



REBUILDING THE NETWORK: INTERPRETATION OF
WORLD WAR II PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES

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Introduction

World War II was one of the most defining events of the twentieth century, but almost all of the events of this war that Americans consider as important parts of our history—raising the flag at Iwo Jima, landing on the beaches of Normandy, conquering the island of Corregidor—occurred thousands of miles away from our own soil. Few citizens are aware that a crucial element of our part in the war—the care and containment of foreign prisoners of war—took place on the home front, in hundreds of camps located in almost every state. The U.S. military brought more than 400,000 POWs from Germany, Italy, and Japan to live in these camps between 1942 and 1947, when the last of the prisoners were repatriated. Tens of thousands of military police staffed these camps, and hundreds of thousands of civilians had lesser involvement with the camps during the war. The United States followed the 1929 Geneva Convention in its handling of these prisoners, which stipulated that the POWs had to be treated humanely and with respect. The amount of coordination required to process, transport, house, feed, and provide labor for these hundreds of thousands of men called for the creation of a massive network unlike any ever seen in the United States before or since.

After the war ended and the prisoners went back home, many of the remaining camps were dismantled and sold for parts. The government had no reason to keep the camps intact since they had fulfilled their purpose, and housing and materials shortages after World War II dictated that it would have been wasteful to allow so many buildings to remain empty. Some structures from the camps remained in use for decades—repurposed as apartment buildings, offices, returning veterans' housing, and even Girl

Scout camps—their original context eventually forgotten. All of the prisoners were required to leave the United States at the end of the war, and the former guards and residents of towns near the old camps moved on with their lives, all probably wishing to put memories of the difficult war years behind them. With each passing year, the number of people who had a direct experience with the prisoner-of-war camp network becomes smaller and smaller, and since younger generations for the most part have no knowledge of it, the network's story could easily fade from national memory.

Sixty years have passed since the POWs of World War II occupied the camps scattered around the country, but traces of these sites remain. Hundreds of sites have some sort of acknowledgment of the camps, from the more-common historical markers to foundation remnants to the occasional prisoner-of-war camp museum. While this interest is encouraging, most of those working to preserve and interpret the camps appear to be operating in solitude. Despite the admirable intentions of these individual interpretations of the prisoner-of-war camp network, thus far they have not been able to significantly increase awareness of and care for the sites and stories of the network. In addition, much of the existing interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camp network is removed from the actual sites of the camps, even when physical remnants exist nearby. The remaining POW camp sites would have a better chance of being preserved if more people learned about their fascinating history. This thesis proposes to increase awareness of the camps through the creation of a national network of sites and the incorporation of the remaining site elements into interpretation whenever possible.

Just as the camps functioned as a massive network, the interpreted sites would benefit from being connected to each other in the same way. To strengthen the network

aspect of the camp sites, this thesis proposes an organizational network for individual POW camp site stewards to join. This network would give stewards a centralized location for publicizing their camp site and sharing advice and information with fellow site managers, and would also give the public a more accessible point-of-access for learning more about the POW camps in their local area and around the whole country. In addition to this network of current-day stewards, each interpreted camp site should reference the larger historical network it was a part of, as it is impossible to fully understand the historical significance of the camps sites without knowing about their national and international connections. If a visitor to a camp site learns only about that particular camp, they may think that was the only prisoner-of-war camp in the country, and not just one of hundreds. They would not know about the many thousands of people all over the world whose lives were forever changed by their experience in the camps, or the millions of dollars that the U.S. government spent to build them. To neglect to discuss the entire network at any one site is to diminish its important role as part of a never-before-attempted international experiment in the humane treatment of war prisoners.

The remaining physical sites of the network should be preserved in addition to the story of their network, as they are the strongest links to this network and can serve as potent reminders of the thousands of structures that used to exist all over the country. It could be argued that the remaining sites of the World War II POW camp network do not need, or deserve, to be preserved. As far as military-related sites go, stone forts from the Civil War era or bronze memorials of war heroes are more physically impressive than the disintegrating remnants of the wood-frame, tar paper-covered one-story structures that comprised most of the prisoner-of-war camps. Most of the buildings constructed for the

camps were only meant to last as long as the war, and they were not thought to be valuable enough after the war to save, so why start trying to preserve them now? Additionally, it could be argued that the prisoner-of-war camps were occupied mainly by people who were not U.S. citizens, and who were in fact our enemies during World War II, so there is little need to preserve a reminder of these temporary foreign occupants within our country. Much of the current interpretation of the POW camp network seems to suggest that it is enough to preserve the stories of the network in a museum exhibit or a historical marker, and that the physical sites of the camps do not need to be a part of this interpretation.

This thesis argues that there are several reasons that preservation of the physical sites of the prisoner-of-war camp network is a valid and integral part of sharing its story. If the remnants of the camps are not saved, we will lose the direct, on-site connection to this massive network. While most of the camp sites have a very different appearance from when they were in operation, the remaining traces are authentic ties to this major wartime event. As former director of the National Park Service Roger G. Kennedy notes, “The current psychology of the American people renders them desperate for the authentic, the real, and the tangible—in place. One of the difficulties of the museum business is that it cannot do that connecting process.”¹ The remaining POW camp sites offer the opportunity for people to experience a tangible connection to an unprecedented historical event, through remnants such as a hydraulic fountain built by POWs in their free time (Camp Hearne, Texas); the concrete gate post that secured prisoners of high intelligence value in a top secret interrogation camp (Pine Grove Furnace Interrogation

¹ Roger G. Kennedy, “Crampons, Pitons & Curators,” in *Preservation of What, For Whom?*, ed. Michael A. Tomlan (Ithaca, NY: National Council for Preservation Education, 1998), 20.

Site, Pennsylvania); and a towering brick chimney and boilers from a steam plant built for an Italian POW camp that held more than five thousand prisoners at a time (Camp Monticello, Arkansas). The remaining sites of the World War II prisoner-of-war camp network may not be intact or well known, but that does not diminish their historical significance. If measures are not taken soon, most if not all of the remaining sites will likely be gone in a matter of decades, and the stories that they could share with the public will be lost forever.

While it would be possible to just cordon off and mothball the remaining camp sites to ensure that they do not suffer from further destruction, this thesis has chosen interpretation of the POW camp sites as the main method of preserving them. One of the main reasons that interpretation is an effective preservation tool is stated by interpreters Marion Blockley and Alison Hems, who write, “Access creates interest, interest stimulates understanding, understanding brings enjoyment, enjoyment leads to commitment.”² Currently, the majority of the American public has no knowledge of the prisoner-of-war camp network’s existence, and very little chance to learn about it. Interpretation offers an initial access point to the network’s story, giving people a reason to become interested in the sites and to subsequently become invested in their preservation.

Additionally, this thesis argues that the prisoner-of-war network’s story has relevance and interest to contemporary audiences. There will probably always be a need to contain prisoners of war, and indeed the United States is holding foreign enemy combatants even today, although in circumstances very different from World War II.

² Marion Blockley and Alison Hems, eds., *Heritage Interpretation* (London and New York: Routledge, 2006), 5.

Interpreting the POW camp network can allow Americans to reflect on how we have historically dealt with the difficult issue of handling prisoners of war, and to imagine how they would feel if such a network were put into place in our country in the future. If the sites of the camp network were preserved but not interpreted, the opportunity would be lost to share their compelling history with a larger audience.

