired from Fort Bliss. The remount station at Fort Robinson, Nebraska provided the new unit with 1,090 horses, 28 of which unfortunately died from influenza in one day (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 5:3, May – June 1991; Jones 1991).

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The Army's decision to establish a second Cavalry Regiment at Camp Lockett required a doubling of the base's facilities since it had been originally planned and built for only a single regiment. An entirely new cantonment area, stables area, and veterinary area had to be constructed as well as utilities and roads. The Army located the new cantonment to the east of the existing facilities on land leased from Etty L. Leach and Manuel Ortega. Stables and veterinary areas were built adjacent to already existing facilities on the base. When the draftees arrived there was some construction remaining to be done in the cantonment area, which they completed as well as clearing their own dismounted parade fields. In total 136 buildings of all categories, including 3 hay sheds, 24 stables, 7 blacksmith shops, a veterinary clinic and motor pool were built (Hinds - *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, November – Dec 1987).

The expanded base also required more land than the original 702 acres procured in 1941. The Army acquired an additional 2,538 acres of public land from the Department of the Interior and 4,047 acres from private landowners. The additional tracts were primarily used for staging and maneuvering activities. In all, the military controlled over 7,107 acres of land in Campo Valley. Camp Lockett extended five miles from east to west and nearly three miles north to south (Hinds – *The 10th Cavalry* – *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, November – Dec 1987).

During the late summer and early fall of 1943 a series of brush fires swept across San Diego County's back country and the troopers from Camp Lockett were called on to help fight them. Among the major occurrences were the 4,100 acre Indian Creek fire, on September 9, the 1,000 acre Potrero Fire, on September 22, and the 165,000 acre Hauser Fire, from September 2-6. On October 2, 1943 a wild fire broke out along Cottonwood Creek in the Cleveland National forest northwest of Camp Lockett. At noon, an 80-man Marine Corps force from the Pine Valley Training Camp had been committed to fight the fire. By 2:15 pm three marines had been burned to death and 77 others had been injured and taken to the Camp Lockett hospital where the flow of injured overwhelmed the staff and supplies. The assistant Red Cross field director appealed to the San Diego Red Cross chapter for nurses' aides, surgical dressings, and medicine. The 4th Cavalry brigade was then called in to fight the fire and both its regiments were committed. On October 10, a member of the 10th Cavalry, Corporal Lawrence Carter, died in the fire. The 28th suffered no fatalities. In total, the five-day fire burned 16,000 acres and cost ten service men their lives. Within the 10th Cavalry a fire school was conducted by the State or Federal Fire Service and each troop sent an officer and an NCO to attend (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, November – Dec 1987; Vezina 1989:178).

As an isolated self-contained community, Camp Lockett provided a basic level of recreational activities for its personnel when they were off duty. These included the Post Theater, swimming pool, Post Exchange, and Chapel. The officers' club was located in the old Campo Hotel near the main gate. On base entertainment occurred through horse shows performed by the Camp Lockett troopers, as well as traveling USO shows that preformed at Merritt Bowl, a small outdoor amphitheatre located near the 28th Cavalry area. A variety of white and black entertainers appeared there including Betty Grabel, Sammy Davis Jr., the Bill Monstun Trio, the Nickle (Nicolas) brothers, Ethel Waters, Hattie McDaniels, and heavy weight prize fighter Joe Louis (Green 1991; Hollis 1991; Hinds –*Camp Lockett News* 2:1 – Jan. – Feb. 1988; 5:3 May-June 1991).

For many troopers their relationship with their horses also became a memorable part of their Camp Lockett experience. As cavalymen, they were trained to depend on their steeds as their partners. It was also emphasized that because of wartime shortages and the decline of the perceived need for the horse cavalry, replacement mounts would be hard to get. One trooper, Lorenzo Dansen, recalled that a man had no choice but to bond with his horse:

Because you eat, you sleep, and you talk to him, you go down to the stables and clean him every day. You groom him – you took care of that horse. That horse was number one. Number one over

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the soldiers. They told us, "Take good care of that horse because we may not be able to get another horse but can get enough soldiers." And they took care of us. I could hold on to my horses tail and he'd pull me up the side of the mountains. . . . And we didn't take any pillows or anything when we were on an overnight bivouac . . . – his neck was my pillow. He laid down and I put my head right up on his neck. . . . We had pistol training, how to shoot on a horse while your riding at a gallop (Danson 1991).

As a cook, Herman Green was issued two horses: one to ride, and another to pack kitchen field equipment. Green never left Campo. He spent his free time exploring the country on horseback and came to know "every nook and cranny" in the area (Green 1991).

Black soldiers did deal with issues of racism and segregation, even on the base. Around 3,500 Black troops resided at Lockett along with 300 whites. On a professional level, there seemed to be a mutual respect between the white officers and African-American cavalrymen. Separation of the races, however, was strictly enforced, especially for leisure activities (Green 1991). Blacks and whites attended the same movie theater but sat in separate areas. At the base hospital, white soldiers received private rooms separate from blacks, regardless of rank. The base's hospitality house, where soldiers could meet visiting girlfriends or wives was for whites only (Vezina 1994).

Some black women who visited the troops stayed on the nearby Campo Indian Reservation. Others stayed in an improvised house just off the base. It was built by the Black troopers of discarded bulldozer crates that were tied together. The wives wallpapered the inside and put up curtains. Off the base the rules of segregation also applied. Feeling they were not welcome, troopers seldom patronized bars or restaurants in the Campo area (Vezina 1994).

Because of the isolation of the camp, transportation was provided for the men to Los Angeles and San Diego when they were off duty (Hinds– *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, Nov. – Dec. 1987). Here again segregation dominated the structure of the off duty Black soldier's activities. To take the train, blacks were confined to a "single old baggage car" added to the back of the train with only around 10 seats. It made one round trip, leaving San Diego at midnight to return to base. On weekends, trucks would leave the motor pool to take troops to town around 10 or 11 p.m. on Friday nights, and return Sunday evening to pick them up, leaving the Black USO on Imperial Street at midnight. Once in San Diego they were confined to the Negro neighborhoods of the city. Trooper Fred Jones recalled: "The problem here was the racism, basically because San Diego was a terribly racist town at that time." As just noted, Negroes had their own USO and could not enter the main USO club for white soldiers. They patronized specific bars and hotels that served Blacks exclusively. Motor pool Sergeant Ellis Hollis also recalled that when his men went to San Diego "There was always a hassle. I had a couple guys come in with their arms broke – it was a hassle. – Navy and Marines – yeah it was a hassle The guys would come back beat up. . . . " (Jones 1991; Hollis 1991; Vezina 1994).

In contrast, the white officers and hospital nurses at Lockett remained blissfully unaware of the racism their black comrades in arms experienced on a daily basis. Their time in San Diego was spent at the white USO or dining and dancing at the U.S. Grant or other swanky hotels where Blacks were not welcome. Those interviewed in later years did not recall any racial tension. Officer William Hastle's perception was that: "There was a growing black population in San Diego in those days and from what my black troopers told me that they were welcomed and they had dances for them and - they were welcomed. . . . I don't believe we had the same problems with discrimination that you had in the South in those days. . . . most of our troopers wanted to go where the Black women lived and the black people welcomed them." Whites separated by segregation from the Black experience remained unaware of race issues, including the very regulations that kept them apart (Hastle 1991; Barrett 1991).

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In January and February, 1944 the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Camp Lockett was shipped to North Africa and broken up. With their departure from Camp Lockett, the era of the horse soldier ended. Consistent with the prohibition of assigning Blacks to fighting troops, the combat ready soldiers of the 10th and 28th Cavalries were put in to service units. Some were sent to Italy as part of an engineer company and were later reassigned as a quartermaster truck company (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, Nov. – Dec. 1987; Vezina 1994).

The experience of the troopers of the 10th and 28th Cavalries was typical of most black soldiers during World War II. Even though Blacks had participated and proved themselves in combat in all major U.S. military engagements from the Civil War through World War I, they were not welcomed on the fighting theaters of the Second World War. Deployment of African American troops to overseas posts became an acute problem for the Army. In some areas, even though there were clear shortages of combat troops, commanders refused to take Black soldiers. As a result, the percentage of black troops overseas was considerably smaller than their overall proportion in the Army (Vezina 1994).

A prediction of the journal *The Crisis*, published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was correct when it accused the Army of only going through the motions and that when the time came Black units would never be used in combat. Judge William H. Hastie who had been appointed by the Secretary of War as a liaison between black civilians and the military stated flatly that the reason black units did not see combat was “because no one wanted them” (Vezina 1994).

Ultimately, many African American soldiers did see combat. By December 1944, the shortage of infantrymen in the European Theater became acute and the Army decided to train African American volunteer soldiers as individual infantry replacements to fight alongside white soldiers. In July of that year, advanced units of the all Black 92nd Infantry division began arriving in Italy as combat troops. Following the war, in 1948, President Harry Truman signed the executive order desegregating the services. “Segregation in the military had been painful and wasteful, but African Americans had more than proved themselves. Though they were not always called to fight, they were ready to answer” (Vezina 1994).

Mitchell Convalescent Hospital

After the horse Cavalry left, Camp Lockett became the location of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. A prisoner of war camp was also established here to provide a labor force for the facility. The following history of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital was originally written by historian Jim Hinds and appeared in the *Camp Lockett News*, Volume 2, no. 2 – March – April 1987).

Following the departure of the horse cavalry in February of 1944, Camp Lockett was spared the fate of other bases that had been declared surplus after their soldiers had left. Instead Camp Lockett was placed on stand-by in April 1944 for future use as an Army convalescent hospital and was redesignated as a Class I facility.

At this time there were no convalescent hospitals in the United States. As it would turn out, Camp Lockett would achieve the distinction of being the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States. Administratively Camp Lockett was within the Army’s 9th Service Command, headquartered at Fort Douglas, Utah.

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Two months were to pass from April until the War Department announced the establishment of an Army Services Forces convalescent hospital at Camp Lockett on the 7th of June 1944. Then on the 17th of July the commanding general of the 9th Service Command established the yet unnamed hospital effective August 1, 1944. At the same time he redesignated the station complement as Service Command Unit 1961, Army Services Forces Convalescent Hospital, Camp Lockett, California. The cadre for the new hospital was drawn from Camp White, Oregon.

At the same time a branch prisoner of War camp was established at Camp Lockett and Italian prisoners were transferred from the main P.O.W. camp in Riverside California.

Finally, on August 1, 1944, the still unnamed convalescent hospital was activated under the command of Colonel Frank Chamberlain. Four days later the war department named the facility the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital in honor of Civil War Surgeon Silas W. Mitchell. The patients for the hospital were to be for the most part patients who had previously been hospitalized in other facilities for treatment of acute conditions and whose condition had improved to the extent that they could now participate in educational and recreational programs.

Both the station complement and the patients were quartered on main post, while the branch Prisoner of War camp was out in the East Garrison (where the 28th Cavalry had formerly been quartered). In the early days of the hospital's operation there was almost no transportation available for the patients to use so they could enjoy weekend passes to San Diego and Los Angeles. But government busses were brought in and inexpensive schedules established. The bus between the hospital and San Diego would be known as the "Lockett Rocket." During 1944 Colonel Joseph E. Campbell replaced Colonel Chamberlain as the hospital's commanding officer.

In its material conservation efforts, surveys in 1944 were instituted to raze old buildings no longer useful, and to use the material for essential hospital construction. This was the first step that would ultimately alter the cavalry era appearance of Camp Lockett.

For the patients at the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital the Reconditioning Program consisted of both educational and physical reconditioning. There was occupational therapy for those men whose medical advisor prescribed it for them. There was a wide range of educational and physical activities.

The reconditioning program functioned eight hours a day, five days a week. The program broke down thusly: physical reconditioning – 2 hours, orientation – 1 hour, educational reconditioning, including occupational or physical therapy – 3 hours; consultation , free time, etc. 2 hours; total 8 hours. Upon a man's completion of his convalescence at the Mitchell. . . he was either returned to military duty or discharged from the Army.

The educational reconditioning program encompassed academic, arts and crafts, music, vocational courses. Academic courses: corrective speech, English, mathematics, Spanish, typing, selling and advertising, educational films, reference readings, world problems, library, play production, script writing, and radio speech. Arts and crafts courses: block printing, ceramics, commercial arts, free hand drawing, landscape painting, life & portrait drawing and painting, sculpture, stage design, still life painting, and silk screen. Music courses: harmony and composition, music appreciation,

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music instruments and voice. Vocational courses: agriculture, auto mechanics, driving, machine shop, photography, projectionist, refrigeration, sheet metal, welding - gas and electric, woodworking, and drafting.

For the physical reconditioning program there was a wide variety of indoor and outdoor activities available for the patients. At the field house they could participate in: gymnastics, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, bag punching, handball, badminton, basketball, and shuffleboard. There was horseback riding on 100 former cavalry horses at the hospital. There were instructions in golf, on the hospital's 9 hole golf course. There were other outdoor courses on Lockett Field in sports from horseshoe pitching to football. In addition, there was fishing and boating at Lake Morena. There was also company level intramural sports.

In March 1945 the Army awarded a construction contract to the Phoenix, Arizona based Del Webb Construction Company to renovate the hospital. While the patients remained on the main post, the station complement was moved out to the East Garrison, which was linked by bus service with the main post. The renovation work would greatly alter the appearance of Camp Lockett and when coupled with the work done by the POW's would significantly change the camp. Gone would be the plain drab camp that had existed during the cavalry era. And during this work the majority of the 1941 buildings on the main post were converted to permanent buildings.

All the two story, sixty-three man barracks were painted with bright cheerful, pastel colors, in harmony with the War Department's Directives. A sprinkler system and indirect soft lighting were installed. Orderly rooms were painted throughout and tile flooring completed in the offices. . . . The hospital's patient capacity was 207 officers and 1,252 enlisted patients.

But the renovation work was halted about August 15, 1945 on all major Del Webb construction work. At this time these facilities were not completed: mess hall, numerous athletic field installations, physiotherapy indoor swimming pool and adjacent buildings. During the winter patients needing remedial work were bussed once weekly to the Swimming Pool at Warner's hot springs.

During 1945 members of the Women's Army Corps were assigned to the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. In strength they numbered 326 women. In addition to the WAC's Army Nurses, officers and enlisted men, the Hospital also utilized civilian personnel in its operation. The American National Red Cross also had a branch at the hospital. The hospital also provided emergency medical, dental, and veterinary service to civilians in the surrounding area.

For the station complement and patient personnel there was a wide range of after duty recreational activities available to them at the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. The range of those activities included a service club, Mitchell Playhouse, company day rooms, two War Department Theaters, USO shows, other live entertainment, tours, dances, and post library. During the summer months movies and shows were put on outside at Merritt bowl. During the winter months movies and shows were shown in both the East Garrison and main post theaters and shows were put on in the Mitchell Playhouse. There was also the hospital's *Acorn* Newspaper.

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For the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, 1946 was the final year of operation. On June 19, 1946, the hospital was declared surplus. By this time the Army had invested \$5,787,955.00 on Camp Lockett in both improvements and land acquisitions since 1941. The hospital consisted of nearly 405 buildings. Only 82 biddings were on leased land.

There was no movement towards disposing of the camp until 1949 when the General Services Administration, acting for the Federal Government, transferred approximately 39 acres of land to the Mountain Empire Union High School District on September 15, 1949. The leased land with improvements had reverted to original owners. On June 17, 1950, the Federal Security Administration citing the Federal Government transferred approximately 600 acres of federally owned land to the county of San Diego. The approximately 63 acres of land was also disposed of. The day of the Army at Campo was over.

Prisoners of War

To help facilitate the day-to-day operations of the hospital, war prisoners were used. Two hundred Italian prisoners were housed at the east end of the camp, the area previously occupied by the 28th Cavalry. Employed throughout the facility, the Italian soldiers worked in the mess halls, warehouses, shops, and on the grounds and roads as landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks. Subsequently, German prisoners replaced the Italians and they remained at Mitchell Convalescent until the POW camp was closed in May 1946. In the POW camp the Italians erected a religious shrine that remains in the granite outcrop where it was constructed. Except for one strike over the quality of food, there were no major problems. During the first few weeks of internment in Campo, the Italian soldiers were required to erect a stockade fence around their section of the camp, obviously a security measure. For unknown reasons a prison gate was never built. Security was so lax that prisoners drove trucks on unsupervised missions to obtain supplies in neighboring towns (Vezina 1989:187-188; Hinds –*Camp Lockett News* 2:2 – March – April 1988).

Post War Uses

Mitchell Convalescent Hospital operated through the winter of 1945-46. On June 19, 1946 the hospital was declared surplus. All 405 buildings were placed into caretaker status. Since 1940, the Army had invested a total of \$5,787,955 on the facility in Campo. After several proposals to utilize the buildings for the Signal Corps or an engineering school failed, the Army began disposing of the camp in 1949 (Vezina 1984:191).

On September 15, 1949 thirty-nine acres were transferred to the Mountain Empire Union High School district. All leased land reverted to the original owners. Approximately 600 acres were transferred to the county of San Diego. Since the 1940s, many of the military buildings have been destroyed or moved to other locations.

In the words of historian Meredith Vezina:

The Army's impact on Campo country was substantial in a number of ways. Physically, the town changed dramatically. A small border community had been transformed into a sprawling mass of empty buildings – stables, barracks, warehouses, mess halls, and day rooms. Old Campo was no longer recognizable; many of its buildings were converted to military use, torn down, or destroyed by fire. Perhaps even more important was that the community had lost its direct link to Mexico.

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With the border permanently closed and railroad passenger traffic suspended, the customs and immigration offices at Campo were abandoned.

Of the remaining fifty or sixty military structures still standing, most have been put to local use – in effect forming the nucleus of New Campo. The Campo volunteer Fire Department is housed in the same building used by the Army for its fire station. The old quartermaster warehouse has been converted into a hardware store. The women's Farm Bureau, now called the Home Maker's club, operates a thrift store in what was once a mess hall. The Veterans of Foreign Wars hosts their monthly steak fry in a building that served as regimental headquarters for the 10th Cavalry. The San Diego Railway Museum, the Kiwanis, and the Senior Citizens Group have all found homes in Lockett.

Although the Army's tenure at Lockett and Mitchell was relatively short when compared to the span of Campo's history, it nevertheless left the greatest legacy (Vezina 1984:191).

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The Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers and Their Relationship with Greater San Diego African Americans

By Karen L. Huff

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study examined the interaction between Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers and San Diego's African American community. A strong cultural bond existed between black cavalrymen at Camp Lockett and the local black community. This bond led to fellowship, marriage, recreation, and shared experiences during the era of racial segregation in America and San Diego County.

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The Buffalo Soldiers at Camp Lockett played a crucial role in securing and protecting the southern border of the United States. In addition, their deployment at Camp Lockett as part of the “separate but equal” Army, solidified its position in history as the only military base on the west coast to be associated with the era of racial segregation in America. Moreover, Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers played an important role in the social and cultural development of 20th century African Americans in the city of San Diego through consistent and intimate interactions between 1942 and 1944. The legacy of the Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier is great and is still apparent today. More importantly, the region was enriched by the experience.

INTRODUCTION

This section examines Buffalo Soldier lifeways and the nature and extent of their interaction with San Diego’s African American community, one of the most interesting and significant aspects of Camp Lockett social history. As such, it derives insights that correct or expand other written sources by employing the oral histories that are archived at the Black Historical Society of San Diego. The first cavalymen stationed along the borders in the Campo area were white. Necessitated by frequent raids from Mexican bandits, the U.S. government sent an initial detachment there in 1875 for the specific purpose of guarding against these incursions. Construction of Camp Lockett was completed in 1942 and the all white 11th Cavalry moved in, thus becoming the first soldiers stationed at the newly constructed facility. After seven months of deployment, the 11th Cavalry was replaced by the all black 10th Cavalry otherwise known as Buffalo Soldiers. The Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers which included the 10th and 28th Cavalries occupied the base from June 1942 to April 1944.

The 10th Cavalry Regiment was organized in 1866, however, it was during the civil war that “negro” troops started making inroads as the government made provisions for black soldiers to serve in regular Army units during peacetime. Six regiments were authorized and patrolled along the Rio Grande, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado and the Dakotas “securing safe passage for the Country’s westward expansion.” In 1942, a new generation of 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers arrived at Camp Lockett from Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kansas. They arrived on “troop trains” after traveling through some of the most racially segregated cities in the country. They were subjected to numerous indignities such as hiding behind pulled shades aboard “troop trains” to prevent white citizens from being offended by trainloads of “colored” passing through their southern towns. Upon arrival at Camp Lockett, these soldiers who for the most part were “city kids,” and therefore had never seen a horse let alone, had even ridden one, would find themselves on horseback with only a roped bridle. But before long, they were assigned a saddle and subsequently became great horsemen.

The Buffalo Soldiers purpose at Camp Lockett went well beyond simply guarding the border. They were soldiers first and foremost, training for war, and preparing for overseas deployment. However, most would never see battle, at least not as a Buffalo Soldier. The soldiers were entertained on base with movies under the stars and super stars on stage such as Pearl Bailey and Ethel Waters. Boxer Joe Louis who was once believed to have simply passed through Camp Lockett, was actually a Buffalo Soldier stationed there for several months. In fact, the military amphitheatre there was named in his honor.

What’s more, it was widely believed that Buffalo Soldiers were governed by all white officers. This study reveals however that though the officers were substantially white, black officers at Camp Lockett did exist. For example, the base Chaplain, Regimental Surgeon and Dentist were all black and first lieutenants. As such, they were bonafide officers. Be that as it may, racial segregation was alive and well with certain areas being off limits to black cavalymen. Most of Camp Lockett’s base amenities were part of the 10th Cavalry including the PX and company

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store. Black Cavalymen on base were careful not to touch the hands of white female clerks. Though Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers were well feed, meat was highly rationed there during WWII. Horses were plentiful. Surprisingly, they [the horses] was a supplemental source of meat from time to time.