To give a framework for the prisoner-of-war camps both while they were active and as they exist today, and to propose a plan for interpreting the camps as a network, this thesis is organized into four chapters. The first chapter gives a brief historical overview of the prisoner-of-war camp network, from its origins in the Geneva Convention to the closing of the network after World War II. The second chapter looks at current POW camp interpretation efforts around the country—from historical markers to museums devoted exclusively to prisoner camp history—as well as other examples of historic sites that are interpreted as a network. An interpretation plan for a unified network of interpreted POW camp sites is proposed in the third chapter. This chapter examines challenges and opportunities in interpreting the camp sites, and sets forth interpretive goals. The third chapter then suggests themes that could be interpreted to achieve the plan's goals, defines and analyzes the physical spaces that remain of the camps, and suggests several general methods of interpreting the sites in accordance with the goals of the plan. The fourth chapter applies the principles of the interpretation plan to three specific sites: Camp Shanks, New York; Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma; and Pine Grove Furnace, Pennsylvania. These three sites vary in geographical location, typology, and current conditions, showing the flexibility of the interpretation plan and proposing methods that could be used in some form at POW camp network sites around the country.

The thesis concludes with suggestions of how the interpretation plan and the organizational network of prisoner-of-war camp sites can be implemented going forward.

Up until a year-and-a-half ago, I had no idea that prisoners of war were ever held in the United States. I found out about the camps by chance, when my grandfather told me that a wooden structure in a town near his cabin in Colorado used to be a guard tower for when war prisoners lived there during World War II. This casual mention stuck in my mind, and led me to research a topic that has proven endlessly surprising and fascinating. To begin my research for this thesis, I first studied several books written about the history of the camp network. I then looked up every listed camp site online to get a sense of what remnants exist today and which of these sites are being interpreted. After this initial review, I created a list of the camps that seemed to have the most promise for on-site interpretation to decide on sites to visit. Over the course of two months, I traveled to eleven POW camp sites in nine states, speaking with site stewards at almost every camp.³ I also spent several days at the National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland, which holds most of the federal government's records regarding the POW camp network. The more I have learned about the POW camp network, the more I feel that its story needs to be told, and I hope that in this thesis I have suggested ways for this to happen.

The prisoner-of-war camp network is not a simple history to interpret, but this should not keep it from being preserved. As historian Antonio Thompson notes, "In a war marked by terror bombing of civilian populations, blockades that deprived belligerents of food, and death camps, there remained islands of humanity and places where the rule of

³ I visited the following camp sites between December 2011 and January 2012: DuPont (Delaware); Hearne (Texas); Howze (Texas); Meade (Maryland); Monticello (Arkansas); Parvin (New Jersey); Pine Grove Furnace (Pennsylvania); Reno (Oklahoma); Ruston (Louisiana); Shanks (New York); and Tonkawa (Oklahoma).

law prevailed.”⁴ The POW camp network was not without its serious faults, but it shows that nations can choose to overcome tremendous obstacles in order to treat enemy prisoners with dignity rather than brutality. The World War II prisoner-of-war camps and the people who occupied them were part of a complex, surprising network whose history deserves to be shared with future generations through the sites and stories that remain today throughout the United States.

⁴ Antonio Thompson, *Men in German Uniform: POWs in America during World War II* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2010), ix.

Chapter 1: History of the World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp Network

The prisoner-of-war camps built around the United States during World War II were part of an international network of camps that operated on a scale never seen before or since. In all, more than 435,000 prisoners—378,898 of them from the German military, 51,455 from the Italian military, and 5,435 from the Japanese military—were held in more than 650 camps in almost every U.S. state.¹ [Figures 1 and 2: Map of the U.S. showing camps by state and chart of POW population] The administration of the prisoners and camps came about through a “mixture of prewar planning, continual modifications, cooperation, and compromise,” according to historian Antonio Thompson.² With very little advance preparation, a limited budget, and hundreds of thousands of people to coordinate, the POW camp network did not always operate smoothly. Despite its setbacks, it ultimately fulfilled its function as part of a worldwide experiment in the humane treatment of enemy soldiers following internationally agreed-upon protocols.

The international aspect of the POW camp network—made possible through the 1929 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War —was a crucial part of holding both Allied and Axis captors accountable for the humane treatment of prisoners.³ While the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 had addressed the treatment

¹ “‘Last’ of 430,353 PW’s to Leave the U.S.; Only Ones Remaining are ‘Escapees’ or Ill,” *New York Times*, Aug. 8, 1947; see also Arnold Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America* (New York: Stein and Day, 1979), 28, 35.

² Antonio Thompson, *Men in German Uniform: POWs in America during World War II* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2010), 1.

³ International Committee of the Red Cross, “Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War” (Geneva, International Red Cross Diplomatic Conference, July 27, 1929); the entire document can be found on the website of the International Committee of the Red Cross, <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/FULL/305?OpenDocument>, accessed Mar. 22, 2012.

of war prisoners, World War I revealed several weaknesses of these regulations.⁴ These deficiencies led the International Committee of the Red Cross to draft the 1929 convention, and fifty-three countries signed and ratified this agreement.⁵ The Convention's ninety-seven articles addressed the capture, evacuation, housing, labor, and repatriation of prisoners. Among the elements that set the 1929 Geneva Convention apart from earlier documents dealing with prisoner-of-war treatment were a prohibition of reprisals against an enemy country's POWs if one's own prisoners were not being treated well, the designation of a prisoner-chosen spokesperson, and the organization of rules for POW labor.⁶ The United States signed the convention in 1929 and ratified it in 1932, and this document became the basis for the entire prisoner-of-war camp network in the country.

Although the United States ratified the Geneva Convention in 1932, an organized plan for how the country would follow the agreement in the event of war was not made until December 1937, when the War Department published the Military Police Basic Field Manual.⁷ The manual defined the role of the Military Police Corps in the care of future prisoners of war, and also allowed for the establishment of an Office of the Provost Marshal General (PMGO), which would supervise the "reception, care, disposition, and security" of prisoners of war, according to historians George G. Lewis and John Mewha.⁸ The PMGO would become the main operating agency of the prisoner-of-war camp

⁴ Ibid., "Introduction," <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/INTRO/305?OpenDocument>.

⁵ Ibid., "State Parties," <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/WebSign?ReadForm&id=305&ps=P#ratif>.

⁶ Ibid., "Introduction."

⁷ George G. Lewis and John Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization by the United States Army, 1776–1945*, Department of the Army pamphlet No. 20-213 (Washington DC: Department of the Army, 1955), 66–69; see also Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 1.

⁸ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 69.

network, but this department did not become activated until the summer of 1941, when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed Major General Allen W. Gullion to be the Provost Marshal General.⁹ The establishment of the PMGO was more urgent at that point because it was estimated that the United States would need to intern around twenty thousand civilian enemy aliens if the country entered the war, and the department would need to oversee the confinement of these potential captives.¹⁰ Although at this time the United States had not yet joined the war, it was already raging in Asia and Europe. Soon after the activation of the PMGO, the Secretary of War formally established the Military Police Corps (MPC) in September of 1941, and Gullion became chief of the corps.

Over the next year, the War Department established the Army Service Forces (ASF), which worked with civilian agencies to meet the construction, transportation, and supply needs of the department.¹¹ The ASF consisted of nine service commands, each of which was in charge of a specific region of the United States, and these service commands would also serve as regional administrators for the prisoner-of-war camp network.¹² The PMGO came to be under the jurisdiction of the ASF, and both groups were integral to the administration of the camp network throughout the war. While the ASF, MPC, and PMGO were the main government departments that oversaw the administration of the national prisoner-of-war camp network, many other private and federal entities were also involved. These additional groups included the State Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the International Red Cross, who sent representatives to prisoner-of-war

⁹ Ibid., 70.

¹⁰ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 2.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 3.

camps around the world for periodic inspections to make sure they were following the Geneva Convention throughout World War II.¹³

In September 1941, Gullion requested the construction of several internment camps to house enemy aliens, but these were not approved because of a lack of funds.¹⁴ Subsequently, when the bombing of Pearl Harbor led the United States to enter World War II on December 7, 1941, no permanent camps for the internment of enemy aliens or prisoners of war existed in the country.¹⁵ With this first act of war came the first prisoner of war held in the United States, Japanese mini-submarine pilot Kazuo Sakamaki, who was captured in Pearl Harbor just days after the attack.¹⁶ Once the United States entered the war, the U.S. State Department contacted the Swiss government to make clear that the United States would adhere to the Geneva Convention in its treatment of prisoners of war, and received confirmation from Germany, Italy, and Japan that they would also uphold the convention in the treatment of American POWs.¹⁷

In April 1942, the War Department released its most comprehensive guide regarding treatment of war prisoners to date, *Civilian Enemy Aliens and Prisoners of War*.¹⁸ This manual was updated throughout the war, and was accompanied by nearly eighty Prisoner of War Circulars published by the War Department.¹⁹ [Figure 3: War Department Manual] The manual determined that, through the collaboration of the

¹³ Ibid., 4–5.

¹⁴ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 73–74.

¹⁵ Ibid., 74.

¹⁶ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 5; for a first-person account of Sakamaki's experience as a prisoner of war, see Kazuo Sakamaki, *I Attacked Pearl Harbor*, trans. Toru Matsumoto (New York: Association Press, 1949).

¹⁷ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 75.

¹⁸ Ibid., 78–79.

¹⁹ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 6–7.

various departments previously mentioned, the Army would maintain control of all prisoners of war during World War II and the Geneva Convention would be the main guide for the planning and administration of the camps.²⁰

Along with the government's preparations of a comprehensive manual for the prisoner-of-war program, construction of the camps to hold POWs began in 1942. At first, the need for camps dedicated to holding prisoners of war seemed much lower than the demand for camps to detain civilian enemy aliens.²¹ It was not until August of 1942 that the housing of many thousands of foreign prisoners of war within the United States became a likely possibility.²² At that time, the United States only held around sixty-five POWs within its borders, but Great Britain requested that the U.S. take custody of 50,000 already-captured prisoners within one month, and assume responsibility for an additional 100,000 prisoners within three months.²³ After some hesitation, as there were no camps specifically for holding POWs within the country at that time, the War Department agreed to accept these prisoners.²⁴ The War Department requested for these transferred prisoners of war, along with almost all POWs captured from 1942 onward, to be brought to the United States rather than left in combat areas.²⁵ This prevented overseas soldiers from being distracted from combat operations to care for the prisoners, and also simplified the process of supplying the camps because materials would not have to be transported over the ocean for them. The resources and productivity available within the United States during the war, perhaps unequaled by any other country at that time, made

²⁰ Ibid., 6.

²¹ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 82.

²² Ibid., 83.

²³ Ibid.; see also Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 5–6.

²⁴ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 83–84.

²⁵ Ibid., 83.

the massive undertaking of rapidly building and then running a national camp network possible.

On September 15, 1942, the PMGO sent a two-part plan to be approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for construction of camps to house the thousands of British-captured prisoners soon due to arrive. The first part of this plan focused on preparing camps for the initial 50,000 POWs, and dictated that the majority of these prisoners would be held within existing or under-construction enemy alien camps in the Eighth Service Command, which encompassed the southwestern United States.²⁶ These prisoners would also be held in temporary facilities on existing military installations around the country. The second part of the PMGO's September 1942 plan proposed a fifty-million-dollar construction program for camps to house an additional 144,000 POWs, with most of these to be located in the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Service Commands in the southern and southwestern United States.²⁷ These camps would for the most part be designed and constructed specifically for prisoners of war. The Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), in collaboration with the PMGO, took charge of finding sites for and developing these camps.²⁸ The ACE chose locations for camps based on a need for maximum security, a desire for minimal necessary construction and maintenance costs, and the potential for prisoners to take on labor projects in the area. The ACE designed the camps based on the Geneva Convention, which stipulated that the "total area, minimum cubic air space, fittings and bedding material" for the prisoners "shall be the same as for the depot troops

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 84.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 86; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 27.

²⁸ Arthur M. Kruse, "Custody of Prisoners of War in the United States," *Military Engineer* (Feb. 1946): 70.

of the detaining Power.”²⁹ This meant that many elements of the POW camps were similar to regular military installations constructed during World War II.

The two main types of prisoner-of-war camp were base camps and branch camps. The base camps were larger, more permanent sites that served as nodes for the smaller, more temporary branch camps, which were established in order to fulfill a particular work project.³⁰ More than 150 base camps operated as part of the prisoner of war network.³¹ [Figure 4: View of Base Camp from Guard Tower] Most of these permanent camps held between 2,000 and 4,000 POWs, with this total number typically housed within compounds of 1,000 men each that were further subdivided into companies of 250 men.³² Barracks held fifty enlisted men each, with about forty square feet per prisoner, while officer POWs received quarters “consistent with their rank” and an allowance of 120 square feet per officer.³³ Branch camps typically held between 250 and 750 prisoners.³⁴ More than 500 branch camps were in operation at some point during World War II.³⁵ No matter their size, every base and branch camp contained spaces for POW sleeping, eating, and recreation; an area for guard housing and mess halls; a medical area; and a sector with warehouse and utility buildings. Structures constructed specifically for

²⁹ International Committee of the Red Cross, “Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,” Section II, Article 10.

³⁰ Brigadier General B. M. Bryan, Jr., “Statement on Enemy Prisoners of War in the United States” (Speech given to the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Apr. 26, 1945), Record Group 389, Entry 467C, Box 1562, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

³¹ A tabulation of POW housing from mid-1945 shows 158 base camps open at that time; see “Special Recap of Prisoner of War Housing,” June 2, 1945, Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2706, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

³² *Ibid.*; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War*, 28, and Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 9–10.

³³ Kruse, “Custody of Prisoners of War in the United States,” 71.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 71–73.

³⁵ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War*, 35.

the camps were meant to be temporary, and the government used lower-quality materials to build them. [Figure 5: Temporary Buildings in POW Camp] At each camp, the ACE added extra provisions for security. To prevent prisoner escapes and sabotage, camps were typically located in isolated areas and surrounded by guard towers, tall barbed-wire perimeter fences, security lighting, and patrol roads.³⁶

With the design and construction of prisoner-of-war camps underway by the end of 1942, guards had to be enlisted to staff these camps, soon to be filled with thousands of POWs. Before the agreement to take custody of the 150,000 prisoners held by Great Britain, only thirty-six military police (MP) escort companies (with 325 MPs in each company) had been activated, soon to be followed by an additional thirty-two companies to address the quickly growing number of prisoners being sent to the United States.³⁷ These MPs were initially meant to provide a prisoner-to-guard ratio of three to one. Toward the end of the war, this ratio changed to fifteen prisoners for every guard in some cases, when it was determined that POWs were unlikely to attempt escape.³⁸ As World War II continued, nearly 300,000 prisoners in addition to the initial group of 150,000 arrived in the U.S. The PMGO had to find more guards to work at the camps. Most men in the country of working age were in combat overseas, leading the PMGO to hire “those declared physically or psychologically unfit; recently retired officers and those destined for a terminal or ‘dead-end’ appointment; combat veterans recycled home; and raw recruits,” according to historian Arnold Krammer.³⁹ This sometimes led to problems such

³⁶ Kruse, “Custody of Prisoners of War in the United States,” 72–73.

³⁷ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 86; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 38.

³⁸ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 38–39.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 39.

as low guard morale and use of excessive force against prisoners.⁴⁰ Altogether, around 47,000 American guards worked within the POW camp network throughout the war.⁴¹

[Figure 6: Guards and POWs]

In addition to the MPs working at each camp, civilians also became involved in the prisoner-of-war camp network. Although most Americans on the home front probably had very little knowledge of what went on in the POW camps during World War II, their existence was not a total secret, and articles about the opening of camps and life within them were published throughout the war.⁴² Beyond this basic awareness of the camps, many citizens had more direct contact with the prisoners and guards if a camp was located near them. Town residents learned about a nearby camp before prisoners arrived because the Army sent an “advance man” to meet with local officials and citizens’ groups at camp sites before construction began.⁴³ The prisoners’ initial disembarkation at the train station nearest their camp was often a public event, with town residents turning out to watch the POWs march to their camp.⁴⁴ Many citizens were nervous about having enemy soldiers in their midst, while others were angry that these prisoners were now living safely within the United States while American soldiers were in danger overseas.⁴⁵ Despite these misgivings, the prisoners could bring benefits to communities, especially through their labor. Starting in mid-1943, local farmers and other business owners could

⁴⁰ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 50–52.