The 28th Cavalry arrived at Camp Lockett in March 1943. They received “excellent and thorough training.” They went into brush fire training in 1943 as a tactical unit, ending the fire with loss of only one man. Though the 28th Cavalry would spend less than a year at Camp Lockett before being deactivated, it proved to be a most memorable experience for young service men who learned to ride horses in close formation across the roughest terrain in the military and learning the ways of the Cavalymen. The horses were beloved by the Buffalo Soldiers and given names like “Slates and 8R89.”

These soldiers interacted regularly with San Diego’s African American community. The majority of San Diego’s black population lived in or near downtown at that time including Logan Heights. Like clockwork, Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers on weekend passes would converge on downtown in search of San Diego’s African American life and culture. And they found it at places like the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace, the Black & Tan and the Silver Slipper, etc. They also found fellowship at local churches and lodges and friendship with local African American women that many times turned to marriage. The soldiers were required to wear their Buffalo Soldiers uniform everywhere. Even during unauthorized visits into Tecate, Mexico. Their uniforms were among the best looking outfits in the military evoking jealousy from time to time from soldiers in other branches of service when ladies showed a special liking to Buffalo Soldiers uniforms.

At Camp Lockett the soldiers assembled a pretty good baseball team which provided monthly recreation. A men’s choir described as “talented also existed on base for Sunday church service. A service member jazz band provided “jive” numbers on Wednesday nights and weekends. Lets not forget the “Camp Lockett Quintette,” a vaudeville like group of cavalymen performing excellent vocalization and “Cavalry Capers.” Moreover, additional fun was had on field days which often featured “foot races,” and “troop vs. troop, Tug-of-War.”

According to the number three officer at Camp Lockett, it was a sad day when the base closed. The final review was in April 1944. “We all felt sad. I talked and shook hands with all 30 members of the S-2 and S-3 Section.” Most Camp Locket Buffalo Soldiers were deployed overseas after the base was deactivated and never saw battle. On the other hand, numerous former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers did end up on the front lines of European battlefields and never made it back home alive. For the most part, they did receive advance notice of their impending transfer to places like Naples, Italy and Casablanca, Morocco. In fact, they knew so little about Camp Lockett’s deactivation that most expected their horses would follow them to Europe and northern Africa. They never saw the horses again. Unbeknownst to them, the era of the Buffalo Soldier had come to an end in lieu of mechanized military units.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This historical study of Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers relied on research from multiple sources in multiple cites and states. Extensive searches were done to track down friends and relatives of former Camp Lockett soldiers and their white officers. Moreover, actual surviving cavalymen were interviewed as well as their surviving spouses. They provided crucial pieces of the missing puzzle at Camp Lockett which in turn paints a vivid picture of their interaction with San Diego’s African American community during the 1940s. Video and audio recordings were made in conjunction with the Black Historical Society of San Diego which was a conduit for comfort with respect to convincing former Buffalo Soldiers and their families to agree to part with documents and general information they’d held dear for over 60 years.

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The oral historical tradition (oral history) is very important to African American culture and history. For centuries in America, black history and traditions have been passed down verbally and repeated generation after generation especially from the days of slavery and racially segregation. As such, it is fitting that oral history played a major role here and was a major source of information in compiling this study of Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers. In addition, the following research facilities were utilized:

- Black Historical Society of San Diego, Archives
- Julian Black Historical Society, Archives
- San Diego Historical Society, Archives
- Mountain Empire Historical Society
- Central Library, California Room

The following records also were reviewed:

- U.S. Census, San Diego
- The San Diego Union
- Birth Records, San Diego County
- Death Records, San Diego
- U.S. Army, Special Orders Papers
- Cemetery Records, Mount Hope
- US Military Rank and Insignia Chart - Enlisted

FIRST CAVALRYMEN STATIONED ALONG THE BORDER

The need for backcountry border protection in the Campo area extends well beyond the fear of Japanese invaders during WWII. In fact, the fear of invaders initially started in the mid-1870s. And with good cause. The town of Campo was subject to frequent raids by Mexican bandits who did not respect the area as an American territory. They sought to pillage if not take back the land altogether and their favorite target was the Campo station. In fact, bandit leaders like Cruz Lopez and Chavez were quite notorious in that respect. They reeked terror on the town with citizens frightened of being “cleaned out,” or outright murdered. And many thought the town might have to be abandoned. The mere rumor of a raid from Cruz Lopez and Chavez sent the townspeople scrambling. The Daily Union reported, “that a body of armed Mexicans intended to come here to-day and clean us out. Immediately business was suspended and all manner of arms brought into requisition.”¹

It was not surprising then that the townspeople demanded the U.S. government provide military protection from Mexican incursions. Reportedly their needs were desperate and immediate. “Hopes here entertained that before long we will have some troops here. In fact, we must have them, or else abandon the place. Human nature cannot stand the strain of constant watching... with the country full of banditti liable to attack at any minute.”² The government heard their cries and responded by sending a detachment to Campo in 1875.³ The newspaper stated,

¹ The Daily Union 12/18/1875 3:3

² Ibid

³ The Daily Union, 12/27/1875 3:3

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“Col. Bernard’s cavalry boys reached Campo at one o’clock yesterday morning. Nothing transpired on the line during the day, and it is probably enough that the banditti, learning of the approach of the troops by spies that they have along the line have taken themselves out of striking distance. If the soldiers get within reach... they will make no more raids.”⁴

At that time, Campo was touted as having fertile land and very accommodating. “People traveling will always find good accommodations at Campo for man and beast. Deer are now quite plenty in the mountain around Campo. The Indians are filling plenty of fine fat ones. Farmers hereabout are busy gathering their corn and full crops. The bee men are taking out their full of honey. They are all getting more honey in this section of the country than they had participated.

Clearly the need to protect Americans from Mexican raids necessitated the purpose for positioning cavalry soldiers along the Tecate border areas of Campo. As shall be demonstrated in this report, this purpose broadened by the 1940s.

HISTORY OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS AKA “WILD BUFFALOS”

The use of African Americans troops dates back to the American Revolution. In 1770, Crispus Attucks, a black man, became the first casualty of the American Revolution after he was killed during the Boston Massacre.⁵ Negro troops took up arms in the forces of George Washington in pursuit of independence. In 1815 they served under Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in the battle against British invaders.⁶ In addition, “over 185,000 blacks... served in the Army of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, and the losses from their ranks of men killed in battle were as heavy as from the white troops.”⁷ However, it was during the Civil War that Negro troops came into their own and starting making history. After the Civil War, the government made provisions for Negroes to serve in regular Army units during peacetime. Subsequently six regiments were authorized. For over twenty years these regiments patrolled along the Rio Grande, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado and eventually in the Dakotas. They secured safe passage for the country’s westward expansion.⁸

Undoubtedly the term “Buffalo Soldiers” was given by an Indian tribe the Buffalo Soldiers had battled. The soldiers dark skin with kinky hair protruding underneath hats gave rise to the name. An early account of the term’s usage was contained in a letter from a “frontier Army wife” to *The Nation* magazine in 1873. The letter stated, “[t]he officers say that the Negroes make good soldiers and fight like fiends ... the Indians call them 'buffalo soldiers' because their woolly heads are so much like the matted cushion that is between the horns of the buffalo.”⁹ But many considered the term to be pejorative. In recent years however, former Buffalo Soldiers themselves have embraced its usage which many suggest accurately described the “strength and fierceness of a charging Buffalo.” Though the term Buffalo Soldiers has a certain charm and ring, the term used by Indian tribes to describe the “Colored” soldiers they battled was likely to have been “Wild Buffalos.” Apparently this term was translated by many to mean “Buffalo

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Crispus Attucks; McLeese Don, Rourke Publishing Group

⁶ The Buffalo Soldiers: A Narrative of the Negro Cavalry in the West, Leckie, William H.

⁷ Buffalo Soldiers: The Colored Regulars in the Unites States Army, p.85; Schubert, Frank

⁸ Ibid

⁹ *Backgrounder*, The Buffalo Soldiers, Fort Point and Presidio Historical Association, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129, April 1994, page 2

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Soldiers” because they were troops as opposed to being “Wild Buffalos.” However, these “colored” soldiers were widely being referred to as “Wild Buffalos” throughout the 1940s. In fact, the Army Navy Publishing Company which was responsible for producing official military base annuals and materials throughout the 1940s, referred to the “colored” soldiers of the 10th Cavalry Regiment in the historical context of “Wild Buffalos.”¹⁰

According to this 1942 official military publication, “[t]he story of the 10th Cavalry is one of mounted men-at-arms, under distressing conditions, guarding the westward march of American civilization; and of their successors who helped to found and who have maintained a military tradition worthy of national praise... [i]t is the story of the “Wild Buffalos,” hard fighting troopers who patrolled the West and Southwest when hostile Indians fought guerrilla warfare in desperate efforts to keep pioneers from occupying their hunting domain.”¹¹ This revelation is important in terms of its descriptive use during the period of significance, that is, while the 10th and Twenty Eight Cavalries were stationed at Camp Lockett. However, for purposes of this study, they shall continue to be referred to as “Buffalo Soldiers.”

SAN DIEGO’S AFRICAN HISTORY

At least a dozen or more black slaves were aboard ship when *Juan Cabrillo* dropped anchor at Point Loma in 1542. But one of the first black Americans to set-foot in San Diego was a sailor named *John Brown* who arrived aboard the trading vessel *O’Cain* in 1804. As the vessel docked, Brown jumped ship.¹²

Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1821. San Diego then became a part of the newly independent Mexico and black Americans began arriving there in the 1840’s, notwithstanding a number of non-American blacks already residing there who were descendants of slaves brought into Mexico as early as 1519.¹³ People of African descent held positions in all levels of Mexican society including Pío Pico, the last governor of California under Mexican rule. *Allen Light* and *Richard Freeman* were the first black or African Americans to actually settle, own, and operate a business in Mexican San Diego. In the mid-1840’s, they operated a restaurant in Old Town known as the *San Diego House*.¹⁴

When San Diego became part of the American state of California, African Americans were eager to help settle the area. And they did. In 1869, *Fred Coleman* discovered gold in the town of Julian. Also in Julian, *Albert* and *Margaret Robinson* built, owned, and operated the *Hotel Robinson* in 1887. In 1880, the African population in San Diego County stood at approximately 250.¹⁵ By 1890 however, that number had risen to about 500.¹⁶ The majority of San Diego’s black population lived in or near downtown at that time. In 1924, the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace was established at Second and Market Street, among other establishments catering to African Americans due to exclusionary policies at many downtown hotels, restaurants, and clubs. By the 1940s San Diego’s black

¹⁰ Tenth Cavalry Camp Funston, 1941 (Yearbook) p.19: Black Historical Society of San Diego Library Reference Collection

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Synopsis of San Diego’s Black History, Huff, Karen L.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Harlem of the West: Blacks in Downtown San Diego, Huff, Karen L

¹⁶ Ibid

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population had boomed to at least 5,000.¹⁷ African Americans eventually starting migrating to a community known as *Logan Heights*.

THE 10th CAVALRY REGIMENT

The 10th Cavalry was organized July 28, 1866 by “Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson [who] went to Fort Lavenworth, Kansas, to organize a regiment of Colored Volunteers.”¹⁸ Sports was a very important pastime for the cavalry. In 1941 there was a regimental basketball team known as the “Bisons.” It consisted of eight members plus a coach. There was also a less successful baseball team. In 1941 the “Bisons” played ten games, “winning all but three.” In addition, they won numerous trophies before being transferred to Camp Lockett.¹⁹ In 1942, the first group of Buffalo Soldiers arrived at Camp Lockett from Camp Funston; Fort Riley, Kansas.²⁰ Additional troops attached to the 10th Cavalry was shipped from Fort Sill, Oklahoma.²¹

The Black Historical Society of San Diego was privilege to have been donated a military annual which contain official Army photos of most, if not all, of the 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers who arrived at Camp Lockett from Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kansas. They were considered the “older guys” by subsequent troops to arrive at Camp Lockett, especially the younger 28th Cavalry. This first wave of Buffalo Soldiers arriving at Camp Lockett numbered approximately 1,230.²² Initially there were about 65 Regimental Staff, other wise known as “white officers,” commanding the “colored” 10th Cavalry at Camp Lockett.²³

The following comprised the 10th Cavalry Regiment:

- PROVISIONAL SQUADRON: Headquarters and Service Troop; Special Weapons Troop; Machine Gun Troop.
- PROVISIONAL SQUADRON: Headquarters and Service Troop; Special Weapons Troop; Machine Gun Troop.
- FIRST SQUADRON: Headquarters Detachment; Troop A; Troop B; Troop C.
- SECOND SQUADRON: Headquarters Detachment; Troop E; Troop F; Troop G.
- MEDICAL DETACHMENT

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Oral History: Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson (wife of Sgt. Melvin Thompson, former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 10th Cavalry); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio Collection.

²¹ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 10th Cavalry); Black Historical Society of San Diego Video Collection

²² Based on the actual number of 10th Cavalry soldiers stationed at Camp Funston at the time they transferred to Camp Lockett.

²³ Based on the actual number of 10th Cavalry staff officers stationed at Camp Funston at the time they transferred to Camp Lockett.

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The 10th CAVALRY BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:²⁴

The following three biographical sketches of 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers provide a personal perspective of their experiences at Camp Lockett and while on leave in San Diego.

Sgt. Melvin Thompson (Buffalo Soldier)

Born October 7, 1919 in Boley, Oklahoma. Died 1980. After volunteering for the Army, he immediately married Elizabeth Oatman on June 3, 1941. He soon found himself at Camp Funston in the 10th Cavalry Regiment's Special Weapons Troop, where he rose to rank of sergeant. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson,²⁵ Sgt. Thompson "was a trainer." Though most of the soldiers received horse training at Camp Funston, many required additional training at Camp Lockett and the "white officers" looked to Sgt. Thompson to drill and refine the riding skills of new recruits. Since Sgt Thompson was married, he lived off base and therefore interacted with San Diego's African American community on a regular basis. This was the case for most married Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers.

Mrs. Winnie Polk, an African American landlady in San Diego resided in a large house at 29th and L Street in Logan Heights. She rented several rooms in her home to local "coloreds," including Sgt. Melvin Thompson and his wife Elizabeth. According to Mrs. Thompson, "*Mrs. Polk was well known in the community at that time. She was a great lady, a Christian woman.*" The Thompson's were members of the Logan Heights Lutheran Church at 31st and Clay. Sgt. Thompson returned to his San Diego residence from Camp Lockett each day unless he had duty. This was typical of married Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers at that time. Many were stationed at Camp Lockett but they'd head home to San Diego at the end of the day. The Thompson's didn't own a car, so car pooling with friends or other married Buffalo Soldiers with cars was how Sgt. Thompson traveled back and forth each day from Camp Lockett. This was also the norm for other Buffalo Soldiers without cars.

The Thompson's were not alone in San Diego. Indeed numerous Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers resided in San Diego's downtown black community as well as the Logan Heights area. "*There were quite a few living off base in San Diego that we knew of like the Sassers (Joe Sasser); the Moore's (William Moore); there were a lot of the fellows here with wives. It was very interesting. We'd all go out together on the weekends when they were off duty. We'd all go to the Black and Tan Club. We'd go downtown to the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace, the Yesmar, and there was a place upstairs on Fifth Avenue we'd all go to. Another place on Fifth Avenue the Buffalo Soldiers loved going to was the Silver Slipper.*" In fact, the first time me and Melvin had ever seen Nat King Cole was at the Silver Slipper on Fifth Avenue, and he really impressed us."²⁶

According to Mrs. Thompson the wives would visit Camp Lockett from time to time especially during the holidays when the guys were on duty and unable to come home, the wives would visit the base and bring Christmas dinner with them. But that sometimes the wives would simply eat at the base commissary. During the 1940s, the route to Camp Lockett from the San Diego area was rustic with narrow highways and dirt roads. And during the holidays there'd be fog and rain from time to time. Sometimes a driver would have to stick his or her head out the car window in order to see. This caused many of the wives visiting Camp Lockett to rush to get out of Dodge before the

²⁴ All Buffalos Soldiers and Officers featured in biographical sketches are alive and well unless noted as deceased.

²⁵ Wife of Sgt. Melvin Thompson.

²⁶ Oral History: Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson (wife of Sgt. Melvin Thompson, former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 10th Cavalry); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio Collection.

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sun went down on inclement weather days. Though Hwy 94 was also used, most Buffalo Soldiers preferred Hwy 8 *“because it was a better road. Hwy 94 was too narrow and had too many curves.”*

The military was concerned about horses slipping and falling in the snow which could result in broken legs and subsequently the horse being put down. *“My husband said wherever it snowed up there in the mountains or near the base, they had to clear the roads for the horses. But when he first saw that, he thought they were cleaning it for the people. But sure-nuf, they were shoveling it for the horses because they didn’t want any horse to walk in that snow when it was on the roads. They really loved those horses but sometimes they’d get sick and die or break a leg. He’d then have to break in a new horse or bunch of new horses. As a matter of fact, he broke two ankles breaking in those horses out there at Camp Lockett, but nothing kept him off those horses. Mostly because it was his duty as Buffalo Soldier.”*²⁷

Cpl. Bruce E. Dennis (Buffalo Soldier)

Born December 21, 1924 in Gainesville, Texas. As of May 2006 he’s alive and well at the age of 81. Cpl. Bruce E. Dennis was drafted by the Army around the first week of July 1943 and sent to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma for a couple of weeks of training. By the 3rd week in July 1943, he too was transferred to Camp Lockett as part of the 10th Cavalry Regiment. The route for the majority of Buffalo Soldiers bound for Camp Lockett was a train ride straight through the racially segregated south. For Cpl. Dennis, this was no exception and the indignities suffered on the road to Camp Lockett by most would be remembered for the rest of their lives.

According to Cpl. Dennis, *“we arrived at Camp Lockett on what was known as a troop train. And when we made it through Texas we had to pull the shades down so that the townspeople (white folks) would not see thousands of colored troops coming through their town. And boy was it a hot trip to Campo. The troop trains had the old velvet seats and at that time there was no air conditioning. The only way to get air was to open the train windows but when we opened the windows soot would sometimes pour through the windows and into the cabin.”*²⁸

In 1869, a Supreme Court decision in the case of *Plessey vs. Ferguson* established the separate-but-equal doctrine upon which was built the legal institution of racial segregation.²⁹ A major of American states enforced the segregation through Jim Crow laws. This term is often used to describe such laws and rules against African Americans from the 1870s through the mid-1960s.³⁰

Upon arrival in Campo most soldiers had but a few hours of rest before it was time for orientation. Its April 1942 and the 17 year old draftee, Bruce E. Dennis, has reported for duty at Camp Lockett. He’s immediately assigned to the weapons troop. As a single man, he was resided on base. And soon as a shipment of horses arrived for Camp Lockett’s earmarked for the new cavalymen, it was time learn to ride, cold turkey. This was an interesting proposition considering than many of the Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers were city kids who hadn’t seen a horse much less, ridden one. However, many other soldiers were from the country and therefore very familiar with them.

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video Collection.

²⁹ Hotel for Colored People, p.8, Huff, Karen L.

³⁰ Ibid

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But according to Cpl. Dennis they all loved those horses. He remembers vividly his first Camp Lockett horse experience. *“They marched us all down to the stable and they gave us a halter, which was just a rope. They then said, soldier go pick yourself a horse. So you go out looking for a horse you might like. The officer would then say; now soldier, get on him. And we’d have to get on the horse bareback. Later you’d get assigned a saddle. But once you picked out a horse. That was your horse, and you had to love and respect him and take care of that horse. In fact, when we arrived back on base after a day of patrolling, the first thing we were required to do was to wash down the horse and feed him. And only then could we work on our saddle. You know, polishing it. The next thing we did was to go back to the barracks and shine our boots and eat. But that horse was number one priority. You know what? Those horses loved us back too, and they recognized us and our voices. For example, I would go to the corral and call my horse’s name amongst hundreds of horses there. I’d say, Slats! And he’d hear me and come running. His name was Slates you know. Each trooper gave his horse a name Slats was a beautiful black horse. I’d take him apples and things. I heard they sold the horses for a few bucks to the surrounding communities when we left Camp Lockett.”*³¹

During fire season in the mountains, cavalrymen doubled as firemen and rescue personnel. “Seemed like every weekend there was a forest fire and they would send the Buffalo Soldiers to fight these fires.”³² One such fire was the deadly Hauser Canyon Fire of 1943. The 10th Cavalrymen were called upon to rescue other servicemen trapped, and many killed, by the fire. In fact, while fighting the fire, at least five marines burned to death.³³

Jim Crow was alive and well at Camp Lockett. Though the 10th Cavalry and 28th Cavalries were all black units. The officers, with very few exceptions, were white. Prior research had suggested that all officers of the 10th and 28th Cavalries were white. And that black cavalrymen couldn’t rise above the rank of sergeant. This popular belief is well founded but not exactly correct. Black officers did scarcely exist. For example, there were at least two black officers in the 10th Cavalry in 1941, they being, First Lieutenant James C. Griffin, Chaplain, and First Lieutenant Edward A. McDowell, Assistant Regimental Surgeon. Both spent time at Camp Lockett.³⁴

The indignities suffered at Camp Lockett were not unlike what was suffered by African Americans in the South. For example, when black soldiers encountered white clerks, especially female white clerks, at the base commissary, Buffalo Soldiers were careful not to touch the hands of the white clerks nor look them in the eye unless asked to do so by the clerk.³⁵ In fact, the money had to be placed on the counter to avoid hand contact with a white clerk and a Buffalo Soldier. Eventually this ritual became increasingly obsolete when black clerks were hired at the commissary and well as the PX (Exchange). Moreover, blacks were not allowed to enter the swimming pools. “There was a swimming pool there but it was for whites officers only. They may have changed this before we were deactivated. But as I recall, it was off limits to blacks.”³⁶ However, at some point, one of Camp Lockett’s pools was in fact

³¹ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video Collection

³² Ibid

³³ Defending the Border: The Cavalry at Camp Lockett

³⁴ 10th Cavalry Camp Funston, 1941 (Yearbook) p 47, 81: Black Historical Society of San Diego Library Reference Collection.

³⁵ Oral Histories: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

³⁶ Ibid

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desegregated, kind of. A pool was eventually used exclusively for black troops.”³⁷ A 1942-3 picture of black troops at Camp Lockett diving into a swimming pool lends credence to trooper Fred Jones’ assertion that eventually a black pool existed.

But black troops and their families were kept away from white officers and their families. What’s more, the approximately 300 white soldiers,³⁸ officers and support personnel, at Camp Lockett had a separate “chow hall.”³⁹ Though Camp Lockett was clearly segregated, many surviving cavalymen say they were treated well by white officers. According to Cpl Bruce Dennis, “the officers weren’t prejudiced,” and they treated the black soldiers well.”

Though a few headed to Los Angeles on weekend passes, most Buffalo Soldiers ventured to San Diego each weekend for fun and relaxation and Cpl Dennis was no exception. He interacted with San Diego’s African American community on a regular basis. Like Sgt. Thompson, Cpl Dennis also patronized the Douglas Hotel and Creole Place in downtown San Diego as well as the Silver Slipper. He also made friends with a sailor, which was unusual for a Buffalo Soldier, as you shall see. As a result of this friendship, he also partied at the “Navy yard.”

When the Buffalo Soldiers arrived on the streets of downtown San Diego, for example, on weekend passes, “...we were always in uniform. We didn’t change into civilian clothes because we didn’t have any. We wore our uniform everywhere but we had a lot of different uniforms. Our boots were spit shined and every button polished.”⁴⁰ Indeed, there was no shortage of outfits to wear. There was at least four types of Buffalo Soldier uniforms such as: green fatigues, kakis, dress uniform, and wool uniform and coat, for the winter.

Hundreds of Buffalo soldiers, “truck loads” including MPs, would arrive in downtown San Diego on the weekends. There were several drop off points for military trucks from Camp Lockett in downtown, one being near “Market and Second.” Some Buffalo Soldiers would catch rides to San Diego but most of the time they’d catch military trucks, which offered service to and from Camp Lockett to downtown San Diego on the weekends. The hours were limited. If you missed the returning truck at a certain hour, you’d have to thumb a ride back to the base.

According to Cpl. Dennis, he stayed at the Douglas Hotel a couple of time, but most of the time it was full on the weekend. *“Boy, when we arrived and got that liquor in us down there and you combine that with drunk sailors too. Every weekend there was a fight downtown. Most of those sailors and marines at time were white. So they had the race thing going on and loved picking at the black cavalrymen for a lot of reasons. To tell you the truth, the women loved the black cavalrymen uniforms so they come to us many times before going to the sailors and marines and that would make them real mad.”*⁴¹

When Buffalo Soldiers stayed on base as opposed to going to San Diego, there was no shortage of entertainment at Camp Lockett. Cpl. Dennis states that entertainment was provided for the troops at Camp Lockett or they would simply watch a movie on base from time to time. Joe Louis was stationed at Camp Lockett for several months as

³⁷ Interview: Fred Jones, 1999; Black Historical Society of San Diego Notes Collection

³⁸ Defending the Border: The Cavalry at Camp Lockett

³⁹ Interview: Fred Jones, 1999; Black Historical Society of San Diego Notes Collection

⁴⁰ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

⁴¹ Ibid

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part of the “service corp.” *“When he was there, he was like an honorary Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier because he was always in our uniform while there to bring up troop morale along with the other entertainers.”*⁴²

There were also a few places in the Campo area where Buffalo Soldiers ventured from time to time including Cameron Corners and the Mexican town of Tecate. *“We used to hang out in this little place called Cameron Corners and some other little place with one or two beer joints. And sometimes a few of us would even sneak across the border into Tecate. I say sneak because we weren’t officially allowed in Mexico since we were guarding the border. But boy did we have fun there and the Mexicans loved when the Buffalo Soldiers came to town because we spent lots of money there.”*⁴³

While on duty however, Cpl. Dennis’ main job was to patrol the border. He rode horseback up and down the border, guarding reservoirs and the train depot. Like other Buffalo Soldiers at Camp Lockett, his orders were, *“if you catch somebody trying to cross the border, stop them, detain them, then call for an officer to evaluate the situation. At that time, a Buffalo Soldier’s stop orders had to be obeyed. We all had a 45 revolver and if you attempted to run from us after we had caught you sneaking cross the border, we could shoot, and many of us wouldn’t hesitate because were very on edge about spies.”*⁴⁴

Immediately following Pearl Harbor, rumors were rampant in the area that that Japanese and even German troops would try to invade from the Tecate/Campo border areas. As a result, Buffalo Soldiers were under strict orders not to attempt to determine if someone caught encroaching American territory was German, Japanese or Mexican. Rather, they had to stop everyone and allow an officer to determine the nationality or race.

During WWII there was a low supply of beef in the U.S. and meat in general was rationed along with sugar, butter, etc. During the 1940s for example, the state of New Jersey legalized the sale of horsemeat.⁴⁵ At war’s end, the state again prohibited such sale. In addition there are accounts of U.S. military personnel in Europe during WWII consuming horsemeat for survival. Moreover, there are stories and weblog postings of aging WWII soldiers claiming to have been served horsemeat in the course of their military service.

Likewise, numerous Buffalo Solders over the years as well as a few “colored” troops in general all claim to have been served horsemeat while in the service of Uncle Sam. For example, two out of five surviving former Buffalo Soldiers interviewed about the subject for this study were adamant that horsemeat was served at Camp Lockett. Of the remaining three, two could neither confirm nor deny it. While the fifth trooper adamantly denied ever hearing about such a taboo consumption, Cpl. Dennis disagrees. *“I know for sure we were served horse meat at Camp Lockett at least once a month because the base cook said so, and it had a different taste than beef.”* As will be documented later in this reporter, at least one other surviving former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers confirms horsemeat was indeed served. In any event, this revelation is a surprising insight into the diet of the Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers which poses a question of inequality with respect to “colored” troops as meat was rationed in the “separate but equal” military of the 1940s.

As for Cpl. Dennis’ last days at Camp Lockett, he states the troops did not receive advance notice of the regiment being deactivated. *“I woke up one morning and was told to ship out to Europe and as far as I knew, my horse would*

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Wikipedia, Horse Meat

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follow me. I never saw that horse again. The next thing I knew I was in a mechanized unit in Italy.” Apparently as the white troop casualties continued to mount in Europe, many former cavalymen were offered an opportunity to fight along side these fellow white troops. However, in order to do so, a reduction of rank was sometimes required in order that no black troop would out rank a fellow white troop in a particular unit on the battlefield. According to Cpl. Dennis, he declined an opportunity to fight in a integrated unit because he did not wish to be reduced to the rank of private. There is no more poignant picture of the segregated military of the 1940s.

The 28th CAVALRY REGIMENT

According to a U.S. Army Special Orders memo dated February 25, 1943,⁴⁶ the following white officers were appointed to the staff of the 28th Cavalry Regiment:

Lt. Col. E.J. Drinkert; Executive Officer
Capt. Brewster Perry; Adjutant
Capt. Arthur K. Thompson; Intelligence Officer
Maj. Williard W. Kilbourne; Training Officer
Capt. Sidney L. Loveless; Supply Officer

This Special Orders memo also note the following white staff officers as being previously unassigned but as of February 25, 1943, was ordered officially assigned as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TROOP

Capt. William F. Schroeder; Commanding
2nd Lt. Edwin w. Solek; Communications Officer
2nd Lt. Alvin W. Martin; position not noted
2nd Lt. Chester R. Eckard; position not noted
2nd Lt. John D. Abplanalp; position not noted

SERVICE TROOP

1st Lt. Harold J. Wassel; Commanding
1st Lt. William G. Blake; Personnel Officer
2nd Lt. Walter J. Little; Personnel Officer
2nd Lt. Clarence Doegen; Motor Officer
2nd Lt. Jules S. Deneergard; position not noted
2nd Lt. Charles G. Barrett; position not noted
2nd Lt. Earle T. Hosapple Jr.; position not noted

WEAPONS TROOP

1st Lt. George A. Jones; Commanding

⁴⁶ Kilbourne Collection; Black Historical Society of San Diego Archives.

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2nd Lt. James H. Blackburn; position not noted
2nd Lt. Benjamin M. Cutler; position not noted
2nd Lt. Leo B. Crabbs, Jr.; position not noted
2nd Lt. Joe M. Evans, Jr.; position not noted

1ST SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS

Maj. Urban F. George; Commanding
Maj. Albert L. White; Executive Officer
Capt. Lee F. Bond; Machine Gun Officer
2nd Lt. Chester F. Bartels; S-1, S-4
2nd Lt. William G. Bell; S-2, S-3

TROOP "A"

1st Lt. Edward P. Blaisdell; Commanding
2nd Lt. Lawrence R. Cady; position not noted
2nd Lt. James F. McKinney; position not noted
2nd Lt. Frederick B. Youngblood; position not noted
2nd Lt. Allan M. Farrell; position not noted

TROOP "B"

Capt. Charles D. Hamner; Commanding
1st Lt. Edwin D. Selby; position not noted
2nd Lt. John H. Hurlburt; position not noted
2nd Lt. Joe H. Murphy, Jr.; position not noted
2nd Lt. Martyn L. Burke; position not noted

TROOP "C"

Capt. Clifford E. Lippincott; Commanding
2nd Lt. William P. Blackwell; position not noted
2nd Lt. Kurt Fredericks; position not noted
2nd Lt. John R. Compton; position not noted

2ND SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS

Maj. John E. Golding; Commanding
Maj. Charles W. Moores; Executive Officer
Capt. Albert E. Voelkel; Machine Gun Officer
2nd Lt. Barney M. Slayton; S-1, S-4,
1st Lt. Roger L. Taylor; S-2, S-3

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TROOP "E"

1st Lt. Thurman E. Sears; Commanding
2nd Lt. Woods A. Caperton; position not noted
2nd Lt. Williard L. Stewart; position not noted
2nd Lt. Robert P. Perry; position not noted
2nd Lt. Edward R. Borowski; position not noted

TROOP "F"

1st Lt. Paul A. Eastman; Commanding
1st Lt. Robert E. Evans; position not noted
2nd Lt. Richard P. Bell; position not noted
2nd Lt. Harry G. Hurberth, Jr.; position not noted
2nd Lt. Robert L. Arnold; position not noted

TROOP "G"

Capt. Bruce w. Campbell; Commanding
1st Lt. Thomas F. White, Jr.; position not noted
2nd Orville E. Shelton; position not noted
2nd Lt. Alvin G. Greubel; position not noted
2nd Lt. Joe D. Ibanez; position not noted

ATTACHED MEDICAL

Capt. Robert C. Locher; Regimental Surgeon

REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, 28th CAVALRY

Col. Edwin Moore Burnett

It's important to note that Col. Burnett received numerous awards for his military service in Europe including: Warrant of Appointment from Order of the British Empire (Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood); Honorary Officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire; and Commendation from Haakon VII, King of Norway.⁴⁷ According to Col. Burnett's son, Col. Burnett "had an excellent command of profanity" and that such "cussing" was known to continue without repetition for upward of "ten minutes."⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ Ibid, letter to Sidney Loveless from Edwin Burnett, Jr.

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The 28TH CAVALRY BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.⁴⁹

1. Eugene H. Lewis (Buffalo Soldier):

Born October 21, 1917 in Springfield, Ohio, he arrived at Camp Lockett in January 1943. As of May 2006 he's alive and well at the age of 89. A corporal in the weapons platoon, he volunteered for the Army after working for a steel mill seven nights a week. One day Cpl. Lewis became fed up with the long hours without time off so he decided to take a few days off, unauthorized. When he returned to work, his supervisor issued a firm warning; "do that again and I'll see to it that you get in the Army." Cpl. Lewis responded, "oh yea? I'll get in there on my own before I let you get me there." And with that, his job at the steel mill came to an abrupt end and he marched down to the nearest Army recruiting station. Before long, he was headed to Camp Lockett. The fact that the Army was segregated, to this day, weighs heavy on his mind. *"There's one thing you got to remember, we were in the segregated Army and the place when we were stationed in San Diego [Camp Lockett] was for the black soldiers, and when we went to San Diego, we weren't allowed to go to the USO's because they were for whites only. In fact, a lot of us had heard that there was a USO in Los Angeles that allowed black soldiers, but when we arrived there they wouldn't let us black soldiers in the Los Angeles USO either, so we turned around and headed back to San Diego. We eventually had our own version of the USO which was somewhere on Imperial Avenue just outside of downtown where the black folks lived."*⁵⁰

Cpl. Lewis recalls the arrival of the service horses and the reaction of many of the young Buffalo Soldiers who didn't know the first thing about riding a horse. *"I'll never forget it. It was Easter 1943 when I got my horse. We had all received passes to go to San Diego that day but the passes were cancelled because the shipment of horses arrived. And this is how it went. In the 28th, they'd hand you four horses on a leash and tell you walk them to the stable. And some of these fellows had never seen a horse before. They were 19 and 20 year old city kids and now they have four horses to walk about a mile and a half to the stable. It was hilarious because some of them would walk the horses backward and forward. But they soon got the hang of it. Once you arrived at the stable, you were told to pick out your horse. We all named our horses. My horse's name was Moonbeam. He was a great horse. We were so used to each other that he knew what moves to make before I led him to it. In fact, my horse was so used to gunfire that Moonbeam was used for pistol training because you could fire a revolver right over his head and he wouldn't flinch. We all had to learn to shoot while riding horse back and we all became experts at it."*⁵¹

According to Cpl Lewis, downtown San Diego and the Logan Heights were favorite handouts for Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers. He too confirmed the weekend ramblings between cavalymen, sailors and marines. This interaction sometimes proved volatile because sailors and marines regularly referred to Buffalo Soldier uniforms as "Boy Scout uniforms," and those were fighting words. Cpl. Lewis and other cavalymen were often guests at private residences after meeting young ladies who decided to introduce them to mom and dad. Numerous marriages subsequently resulted. But Cpl. Lewis had a special way of interacting with African Americans in San Diego. *"What I did to meet people and I made a habit of it, was to find a Baptist Church and meet the pastor and tell him that I*

⁴⁹ All Buffalos Soldiers and Officers featured in biographical sketches are alive and well unless noted as deceased. All officers featured are white.

⁵⁰ Oral History: Mr. Eugene H. Louis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 28th Cavalry): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video.

⁵¹ Ibid.

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was a junior certified speaker, of which I was at that time. That was my way in, and I'd meet lots of young ladies and make friends in general in San Diego that way."⁵²

On base at Camp Lockett, Cpl. Lewis enjoyed his service as a Buffalo Soldier and he described in detail some of the duties and responsibilities. *"We were stationed along the border from San Ysidro to El Centro. There were no fences or anything like that. Just an imaginary line that we made sure no one crossed. And the Buffalo Soldiers had better not catch anyone crossing illegally. Our main purpose was to protect the border but we were especially looking for Japanese and German invaders otherwise known as spies and if we caught them, our orders were to detain them. Other activities included training and riding patrols up there in the hills. Learning the various ways the cavalry did things. It was different than being on foot. I used to always tell people that I had I had eight men in my squad but only five were actual fighters because three of them always stayed behind to hold the horses. Someone had to hold and take the horses about a half mile behind while you're fighting or maneuvering."*⁵³

Cpl. Lewis asserted that all of the base amenities came from the 10th Cavalry and that the 28th did not have its own commissary nor PX (Exchange). So if you were in the 28th Cavalry you'd have to walk a few blocks over to the 10th Cavalry amenities when they could buy ice cream, books or what have you. Cpl. Lewis also confirmed that the pools at one time was off limits to the Buffalo Soldiers. He also concurred with Cpl. Dennis' revelation that black cavalrymen would enter the Mexican town of Tecate from time to time. *"We couldn't get passes to Tecate and we weren't suppose to be over there, especially in uniforms but many of us being young and hardheaded went anyway. Now I'm not going to tell you what the Buffalo Soldiers were doing over there in Tecate. That's a hot potato."*⁵⁴

Though there was rationing of sugar and other essentials especially fresh beef, there was always plenty of peanut butter and jelly sandwiches on hand. Other items on the bill of fare included meatloaf, chicken, chopped beef and gravy on grilled 'thick white bread,' and plenty of government commodities or canned items such as "beef with natural juice," spam, and an endless supply of government cheese. Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers were well fed indeed.

However, like Cpl. Dennis, Cpl. Lewis also states that horse was served at Camp Lockett from time to time. *"We were served horse meat for sure. When ever a horse broke its leg, it was on the table the next day and I'm not kidding you. Remember, meat was rationed. I knew the cook and he'd always tip us off by making fun of it whenever it was prepared by him. He'd say things like, YOU GOT IT TONIGHT! And then he's start making galloping sounds real fast like, boop the boop, the boop the boop, while laughing. We'd then way, oh, we're having horse again. But it was very hard in those days. There was a shortage of coffee, beef, pork, and sugar. The horses was a source of fresh meat. That's why bologna was so popular at Camp Lockett because that was about the only fresh cut meat available all the time."*⁵⁵

Cpl. Lewis did not receive advance notice either that the 28th Cavalry was being deactivated. He too woke up one morning and was told to prepare to ship out. And ship out he did. His next stop was Italy and northern Africa.

2. Uell Flagg (Buffalo Soldier):

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ Ibid

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Born November 28, 1924 in Cincinnati, Ohio. As of May 2006 he's alive and well at the age of 81. On March 18, 1943, Pvt. Flagg left Ft. Thomas, Kentucky on a train bound for Camp Lockett. On the train with Pvt. Flagg was fellow 28th Cavalryman Fredrick Jones, also from Cincinnati. Upon arrival, they like other soldiers at the camp immediately started and subsequently completed 13 weeks of "infantry basis training." The 28th Cavalry horses arrived on Easter Sunday 1943. Prior to this, Pvt. Flagg and his fellow cavalymen were learning to ride on the 10th Cavalry horses with only a bridle and blanket. At the age of 18, Pvt. Flagg was in charge of handling a 50 caliber machine gun.

Before long, Pvt. Flagg was riding horseback as if he'd been a horseman all his life. *"Once we learned how to ride we were assigned all along the border. It was very interesting because I was just 18 years old and that was exciting to me. And most of us, we were all just city boys. I was born here in Cincinnati. I had been down south to visit my grandparents but I was not a country boy. One thing that people in general might not know is that all the horses at Camp Lockett had a serial number branded on their necks. My horse number was 8R98 and I'll never forget it. I'll never forget my commanding officer at Camp Lockett either because he was a real good man. His name was Capt. Clifford E. Lippincott and he was a West Pointer. But he didn't socialize with us or even talk to us outside of Camp Lockett. The base amenities were pretty good we had the PX or Post Exchange.⁵⁶ Each regiment had its own mess hall with separate cooks and the food was pretty good. They served us hot cakes and eggs for breakfast and beef and potatoes for dinner and I remember Capt. Lippincott coming in to the mess hall from time to time to check on what they were serving us."⁵⁷*

Pvt. Flagg's interaction with African Americans in San Diego was minimal but he too hung out downtown and other areas. He also confirmed that Camp Lockett ran military trucks to downtown San Diego on the weekends. *"They had military trucks that would bring us to San Diego and take us back the next day. But also the Southern Pacific came right through the camp around one o'clock from Chicago everyday and if we weren't on duty and had a pass, we could also catch that train which was headed to San Diego. I remember that well because soldiers returning home on leave would catch the Southern Pacific to Chicago and on to where ever they were going. I caught the same train to Cincinnati. I was fortunate enough to get into San Diego twice. Rooms were hard to find for blacks there so a lot of us would go to all night movies in downtown and that would be our room for the night. I used to hang out at the Creole Palace. I met a real nice girl down there. She was a church-going lady and she invited me to her house and cooked me a real nice dinner. They were real nice there in San Diego."⁵⁸*

One of Pvt. Flagg's most memorable moments at Camp Lockett was the performance of Pearl Bailey and Ethel Waters at Merritt Bowl. Incidentally, Camp Lockett had a service choir which performed at Sunday morning church services. Merritt Bowl also featured movies at sun-down, boxing exhibitions and vaudeville shows.

According to Flagg, he learned to ride his horse in close formation across the roughest terrain at Camp Lockett. He spent 11 months at Camp Lockett before his unit was deactivated. *"We started preparing for movement... we turned in our equipment and cavalry clothing. We were ready to fight for our county, our flag. I was a young man excited about going to distant lands across the Atlantic."⁵⁹* Pvt. Flagg was sent to Leghorn, Italy. *"The ship arrived in North*

⁵⁶ Refers to department store like shop on U.S. Military bases.

⁵⁷ Oral History: Uell Flagg (Buffalo Soldier, 28th Cavalry); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio.

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Buffalo Soldiers of the Heartland Chapter; Black Historical Society of San Diego Reference Collection

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*Africa on March 12th [1943]. A riot between black and white soldiers occurred in Oraun, Algiers.”*⁶⁰ He returned to the states in 1945 and was honorably discharged later that year.