⁴¹ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 39.

⁴² Robert D. Billinger, Jr., *Hitler’s Soldiers in the Sunshine State: German POWs in Florida* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2000), 22.

⁴³ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 34.

⁴⁴ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 44.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 43–45.

apply to have prisoners work for them on a contract basis.⁴⁶ At a time when many areas of the country were suffering from labor shortages, the prisoners provided much-needed manpower.⁴⁷ Some civilians also benefited from a nearby POW camp by finding a job working in the camp.⁴⁸ Whether civilians' reactions to the prisoners were positive or negative, the camps had a huge effect on many towns and their residents throughout the country.

With construction and personnel preparations for the prisoner-of-war camps beginning in earnest by late 1942, the network was ready just in time to receive a massive influx of POWs in early 1943. Within a six-month period between April and October of 1943, the prisoner-of-war population in the United States jumped from around 2,700 prisoners to more than 160,000.⁴⁹ A robust international transportation network allowed these incoming prisoners to be brought to the United States, then organized and transported to their assigned camp without incident. The majority of prisoners brought to the U.S. were initially captured in North Africa, where they were held in makeshift camps that became extremely crowded as Axis troops surrendered to the Allies en masse.⁵⁰ Allied soldiers set up reception centers within these initial camps to give POWs a medical examination and then assign them a serial number determined by where they were captured, what army they were serving in, and an individual number sequence

⁴⁶ "Farmers Soon to Get Aid of War Prisoners," *Atlanta Constitution*, May 29, 1943, 6.

⁴⁷ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 79.

⁴⁸ It is unclear how common it was for civilians to work in the camps in addition to the military police, but this was the case at Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma, where civilians working in the camp had special photo-badge pins.

⁴⁹ "Number of Enemy Prisoners of War Held in Camps in the United States," population graph, Record Group 389, Entry 467C, Box 1553, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁵⁰ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 3–5.

unique to each prisoner.⁵¹ As soon as space on a troop or supply ship returning to the United States became available, prisoners would travel across the Atlantic Ocean in convoys to guard against U-boat attacks.⁵² [Figure 7: POWs on board a trans-Atlantic ship]

At the end of their journey by sea, prisoners arrived at one of several induction centers on the U.S. coasts. These centers typically also served as ports of embarkation, where American soldiers were sent off to combat in the reverse direction of the arriving prisoners.⁵³ At the induction centers, MPs searched and disinfected the prisoners and their belongings, and many POWs were forced to give up possessions like photographs and watches that they had managed to hold on to up to that point.⁵⁴ Prisoners also received a serial number if they had not received one before their transport to the United States, and were segregated according to the army they fought for and whether they were enlisted soldiers or officers.⁵⁵ Some prisoners were briefly interrogated if it was thought they might have valuable information that would merit sending them to one of just a few secret interrogation centers within the POW camp network.⁵⁶ For the vast majority of prisoners, though, their time in the induction center was soon over, and they boarded guarded train cars that would take them to their camp.⁵⁷ The PMGO segregated prisoners

⁵¹ Ibid., 4.

⁵² Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 27.

⁵³ See, for example, Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation in Norfolk, Virginia, and Camp Shanks, New York, also known as “Last Stop U.S.A.”

⁵⁴ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 29.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 25; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 13–14.

⁵⁶ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 17–18.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 18.

by nationality, rank, and branch of service (Army or Navy) to determine what camp prisoners would be sent to.⁵⁸ [Figure 8: POWs boarding train]

Once the prisoners arrived at their destination camp, the camp guards processed and searched them again. Prisoners received a standard postcard that they could send to their families, letting them know their address while in captivity and their physical condition.⁵⁹ [Figure 9: Standard Postcard] POWs could send letters on standardized stationery to their families throughout their time in the camp, although the government reviewed these letters for sensitive material and sometimes censored mail before sending it along.⁶⁰ After the initial processing, each prisoner received a small wardrobe of work clothes—with the letters “PW” stenciled in large letters on the shirts and pants to provide easy identification—and heard a short introductory talk given by the camp commander. Finally, the prisoners were assigned a bunk within a barrack.⁶¹ A prisoner’s barrack location determined the larger squad and company that he belonged to within the camp.⁶² The POWs in each squad would choose a squad leader and a company commander who would then report to the camp spokesman, a prisoner who served as the voice of the POW population of the camp in meetings with the camp commander and the Red Cross inspectors.⁶³

⁵⁸ Christopher Baker, Susan Goodfellow, and John Listman, “Historic Context: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps on Department of Defense Installations,” Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, Project number 05-256, July 10, 2007, 5-6, 5-7.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 5-13.

⁶⁰ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 75, 159.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 47.

⁶² Baker, Goodfellow, and Listman, “Historic Context: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps on Department of Defense Installations,” 5-13.

⁶³ *Ibid.*; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 37–38.

Once organized into squads within the camp, most prisoners' lives fell into a pretty standard routine, guided in almost every aspect by the Geneva Convention. They would typically wake up at 5:30 in the morning and eat breakfast in their company's mess hall at 6:00.⁶⁴ Similar to the requirements for POW living quarters, the Geneva Convention stipulated that prisoners must receive a food ration "equivalent in quantity and quality" to that allotted for American soldiers.⁶⁵ This meant that prisoners often ate better in the camps than they had before being captured, and meals were sometimes even tailored to the nationality of the prisoners, to prevent POWs from wasting food that did not suit their tastes.⁶⁶ [Figure 10: POW Mess Hall kitchen] An additional source of food was the camp canteen (also required by the Geneva Convention), where prisoners could use coupons acquired through the prisoner labor program to buy snacks, sodas, cigarettes, and even alcohol in some cases.⁶⁷

After their breakfast, prisoners would return to their barracks to shower, shave, and clean their quarters.⁶⁸ Prisoners often decorated their barracks with family photographs and other artwork, and created gardens and sculptures in the area around the barracks.⁶⁹ [Figure 11: POW Garden] Around 7:30 AM, they started on work projects within the camps or were driven to another location to do contract labor. Under the Geneva Convention, the captors could "employ as workmen prisoners of war who are

⁶⁴ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 47.

⁶⁵ International Committee of the Red Cross, "Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War," Section II, Article 11.

⁶⁶ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 49.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 48.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 47.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 64; see also "Camp Monticello," International Red Cross Committee site visit report, Nov. 8, 1943, 1, provided by Michael Pomeroy and held within the University of Arkansas Special Collections department, Box 1, Folder 5.

physically fit, other than officers.”⁷⁰ This meant that enlisted POWs could be compelled to perform labor under the Americans, while officers only had to work if they wanted to. The types of work that prisoners could undertake fell into three groups: labor within the POW camp itself; contract work in agriculture, construction, or industry for civilian employers; and projects done for military bases.⁷¹ [Figure 12: Chart of POW Labor] Prisoners received a standard wage of eighty cents a day for almost all of these types of work, with the exception of some unpaid tasks within the POW camp.⁷² Prisoners engaged in all kinds of labor projects around the country—from picking cotton to canning fruit to cutting down lumber for pulp wood—but according to the Geneva Convention they were not supposed to perform any work that had a direct connection to war operations.⁷³ [Figure 13: POWs cutting lumber] An exception to this was the labor of Italian Service Units (ISUs), formed after Italy capitulated and then declared war on the Third Reich in September 1943.⁷⁴ Many Italian soldiers were already in captivity within the United States by the time of Italy’s surrender, and while these POWs were not released back to their home country, cooperative prisoners could join the ISUs and train to assist with U.S. military operations since Italy and the United States were no longer enemies.⁷⁵ [Figure 14: ISU men working on tank] Not all POWs cooperated within the labor program, and camp commanders would reduce prisoners’ rations if they refused to

⁷⁰ International Committee of the Red Cross, “Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,” Section III, Article 27.