3. Williard Wallace Kilbourne (Officer)

Born in 1910, New York. Died 1999, San Diego. As a teenager, Maj. Kilbourne joined the horse cavalry reserves and was called to active duty in early 1941. He was assigned to Camp Lockett in January 1943.⁶¹ After the Buffalo Soldiers were disbanded later that year, he sought to be a paratrooper but at the age of 33, Uncle Sam considered him too old. Instead he ended up in the infantry and saw a considerable amount of combat in Europe. Incidentally, many officers at Camp Lockett were preparing for deployment in the Pacific. As soldiers waited at the Campo station for the train to arrive from the east that would have taken them to the appropriate location for a Pacific deployment of which they dreaded. The train instead arrived from the west, which would now position them for Europe. The crowd immediately cheered because the Camp Lockett cavalymen had hoped against the odds for a European deployment as opposed to being shipped to Japan.⁶²

Probably, the most difficult part of Maj. Kilbourne’s life was the passing of his wife in 1952 and leaving behind four young children to be cared for. As he reflected on life, Maj. Kilbourne often stated the 1943 “was the best years of his life because he was able to ride around in the hills of beautiful San Diego, playing war without anyone shooting real bullets at him.”⁶³ According to Fred Kilbourne, his father, Major Kilbourne, was quite fond of the Buffalo Soldiers. “*He had a great respect for the troops regardless of the fact that it was a segregated Army back then. The officers were all white and there were the enlisted men who were all black. But they were a team as I remember him recalling. They were training to go to war but was deactivated before being called upon to do so. The troops were training for a purpose and one of the reasons they were stationed at Camp Lockett was to defend the country against what was an expected to be a Japanese invasion through Mexico via Baja California. My father and the Buffalo Soldiers were part of the troops positioned there to defend against this treat.*”⁶⁴

Like the Buffalo Soldiers who continued to meet over the years through reunions and other meetings all over the county, white offers like Maj. Kilbourne who commanded them, quietly spent their last years holding reunions and other get-togethers too; mostly through the formation of U.S. Horse Cavalry Association chapters. In a bit of irony, the soldiers and officers held separate get-togethers over the years with minimal contact between white officers and enlisted black cavalymen at these reunions, reminiscent of the segregated Army of the 1940s. Separate, but equal.

In the years since Camp Lockett, a few officers came to resent their deployment there and to a lesser extent, with the Buffalo Soldiers. As such, they would sometimes refer to their deployment as being in “Limbo.” Maj. Kilbourne was still defending Camp Lockett against this train of thought as late as 1994. For example, in a letter addressed to Col. Brewster Perry and Col. Sidney Loveless, Kilbourne drafted elaborate notes on the subject. Assuring that, “*Camp Lockett was a highly-desirable post, located in a scenic mountain and desert area. The worlds best weather [and] safe. All buildings were newly constructed like the papers shacks and pot-belly stoves we whites got at Fort Riley in 1941. Food was best ever experienced in the Army. Horses especially selected by Col. Burnett, a famous*

⁶⁰ Ibid

⁶¹ Oral History: Fred Kilbourne (son of Maj. Kilbourne); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ Ibid

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*horse cavalryman. Officers especially selected, all with the Army's highest efficiency reports of Superior. If this be Limbo, it's hard to conceive heaven."*⁶⁵

These hand written notes authored by Maj. Kilbourne in 1994 is a significant find and offer major insight into a wide range of activities and people at stationed at Camp Lockett during its heyday. Other noteworthy areas of Maj. Kilbourne's notes includes the revelation that "white officers were not required to serve in black units; at least the 28th Cavalry was voluntary;" as well as the following:

"Training: 28th received excellent and through training, planned and supervised by the S-3 section; augmented by addition of the executive officers from the 1st and 2nd Squadrons... [t]he 28th passed all training inspections including West Coast Army HQ. Quite a feat considering that recruits arrived without even basic training."⁶⁶

"Operations: 28th Cav[alry] went into brush fire fighting in Sept. 1943 as a tactical unit, ending the fire with loss of only one man. U.S. Marine[s] came in separately and lost about 20... out of about 80 men."⁶⁷

"28th Cavalry Combat: All of the officers and NCO's familiar would have liked to [have taken] the 28th into action to see how it would perform under such good leadership and after the full year of devoted and capable training they received."⁶⁸

"Officers Call at 1100 Hours: Total disappearance of regiment (dismounted) when a trooper hollered SNAKE. This was done twice." Note: Maj. Kilbourne confirms what numerous surviving cavalymen humorously stated, that is, if someone yelled, snake! Buffalo Soldiers would run in every direction. "Black Officers did serve in some units... including the 92nd Division. [While in Europe], a young French woman asked one of our lieutenants what comprised the 2nd Cav. Div. His answer, white officers with black privates. Her comment, my! How gaudy."⁶⁹

"Final Review: April 1944 of 28th Cav. by Col. B. [Burnett]... at Lion Mt. We all felt quite sad. I talked and shook hand with all 30 members of the S-2, S-3 section."⁷⁰ Noteworthy too is the fact that Maj. Kilbourne made Colonel by the time he retired.

4. Sidney Lewis Loveless (Officer)

Born August 19, 1914. Died August 26, 2000. Capt. Loveless original orders was for him to go to Camp Riley. However he immediately received new orders for Camp Lockett. He and his wife Janet arrived at Camp Lockett in April of 1942. They soon rented a farm house in Descanso where he'd return daily unless on duty. As of June 2006, Mrs. Janet Loveless (wife of Capt. Loveless) is alive and well at 84 years of age.⁷¹ According to Mrs. Loveless, her husband maintained that the Buffalo Soldiers at Camp Lockett were training for overseas deployment as a horse cavalry and that the white officers there thought they'd be deployed, but of course, this never happened. "*The guys were training all the time they were there and they didn't have much time off except the weekends. They were training them [Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers] to ride horses in Italy, at least*

⁶⁵ Kilbourne Collection: Black Historical Society of San Diego, Achieves.

⁶⁶ Ibid

⁶⁷ Ibid

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ Oral history was taken on Mrs. Loveless and her memories of her husband's life and times at Camp Lockett.

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that was my impression... which was interesting became most of these black servicemen had never seem a horse so they required a lot of training.”⁷²

Interestingly, though the Buffalo Soldiers were regularly treated for all of their ailments by the medical detachment at Camp Lockett, white officers, their wives and children, were treated at Camp Lockett only in case of extreme emergency. That is, if they were too sick to make it to the contracted medical facility in El Centro. This is where many of the children of white officers were born as opposed to the closer and more convenient San Diego. *“Actually when my daughter Joan was born we had to go to El Centro but we had to first go to Camp Lockett and pick up the doctor to ride with us there. Here I am in labor in the back seat of a car on the way to El Centro and the doctor’s consistently saying, we’re not going to make it, we’re not going to make it. Of course that really helped my confidence. But I did make it there on time.”⁷³*

The medical detachment at Camp Lockett was not desirable; in fact, many were under the impression that the surgeons were not experienced. Mrs. Loveless had to have an emergency appendectomy performed at Camp Lockett and the crew there was not prepared to treat a white female at the all black male facility. *“I had a perforated appendix so there was no way I could make it to El Centro. As a result, I ended up at Camp Lockett and assigned two military doctors who had not operated in years so they both were trying to figure out how to do a spinal tap before they could start operating on me. Well, they finally did, after much talking. So I was put in a room at the camp which did not have a door; they had to put up a makeshift screen. But many of the Buffalo Soldiers were so tall they could just see right over it and they’d get embarrassed and frightened and thought they were seeing things with a white woman laying there in a black segregated hospital.”⁷⁴*

Capt. Loveless was the number 3 officer at Camp Lockett. As such, was very acquainted with Col. Burnett. They kept in touch over the years writing letters back and forth and seeing each other at U.S. Horse Cavalry Association meetings. In fact, Mrs. Loveless was also very acquainted with Mrs. Almeda Burnett.⁷⁵ So much so that when Camp Lockett was deactivate and Col. Burnett and Capt. Loveless were transferred overseas, Mrs. Burnett stayed at the Descanco home of the Loveless’s, and later resided at the Loveless’s home in Texas prior to Col. Burnett’s return from Europe in 1944. Though Mrs. Loveless was acquainted with Mrs. Burnett, and there were occasional get-togethers on base at the officers cub, she maintains there was very little socializing between the wives of other officers, mostly because they all lived so far apart from each other.

5. Joseph Louis Barrow AKA Joe Louis (Honorary Buffalo Soldier):

Born May 13, 1914 in Lexington, Alabama. Died April 12, 1981. The son of an Alabama sharecropper, Sgt. Barrow literally fought his way to the top of professional boxing and into the hearts of millions of Americans. He served in the Army during WWII hosting boxing exhibits at U.S. military bases around the world and boosting the moral of soldiers everywhere. Also known as the “Brown Bomber,” Sgt. Barrow⁷⁶ was a Technical Sergeant in the Army. The rank of Technical Sergeant was replaced during WWII with the rank of First Sergeant.⁷⁷

⁷² Oral History: Mrs. Janet Loveless; Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio

⁷³ Ibid

⁷⁴ Ibid

⁷⁵ Wife of Col. Edwin M. Burnett

⁷⁶ Herein referred to as Joe Louis from this point on.

⁷⁷ US Military Rank and Insignia Chart – Enlisted: Black Historical Society of San Diego, Archives

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Notes by Maj. Kilbourne confirms what many surviving Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers say today, that is, Joe Louis didn't simply casually pass through Camp Lockett on a boxing exhibition. But that he was in fact stationed at Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers for upwards of five to six months or more. For example, unlike an entertainer or sports figure passing through, Joe Louis always wore one of several Buffalo Soldiers uniforms while at Camp Lockett complete with Buffalo Soldier insignias. [Editor's Note: No photographs of Joe Louis with cavalry uniform insignia could be found to verify this assertion. It may be more appropriate to say that the Buffalo Soldiers held him in such high regard that they considered him one of their own, although he may not have been officially assigned to the 28th Cavalry.] Moreover, in his 1994 notes, Maj. Kilbourne, a 28th Cavalry officer, refers to Joe Louis as "a good soldier [a] trooper for whom we named Barrow Bowl."⁷⁸ That Joe Louis was a Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier is increasingly obvious. Apparently, he left such an impression on the base that Merritt Bowl (the amphitheatre) was referred to as "Barrow Bowl," in his honor.⁷⁹ [Editor's note: "Barrow Bowl" may have been applied to the demonstration boxing ring on the flank of Shrine Hill, close to the 28th Cavalry residential area.]

Former cavalrymen recall, "he was stationed there for quite a while and even wore a Buffalo Soldiers uniform. We considered him an honorary Buffalo Soldier at minimum."⁸⁰ Moreover, Frederick Jones recalls that Joe Louis was stationed at Camp Lockett for months. "I saw him a lot. I don't remember exactly how long he was with us there but it was months."⁸¹ What's more, there are numerous accounts of Joe Louis hanging out at the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace in downtown San Diego on a regular basis during the 1940s. This was a very popular hangout for Buffalo Soldiers.

CAMPO'S WELL KEPT POPULATION SECRET

Though initial research into the population of Camp Lockett suggest there was approximately 3,000 cavalrymen almost equally divided between the 10th and 28th Cavalries, many surviving former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers insist this population was double that estimate. "Absolutely, there were 3,000 men in the 10th Cavalry Regiment. I know because I was there and remember that number."⁸² "Of course there were more than 1,500 in the 28th Regiment. There was about 3,000 men in the 28th alone."⁸³ In any event, the population in the town of Campo was majority black between 1942 and 1944. And based on the number of Buffalo Soldiers stationed there, even if no more than a total of 3,000, Campo was a black town at one point to say the least, though many pretended not to notice.

⁷⁸ Kilbourne Collection: Notes on "In Limbo at Lockett;" Black Historical Society of San Diego, Achieves

⁷⁹ Ibid

⁸⁰ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

⁸¹ Interview: Fred Jones, 1999; Black Historical Society of San Diego Notes Collection

⁸² Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

⁸³ Oral History: Mr. Eugene H. Louis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 28th Cavalry): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video.

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INTERACTIONS BETWEEN CAMP LOCKETT BUFFALO SOLDIERS AND SAN DIEGO'S AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

The interactions between Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers and San Diego's African American community during the 1940s was significant. An important aspect of interaction is communication and the telephone was an important mode of communication in the 1940s between cavalymen and African Americans residing in San Diego. At that time, calls from camp Lockett were patched through by operators stationed in downtown San Diego at 9th and "C" Street. One such operator responsible for processing Camp Lockett calls was 85-year-old Virginia Welch who arrived in San Diego in 1923. In 1942 she was a student at San Diego State College and heard that the telephone company was looking for operators. As a result, Welch and a friend decided to go down and apply. She was immediately hired. As such, during the summer of 1942 she worked as an operator while on vacation from college. On her first day of work she was reminded that WWII affected every aspect of life in San Diego as she found the windows at her new place of employment with the telephone company were sand-bagged and kept closed in case of attack.

During WWII, local operators had a special line designated "Army flash," which identified calls from local Army bases like Camp Lockett and Ft. Rosecrans. When anything came in over this line, it was to be answered very quickly. The "Army flash" was a special band used by "spotters" or radiomen to identify enemy aircraft in the backcountry. Moreover, additional backcountry lines were designated specifically as calls from Camp Lockett."⁸⁴ "The fellows up there [at Camp Lockett] many of them we discovered later, had not been used to some of the more technological things at that time such as telephone operators and we knew this because several operators had experienced calls from Buffalo Soldiers and they needed to be encouraged that it was Ok for them to communicate with us and say exactly what they wanted us to do. One memorable call came from a soldiers during the summer of 42.' I said, hello, this is the operator; may I help you? I heard nothing but heavy breathing. So I repeated again, this the operator; may I help you? He this said softly, oh, operator, I'd like to place a call to San Diego. I then said certainly, I'm here to help you. He then started to relax after realizing I was not going to treat them differently just because he's black. During those days, there was still a dislike for black people in certain quarters which made the soldiers apprehensive to even speak to a white operator because they had no idea of how the operator would treat them"⁸⁵

Welch further stated that most of the calls placed for Buffalo Soldiers were to someone in San Diego whom they'd met at a function or while out on weekend pass because many of the calls were placed to hotels and bars. And she remembers a lot of calls being patched through specifically from Camp Lockett to the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace as well. Simply put, Buffalo Soldiers would meet young ladies in San Diego on the weekend. Follow-up calls were placed by mid-week in preparation for another weekend. In addition, Welch said they were always polite and that most had southern accents while others sounded as if they were from the north. Because Welch worked downtown, she'd often encounter Buffalo Soldiers near "Broadway and Fifth." "The Buffalo Soldiers could always be identified because they were well groomed. Their uniforms looked wonderful. They were always pressed and their boots shined. They stood out in a group and usually they attracted attention. I never saw one of them who'd had too much to drink, but I'm sure some did. I would see them mostly in the evenings when they had liberty. But people felt so much better that they were there in the backcountry protecting us from attack during WWII."⁸⁶

⁸⁴ Oral History: Virginia Welch (summer of 42' telephone operator); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio

⁸⁵ Ibid

⁸⁶ Ibid

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It is increasingly apparent that Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers considered San Diego's African American community an important cultural link. They ventured to San Diego on a regular basis and many soldiers dated and married local African American women, taking some back with them to the north and south. Likewise, many Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers married, started families and lived out their lives in the San Diego area after the base was deactivated. They joined local Baptist, African Methodists, and Church of God and Christ denominations and some eventually become ministers. Cavalrymen who remained in San Diego after Camp Lockett held various jobs but many found work as longshoremen. Between 1945-1970, there were probably as many as 500 former cavalrymen residing in the San Diego area.⁸⁷

As the years passed, so have most of the former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers. Yet still, as of 2006, there are probably as many as 150 surviving former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers in various cities throughout the nation with most being in their early to mid-80s.⁸⁸ There are considerably more surviving Buffalo Soldiers in general, they too are in their 80s.

DISCUSSION OF INTEGRITY

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District retains fair to good overall integrity. The district is eligible under National Register eligibility Criterion A, for its important historical associations. The district retains essential physical features from its importance during its period of significance of 1941-46. Although the camp at its height was twenty-fold larger in area and included many more buildings and structures, the surviving components provide a substantial experience of the Camp Lockett era. Many contributing buildings and structures have undergone minor changes in appearance; yet retain their overall war mobilization architectural character. Especially when viewed as a cultural landscape in which the landform chosen by the Army for mounted cavalry training is considered, the district retains original character and cohesiveness. Despite changes, the district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

An evaluation of Camp Lockett's historic integrity requires that the various characteristics that shaped the land during the period of significance between 1941 and 1946 be present today in much the same way they were historically. This landscape represents the cumulative development from three historical phases: Mobilization, Expansion, and Hospital. Despite the impact of changes that have occurred since that time, the general character and feeling of historic Camp Lockett remains much the same as during the period of significance, especially with regard to the retention spatial relationships between the built environment, circulation patterns, surrounding rural land uses, vegetation, and natural topography. These elements can be evaluated within the seven qualities of integrity.

All of the contributing elements retain their integrity of location in that none have been moved to the district or relocated after the period of significance. Some buildings were moved from their original locations but all these relocations occurred during the period of significance when Camp Lockett expanded or when it became a convalescent hospital facility.

⁸⁷ Based on information from local Elks Clubs, VFW's and interviews with former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers, their surviving spouses and surviving children's accounts of hundreds of cavalrymen surviving in the area between 1945-1970.

⁸⁸ Based on the author's estimate after calculating the number of surviving Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers she interviewed in major cities across the nation in 2006.

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Integrity of design is seen in the preserved spatial relationship of buildings, roads, landscape features, and archaeological remains as planned functional groups (administration, barracks, civilian housing, recreation, hospital, stables, infrastructure, etc.). The Camp Lockett facilities were specifically designed around the natural hillsides and contours of the Campo Valley landscape and this is readily appreciated by the arrangement of standing buildings in the open spaces that were created by the curvilinear road circulation pattern in the central cantonment or main base area. It is also seen in the deliberate effort to preserve the Coast Live Oak Woodland riparian component around many of the buildings, and especially the cluster of mature trees that form the historic Chaffee Park to the north of the hospital complex. The military penchant for organization and regimentation is also seen in how functional groups of buildings were laid out in uniform rows within each area. The one exception, interestingly enough, is the informal arrangement of civilian housing for hospital employees.

Setting is one of the strongest integrity elements of the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District. Except for recent suburban residential development to the north of the district, the surrounding area retains its natural rural character. Horses are still corralled to the east of the district on private property and cattle still roam the surrounding open country. Mature coast live oaks occur around many buildings in the hospital, civilian housing, and administrative areas with the largest concentrations to the north and east of the hospital. Surrounding the district on County of San Diego, Bureau of Land Management, and private land are Coast Live Oak Woodland and Chamise Chaparral habitats to the south, and substantial Chaparral-covered hillsides to the north, east, and west. A ribbon of Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Habitat also bounds the northern edge of the district along Campo Creek. These open areas convey much of the rural setting of Camp Lockett, in sharp contrast to the dense development of military buildings within the cantonment. Almost all of the undisturbed open space within the district is located within the eastern arm along Campo Creek. Despite recent residential development adjacent to the Italian POW shrine, the rocky outcrop still retains its setting when viewed against the greater surrounding rural landscape, and even the historic granary and San Diego and Eastern Railroad complex to the south east add to the rural setting. Nestled against the hillside and adjacent to Campo Creek, the Stone Store conveys its rural setting to a very large degree, as well as its strategic location along a major historic transportation route that is Campo Road.

Integrity of materials is most evident in the exterior appearance of all contributing buildings and structures (Tables 1-4). Most buildings retain the original asbestos lapped shingle siding that immediately identifies them as World War II Series 700 Mobilization Style construction dating to the period of significance. Those buildings where the original siding has been replaced with stucco have been evaluated as not contributing properties because of lost integrity. Integrity of materials is also seen in the original masonry construction from the Italian POW projects, both buildings and retaining walls, stairways, etc. that convey original local historic material. In the case of the stables, the original wood siding is covered with later asbestos shingles but is expected to be preserved underneath. Substantial Plant material integrity is seen most clearly in the numerous mature coast live oaks around which the Camp Lockett buildings were constructed and in the concentration at Chaffee Park and vicinity.

Integrity of workmanship is evident throughout the district in the architectural details of the Series 700 buildings, which by their simple vernacular design were meant to allow quick and cheap construction while conserving raw materials. Lack of ornament and finish provides for exposed structural elements whereby construction methods and joinery are clearly evident, especially on interiors. As no Series 700 plans have yet been located, these buildings constitute an important record of building design and specifications. Integrity of workmanship is also evident in the stone buildings and structures throughout the district, most of which can be attributed to Italian POW masons. These skills were very likely brought with them from Italy. The most notable examples are the restoration work at the Gaskill Brother Stone Store, the hospital dispensary, the ornamental wall around the flagpole, and numerous retaining walls and stairways around the district.

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Integrity of feeling is expressed by the physical elements that convey to the visitor, the sense of a planned military post within a rural setting where the training and mission of mounted cavalry was primary. In this regard the integrity of feeling and setting enhances both the official, communal, and individual oral histories of Buffalo Soldiers, most of whom had never before experienced anything like life at Camp Lockett. So many well-preserved buildings and structures remain within an intact setting and location that it is not difficult to imagine what Camp Lockett was like during its period of historical significance. Where buildings no longer exist, many foundations and archaeological features exist with which to reconstruct and interpret the whole from the remaining parts. Most resources exist within functionally discrete complexes where specific activities of Camp Lockett can be readily appreciated. These include the administrative area, storage areas, motor pool and fire station, barracks and mess halls, hospital, stables area, and civilian housing. Specialty buildings within the district, such as the theater, convey the feeling of a operating military camp and the people who lived there. Open spaces also convey what it was like to undertake equestrian and weapons training within a rural context for the purposes of guarding the U.S.-Mexican border.

Integrity of association with the training of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 28th Mounted Cavalry divisions during WW II, the subsequent Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, and the Italian POW interment camp is very high because so much of Camp Lockett's built environment remains within its original historical setting and is so readily identifiable as pertaining to the period of significance by distinctive architectural styles, archaeological features, and landscape elements; all in a concentrated area. Continuity with the area's more rural past is found in the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store, Pioneer Cemetery, and the Ferguson Ranch House. The association with Mobilization and Expansion Phases are found in all extant contributing buildings, circulation patterns, landscape elements, and more than 30 archaeological features. The Mitchell Convalescent Hospital Phase is seen in the subsequent development of the original hospital, adaptive reuse of many of Camp Lockett buildings, and addition of new recreational facilities. The POW association is found in the religious shrine and many examples of stone masonry throughout the district.