⁷¹ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 86–88.

⁷² Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 77.

⁷³ International Committee of the Red Cross, “Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,” Section III, Article 31.

⁷⁴ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 93.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 93–94.

work.⁷⁶ Despite the complications of finding work for hundreds of thousands of prisoners, by 1945, “95.6 out of each 100 prisoners of war who could be employed under the terms of the Geneva Convention were working for private employers or on various military establishments,” according to Lewis and Mewha.⁷⁷ By employing prisoners to work not only within their own camp, but also on military installations and in farms and factories, more members of the United States military could be sent to combat and more civilians could be employed in support of the war effort.

After the prisoners’ work day ended around 4:30 PM, they ate dinner between 6:00 and 7:00, and then the rest of the night was left free for personal recreation.⁷⁸ Similar to the work projects, recreation was an important part of giving prisoners enough activities to fill their days of captivity, especially since every prisoner only worked ten hours a day at most and had a full day of rest every week.⁷⁹ The Geneva Convention mandated an allowance for recreational pursuits, declaring that “belligerents shall encourage as much as possible the organization of intellectual and sporting pursuits by the prisoners of war.”⁸⁰ The most popular pastimes were sports activities, held within the recreation area of the camp, which was typically adjacent to the prisoner compounds.⁸¹ Prisoners also organized orchestras, choruses, and drama clubs, using donated instruments and constructing and decorating elaborate sets for their performances.⁸²

[Figures 15 and 16: POWs playing bingo and POW camp sheet music] Most camps had a

⁷⁶ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 108.

⁷⁷ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 171.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 47–48.

⁷⁹ Lewis and Mewha, *History of Prisoner of War Utilization*, 79.

⁸⁰ International Committee of the Red Cross, “Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,” Section II, Article 17.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 51.

⁸² Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 109.

library with books and magazines, and more than 137 camps created their own newspapers.⁸³ Prisoners in many camps took classes in a wide variety of subjects in their free time, taught by fellow POWs or else taken as an extension course through a local American college.⁸⁴ More artistically inclined prisoners created paintings and murals, made woodwork and furniture, or built elaborate gardens and fountains around the camp.⁸⁵ Lastly, religious services were held in many camps, usually in buildings already existing in the camps or in smaller chapels and shrines created by the prisoners themselves.⁸⁶ [Figure 17: POWs listening to Christmas Mass]

While the daily routine described above likely provided some welcome stability for soldiers who had just come from the battlefield, according to Krammer, prisoners' days were "often dreary and monotonous; hopes rose and fell as war news filtered through the camp; and cliques of hardened Nazis often made life difficult for the community at large."⁸⁷ Krammer brings up an issue that made life in many POW camps more difficult and dangerous: clashing ideologies among prisoners, even between those who had been fighting within the same army. This was especially apparent in camps where ardent Nazis mixed together with soldiers who were Anti-Nazi Germans or who had been drafted into the German army but were in fact from other countries.⁸⁸ Much of the discipline within camps was left to the prisoners to sort out amongst themselves, and this often meant that the POWs who had the most radical beliefs took charge and created

⁸³ Ibid., 111–12.

⁸⁴ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 62–63.

⁸⁵ Ibid., 64.

⁸⁶ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 104–6.

⁸⁷ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 74.

⁸⁸ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, xiii, 37.

a culture of fear that was invisible to the MPs in the camp.⁸⁹ In some cases, prisoners murdered a fellow POW or forced them to commit suicide after the Nazis within their camp accused them of not being loyal to the Third Reich.⁹⁰ While the U.S. Army did not initially segregate camps by ideology, a military directive issued in March 1944 ordered for both hardcore Nazis and strong anti-Nazi prisoners to be taken from the general POW camp population and put in separate camps.⁹¹

Another method that the War Department used to try to diffuse ideological tensions within the camps was a secret POW-reeducation program, organized by the Prisoner of War Special Projects Division.⁹² This program began in the fall of 1944, and employed a distinguished group of multinational professionals and intellectuals as well as a select few POWs who were former linguists, writers, and professors.⁹³ The reeducation program operated under the following premise:

If a large variety of facts could be presented convincingly, perhaps the German prisoners of war might understand and believe historical and ethical truth as generally conceived by Western civilization, might come to respect the American people and their ideological views, and upon repatriation to Germany might form the nucleus of a new German ideology which will...advocate a democratic system of government.⁹⁴

The reeducation program sought not only to lessen the raging Nazism found within some camps, but to also convince German POWs that a democratic government would be the

⁸⁹ Ibid., 37–38.

⁹⁰ Ibid., 37–39.

⁹¹ Ibid., 64.

⁹² Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 196.

⁹³ Ibid., 196–200.

⁹⁴ Provost Marshal General's Office, "Office of the Provost Marshal General; World War II: A Brief History" (Washington DC: Department of the Army, 1946), 545; quoted in Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 197.

best option for Germany after the end of the war. The program created a propaganda newspaper called *Der Ruf* (*The Call*), to be distributed to camps around the country, and also organized classroom and film programs to try to influence prisoners' beliefs.⁹⁵

[Figure 18: *Der Ruf* Issue 1] The reeducation program continued even after V-E day in May 1945, and the Special Projects Division published new issues of *Der Ruf* through April 1946.⁹⁶ This program was one of the most controversial elements of the POW camp network, as it was basically pro-democracy propaganda, and it is difficult to assess how successful it was in changing prisoners' ideologies.

The German POWs that *Der Ruf* was directed toward made up more than 87 percent of the total prisoner-of-war population held in the United States. When German prisoners went out on work details, they could sometimes converse in their native language with their civilian employers, as many German-American communities existed around the country at that point.⁹⁷ Although Italian prisoners only made up 12 percent of the POW population, they also found ties to Italian-American citizens in the United States. Italy's capitulation in 1943 turned the Italian prisoners into quasi-Allies, making their stay in the U.S. easier in some ways. The situation was quite different for the Japanese prisoners of war captured by the United States, who made up only 1 percent of the total POW population.

According to wartime polls, the general American public had stronger feelings of prejudice against Japanese citizens than against Germans, and most Japanese Americans were held within relocation centers that were similar to if not worse than the prisoner-of-

⁹⁵ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 202–9.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 224.

⁹⁷ This was the case at Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma, and towns around this camp still have a strong German heritage evident even today.

war camps in the United States.⁹⁸ Japanese prisoners made up such a small percentage of the overall prisoner-of-war population not because fewer Japanese soldiers fought against the Americans versus the Germans and Italians, but because fewer of these soldiers survived to be captured as POWs. While Axis fighters in Western Europe would typically surrender to Allied forces after a unit suffered 25 percent casualties, the ratio of Japanese soldiers killed in a battle to those who became prisoners of war could be as high as 71:1.⁹⁹ This striking difference in numbers occurred because “the Japanese government branded being taken prisoner the most heinous moral dereliction imaginable for any imperial soldier or sailor,” according to diplomat Ulrich Straus.¹⁰⁰ As a result, many Japanese POWs held by the United States suffered mental anguish from their situation as captives, and feared for their lives and their families’ safety when they were repatriated to Japan at the end of the war.¹⁰¹ After Japanese Emperor Hirohito surrendered to Allied forces in August 1945, the Japanese government decided not to punish prisoners returning from captivity, but many of these prisoners still lived with residual shame for the rest of their lives.¹⁰²

Soon after World War II ended, the United States began to plan for the repatriation of the more than 435,000 prisoners of war held within its boundaries. Starting in 1945, the PMGO began closing some camps and consolidating others, but it was not until December of that year that large numbers of prisoners were able to leave the United

⁹⁸ Ulrich Straus, *The Anguish of Surrender: Japanese POWs of World War II* (Seattle and Washington: University of Washington Press, 2003), 4.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 49.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 3.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 5–6.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, 236, 245.