The strong association with the history and experiences of the Buffalo Soldiers is demonstrated most recently by both organized and informal visits of Camp Lockett veterans. Most notable was the 50th Anniversary Reunion on October 11-13, 1991 to celebrate the 1941 opening of Camp Lockett. The Mountain Empire Historical Society organized this event, covered by local and national media, and veterans from seven states were in attendance (*Camp Lockett News*, January 1992). More recently, the son of a former Buffalo Soldier, Mr. Ron Jones, visited Camp Lockett in 2004 and wrote of his experiences for the *Bugle Call* (October 2004 Volume 1, Number 7), the newsletter of the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the 9th and 10th (Horse) Cavalry Association to which he belongs. Many members of the San Diego Chapter were in attendance during that visit. This national organization includes Buffalo Soldier veterans, family, historians, and re-enactors who keep the legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers alive and recognize Camp Lockett as an important landmark of that history. Community associations of Camp Lockett with important historical contexts are also seen in the exhibits and substantial archives at the Mountain Empire Historical Society and in the on-going sponsorship by the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation in the development of a historic preservation and land use Concept Plan, as well as this National Register nomination.

Although the spatial relationships between the districts components have remained unaltered and the integrity of most contributing buildings remains fair to excellent, there have been some significant impacts to the integrity of the district; some reversible and some not. Some buildings are missing but in the majority of cases their footprints are still indicated by foundations and landscape features. The hospital complex buildings are among the most well preserved in the district and the most notable impact to their integrity is the replacement of the original wood windows with (reversible) vinyl and the replacement of the original wood breezeway floors and supports with

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poured concrete. Except for the dental clinic, most buildings retain their character-defining interior features. The civilian housing area remains virtually intact with only minor modification. Buildings in the administrative retain virtually all of their character-defining exterior elements but with some reversible additions or modifications.

Impacts on integrity of setting all occur outside the district on adjacent property. They include the modern buildings that make up the Border Patrol Station and the Camp Hills Subdivision to the north of the district. The private property that is adjacent to the district does not impact the integrity of setting in that it contains a large number of Mobilization Phase buildings, although in disrepair.

Of primary concern are the four remaining stables that are in very poor condition because of several phases of re-use and considerable neglect in recent years. While the interior post-and beam construction appears to be sturdy, the roofs are failing and have holes in them through which the elements and wildlife enter. The interior stalls, tack rooms, offices, and feeding bins were removed after the 28th Cavalry left and they were all reused for recreational and rehabilitation purposes by the convalescent hospital. They were then refurbished as schoolrooms between 1948 and the mid-1970s. During these later phases the floors were paved with concrete and the original wooden cladding was covered with asbestos shingles. Numerous windows were cut in the walls and interior wall coverings were applied. These stables are emblematic of the primary role of Camp Lockett as a training and support base for mounted cavalry. As such they are in great need of remedial stabilization and the modifications can be reversed. Ironically, an exemplary well-preserved stable exists outside the district boundaries on the property of Ms. Sophie Francis, where it still functions as a horse stables, complete with original tack room, stalls, and feeding troughs. The only remaining hay shed is also located to the east of the district on the property of Jack Ogle. Along with historical photographs, these structures serve as prototypes for restoration at the remaining stables. These stables were arranged in uniform rows that included associated fenced corrals, hay barns, blacksmith shops, and concrete watering troughs. Most of these spatial associations have been lost but can be reconstructed with great authenticity from remaining displaced elements, historical maps, and photographs

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ⁱ *Fort Mose Historical Society*, 2006, Electronic document, <http://www.fortmose.org/history/timeline.html>, accessed 8 November 2006.

ⁱⁱ Krawczynski, Keith, et al. July 1998, *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. .19

ⁱⁱⁱ *American Revolution.com*, 2005, Electronic document, <http://www.americanrevolution.com/AfricanAmericansInTheRevolution.htm>, accessed 8 November 2006.

^{iv} Wilson, General (Ret.) Johnnie Edward, *A CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICE From the Colonial Era through the Antebellum Period*, 2006, Electronic document, <http://www.redstone.Army.mil/history/integrate/CHRON1.html>, accessed 8 November 2006.

^v Krawczynski, Keith, et al. July 1998, *A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience*, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. .55-6

^{vi} Wilson, General (Ret.) Johnnie Edward, *A CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICE From the Civil War to World War I*, 2006, Electronic document, <http://www.redstone.Army.mil/history/integrate/chron2.htm>, accessed 8 November 2006.

^{vii} Ibid.

^{viii} The National Rites of Passage Institute, *The 10th Cavalry*, 2002, Electronic document, http://www.ritesofpassage.org/mil_10cav.htm, accessed 8 November 2006

^{ix} Wilson, General (Ret.) Johnnie Edward, *A CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICE From WWI through WWII, Part II*, 2006, Electronic document <http://www.redstone.Army.mil/history/integrate/chron3b.htm>, accessed 8 November 2006.

^x Wilson, General (Ret.) Johnnie Edward, *Integration of the Armed Forces*, 2006, <http://www.redstone.Army.mil/history/integrate/welcome.html>, accessed 8 November 2006.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Wasch, Diane Shaw and Arlene R. Kriv

1992 *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program, A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*. U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Recourses Management Program; Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, Washington, D.C.

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Geographical Data

UTM References (continued)

ID	X_Coord	Y_Coord	Area
1-5	549971	3607859	Main Base
1-6	550035	3607488	Main Base
1-7	550051	3607367	Main Base
1-8	550176	3607245	Main Base
1-9	550305	3607248	Main Base
1-10	550284	3606997	Main Base
1-11	550084	3606950	Main Base
1-12	549829	3606989	Main Base
1-13	549801	3607195	Main Base
1-14	549686	3607238	Main Base
1-15	549676	3607427	Main Base
1-16	549587	3607519	Main Base
1-17	549635	3607546	Main Base
1-18	549822	3607470	Main Base
1-19	549880	3607619	Main Base
1-20	549725	3607695	Main Base
1-21	549681	3607675	Main Base
1-22	549642	3607728	Main Base
1-23	549698	3607769	Main Base
1-24	549648	3607874	Main Base
2-1	548655	3607527	West Wing
2-2	548873	3607760	West Wing
2-3	549406	3607808	West Wing
2-4	549487	3607772	West Wing
2-5	549588	3607618	West Wing
2-6	549112	3607609	West Wing
3-1	549374	3607905	Stone Store
4-1	549503	3607965	Gate Area
4-2	549454	3607846	Gate Area
5-1	550374	3609335	POW Shrine

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District boundary is shown on the attached maps (Figures 2-4).

Boundary Justification

The district is located entirely on County of San Diego property and reflects the boundaries of the existing County Historical District. The boundary of the largest area closely circumscribes the limits of contributing buildings, structures, and historic archaeological features that date to the period of significance and relate to the Camp Lockett historic context. As documented in Section 8 of this nomination form, the camp at its height covered more than 7,000 acres (Figure 1). The present subset of about 121 acres includes the functional center of that much larger installation, referred to as the main base or cantonment area that was constructed during the Mobilization Phase of Camp Lockett History. Much of the new construction from the Expansion Phase exists only as archaeological remains and lies outside the district boundaries. Within the district are reflected many major aspects of the camp during its period of significance, including administration, housing, recreation, infrastructure, equestrian facilities, hospital, and civilian employee accommodations. The boundary for the western extension of the district, which includes key elements of the camp infrastructure, is an original Camp Lockett boundary. This area includes the majority of open space of the district, and the site of the original sewage treatment plant and incinerator.

The district is made up of five discontinuous areas. They include, in order of size, the main base, the western wing, the entrance area, Italian POW Shrine, and Gaskill Brothers Stone Store. The Italian Prisoners of War Shrine is a small area located about one mile north of the main camp area. The County does not own the intervening area and a portion is now a private residential subdivision. Similarly, the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store, which was utilized and refurbished during the period of significance, is separated from the district by land not owned by the County. Near the center of the main base is a private parcel that still contains numerous Camp Lockett era buildings. At the north end of the main base and outside of the district are other areas controlled by the Department of Homeland Security and County of San Diego.

Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District



Camp Lockett Circulation Route

Parcel Boundaries

Approximate Boundary of County Owned Lands

Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District

Property ID Number

Non-Contributing Landscape/Building

Contributing Building

Contributing Landscape/Hardscape/Planting/Historical Archaeological Ground Pattern

W

E

N

S

0250500

050100

1:3,6001 cm equals 36 m

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Camp Lockett

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County San Diego County and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Campo Date 1959 T 18S R 5E ☐ pf ☐ pf Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City Campo Zip 91906

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 6560300400, 6560301900, 6560302500, 6560405900, 6560406200. Camp Lockett is located fifty-four miles east of San Diego and approximately one mile north of the International Border within the town of Campo. The facility extended five miles from east to west and nearly three miles north to south. The average elevation is approximately 2570'.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Camp Lockett, located near Campo, San Diego County, is a World War II military installation built in 1941 and occupied by the military until 1946. The Landmark application encompasses 122 acres of the original 7,000-acre facility owned by the County of San Diego. Many of the original buildings are gone but the remaining buildings reflect the architecture of temporary WWII military construction and date to one of the three phases of construction or camp development: the Mobilization Phase (1941), the Expansion Phase (1942-1943), and the Hospital Phase (1944-1946).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP34--Military Property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Camp Lockett, circa 1941

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: 1941-1946

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

County of San Diego

9150 Chesapeake Rd.

San Diego 92123

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Patrick McDonough & Lynne Newell

Christenson, County of San Diego,

Department of Parks & Recreation, 9150

Chesapeake Dr., San Diego, 92123

*P9. Date Recorded: 2003& 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

California Historical Landmark

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") none

*Attachments: NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record

☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record

☐ Other (list) _____

D1. Historic Name: Camp Lockett D2. Common Name: Camp Lockett

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

In the summer of 1940, the United States began to prepare for war. San Diego was particularly important because of its harbor and location along the Mexico-United States border. Beginning in 1940, the Department of Defense began acquiring land in Campo, California so that the Army could protect the border. Eventually, they acquired over 7000 acres of land. The center of activity was a 500-acre parcel in Campo, which was named Camp Lockett. Beginnings in 1941 troops were living in Camp Lockett. Various cavalry regiments were stationed there, including the black regiment known as the Buffalo Soldiers. Between 1941 and 1944 troops patrolled the border. In addition, part of Camp Lockett served as an Italian Prisoner of War Camp. From 1944 until 1946, Camp Lockett served as the Mitchell convalescent hospital. By 1949 the land had been returned to its previous owners, the majority of which belonged to the County of San Diego. The Camp Lockett California Historical Landmark nomination contains 65 buildings, structures, and building remnants remaining on the property owned by the County of San Diego. (See Continuation Sheet 3)

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 6560300400, 6560301900, 6560302500, 6560405900, 6560406200. This application includes approximately 122 acres, roughly bound by Parker Road and SR 94 on the north and Forrest Gate Road on the south and west and Shannon Road on the East. The property is owned by the County of San Diego and contains 65 buildings, structures, and building remnants constructed and/or used during the Camp Lockett period.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The proposed Camp Lockett California Historical Landmark is located entirely within the County of San Diego and replicates the locally recognized Camp Lockett Historic District boundaries designated by the County of San Diego Historic Site Board. At its height Camp Lockett involved 7,000 acres. The present subset of 122 acres includes the functional center of that much larger military installation, and is referred to as the main base or cantonment area. Within the boundaries many major aspects of the camp during its period of significance, including administration, housing recreation, infrastructure, equestrian facilities, hospital, and civilian and employee accommodations.

D6. Significance: Theme Military and Social History Area Southern California Region

Period of Significance 1941-1946 Applicable Criteria Last training installation for African American cavalry troops (Buffalo Soldiers) Last regional mounted cavalry training facility

Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

Camp Lockett meets eligibility as a California Historic Landmark as the last military installation housing and training African American cavalry units before their units were permanently disbanded as a mounted horse cavalry division. African American cavalry, or Buffalo Soldiers, were a vital component of the U.S. military since the Civil War. During the World War II era, Buffalo Soldiers endured significant discrimination while providing protection to the citizens of San Diego. Not unusual for its time, this discrimination is reflected in many aspects of Camp Lockett's architecture, building function, and the numerous stories and memories of the soldiers. Camp Lockett also meets eligibility as the last military facility constructed for mounted cavalry units in the greater Southern California region. Camp Lockett troops were trained to fight war as mounted cavalry. The African American units at Camp Lockett were shipped to North Africa in 1944 and broken up into service units. With their departure from Camp Lockett, the era of the horse soldier ended. Mechanized cavalry was the wave of the future. (See Continuation Sheet 7)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.): (See Continuation Sheet 16)

***D8. Evaluator:** Patrick McDonough & Lynne Newell Christenson **Date:** 2009 **Affiliation and Address:** County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, 9150 Chesapeake Dr., San Diego, 92123

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D3. Detailed Description (continued):

Two buildings were built before the construction of Camp Lockett but were used by the U.S. military during the occupation. The pre-Lockett buildings are the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store (1885) and the rebuilt privately owned Ferguson Ranch House (c.1920s-1930s).

With these two exceptions, all of buildings are of military design and date to one of the three phases of construction or camp development. The three phases of camp construction include the Mobilization Phase (June 23 December 1, 1941), The Expansion Phase (1942-1943), and the Hospital Phase (1944-1946). Except for a few additions to the Hospital, all of the contributing buildings within the boundaries date to the Mobilization Phase. Most of the buildings from the Expansion Phase were built on leased private property and were demolished after the camp was decommissioned at the end of the war. A few were moved to the Hospital or elsewhere. Properties represent a wide range of functional types. Personnel support functions are represented in mess halls, day rooms, officers' quarters, supply buildings. Recreational buildings include the base theater, swimming pool (now filled), and bathhouses. Buildings associated with care of the horses include stables and blacksmith shop. General support buildings include firehouse, guardhouse, maintenance, motor pool garage, and cellblock. The hospital area contains administrative buildings, barracks, wards, mess halls, storehouses, dispensary, and civilian employee housing. Camp infrastructure properties include the sewage plant, portions of the water system, and the incinerator.

A total of seven non-contributing buildings exist within the district boundaries. Six of these are relatively modern buildings that do not occur at locations or on footprints of any buildings that are shown on historical maps or photographs of Camp Lockett. One Camp Lockett era building (the Community Center) has been evaluated as not eligible to be a contributing property to the district because of lack of integrity.

Mobilization Phase

Ground was broken for Camp Lockett on June 23rd, 1941. A total of 132 buildings to accommodate 1,568 men and 1,668 horses were constructed. The structures conform to standard War Department plans in what is known as the *World War II 700 Series Mobilization Style* (Garner 1993; Wasch and Kriv 1992). The architecture of these buildings is straightforward. The design, greatly influenced by cost was intended to facilitate efficient and speedy construction. The design of these buildings was guided by the following five principles: speed, simplicity, conservation of materials, flexibility and safety. The most quickly constructed building during WWI was completed in three hours. The average during WWII was one per hour with the record being fifty-four minutes. To accomplish this speed, the Army used techniques such as using a few standardized plans, prefabricated components, and the assembly-line approach to construction. The wood-frame buildings were set on either concrete footings or full, poured concrete, slab foundations. The gable roofs, covered with asphalt roofing material, had a slope of 5 to 12 degrees. The gabled roofs had boxed eaves on the sides and close eaves on the gable ends. Windows were evenly spaced, wood-framed, 6-over-6 light, and double-hung. Walls were constructed of diagonally laid .75" x 11.5" planks covered with asbestos shingle siding. The stables, however, were covered with horizontal wood clapboard and not covered with asbestos shingles until later in the use-lives. Windows were evenly spaced, wood-framed, with 6-over-6 or 8-over-eight lights, and double hung.

These "temporary" buildings represent a construction methodology that swept the country after the war; that is, standardized plans, prefabrication of components and construction crews that specialized in only one aspect of the construction process. Developers were faced with the same pressure for expediency after the war as millions of

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veterans returned home with the dream of owning a home for the first time. The many suburban developments that sprung up all over the country - where entire tracts were laid out, constructed, and marketed by a single developer - were largely made possible by the experience that both developers and laborers gained while constructing the "temporary" military structures.

Expansion Phase

The initial set of buildings constructed during this phase to accommodate the extra cavalry units at Camp Lockett were complete and ready for occupancy on June 30, 1942, but continued to be constructed into the following year. Theater of Operations construction was used. These buildings were cheaply built with a width of almost a standard 20' and lengths varied according to use. They were covered with plywood siding and green rolled roofing.

Hospital Phase

On July 7, 1944 the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital was activated at Camp Lockett. During this period, many of the vacant original buildings from the Mobilization Phase were removed, moved and/or converted for Hospital use while additional buildings were added during its two-year operation. All of the 2-story barracks (mainly in the private inholding within the district) were painted with bright cheerful pastel colors and sprinkler systems and indirect, soft lighting was installed. The buildings were also insulated and concrete fire stairways erected. Day Rooms were painted, floors were covered with asphalt tile and indirect lights were installed in these buildings also. The rehabilitation program required construction of recreational and athletic facilities for swimming, horseback riding, golf, softball, handball, and tennis. During the time the Italian POWs contributed to the construction activity and were responsible for many of the rock retaining walls, as well as their own shrine and chapel that was built near their barracks in the former 28th Cavalry C Troop Area at the north end of the Camp Lockett complex. This area is outside of the boundaries established in the California Historical Landmark nomination. The hospital was declared surplus on June 19, 1946 and today the core area houses the Rancho Del Campo Youth Detention Facility.

Table 1.Camp Lockett Building Inventory

Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No. (1941 No.)	Building	Resource No.	Est. Year Built	Phase and Architectural Style
9610	9610	n/a	Gaskill Bros. Stone Store (Campo Stone Store)	n/a	1882	Pre-Lockett Stone I- House Family.
25218	16710	T-525	Post Motor Pool, garage	9A	1941	Mobilization
25218	16710	T-527	Post Motor Pool, grease racks	9	1941	Mobilization
25221	16713	T-504	Fire Station and attached residence, garage	13	1941	Mobilization
25227	16719	T-401	Administration Building; Medical Processing and B of A Vault	19	1941	Mobilization
25229	16721	T-241 (T-203)	Theater	22	1941	Mobilization
25229	16722	T-279	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-1	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-278	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-2	1942	Expansion

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Building	Resource No.	Est. Year Built	Phase and Architectural Style
25229	16722	T-274	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-3	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-275	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-4	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-270	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-5	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-271	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-6	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-267	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-7	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-265	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-8	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-266	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-9	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-269	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-10	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-263	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-11	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-262	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-12	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-261	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-13	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-264	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-14	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-268	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-15	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-276	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-16	1942	Expansion
25229	16722	T-272	Civilian Housing Area (staff housing)	23-17	1942	Expansion
25230	16723	12	Hospital Dental Clinic (currently main admin building)	25A	1943	Hospital
25230	16723	T-101 (T-109)	Hospital Administration Building (classrooms) same as bldg 7, 16, 17, 18	25B	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-102 (T-101)	Hospital Nurses Quarters (staff housing)	25C	1941 & 1944	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-103 (T-102)	Hospital Ward (classrooms)	25D	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	n/a	Hospital Storeroom (laundry room)	25U	1941	Mobilization/ moved to Hospital
25230	16723	T-104 (T-103)	Hospital Mess Hall (classrooms)	25E	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-105 (T-104)	Hospital Boiler Room Area (tool shed)	25F	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-106 (T-110)	Hospital Area (weight room)	25G	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-110 (T-108)	Hospital Officers Quarters and Mess (School Admin)	25K	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723	T-111 (T-107)	Hospital Ward (Campo 3)	25L	1941	Mobilization

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Primary No. P-37-	SDI-No. CA-SDI-	1944 Serial No.	Building	Resource No.	Est. Year Built	Phase and Architectural Style
25230	16723	T-112 (T-106)	Hospital Ward (clinic)	25M	1941 & 1944	Mobilization and Hospital
25230	16723	T-113 T-114 (T-105)	Hospital Enlisted Medical Detachment Barracks (Campo 1 & Campo 2)	25N/O	1941	Mobilization
25230	16723		Hospital Dispensary	25V	1943	Hospital
25234	16726	T-51 T-52	Ferguson Ranch House & Garage (Commandant's house)	28	c.1930	Pre-Lockett Spanish Colonial Revival with decorative rafter tails.
25235	16727	T-303	10th Cavalry A Troop, storeroom	31A	1941	Mobilization
25235	16727		Day Room, (foundation)	31B		Mobilization
25235	16727	T-305	10th Cavalry A Troop, Mess Hall	31C	1941	Mobilization
25237	16729	T-341	10th Cavalry C Troop, Mess Hall	34A	1941	Mobilization
25237	16729	T-341	10th Cavalry C Troop, Supply House (foundation)	34B	1941	Mobilization
25237	16729	T-341	Day Room (foundation)	34C	1941	Mobilization
25239	16731	T-331	10th Cavalry G Troop, Day Room	36A	1941	Mobilization
25239	16731	T-333	10th Cavalry G Troop, Mess Hall	36B	1941	Mobilization
25239	16731	T-335	10th Cavalry G Troop, Supply House	36C	1941	Mobilization
25240	16732	T-427	Post Exchange	38	1941	Mobilization
25241	16733	n/a	Stockade	39	1941	Mobilization Style Expansion Phase
25241	16733	T-421	Stockade	39	1941	Mobilization Style Expansion Phase
25242	16734	T-373 (T-422)	Day Room	40	1941	Mobilization
25242	16734	T-375	Storehouse	40	1941	Mobilization
25243	16735	T-426	Recreation Building	41	1941	Mobilization
25244	16736		NCO Club	42	1942	Expansion
25245	16737	T-380 T-381 T-832	Swimming Pool Area (Two bathhouses, stone storeroom, bleachers, and pool)	43	1941	Mobilization
25247	16739	T-515	10th Cavalry Motor Pool	45	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-609	Lockett Stables	47B	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-610	Lockett Stables	47C	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-614	Lockett Stables	48B	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-615	Lockett Stables	48C	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-618	Lockett Stables, (foundation)	49A	1941	Mobilization
25280	16772	T-620	Lockett Stables, (foundation)	49B	1941	Mobilization
25267	16759		Incinerator	109	1941	Mobilization
25268	16760		Sewage Treatment Facility	110	1941	Mobilization
25271	16763	T-300	Officers Club (school library, extensive renovation)	116	1941	Mobilization
	None	T-625	Homemakers Club	118	1941	Mobilization

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D6. Significance (Continued):

In 1941, the United States Army selected a remote valley in the mountains of eastern San Diego County for construction of new facilities to house the mounted cavalry regiments for training and border protection activities. Within the first year of establishing Camp Lockett, the Army transferred the installation to an all-black cavalry. The ranks of black soldiers at Camp Lockett grew to nearly 3,000 as the camp transformed the quiet rural valley into a busy military base. Through their social interactions in San Diego and the choices of many to remain in Southern California after the war, the black soldiers of Camp Lockett brought significant social change to the area, and the legacy of their influence is evident today. Camp Lockett was among the very last bases within which the Buffalo Soldiers trained and operated before they were permanently disbanded as a mounted horse cavalry division. Such units ceased to exist within the armed forces ever since. In essence the closing of Camp Lockett marked the conversion of the U.S. Cavalry to modern mechanized armor and also the final manifestation of the segregated army. Additional significance is also gained when viewed against current national concerns about homeland security and undocumented immigration, as the primary mission of the cavalry detachments at Camp Lockett was to patrol the U.S.-Mexican Border. Once closed for military training, Camp Lockett went on to become the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States, yet another distinction.