States.¹⁰³ POWs passed through many of the same ports of embarkation where they had originally arrived, with a luggage allowance of thirty pounds for enlisted men and 175 pounds for officers.¹⁰⁴ Camp Shanks in New York was an especially important part of the repatriation process, with around 290,000 prisoners leaving the U.S. through this port.¹⁰⁵ [Figure 19: POWs boarding ship at Camp Shanks] Unfortunately for the prisoners, most were not sent directly home, but instead to Allied countries in Europe, where they were forced to aid in rebuilding efforts for up to three years after the end of the war through an agreement made between the U.S. War Department and the European Allies.¹⁰⁶ This was a disheartening final turn of events for the prisoners held in the United States, after having been separated from their families for so long and also suffering defeat in the war. On July 22, 1946, a group of 1,388 German prisoners were the last to leave the United States (with the exception of around 300 POWs who were in prisons and hospitals, or who had escaped and were still at large).¹⁰⁷ After these final repatriations, the United States prisoner-of-war camp network—which had used the untested Geneva Convention of 1929 as a guide to transport and house more foreign prisoners than the country had ever held before or since—ended its wartime purpose.

With the war over and prisoners repatriated, the War Department declared most camps as surplus and auctioned off their buildings.¹⁰⁸ Town residents or governmental

¹⁰³ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 237; see also Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 129.

¹⁰⁴ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 129; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 244.

¹⁰⁵ Scott E. Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village: A Scrapbook* (New City, NY: Historical Society of Rockland County, 1991), 133–35.

¹⁰⁶ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 130.

¹⁰⁷ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 255; see also “Camp Shanks Ends War Missions as Last German PW’s Start Home,” *New York Times*, July 23, 1946.

¹⁰⁸ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 260.

organizations reused some camp buildings, while others were taken apart and sold as spare lumber or simply demolished. The camp sites themselves often reverted to private ownership, and many were redeveloped after the war.¹⁰⁹ American citizens who had been involved with the camps moved on with their lives after the war, and new international conflicts from the Cold War to the Vietnam War in the following decades allowed the World War II prisoner-of-war camp network to recede from public consciousness.

While the network seemed to have been largely been forgotten just a short time after its existence, a few tentative steps toward recalling the POW camp story began to appear. Several books exploring the history of the overall camp network came out in the late 1970s, followed by more regional and state-based POW network histories from the 1980s onward.¹¹⁰ Along with the increase in scholarly study of the network, former prisoners and guards slowly began to actively recall their time in the prisoner-of-war camps. Former prisoners held reunions in their home countries and also traveled to the site of their former camp, sometimes even socializing with the guards who had once been their captors but now were somehow their friends.¹¹¹ In the 1980s and 1990s, some of the towns with a connection to a former prisoner-of-war camp decided to celebrate rather than downplay this aspect of their history by erecting historical markers and putting artifacts from their camp on display in a local museum. The fiftieth anniversary of World War II in the 1990s likely sparked this revival of interest, but it may have been something else as well, as John Brinckerhoff Jackson suggests: “There has to be that interval of

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., 260–61.

¹¹⁰ Billinger, *Hitler’s Soldiers in the Sunshine State*, 2.

¹¹¹ Kramer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 267; see also Allen V. Koop, *Stark Decency: German Prisoners of War in a New England Village* (Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 1988), 2–3.

neglect, there has to be discontinuity...before there can be a born-again landscape.”¹¹²

Perhaps the prisoner-of-war camp network had to be nearly forgotten in order for the people connected to it to realize just how much of an impact it had made.

¹¹² John Brinckerhoff Jackson, *The Necessity for Ruins and Other Topics* (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1980), 102.

Chapter 1: History of the World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp Network

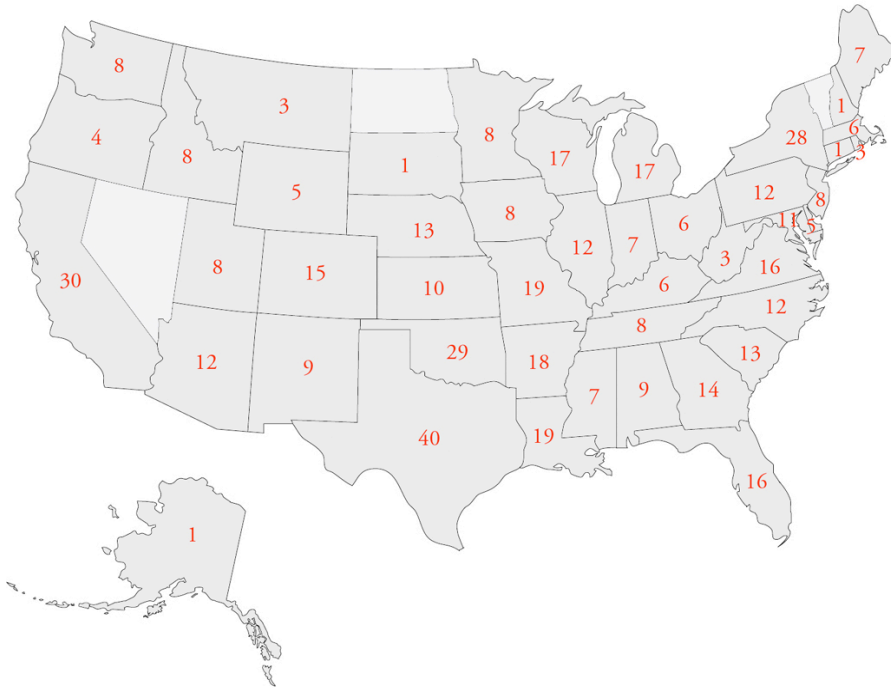


Figure 1-1: Map of the United States showing the number of prisoner-of-war camps per state, according to comparison of camp lists with online research (Rebecca Salgado)

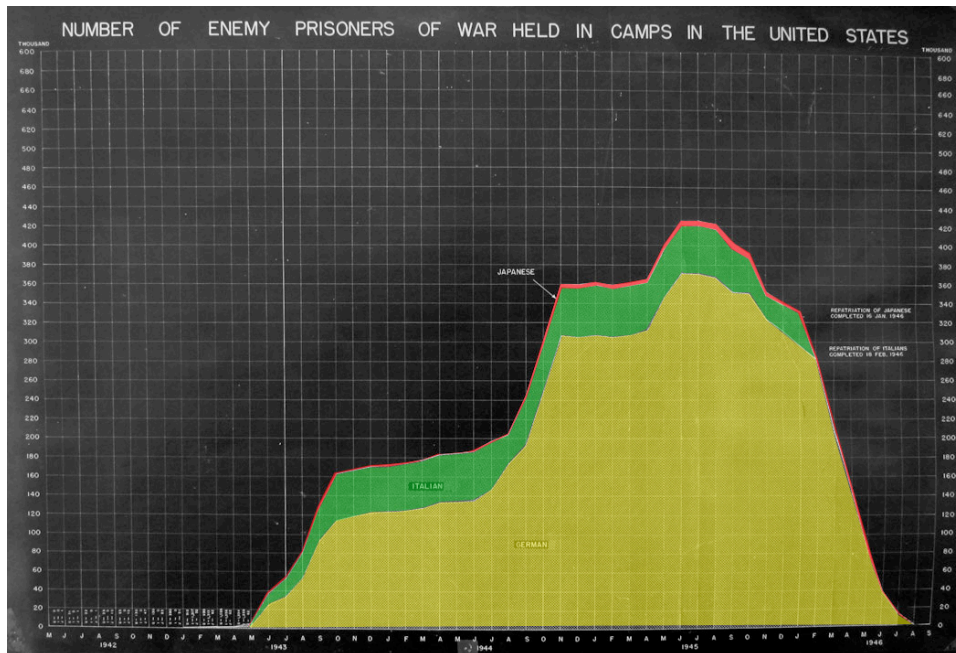


Figure 1-2: Chart showing varying POW population throughout World War II, with German POWs shown in yellow, Italians in green, and Japanese in red; The numbers climb steeply in early 1943, then decline sharply in 1946. (Record Group 389, Entry 457[A1], Box 1553, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD, with shading by Rebecca Salgado)