Racist attitudes and the policies of segregation, which were the norm at that time, had a strong influence on the selection of Camp Lockett as a base for black soldiers. The prohibition against black soldiers engaging the enemy in combat prevented them from going overseas. Finding suitable locations to quarter black soldiers in the States was difficult, because it required adequate facilities to allow segregation of white and black troops. The availability of civilian centers that would accept black soldiers and could provide separate facilities for troops with passes was also important. Many communities strongly objected to African-American soldiers in their vicinity. Camp Lockett combined a remote location with room enough for new facilities and mounted cavalry training for the protection of an international border zone believed to present serious risks for national security, and a key railroad connection to the east.

In early 1944, the black horse cavalry was reorganized and shipped out of Camp Lockett. A military hospital and prisoner of war camp were established in their place. Camp Lockett became the site of the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States. Later named the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, the facility grew to a patient capacity of 207 officers and 1,252 enlisted patients. The hospital closed in 1946.

Prisoners of war who were transferred to the facility in 1944 first included about 200 Italian POWs, later replaced by German POWs. The POWs were put to work on the day-to-day operations of the hospital and throughout the facility. The Italian soldiers worked in the mess halls, warehouses, shops, and on the grounds and roads as landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks. German prisoners who replaced the Italians remained at Mitchell Convalescent until the POW camp was closed in May 1946.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THE 10TH CAVALRY

African Americans have been part of American military history since the colonial period. During the 1560s, free and enslaved Africans were part of the Spanish militia in St. Augustine shortly after it's founding, and were a

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constant component of colonial society. In 1683, the first exclusive African American militia was formed to help defend Spanish Florida against English encroachment. (Fort Mose, 2006)

Following the conclusion of the American Civil War many of the all-African American Army units were reorganized, along with the all-white units, for duty during Reconstruction, the western Indian Wars, and survey expeditions of the western territories. This reorganization included the establishment of the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Infantries in 1866. These soldiers later came to be known as “Buffalo Soldiers” a name given to them by the Native Americans that they encountered during the western Indian War campaigns. Significant campaigns in which the 10th Cavalry participated include the pursuit of Chief Geronimo of the Apache in 1885. During the western Indian Wars, Henry O. Flipper became the Army’s first African American officer in 1877, as a 2nd Lieutenant for the 10th Cavalry. Flipper was also the first African American graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. (Fort Mose 2006) Besides participating in Reconstruction, the western Indian Wars, and survey expeditions of the western territories, all-African American Army units also participated in the Spanish-American War. The 10th Cavalry participated in the charge up San Juan Hill lead by Lieutenant Colonel Teddy Roosevelt.

From 1916 to 1918, the 10th Cavalry participated in the Pershing Expedition into northern Mexico in pursuit of Mexican Revolutionary leader Francisco “Pancho” Villa. Many other African Americans also participated in World War One through the U.S. Army as well as the militaries of allied countries, such as the French Foreign Legion. Between the two world wars the U.S. military was significantly downsized; however, the historic African American units, such as the 10th Cavalry were maintained. In 1940, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, making him the highest-ranking African American in the armed forces.

The following year the first African American fighter plane, tank, and artillery units were formed. During World War Two, the 10th Cavalry was stationed at Camp Locket near Campo, California, where it served in a reserve defensive role on the U.S. – Mexican border. In 1942, the 9th and 10th Cavalries were merged into the 2nd Cavalry Division. Later in 1942, President Roosevelt signed the act that created the Women’s Army Corps (WAC). WAC enlisted both white and African American volunteers, with Charity Adams (Earley) as the first African American woman. African Americans fought in segregated units in all of the U.S. armed forces throughout World War II.

Following World War Two, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981 in 1948, which specified the racial integration of all units within the armed forces. However, Executive Order 9981 was not implemented until 1951 during the Korean War when all-white units began accepting African American replacements into their ranks as replacements for losses from heavy casualties. With the military success of these units during the Korean War, the U.S. Armed forces formally went about integrating all of their military units. All-African American military units were abolished in 1954. The Vietnam War therefore became the first war in American history to have fully racially integrated military units.

CAMP LOCKETT DEVELOPMENT

The 1939 outbreak of World War II in Europe had a profound effect on Campo, as the United States began preparations for war. A part of this early mobilization effort was the War Department's assignment to the Army to secure the international borders, especially the boundary shared with Mexico, to the Army. There were fears that enemy agents could enter the country from the south to conduct sabotage and that an enemy Army could be

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landed on the west coast of Baja California to invade the United States from the south. To meet the needs for border security in eastern San Diego County the Army established Camp Lockett at Campo. Named for Colonel James T. Lockett, the facility would be the new home of the 11th Cavalry Regiment, at that time stationed at the Presidio in Monterey, California. Lockett had commanded the 11th Cavalry from 1913-1919. It was hoped that if an enemy force invaded from the south these troops would act as the first line of defense until reinforcements could arrive (Vezina 1994; 1989:127-137).

Several important factors influenced the Army's decision to construct a military base at Campo. The community's proximity to Mexico played a major role. In addition, the village was the port of entry for the San Diego Arizona Eastern Railroad, which was the only direct east-west line to San Diego. Tunnels and trestles needed protection from sabotage. In addition, three of San Diego's major water reservoirs, Morena, Barrett, and Otay dams were close to the border and needed protection (Vezina 1994; 1989: 127-137).

In early October 1940, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt conducted an initial inspection of the Camp Lockett site. In November, the Army transferred the 450 officers and men of the 11th Cavalry, along with their 730 horses, from the Presidio of Monterey to the border, establishing them in tent camps at Seeley in Imperial County and at Morena Reservoir. These would serve as temporary facilities until construction of Camp Lockett was completed (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 2:5, Sept – Oct. 1988).

While the 11th began training exercises and patrols along the border from their tent camps, work on Camp Lockett began. A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract was awarded to the Los Angeles firm of Kistner, Curtis and Wright on April 8, 1941. On the 15th of the same month, the Army leased 510 acres from Ellswort M. Statler that included his Circle S. Ranch and the Campo town site. At that time Statler was the principal property holder on Campo, controlling nearly 16,700 acres that including most of the town. His buildings played an important role on Camp Lockett's early development. Construction crews and the military took over the entire village, which included the old two-story Gaskill store, four cottages, and the old hotel. They were used to house employees of the architect – engineer and the construction quartermaster. In all, the Army wanted 702 acres of land at Campo. Most of the remaining portions of the town site and additional parcels were ultimately purchased and leased from other owners. (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 2:5, Sept – Oct. 1988; Vezina 1994; 1989: 127-137).

Initial plans called for the construction of 132 buildings to accommodate 1,568 men and 1,668 horses. The project necessitated the hiring of approximately 1,000 workers, a "civilian Army" of engineers, plumbers, carpenters, and other craftsmen. Labor was hard to find in San Diego as a result of its booming defense industry so most of the men who worked at Camp Lockett were recruited from Los Angeles. Local Campo residents were also employed. Frank J. Warren and Annulfo B. Ortega worked as handymen. George A. Cameron and John J. Blackwell were hired as senior guards, a job that paid \$1,500 per year (Vezina 1989:142-144). In order to complete the project by December 1, 1941 the general contractor, George A. Fuller and Company, erected a sawmill and lumberyard near the railroad tracks where material could be precut and delivered by truck to various building sites on the base (Vezina 1989:143). The class of buildings erected during the initial construction of Camp Lockett was what the Army termed "mobilization type." This meant that they were wood framed and generally placed on concrete footings instead of cement slabs. Asbestos siding shingles covered exterior walls. Horse stables were constructed with plank siding (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 2:5, Sept. – Oct. 1988).

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When news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor reached Campo, Camp Lockett went on functioning wartime basis. Troops were dispatched to guard railroad tunnels and bridges and guards were doubled along the border. Although all available materials and equipment had already been transferred from Seeley by this time, the majority of the troopers were still encamped in the Imperial Valley. They continued with their prewar transfer schedule and left Seely on the morning of December 9th. Traveling on horseback through the rain they reached Campo at 10:30 p.m. the following night to find Camp Lockett under a blackout. "As wet frightened horses were slowly led into strange dark stables" the 11th Cavalry took up residence in its new home (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:3, Sept. – Oct. 1987; Vezina 1989:144-148). By the end of 1941 Camp Lockett was completed and operating smoothly. The camp had 138 buildings, including 25 two-story-barracks that accommodated 63 troops each, 11 mess halls, an officer's quarters, hospital and recreation center (Vezina 1989:156). Troops were employed at Morena Dam, at a nearby electrical relay station, and kept constant surveillance of railroad tunnels and bridges.

With the outbreak of War, the San Diego and Arizona Railroad line through the valley now became even more important. Previous traffic had consisted of one to two trains a day. After the declaration of war, traffic increased to as many as ten trains a day passing through the valley. With the labor shortage, ranch hands, Indians, illegal immigrants and off duty cavalry were employed to maintain the track. The railroad also employed troopers as guards.

The results of establishment of the 11th Cavalry at Campo were profound. In less than a year the valley had been transformed and the "village" of Campo had ceased to exist. With the exception of the customs house and train depot, the military occupied all other buildings. The community lost its direct link to Mexico and a major source of the area's prewar economic vitality when the military closed the road to the border.

Throughout the war, a major activity at Camp Lockett would be the training of troops. As a result, training facilities were established at the base by the 11th Cavalry and later regiments who followed them. The 11th established a series of ranges and mounted training courses. These included a ten obstacle-mounted course constructed on the western edge of the regiment's parade ground, a mounted pistol course, a mounted saber course, and approximately 6 to 8 pistol ranges for dismounted firing at various locations near the border where the terrain provided a suitable barrier. In addition, three to four sub machine gun ranges were established near the border. The mounted pistol course was about ¼ mile in length and had 10 – 12 targets of half to full-size simulated enemy spaced 15-20 yards apart and partially obscured by brush on both sides of the course. The mounted saber course was in the same vicinity, but was used very little except for sport. Farther to the east in Smith Canyon, the Army constructed both an infiltration course and a mock village for troop training. To meet other weapons training requirements, an auxiliary 1000-inch range was established across the road directly west of the post chapel (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 4:6, Dec. 1990).

After only seven months at Camp Lockett, the 11th Cavalry was transferred. The regiment was sent to Fort Benning Georgia in July 1942, and converted from horse cavalry to a motorized division (Hinds 1987 - *Camp Lockett News* 1:3, Sept. – Oct. 1987). The departure of the 11th Cavalry brought even greater changes to the Campo area. Lockett was now to be the home of two regiments of Negro cavalymen and the base would have to be expanded to accommodate 2,500 troops. At a time when racial intolerance was the norm rather than the exception, it is surprising to note that there was no recorded opposition to the quartering of black troops in their midst by Campo residents (Vezina 1989:164).

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The 10th and 28th Cavalries and the Southern Land Frontier Sector

The 11th Cavalry was replaced at Camp Lockett by the Southern Land Frontier Sector. This command consisted primarily of administrative personnel responsible for planning the defense of southern Arizona and California. It was supported by the 10th Cavalry, which constituted a portion of the 4th Cavalry Brigade. This group was composed of the Army's two Black cavalry units, the 9th and 10th regiments. Both were veteran regular Army units with established combat histories dating back seventy-six years. Since their formation in 1866, the 10th Cavalry had participated in the Indian Wars, Spanish American War, Philippine Insurrection, and the Mexican Punitive Expedition, seeing combat in all of these engagements. Because black soldiers were prohibited from rising beyond the rank of sergeant, white officers led the regiments. While fighting Indians during the late 19th century, the black regiments had been named "Buffalo Soldiers" by Native Americans. During the war with Spain, the 10th charged Kettle Hill in Cuba with Teddy Roosevelt (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:2, July – Aug. 1987; 1:4; Nov. – Dec. 1987; Vezina 1989:167-168).

Since February 1941, these two African-American regiments, which together constituted the 4th Cavalry Brigade, had been part of the 2nd Cavalry Division stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. In mid-1942, the War Department decided to deactivate the 2nd Cavalry Division and use its white soldier units to form the 9th Armored Division. Due to racist attitudes that would not allow blacks to take part in combat during the early part of World War II, despite their distinguished service from the time of the Civil War through World War I, the 9th and 10th regiments were not included in this plan and were retained as horse soldiers for duty in the United States. The 9th Cavalry was sent to Fort Clark, Texas and the 10th to Camp Lockett to replace the 11th Cavalry and support the Southern Land Frontier Sector (Vezina 1989:167-168; Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:2, July – Aug. 1987).

The 10th Cavalry would have Camp Lockett to itself for less than a year. In order to replace the white units that had been converted to armored divisions, the War Department decided to assign new Black units to serve with the 9th and 10th Cavalries and create a new 2nd Cavalry Division. The Army's decision to establish a second Cavalry Regiment at Camp Lockett required a doubling of the base's facilities since it had been originally planned and built for only a single regiment. An entirely new cantonment area, stables area, and veterinary area had to be constructed as well as utilities and roads. The Army located the new cantonment to the east of the existing facilities on land leased from Etty L. Leach and Manuel Ortega. Stables and veterinary areas were built adjacent to already existing facilities on the base. When the draftees arrived there was some construction remaining to be done in the cantonment area, which they completed as well as clearing their own dismounted parade fields. In total 136 buildings of all categories, including 3 hay sheds, 24 stables, 7 blacksmith shops, a veterinary clinic and motor pool were built (Hinds - *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, November – Dec 1987).

The expanded base also required more land than the original 702 acres procured in 1941. The Army acquired an additional 2,538 acres of public land from the Department of the Interior and 4,047 acres from private landowners. The additional tracts were primarily used for staging and maneuvering activities. In all, the military controlled over 7,107 acres of land in Campo Valley. Camp Lockett extended five miles from east to west and nearly three miles north to south (Hinds – *The 10th Cavalry – Camp Lockett News* 1:4, November – Dec 1987).

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As an isolated self-contained community, Camp Lockett provided a basic level of recreational activities for its personnel when they were off duty. These included the Post Theater, swimming pool, Post Exchange, and Chapel. The officers' club was located in the old Campo Hotel near the main gate. On base entertainment occurred through horse shows performed by the Camp Lockett troopers, as well as traveling USO shows that preformed at Merritt Bowl, a small outdoor amphitheatre located near the 28th Cavalry area. A variety of white and black entertainers appeared there including Betty Grabel, Sammy Davis Jr., the Bill Monstun Trio, the Nickle (Nicolas) brothers, Ethel Waters, Hattie McDaniels, and heavy weight prize fighter Joe Louis (Green 1991; Hollis 1991; Hinds –*Camp Lockett News* 2:1 – Jan. – Feb. 1988; 5:3 May-June 1991).

For many troopers their relationship with their horses also became a memorable part of their Camp Lockett experience. As cavalymen, they were trained to depend on their steeds as their partners. It was also emphasized that because of wartime shortages and the decline of the perceived need for the horse cavalry, replacement mounts would be hard to get.

In January and February, 1944 the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Camp Lockett was shipped to North Africa and broken up. With their departure from Camp Lockett, the era of the horse soldier ended. Consistent with the prohibition of assigning Blacks to fighting troops, the combat ready soldiers of the 10th and 28th Cavalries were put in to service units. Some were sent to Italy as part of an engineer company and were later reassigned as a quartermaster truck company (Hinds – *Camp Lockett News* 1:4, Nov. – Dec. 1987; Vezina 1994).

The experience of the troopers of the 10th and 28th Cavalries was typical of most black soldiers during World War II. Even though Blacks had participated and proved themselves in combat in all major U.S. military engagements from the Civil War through World War I, they were not welcomed on the fighting theaters of the Second World War. Deployment of African American troops to overseas posts became an acute problem for the Army. In some areas, even though there were clear shortages of combat troops, commanders refused to take Black soldiers. As a result, the percentage of black troops overseas was considerably smaller than their overall proportion in the Army (Vezina 1994).

MITCHELL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

After the horse Cavalry left, Camp Lockett became the location of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. A prisoner of war camp was also established here to provide a labor force for the facility. The following history of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital was originally written by historian Jim Hinds and appeared in the *Camp Lockett News*, Volume 2, no. 2 – March – April 1987).

Following the departure of the horse cavalry in February of 1944, Camp Lockett was spared the fate of other bases that had been declared surplus after their soldiers had left. Instead Camp Lockett was placed on stand-by in April 1944 for future use as an Army convalescent hospital and was redesignated as a Class I facility.

At this time there were no convalescent hospitals in the United States. As it would turn out, Camp Lockett would achieve the distinction of being the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital

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in the United States. Administratively Camp Lockett was within the Army's 9th Service Command, headquartered at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Two months were to pass from April until the War Department announced the establishment of an Army Services Forces convalescent hospital at Camp Lockett on the 7th of June 1944. Then on the 17th of July the commanding general of the 9th Service Command established the yet unnamed hospital effective August 1, 1944. At the same time he redesignated the station complement as Service Command Unit 1961, Army Services Forces Convalescent Hospital, Camp Lockett, California. The cadre for the new hospital was drawn from Camp White, Oregon.

At the same time a branch prisoner of War camp was established at Camp Lockett and Italian prisoners were transferred from the main P.O.W. camp in Riverside California.

Finally, on August 1, 1944, the still unnamed convalescent hospital was activated under the command of Colonel Frank Chamberlain. Four days later the war department named the facility the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital in honor of Civil War Surgeon Silas W. Mitchell. The patients for the hospital were to be for the most part patients who had previously been hospitalized in other facilities for treatment of acute conditions and whose condition had improved to the extent that they could now participate in educational and recreational programs.

Both the station complement and the patients were quartered on main post, while the branch Prisoner of War camp was out in the East Garrison (where the 28th Cavalry had formerly been quartered). In the early days of the hospital's operation there was almost no transportation available for the patients to use so they could enjoy weekend passes to San Diego and Los Angeles. But government busses were brought in and inexpensive schedules established. The bus between the hospital and San Diego would be known as the "Lockett Rocket."

In its material conservation efforts, surveys in 1944 were instituted to raze old buildings no longer useful, and to use the material for essential hospital construction. This was the first step that would ultimately alter the cavalry era appearance of Camp Lockett.

For the patients at the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital the Reconditioning Program consisted of both educational and physical reconditioning. There was occupational therapy for those men whose medical advisor prescribed it for them. There was a wide range of educational and physical activities.

The reconditioning program functioned eight hours a day, five days a week. The program broke down thusly: physical reconditioning – 2 hours, orientation – 1 hour, educational reconditioning, including occupational or physical therapy – 3 hours; consultation , free time, etc. 2 hours; total 8 hours. Upon a man's completion of his convalescence at the Mitchell. . . he was either returned to military duty or discharged from the Army.

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For the physical reconditioning program there was a wide variety of indoor and outdoor activities available for the patients. At the field house they could participate in: gymnastics, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, bag punching, handball, badminton, basketball, and shuffleboard. There was horseback riding on 100 former cavalry horses at the hospital. There were instructions in golf, on the hospital's 9 hole golf course. There were other outdoor courses on Lockett Field in sports from horseshoe pitching to football. In addition, there was fishing and boating at Lake Morena. There were also company level intramural sports.

In March 1945 the Army awarded a construction contract to the Phoenix, Arizona based Del Webb Construction Company to renovate the hospital. While the patients remained on the main post, the station complement was moved out to the East Garrison, which was linked by bus service with the main post. The renovation work would greatly alter the appearance of Camp Lockett and when coupled with the work done by the POW's would significantly change the camp. Gone would be the plain drab camp that had existed during the cavalry era. And during this work the majority of the 1941 buildings on the main post were converted to permanent buildings.

All the two story, sixty-three man barracks were painted with bright cheerful, pastel colors, in harmony with the War Department's Directives. A sprinkler system and indirect soft lighting were installed. Orderly rooms were painted throughout and tile flooring completed in the offices. . . . The hospital's patient capacity was 207 officers and 1,252 enlisted patients.

But the renovation work was halted about August 15, 1945 on all major Del Webb construction work. At this time these facilities were not completed: mess hall, numerous athletic field installations, physiotherapy indoor swimming pool and adjacent buildings. During the winter patients needing remedial work were bussed once weekly to the Swimming Pool at Warner's hot springs.