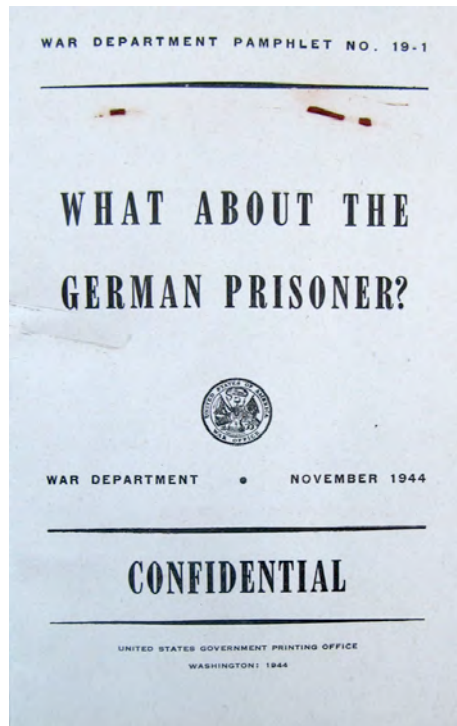


Figure 1-3: One of many pamphlets and manuals published by the War Department regarding the prisoner-of-war program (Record Group 389, Entry 457[A1], Box 1553, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-4: View of an unnamed base camp from one of its guard towers ("Prisoners-Axis-U.S.," Record Group 208AA, Box 296, Folder FF, Image 12554FA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-5: Image of an unnamed camp for Italian POWs, with temporary nature of buildings, roads, and sidewalks evident (National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-6: Military guards lead a group of Italian POWs out on a work detail (“Prisoners-Italian-U.S.,” National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-7: German POWs crowd the deck of a ship taking them to camps in the United States in 1944 (“Prisoners-German-U.S.-Transport,” Record Group 208AA, Box 310, Folder J, Image 5, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-8: POWs newly arrived in the United States board a train in Boston in 1944 to take them to their assigned camp (“Prisoners-German-U.S.-Processing,” Record Group 208AA, Box 309, Folder EE, Image 4, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

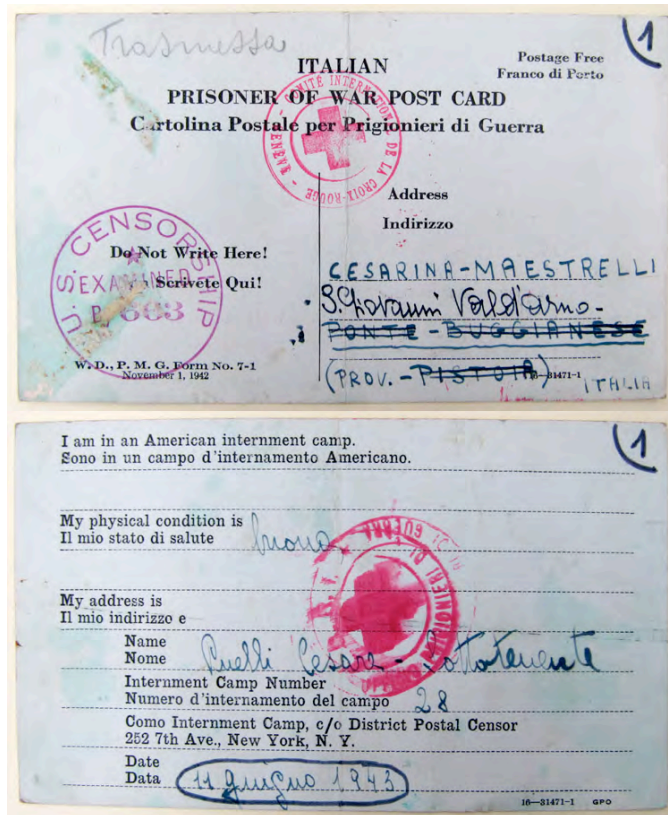


Figure 1-9: Front (top) and back (bottom) of a postcard sent by an Italian POW to his family upon arrival at a camp (Louisiana Tech University Special Collections Department)



Figure 1-10: Japanese POWs at Camp Clarinda, Iowa, cook meals for fellow prisoners in 1945 ("Prisoners-Japanese-U.S.-Food," Record Group 208AA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-11: Two prisoners at work in a garden within their camp (“Prisoners-Axis-U.S.,” National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

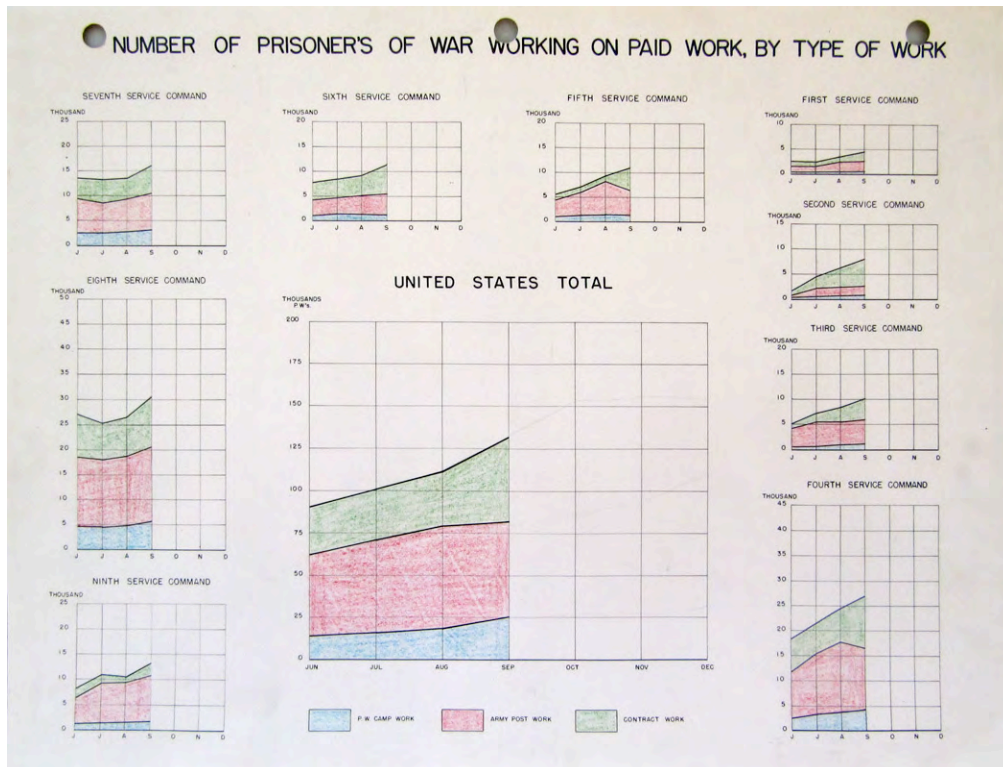


Figure 1-12: Chart showing amount and type of labor performed in four months by POWs nationally and in each service command, with green representing contract labor, red for military base work, and blue for labor within the POW camp itself (Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2676, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-13: Two POWs saw lumber as part of their required labor in Lufkin, Texas, in 1944 (“Prisoners of War-German-In U.S. Camps,” SC-390384, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-14: Members of an Italian Service Unit in San Luis Obispo, California, work on U.S. military tanks (“Prisoners-Italian-U.S.,” Record Group 208AA, Box 311, Folder A, Image 11, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-15: Italian POWs held at Camp Rucker, Alabama, play Bingo in 1944 (“Prisoners-Italian-U.S.-Non Combatants,” Record Group 208AA, Box 311, Folder B, Image 11, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