During 1945 members of the Women's Army Corps were assigned to the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. In strength they numbered 326 women. In addition to the WAC's Army Nurses, officers and enlisted men, the Hospital also utilized civilian personnel in its operation. The American National Red Cross also had a branch at the hospital. The hospital also provided emergency medical, dental, and veterinary service to civilians in the surrounding area.

For the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, 1946 was the final year of operation. On June 19, 1946, the hospital was declared surplus. By this time the Army had invested \$5,787,955.00 on Camp Lockett in both improvements and land acquisitions since 1941. The hospital consisted of nearly 405 buildings. Only 82 biddings were on leased land.

There was no movement towards disposing of the camp until 1949 when the General Services Administration, acting for the Federal Government, transferred approximately 39 acres of land to the Mountain Empire Union High School District on September 15, 1949. The leased land with improvements had reverted to original owners. On June 17, 1950, the Federal Security Administration citing the Federal Government transferred approximately 600 acres of federally

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owned land to the county of San Diego. The approximately 63 acres of land was also disposed of. The day of the Army at Campo was over.

PRISONERS OF WAR

To help facilitate the day-to-day operations of the hospital, war prisoners were used. Two hundred Italian prisoners were housed at the east end of the camp, the area previously occupied by the 28th Cavalry. Employed throughout the facility, the Italian soldiers worked in the mess halls, warehouses, shops, and on the grounds and roads as landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks. Subsequently, German prisoners replaced the Italians and they remained at Mitchell Convalescent until the POW camp was closed in May 1946. In the POW camp the Italians erected a religious shrine that remains in the granite outcrop where it was constructed. Except for one strike over the quality of food, there were no major problems. During the first few weeks of internment in Campo, the Italian soldiers were required to erect a stockade fence around their section of the camp, obviously a security measure. For unknown reasons a prison gate was never built. Security was so lax that prisoners drove trucks on unsupervised missions to obtain supplies in neighboring towns (Vezina 1989:187-188; Hinds –*Camp Lockett News* 2:2 – March – April 1988).

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Biographical Sketches taken from, "The Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers and Their Relationship with Greater San Diego African Americans", by Karen L. Huff. First submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation as part of a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District.

The 10th CAVALRY BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:²⁴

The following three biographical sketches of 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers provide a personal perspective of their experiences at Camp Lockett and while on leave in San Diego.

Sgt. Melvin Thompson (Buffalo Soldier)

Born October 7, 1919 in Boley, Oklahoma. Died 1980. After volunteering for the Army, he immediately married Elizabeth Oatman on June 3, 1941. He soon found himself at Camp Funston in the 10th Cavalry Regiment's Special Weapons Troop, where he rose to rank of sergeant. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson,²⁵ Sgt. Thompson "was a trainer." Though most of the soldiers received horse training at Camp Funston, many required additional training at Camp Lockett and the "white officers" looked to Sgt. Thompson to drill and refine the riding skills of new recruits. Since Sgt Thompson was married, he lived off base and therefore interacted with San Diego's African American community on a regular basis. This was the case for most married Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers.

Mrs. Winnie Polk, an African American landlady in San Diego resided in a large house at 29th and L Street in Logan Heights. She rented several rooms in her home to local "coloreds," including Sgt. Melvin Thompson and his wife Elizabeth. According to Mrs. Thompson, "*Mrs. Polk was well known in the community at that time. She was a great lady, a Christian woman.*" The Thompson's were members of the Logan Heights Lutheran Church at 31st and Clay. Sgt. Thompson returned to his San Diego residence from Camp Lockett each day unless he had duty. This was typical of married Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers at that time. Many were stationed at Camp Lockett but they'd head home to San Diego at the end of the day. The Thompson's didn't own a car, so car pooling with friends or other married Buffalo Soldiers with cars was how Sgt. Thompson traveled back and forth each day from Camp Lockett. This was also the norm for other Buffalo Soldiers without cars.

The Thompson's were not alone in San Diego. Indeed numerous Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers resided in San Diego's downtown black community as well as the Logan Heights area. "*There were quite a few living off base in San Diego that we knew of like the Sassers (Joe Sasser); the Moore's (William Moore); there were a lot of the fellows here with wives. It was very interesting. We'd all go out together on the weekends when they were off duty. We'd all go to the Black and Tan Club. We'd go downtown to the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace, the Yesmar, and there was a place upstairs on Fifth Avenue we'd all go to. Another place on Fifth Avenue the Buffalo Soldiers loved going to was the Silver Slipper.*" In fact, the first time me and Melvin had ever seen Nat King Cole was at the Silver Slipper on Fifth Avenue, and he really impressed us."²⁶

According to Mrs. Thompson the wives would visit Camp Lockett from time to time especially during the holidays when the guys were on duty and unable to come home, the wives would visit the base and bring Christmas dinner with them. But that sometimes the wives would simply eat at the base commissary. During the 1940s, the route to Camp Lockett from the San Diego area was rustic with narrow highways and dirt roads. And during the holidays there'd be fog and rain from time to time. Sometimes a driver would have to stick his or her head out the car window in order to see. This caused many of the wives visiting Camp Lockett to rush to get out of Dodge before the

²⁴ All Buffalos Soldiers and Officers featured in biographical sketches are alive and well unless noted as deceased.

²⁵ Wife of Sgt. Melvin Thompson.

²⁶ Oral History: Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson (wife of Sgt. Melvin Thompson, former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 10th Cavalry); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio Collection.

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sun went down on inclement weather days. Though Hwy 94 was also used, most Buffalo Soldiers preferred Hwy 101
“because it was a better road. Hwy 94 was too narrow and had too many curves.”

The military was concerned about horses slipping and falling in the snow which could result in broken legs and subsequently the horse being put down. “My husband said wherever it snowed up there in the mountains or near the base, they had to clear the roads for the horses. But when he first saw that, he thought they were cleaning it for the people. But sure-nuf, they were shoveling it for the horses because they didn’t want any horse to walk in that snow when it was on the roads. They really loved those horses but sometimes they’d get sick and die or break a leg. He’d then have to break in a new horse or bunch of new horses. As a matter of fact, he broke two ankles breaking in those horses out there at Camp Lockett, but nothing kept him off those horses. Mostly because it was his duty as Buffalo Soldier.”²⁷

Cpl. Bruce E. Dennis (Buffalo Soldier)

Born December 21, 1924 in Gainesville, Texas. As of May 2006 he’s alive and well at the age of 81. Cpl. Bruce E. Dennis was drafted by the Army around the first week of July 1943 and sent to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma for a couple of weeks of training. By the 3rd week in July 1943, he too was transferred to Camp Lockett as part of the 10th Cavalry Regiment. The route for the majority of Buffalo Soldiers bound for Camp Lockett was a train ride straight through the racially segregated south. For Cpl. Dennis, this was no exception and the indignities suffered on the road to Camp Lockett by most would be remembered for the rest of their lives.

According to Cpl. Dennis, “we arrived at Camp Lockett on what was known as a troop train. And when we made it through Texas we had to pull the shades down so that the townspeople (white folks) would not see thousands of colored troops coming through their town. And boy was it a hot trip to Campo. The troop trains had the old velveteen seats and at that time there was no air conditioning. The only way to get air was to open the train windows but when we opened the windows soot would sometimes pour through the windows and into the cabin.”²⁸

In 1869, a Supreme Court decision in the case of *Plessey vs. Ferguson* established the separate-but-equal doctrine upon which was built the legal institution of racial segregation.²⁹ A major of American states enforced the segregation through Jim Crow laws. This term is often used to describe such laws and rules against African Americans from the 1870s through the mid-1960s.³⁰

Upon arrival in Campo most soldiers had but a few hours of rest before it was time for orientation. Its April 1942 and the 17 year old draftee, Bruce E. Dennis, has reported for duty at Camp Lockett. He’s immediately assigned to the weapons troop. As a single man, he was resided on base. And soon as a shipment of horses arrived for Camp Lockett’s earmarked for the new cavalymen, it was time learn to ride, cold turkey. This was an interesting proposition considering that many of the Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers were city kids who hadn’t seen a horse much less, ridden one. However, many other soldiers were from the country and therefore very familiar with them.

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video Collection.

²⁹ Hotel for Colored People, p.8, Huff, Karen L.

³⁰ Ibid

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But according to Cpl. Dennis they all loved those horses. He remembers vividly his first Camp Lockett horse experience. *"They marched us all down to the stable and they gave us a halter, which was just a rope. They then said, soldier go pick yourself a horse. So you go out looking for a horse you might like. The officer would then say; now soldier, get on him. And we'd have to get on the horse bareback. Later you'd get assigned a saddle. But once you picked out a horse. That was your horse, and you had to love and respect him and take care of that horse. In fact, when we arrived back on base after a day of patrolling, the first thing we were required to do was to wash down the horse and feed him. And only then could we work on our saddle. You know, polishing it. The next thing we did was to go back to the barracks and shine our boots and eat. But that horse was number one priority. You know what? Those horses loved us back too, and they recognized us and our voices. For example, I would go to the corral and call my horse's name amongst hundreds of horses there. I'd say, Slats! And he'd hear me and come running. His name was Slates you know. Each trooper gave his horse a name Slats was a beautiful black horse. I'd take him apples and things. I heard they sold the horses for a few bucks to the surrounding communities when we left Camp Lockett."*³¹

During fire season in the mountains, cavalrymen doubled as firemen and rescue personnel. "Seemed like every weekend there was a forest fire and they would send the Buffalo Soldiers to fight these fires."³² One such fire was the deadly Hauser Canyon Fire of 1943. The 10th Cavalrymen were called upon to rescue other servicemen trapped, and many killed, by the fire. In fact, while fighting the fire, at least five marines burned to death.³³

Jim Crow was alive and well at Camp Lockett. Though the 10th Cavalry and 28th cavalries we all black units. The officers, with very few exceptions, were white. Prior research had suggested that all officers of the 10th and 28th Cavalries were white. And that black cavalrymen couldn't rise above the rank of sergeant. This popular belief is well founded but not exactly correct. Black officers did scarcely exist. For example, there were at least two black officers in the 10th Cavalry in 1941, they being, First Lieutenant James C. Griffin, Chaplain, and First Lieutenant Edward A. McDowell, Assistant Regimental Surgeon. Both spent time at Camp Lockett.³⁴

The indignities suffered at Camp Lockett were not unlike what was suffered by African Americans in the South. For example, when black soldiers encountered white clerks, especially female white clerks, at the base commissary, Buffalo Soldiers were careful not to touch the hands of the white clerks nor look them in the eye unless asked to do so by the clerk.³⁵ In fact, the money had to be placed on the counter to avoid hand contact with a white clerk and a Buffalo Soldier. Eventually this ritual became increasingly obsolete when black clerks were hired at the commissary and well as the PX (Exchange). Moreover, blacks were not allowed to enter the swimming pools. "There was a swimming pool there but it was for whites officers only. They may have changed this before we were deactivated. But as I recall, it was off limits to blacks."³⁶ However, at some point, one of Camp Lockett's pools was in fact

³¹ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video Collection

³² Ibid

³³ Defending the Border: The Cavalry at Camp Lockett

³⁴ 10th Cavalry Camp Funston, 1941 (Yearbook) p 47, 81: Black Historical Society of San Diego Library Reference Collection.

³⁵ Oral Histories: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

³⁶ Ibid

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desegregated, kind of. A pool was eventually used exclusively for black troops.”³⁷ A 1942-3 picture of black troop at Camp diving into a swimming pool lends credence to trooper Fred Jones’ assertion that eventually a black pool existed.

But black troops and their families were kept away from white officers and their families. What’s more, the approximately 300 white soldiers,³⁸ officers and support personnel, at Camp Lockett had a separate “chow hall.”³⁹ Though Camp Lockett was clearly segregated, many surviving cavalrymen say they were treated well by white officers. According to Cpl Bruce Dennis, “the officers weren’t prejudiced,” and they treated the black soldiers well.’

Though a few headed to Los Angeles on weekend passes, most Buffalo Soldiers ventured to San Diego each weekend for fun and relaxation and Cpl Dennis was no exception. He interacted with San Diego’s African American community on a regular basis. Like Sgt. Thompson, Cpl Dennis also patronized the Douglas Hotel and Creole Place in downtown San Diego as well as the Silver Slipper. He also made friends with a sailor, which was unusual for a Buffalo Soldier, as you shall see. As a result of this friendship, he also partied at the “Navy yard.”

When the Buffalo Soldiers arrived on the streets of downtown San Diego, for example, on weekend passes, “...we were always in uniform. We didn’t change into civilian clothes because we didn’t have any. We wore our uniform everywhere but we had a lot of different uniforms. Our boots were spit shined and every button polished.”⁴⁰ Indeed there was no shortage of outfits to wear. There was at least four types of Buffalo Soldier uniforms such as: green fatigues, kakis, dress uniform, and wool uniform and coat, for the winter.

Hundreds of Buffalo soldiers, “truck loads” including MPs, would arrive in downtown San Diego on the weekends. There were several drop off points for military trucks from Camp Lockett in downtown, one being near “Market and Second.” Some Buffalo Soldiers would catch rides to San Diego but most of the time they’d catch military trucks which offered service to and from Camp Lockett to downtown San Diego on the weekends. The hours were limited. If you missed the returning truck at a certain hour, you’d have to thumb a ride back to the base.

According to Cpl. Dennis, he stayed at the Douglas Hotel a couple of time, but most of the time it was full on the weekend. *“Boy, when we arrived and got that liquor in us down there and you combine that with drunk sailors too. Every weekend there was a fight downtown. Most of those sailors and marines at time were white. So they had the race thing going on and loved picking at the black cavalrymen for a lot of reasons. To tell you the truth, the women loved the black cavalrymen uniforms so they come to us many times before going to the sailors and marines and that would make them real mad.”*⁴¹

When Buffalo Soldiers stayed on base as opposed to going to San Diego, there was no shortage of entertainment at Camp Lockett. Cpl. Dennis states that entertainment was provided for the troops at Camp Lockett or they would simply watch a movie on base from time to time. Joe Louis was stationed at Camp Lockett for several months a

³⁷ Interview: Fred Jones, 1999; Black Historical Society of San Diego Notes Collection

³⁸ Defending the Border: The Cavalry at Camp Lockett

³⁹ Interview: Fred Jones, 1999; Black Historical Society of San Diego Notes Collection

⁴⁰ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

⁴¹ Ibid

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part of the “service corp.” *“When he was there, he was like an honorary Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier because he was always in our uniform while there to bring up troop morale along with the other entertainers.”*⁴²

There were also a few places in the Campo area where Buffalo Soldiers ventured from time to time including Cameron Corners and the Mexican town of Tecate. *“We used to hang out in this little place called Cameron Corners and some other little place with one or two beer joints. And sometimes a few of us would even sneak across the border into Tecate. I say sneak because we weren’t officially allowed in Mexico since we were guarding the border. But boy did we have fun there and the Mexicans loved when the Buffalo Soldiers came to town because we spent lots of money there.”*⁴³

While on duty however, Cpl. Dennis’ main job was to patrol the border. He rode horseback up and down the border, guarding reservoirs and the train depot. Like other Buffalo Soldiers at Camp Lockett, his orders were, *“if you catch somebody trying to cross the border, stop them, detain them, then call for an officer to evaluate the situation. At that time, a Buffalo Soldier’s stop orders had to be obeyed. We all had a 45 revolver and if you attempted to run from us after we had caught you sneaking cross the border, we could shoot, and many of us wouldn’t hesitate because were very on edge about spies.”*⁴⁴

Immediately following Pearl Harbor, rumors were rampant in the area that that Japanese and even German troops would try to invade from the Tecate/Campo border areas. As a result, Buffalo Soldiers were under strict orders not to attempt to determine if someone caught encroaching American territory was German, Japanese or Mexican. Rather, they had to stop everyone and allow an officer to determine the nationality or race.

During WWII there was a low supply of beef in the U.S. and meat in general was rationed along with sugar, butter, etc. During the 1940s for example, the state of New Jersey legalized the sale of horsemeat.⁴⁵ At war’s end, the state again prohibited such sale. In addition there are accounts of U.S. military personnel in Europe during WWII consuming horsemeat for survival. Moreover, there are stories and weblog postings of aging WWII soldiers claiming to have been served horsemeat in the course of their military service.

Likewise, numerous Buffalo Soldiers over the years as well as a few “colored” troops in general all claim to have been served horsemeat while in the service of Uncle Sam. For example, two out of five surviving former Buffalo Soldiers interviewed about the subject for this study were adamant that horsemeat was served at Camp Lockett. Of the remaining three, two could neither confirm nor deny it. While the fifth trooper adamantly denied ever hearing about such a taboo consumption, Cpl. Dennis disagrees. *“I know for sure we were served horse meat at Camp Lockett at least once a month because the base cook said so, and it had a different taste than beef.”* As will be documented later in this reporter, at least one other surviving former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers confirms horsemeat was indeed served. In any event, this revelation is a surprising insight into the diet of the Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers which poses a question of inequality with respect to “colored” troops as meat was rationed in the “separate but equal” military of the 1940s.

As for Cpl. Dennis’ last days at Camp Lockett, he states the troops did not receive advance notice of the regiment being deactivated. *“I woke up one morning and was told to ship out to Europe and as far as I knew, my horse would*

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Wikipedia, Horse Meat

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follow me. I never saw that horse again. The next thing I knew I was in a mechanized unit in Italy.” Apparently as the white troop casualties continued to mount in Europe, many former cavalymen were offered an opportunity to fight along side these fellow white troops. However, in order to do so, a reduction of rank was sometimes required in order that no black troop would out rank a fellow white troop in a particular unit on the battlefield. According to Cpl. Dennis, he declined an opportunity to fight in a integrated unit because he did not wish to be reduced to the rank of private. There is no more poignant picture of the segregated military of the 1940s.

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The 28TH CAVALRY BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:⁴⁹

1. Eugene H. Lewis (Buffalo Soldier):

Born October 21, 1917 in Springfield, Ohio, he arrived at Camp Lockett in January 1943. As of May 2006 he's alive and well at the age of 89. A corporal in the weapons platoon, he volunteered for the Army after working for a steel mill seven nights a week. One day Cpl. Lewis became fed up with the long hours without time off so he decided to take a few days off, unauthorized. When he returned to work, his supervisor issued a firm warning; "do that again and I'll see to it that you get in the Army." Cpl. Lewis responded, "oh yea? I'll get in there on my own before I let you get me there." And with that, his job at the steel mill came to an abrupt end and he marched down to the nearest Army recruiting station. Before long, he was headed to Camp Lockett. The fact that the Army was segregated, to this day, weighs heavy on his mind. *"There's one thing you got to remember, we were in the segregated Army and the place when we were stationed in San Diego [Camp Lockett] was for the black soldiers, and when we went to San Diego, we weren't allowed to go to the USO's because they were for whites only. In fact, a lot of us had heard that there was a USO in Los Angeles that allowed black soldiers, but when we arrived there they wouldn't let us black soldiers in the Los Angeles USO either, so we turned around and headed back to San Diego. We eventually had our own version of the USO which was somewhere on Imperial Avenue just outside of downtown where the black folks lived."*⁵⁰

Cpl. Lewis recalls the arrival of the service horses and the reaction of many of the young Buffalo Soldiers who didn't know the first thing about riding a horse. *"I'll never forget it. It was Easter 1943 when I got my horse. We had all received passes to go to San Diego that day but the passes were cancelled because the shipment of horses arrived. And this is how it went. In the 28th, they'd hand you four horses on a leash and tell you walk them to the stable. And some of these fellows had never seen a horse before. They were 19 and 20 year old city kids and now they have four horses to walk about a mile and a half to the stable. It was hilarious because some of them would walk the horses backward and forward. But they soon got the hang of it. Once you arrived at the stable, you were told to pick out your horse. We all named our horses. My horse's name was Moonbeam. He was a great horse. We were so used to each other that he knew what moves to make before I led him to it. In fact, my horse was so used to gunfire that Moonbeam was used for pistol training because you could fire a revolver right over his head and he wouldn't flinch. We all had to learn to shoot while riding horse back and we all became experts at it."*⁵¹

According to Cpl Lewis, downtown San Diego and the Logan Heights were favorite handouts for Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers. He too confirmed the weekend ramblings between cavalymen, sailors and marines. This interaction sometimes proved volatile because sailors and marines regularly referred to Buffalo Soldier uniforms as "Boy Scout uniforms," and those were fighting words. Cpl. Lewis and other cavalymen were often guests at private residences after meeting young ladies who decided to introduce them to mom and dad. Numerous marriages subsequently resulted. But Cpl. Lewis had a special way of interacting with African Americans in San Diego. *"What I did to meet people and I made a habit of it, was to find a Baptist Church and meet the pastor and tell him that I*

⁴⁹ All Buffalo Soldiers and Officers featured in biographical sketches are alive and well unless noted as deceased. All officers featured are white.

⁵⁰ Oral History: Mr. Eugene H. Louis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 28th Cavalry): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video.

⁵¹ Ibid.

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was a junior certified speaker, of which I was at that time. That was my way in, and I'd meet lots of young ladies and make friends in general in San Diego that way."⁵²

On base at Camp Lockett, Cpl. Lewis enjoyed his service as a Buffalo Soldier and he described in detail some of the duties and responsibilities. *"We were stationed along the border from San Ysidro to El Centro. There were no fences or anything like that. Just an imaginary line that we made sure no one crossed. And the Buffalo Soldiers had better not catch anyone crossing illegally. Our main purpose was to protect the border but we were especially looking for Japanese and German invaders otherwise known as spies and if we caught them, our orders were to detain them. Other activates included training and riding patrols up there in the hills. Learning the various ways the cavalry did things. It was different than being on foot. I used to always tell people that I had I had eight men in my squad but only five were actual fighters because three of them always stayed behind to hold the horses. Someone had to hold and take the horses about a half mile behind while you're fighting or maneuvering."*⁵³

Cpl. Lewis asserted that all of the base amenities came from the 10th Cavalry and that the 28th did not have its own commissary nor PX (Exchange). So if you were in the 28th Cavalry you'd have to walk a few blocks over to the 10th Cavalry amenities when they could buy ice cream, books or what have you. Cpl. Lewis also confirmed that the pools at one time was off limits to the Buffalo Soldiers. He also concurred with Cpl. Dennis' revelation that black cavalrymen would enter the Mexican town of Tecate from time to time. *"We couldn't get passes to Tecate and we weren't suppose to be over there, especially in uniforms but many of us being young and hardheaded went anyway. Now I'm not going to tell you what the Buffalo Soldiers were doing over there in Tecate. That's a hot potato."*⁵⁴

Though there was rationing of sugar and other essentials especially fresh beef, there was always plenty of peanut butter and jelly sandwiches on hand. Other items on the bill of faire included meatloaf, chicken, chopped beef and gravy on grilled 'thick white bread,' and plenty of government commodities or canned items such as "beef with natural juice," spam, and an endless supply of government cheese. Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers were well fed indeed.

However, like Cpl. Dennis, Cpl. Lewis also states that horse was served at Camp Lockett from time to time. *"We were served horse meat for sure. When ever a horse broke its leg, it was on the table the next day and I'm not kidding you. Remember, meat was rationed. I knew the cook and he'd always tip us off by making fun of it whenever it was prepared by him. He'd say things like, YOU GOT IT TONIGHT! And then he's start making galloping sounds real fast like, boop the boop, the boop the boop, while laughing. We'd then way, oh, we're having horse again. But it was very hard in those days. There was a shortage of coffee, beef, pork, and sugar. The horses was a source of fresh meat. That's why bologna was so popular at Camp Lockett because that was about the only fresh cut meat available all the time."*⁵⁵

Cpl. Lewis did not receive advance notice either that the 28th Cavalry was being deactivated. He too woke up one morning and was told to prepare to ship out. And ship out he did. His next stop was Italy and northern Africa.

2. Uell Flagg (Buffalo Soldier):

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ Ibid

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Born November 28, 1924 in Cincinnati, Ohio. As of May 2006 he's alive and well at the age of 81. On March 18, 1943, Pvt. Flagg left Ft. Thomas, Kentucky on a train bound for Camp Lockett. On the train with Pvt. Flagg was fellow 28th Cavalryman Fredrick Jones, also from Cincinnati. Upon arrival, they like other soldiers at the camp immediately started and subsequently completed 13 weeks of "infantry basis training." The 28th Cavalry horses arrived on Easter Sunday 1943. Prior to this, Pvt. Flagg and his fellow cavalymen were learning to ride on the 10th Cavalry horses with only a bridle and blanket. At the age of 18, Pvt. Flagg was in charge of handling a 50 caliber machine gun.

Before long, Pvt. Flagg was riding horseback as if he'd been a horseman all his life. *"Once we learned how to ride we were assigned all along the border. It was very interesting because I was just 18 years old and that was exciting to me. And most of us, we were all just city boys. I was born here in Cincinnati. I had been down south to visit my grandparents but I was not a country boy. One thing that people in general might not know is that all the horses at Camp Lockett had a serial number branded on their necks. My horse number was 8R98 and I'll never forget it. I'll never forget my commanding officer at Camp Lockett either because he was a real good man. His name was Capt. Clifford E. Lippincott and he was a West Pointer. But he didn't socialize with us or even talk to us outside of Camp Lockett. The base amenities were pretty good we had the PX or Post Exchange.⁵⁶ Each regiment had its own mess hall with separate cooks and the food was pretty good. They served us hot cakes and eggs for breakfast and beef and potatoes for dinner and I remember Capt. Lippincott coming in to the mess hall from time to time to check on what they were serving us."⁵⁷*

Pvt. Flagg's interaction with African Americans in San Diego was minimal but he too hung out downtown and other areas. He also confirmed that Camp Lockett ran military trucks to downtown San Diego on the weekends. *"They had military trucks that would bring us to San Diego and take us back the next day. But also the Southern Pacific came right through the camp around one o'clock from Chicago everyday and if we weren't on duty and had a pass, we could also catch that train which was headed to San Diego. I remember that well because soldiers returning home on leave would catch the Southern Pacific to Chicago and on to where ever they were going. I caught the same train to Cincinnati. I was fortunate enough to get into San Diego twice. Rooms were hard to find for blacks there so a lot of us would go to all night movies in downtown and that would be our room for the night. I used to hang out at the Creole Palace. I met a real nice girl down there. She was a church-going lady and she invited me to her house and cooked me a real nice dinner. They were real nice there in San Diego."⁵⁸*

One of Pvt. Flagg's most memorable moments at Camp Lockett was the performance of Pearl Bailey and Ethel Waters at Merritt Bowl. Incidentally, Camp Lockett had a service choir which performed at Sunday morning church services. Merritt Bowl also featured movies at sun-down, boxing exhibitions and vaudeville shows.

According to Flagg, he learned to ride his horse in close formation across the roughest terrain at Camp Lockett. He spent 11 months at Camp Lockett before his unit was deactivated. *"We started preparing for movement... we turned in our equipment and cavalry clothing. We were ready to fight for our county, our flag. I was a young man excited about going to distant lands across the Atlantic."⁵⁹* Pvt. Flagg was sent to Leghorn, Italy. *"The ship arrived in North*

⁵⁶ Refers to department store like shop on U.S. Military bases.

⁵⁷ Oral History: Uell Flagg (Buffalo Soldier, 28th Cavalry); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio.

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Buffalo Soldiers of the Heartland Chapter; Black Historical Society of San Diego Reference Collection

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Africa on March 12th [1943]. A riot between black and white soldiers occurred in Oraun, Algiers.”⁶⁰ He returned to the states in 1945 and was honorably discharged later that year.

3. Williard Wallace Kilbourne (Officer)

Born in 1910, New York. Died 1999, San Diego. As a teenager, Maj. Kilbourne joined the horse cavalry reserves and was called to active duty in early 1941. He was assigned to Camp Lockett in January 1943.⁶¹ After the Buffalo Soldiers were disbanded later that year, he sought to be a paratrooper but at the age of 33, Uncle Sam considered him too old. Instead he ended up in the infantry and saw a considerable amount of combat in Europe. Incidentally, many officers at Camp Lockett were preparing for deployment in the Pacific. As soldiers waited at the Campo station for the train to arrive from the east that would have taken them to the appropriate location for a Pacific deployment of which they dreaded. The train instead arrived from the west, which would now position them for Europe. The crowd immediately cheered because the Camp Lockett cavalymen had hoped against the odds for a European deployment as opposed to being shipped to Japan.⁶²

Probably, the most difficult part of Maj. Kilbourne’s life was the passing of his wife in 1952 and leaving behind four young children to be cared for. As he reflected on life, Maj. Kilbourne often stated the 1943 “was the best years of his life because he was able to ride around in the hills of beautiful San Diego, playing war without anyone shooting real bullets at him.”⁶³ According to Fred Kilbourne, his father, Major Kilbourne, was quite fond of the Buffalo Soldiers. “*He had a great respect for the troops regardless of the fact that it was a segregated Army back then. The officers were all white and there were the enlisted men who were all black. But they were a team as I remember him recalling. They were training to go to war but was deactivated before being called upon to do so. The troops were training for a purpose and one of the reasons they were stationed at Camp Lockett was to defend the country against what was an expected to be a Japanese invasion through Mexico via Baja California. My father and the Buffalo Soldiers were part of the troops positioned there to defend against this treat.*”⁶⁴

Like the Buffalo Soldiers who continued to meet over the years through reunions and other meetings all over the county, white offers like Maj. Kilbourne who commanded them, quietly spent their last years holding reunions and other get-togethers too; mostly through the formation of U.S. Horse Cavalry Association chapters. In a bit of irony, the soldiers and officers held separate get-togethers over the years with minimal contact between white officers and enlisted black cavalymen at these reunions, reminiscent of the segregated Army of the 1940s. Separate, but equal.

In the years since Camp Lockett, a few officers came to resent their deployment there and to a lesser extent, with the Buffalo Soldiers. As such, they would sometimes refer to their deployment as being in “Limbo.” Maj. Kilbourne was still defending Camp Lockett against this train of thought as late as 1994. For example, in a letter addressed to Col. Brewster Perry and Col. Sidney Loveless, Kilbourne drafted elaborate notes on the subject. Assuring that, “*Camp Lockett was a highly-desirable post, located in a scenic mountain and desert area. The worlds best weather [and] safe. All buildings were newly constructed like the papers shacks and pot-belly stoves we whites got at Fort Riley in 1941. Food was best ever experienced in the Army. Horses especially selected by Col. Burnett, a famous*

⁶⁰ Ibid

⁶¹ Oral History: Fred Kilbourne (son of Maj. Kilbourne); Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ Ibid

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*horse cavalryman. Officers especially selected, all with the Army's highest efficiency reports of Superior. If this be Limbo, it's hard to conceive heaven."*⁶⁵

These hand written notes authored by Maj. Kilbourne in 1994 is a significant find and offer major insight into a wide range of activities and people at stationed at Camp Lockett during its heyday. Other noteworthy areas of Maj. Kilbourne's notes includes the revelation that "white officers were not required to serve in black units; at least the 28th Cavalry was voluntary;" as well as the following:

"Training: 28th received excellent and through training, planned and supervised by the S-3 section; augmented by addition of the executive officers from the 1st and 2nd Squadrons... [t]he 28th passed all training inspections including West Coast Army HQ. Quite a feat considering that recruits arrived without even basic training."⁶⁶

"Operations: 28th Cav[alry] went into brush fire fighting in Sept. 1943 as a tactical unit, ending the fire with loss of only one man. U.S. Marine[s] came in separately and lost about 20... out of about 80 men..⁶⁷

"28th Cavalry Combat: All of the officers and NCO's familiar would have liked to [have taken] the 28th into action to see how it would perform under such good leadership and after the full year of devoted and capable training they received.⁶⁸

"Officers Call at 1100 Hours: Total disappearance of regiment (dismounted) when a trooper hollered SNAKE. This was done twice." Note: Maj. Kilbourne confirms what numerous surviving cavalymen humorously stated, that is, if someone yelled, snake! Buffalo Soldiers would run in every direction. "Black Officers did serve in some units... including the 92nd Division. [While in Europe], a young French woman asked one of our lieutenants what comprised the 2nd Cav. Div. His answer, white officers with black privates. Her comment, my! How gaudy."⁶⁹

"Final Review: April 1944 of 28th Cav. by Col. B. [Burnett]... at Lion Mt. We all felt quite sad. I talked and shook hand with all 30 members of the S-2, S-3 section."⁷⁰ Noteworthy too is the fact that Maj. Kilbourne made Colonel by the time he retired.

4. Sidney Lewis Loveless (Officer)

Born August 19, 1914. Died August 26, 2000. Capt. Loveless original orders was for him to go to Camp Riley. However he immediately received new orders for Camp Lockett. He and his wife Janet arrived at Camp Lockett in April of 1942. They soon rented a farm house in Descanso where he'd return daily unless on duty. As of June 2006, Mrs. Janet Loveless (wife of Capt. Loveless) is alive and well at 84 years of age.⁷¹ According to Mrs. Loveless, her husband maintained that the Buffalo Soldiers at Camp Lockett were training for overseas deployment as a horse cavalry and that the white officers there thought they'd be deployed, but of course, this never happened. *"The guys were training all the time they were there and they didn't have much time off except the weekends. They were training them [Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers] to ride horses in Italy, at least*

⁶⁵ Kilbourne Collection: Black Historical Society of San Diego, Achieves.

⁶⁶ Ibid

⁶⁷ Ibid

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ Oral history was taken on Mrs. Loveless and her memories of her husband's life and times at Camp Lockett.

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that was my impression... which was interesting became most of these black servicemen had never seem a horse so they required a lot of training.”⁷²

Interestingly, though the Buffalo Soldiers were regularly treated for all of their ailments by the medical detachment at Camp Lockett, white officers, their wives and children, were treated at Camp Lockett only in case of extreme emergency. That is, if they were too sick to make it to the contracted medical facility in El Centro. This is where many of the children of white officers were born as opposed to the closer and more convenient San Diego. *“Actually when my daughter Joan was born we had to go to El Centro but we had to first go to Camp Lockett and pick up the doctor to ride with us there. Here I am in labor in the back seat of a car on the way to El Centro and the doctor’s consistently saying, we’re not going to make it, we’re not going to make it. Of course that really helped my confidence. But I did make it there on time.”⁷³*

The medical detachment at Camp Lockett was not desirable; in fact, many were under the impression that the surgeons were not experienced. Mrs. Loveless had to have an emergency appendectomy performed at Camp Lockett and the crew there was not prepared to treat a white female at the all black male facility. *“I had a perforated appendix so there was no way I could make it to El Centro. As a result, I ended up at Camp Lockett and assigned two military doctors who had not operated in years so they both were trying to figure out how to do a spinal tap before they could start operating on me. Well, they finally did, after much talking. So I was put in a room at the camp which did not have a door; they had to put up a makeshift screen. But many of the Buffalo Soldiers were so tall they could just see right over it and they’d get embarrassed and frightened and thought they were seeing things with a white woman laying there in a black segregated hospital.”⁷⁴*

Capt. Loveless was the number 3 officer at Camp Lockett. As such, was very acquainted with Col. Burnett. They kept in touch over the years writing letters back and forth and seeing each other at U.S. Horse Cavalry Association meetings. In fact, Mrs. Loveless was also very acquainted with Mrs. Almeda Burnett.⁷⁵ So much so that when Camp Lockett was deactivate and Col. Burnett and Capt. Loveless were transferred overseas, Mrs. Burnett stayed at the Descanco home of the Loveless’s, and later resided at the Loveless’s home in Texas prior to Col. Burnett’s return from Europe in 1944. Though Mrs. Loveless was acquainted with Mrs. Burnett, and there were occasional get-togethers on base at the officers cub, she maintains there was very little socializing between the wives of other officers, mostly because they all lived so far apart from each other.

5. Joseph Louis Barrow AKA Joe Louis (Honorary Buffalo Soldier):

Born May 13, 1914 in Lexington, Alabama. Died April 12, 1981. The son of an Alabama sharecropper, Sgt. Barrow literally fought his way to the top of professional boxing and into the hearts of millions of Americans. He served in the Army during WWII hosting boxing exhibits at U.S. military bases around the world and boosting the moral of soldiers everywhere. Also known as the “Brown Bomber,” Sgt. Barrow⁷⁶ was a Technical Sergeant in the Army. The rank of Technical Sergeant was replaced during WWII with the rank of First Sergeant.⁷⁷

⁷² Oral History: Mrs. Janet Loveless; Black Historical Society of San Diego, Audio

⁷³ Ibid

⁷⁴ Ibid

⁷⁵ Wife of Col. Edwin M. Burnett

⁷⁶ Herein referred to as Joe Louis from this point on.

⁷⁷ US Military Rank and Insignia Chart – Enlisted: Black Historical Society of San Diego, Archives

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Notes by Maj. Kilbourne confirms what many surviving Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers say today, that is, Joe Louis didn't simply casually pass through Camp Lockett on a boxing exhibition. But that he was in fact stationed at Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers for upwards of five to six months or more. For example, unlike an entertainer or sports figure passing through, Joe Louis always wore one of several Buffalo Soldiers uniforms while at Camp Lockett complete with Buffalo Soldier insignias. [Editor's Note: No photographs of Joe Louis with cavalry uniform insignia could be found to verify this assertion. It may be more appropriate to say that the Buffalo Soldiers held him in such high regard that they considered him one of their own, although he may not have been officially assigned to the 28th Cavalry.] Moreover, in his 1994 notes, Maj. Kilbourne, a 28th Cavalry officer, refers to Joe Louis as "a good soldier [a] trooper for whom we named Barrow Bowl."⁷⁸ That Joe Louis was a Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier is increasingly obvious. Apparently, he left such an impression on the base that Merritt Bowl (the amphitheatre) was referred to as "Barrow Bowl," in his honor.⁷⁹ [Editor's note: "Barrow Bowl" may have been applied to the demonstration boxing ring on the flank of Shrine Hill, close to the 28th Cavalry residential area.]

Former cavalrymen recall, "he was stationed there for quite a while and even wore a Buffalo Soldiers uniform. We considered him an honorary Buffalo Soldier at minimum."⁸⁰ Moreover, Frederick Jones recalls that Joe Louis was stationed at Camp Lockett for months. "I saw him a lot. I don't remember exactly how long he was with us there but it was months."⁸¹ What's more, there are numerous accounts of Joe Louis hanging out at the Douglas Hotel and Creole Palace in downtown San Diego on a regular basis during the 1940s. This was a very popular hangout for Buffalo Soldiers.

CAMPO'S WELL KEPT POPULATION SECRET

Though initial research into the population of Camp Lockett suggest there was approximately 3,000 cavalrymen almost equally divided between the 10th and 28th Cavalries, many surviving former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers insist this population was double that estimate. "Absolutely, there were 3,000 men in the 10th Cavalry Regiment. I know because I was there and remember that number."⁸² "Of course there were more than 1,500 in the 28th Regiment. There was about 3,000 men in the 28th alone."⁸³ In any event, the population in the town of Campo was majority black between 1942 and 1944. And based on the number of Buffalo Soldiers stationed there, even if no more than a total of 3,000, Campo was a black town at one point to say the least, though many pretended not to notice.

⁷⁸ Kilbourne Collection: Notes on "In Limbo at Lockett;" Black Historical Society of San Diego, Achieves

⁷⁹ Ibid

⁸⁰ Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

⁸¹ Interview: Fred Jones, 1999; Black Historical Society of San Diego Notes Collection

⁸² Oral History: Mr. Bruce E. Dennis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldiers): Black Historical Society of San Diego, Video.

⁸³ Oral History: Mr. Eugene H. Louis (former Camp Lockett Buffalo Soldier, 28th Cavalry): Black Historical Society of San Diego Video.

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D7. References (Continued):

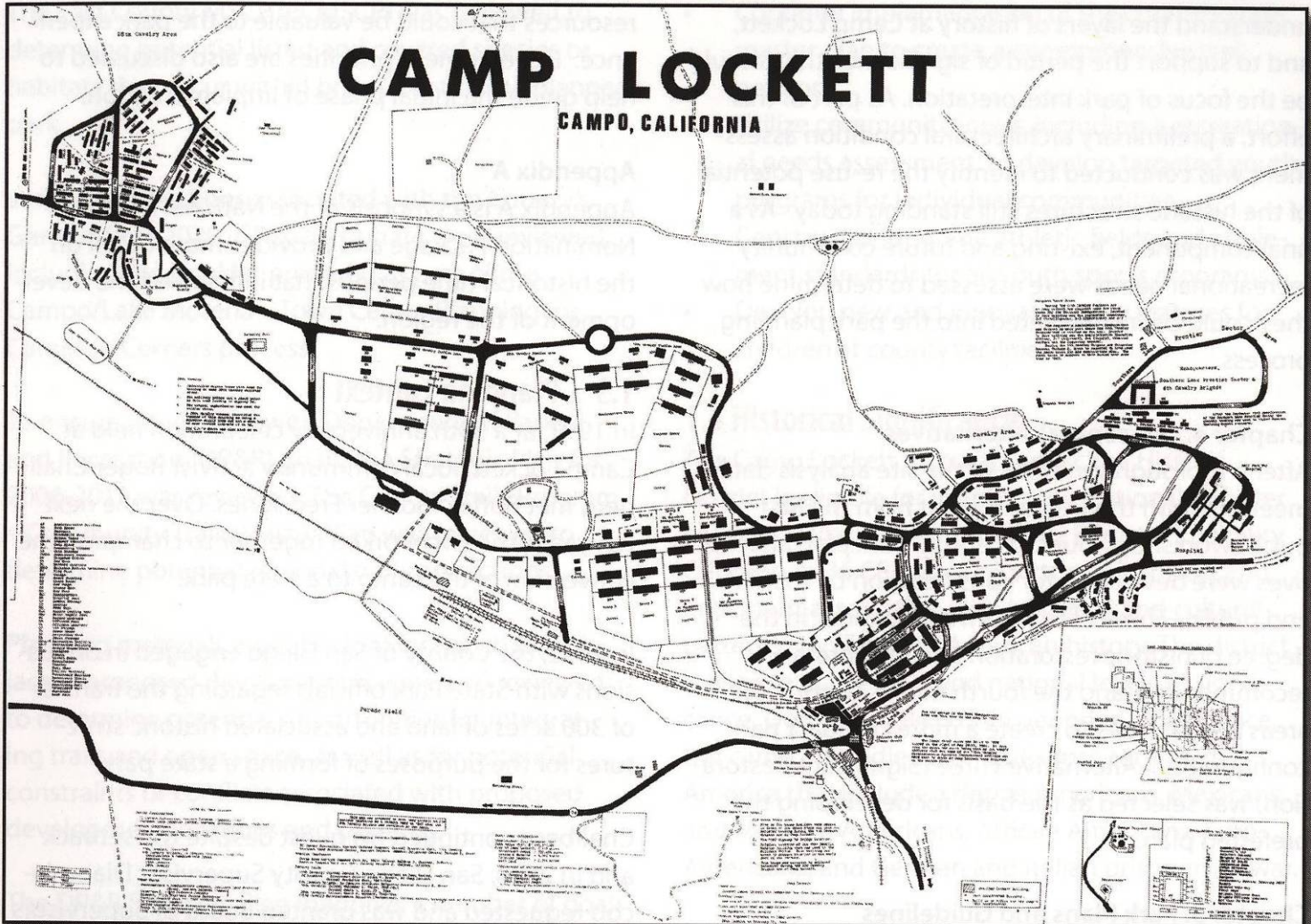
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Map of Camp Lockett (circa 1943)

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