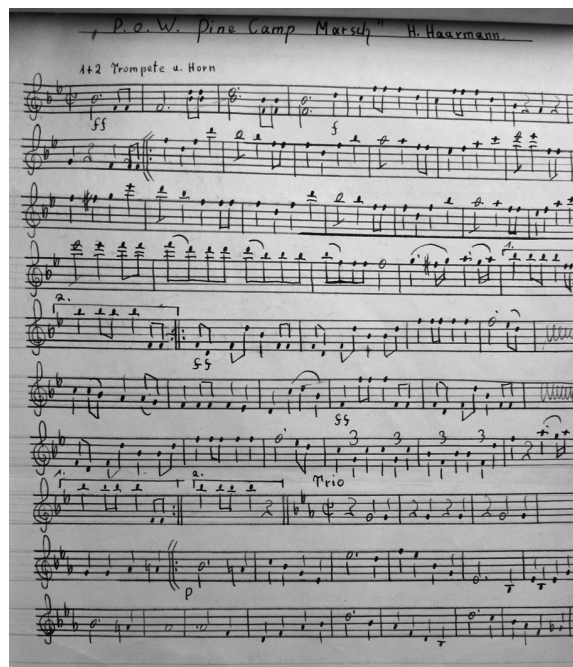


Figure 1-16: Musical score to the “P.O.W. Pine Camp Marsch,” written by presumed prisoner H. Haarmann (Record Group 389, Entry 459A, Box 1602, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-17: Around three thousand Italian POWs gather for a Christmas Mass in Fort Benning, Georgia, on December 20, 1943 (“Prisoners of War-Italian,” SC-387220, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-18: The front page of the November 15, 1945, edition of *Der Ruf* (Record Group 389, Entry 459A, Box 1597, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 1-19: German POWs board a ship at Camp Shanks, New York, on July 26, 1945, to send them back to Europe after the end of the War (“Prisoners-German-U.S.-Returning-Germany,” Record Group 208AA, Box 309, Folder FF, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

Chapter 2: Existing Interpretation of World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps in the United States

Widespread efforts to interpret the sites of the prisoner-of-war camps did not begin to appear until around the fiftieth anniversary of World War II, in the 1990s. Today, at least 104 out of more than 600 camp sites have some sort of interpretation, consisting of either a historical marker, an exhibit in a larger museum, or a museum devoted solely to the history of a POW camp.¹ This chapter gives an overview of the existing methods used to interpret prisoner-of-war camps, to both identify successful elements that could be applied to the whole network and to find interpretive gaps that could be filled by the interpretation plan proposed in this thesis. The three main methods of interpretation—historical marker, exhibit in a larger museum, and POW-specific museum—are analyzed for their strengths and weaknesses. This chapter examines two sites—Camp Hearne and Traces—in detail because they contain the most extensive current interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camp network in the United States. Since one of the main goals of this thesis is to propose an organizational network of POW camp sites, this chapter also looks at a corollary network of historical sites: the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

¹ This number is based on information gathered through an online survey of every camp, with the complete list of camp sites created using several existing references. Since this survey is limited by whether or not sites had information available online, it is possible that there are more sites that are interpreted beyond those researched for this thesis. One reference for the camp list was the website GenTracer, created by genealogy researcher Kathy Kirkpatrick and based on multiple National Archives records (<http://www.gentracer.org/powcamps.html>). Another list reference for the camp list was a German website devoted to World War II prisoners (http://home.arcor.de/kriegsgefangene/usa/camps_usa/standort.html). A recently researched list of all camp sites in the United States can also be found in a Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program report, “Historic Context: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps on Department of Defense Installations,” compiled by Christopher Baker, Susan Goodfellow, and John Listman (http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf). A list of all camp sites that had information about them online can be found in Appendix B.

Analysis of these existing interpretive efforts is necessary to shape this thesis's interpretation plan.

Although more than a hundred POW camp sites have some form of interpretation, this interpretation often has a local focus and does not address the larger camp network or the broader issues surrounding it. National Park Service interpreter Freeman Tilden defines interpretation as “an educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships...rather than simply to communicate factual information.”² Much of the existing interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camp network does the latter but not the former, preventing visitors from realizing the broader significance of the camp sites. Without a focus on the larger story of the camps as a network and their importance to our national history, visitors will not have much of a reason to care about the camp sites, and will not become advocates for their preservation as a larger group. Additionally, most existing interpretations of the POW camps do not connect to remaining physical camp site elements. These remnants are strong, irreplaceable links to the actual events that went on in the camps that no museum can replicate, and they are being underutilized by current interpretation. Archaeologist John Schofield shares this view, stating, “Plans and photographs are one thing, but for visitors wanting to appreciate the site's layout, the spacing of buildings, and their configuration and alignment, and even to experience the ‘ghosts of place,’ the survival of structural remains...are necessary.”³ Lastly, the sites interpreted thus far are not necessarily those with the most remaining physical elements

² Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage, Revised Edition* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1967), 8.

³ John Schofield, “‘Jessie’s Cats’ and Other Stories: Presenting and Interpreting Recent Troubles,” in Marion Blockley and Alison Hems, eds., *Heritage Interpretation* (London and New York: Routledge, 2006), 151.

or the ones nearest a larger population center. Instead, it appears that much of the existing interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camps depends not on the amount of artifacts and physical remnants of a site, but on the devotion of area stakeholders to preserve elements of their history. This underscores the importance of having passionate stewards armed with knowledge and agency behind a successfully interpreted historic site, which would be more possible for the POW camp network if its individual sites were connected through a national organizational network.

I. Existing Interpretation Typologies

Historical Markers

Of the existing interpretation methods used for the POW camps, traditional historical markers are by far the most prevalent, with signs at sixty sites.⁴ Historical markers can be a low-cost, long-lasting way to interpret a site, and when little remains to interpret, they can at least provide some sort of physical reminder of a former camp. However, the markers are very limited by their size in how much information they can share, and rarely have the opportunity to go beyond expressing facts to address larger concepts and relationships. Most markers erected around the United States tend to have a generic look no matter what they commemorate, and many people probably tune them out altogether because they are so commonplace.

Most of the markers dedicated to prisoner-of-war camps highlight sites that do not have any remaining physical elements, so the marker is the only notation of the former camp site on the landscape. The markers vary widely in the amount of information they

⁴ A list of all prisoner-of-war camp sites that currently have interpretation can be found Appendix A, organized by type and state.

present, and many different entities have placed historical markers at the camp sites, ranging from town historical societies to Rotary clubs to the U.S. Forest Service. [Figures 1–3: Various Historical Markers] Some of the markers for the POW camps have only one sentence to describe them, which gives a passerby little to become engaged with, especially if no site remnants can be seen. While most markers at POW camp sites take the traditional form of a metal plaque with only text, a few markers contain images as well. Even one image of what the former camp looked like can give a visitor a clearer understanding of the site, and may be more effective at attracting someone’s attention than just text. Historical markers are not an optimal choice for interpreting POW camp sites, but since they are by far the most common way of noting the sites currently, the existing markers should be incorporated into a more interconnected network interpretation plan. For example, additional information about the prisoner-of-war camp network could be added to the markers that currently commemorate the camp sites, taking advantage of the work already put into erecting these markers.

Exhibits in Museums

While the sites that have markers constitute less than a tenth of the total number of POW camps, the number of sites interpreted beyond a marker is lower, at thirty-eight camps.⁵ All but six of these sites’ interpretation consists of an exhibit in a museum that has a broader focus beyond the POW camp. Most of the museums that include some interpretation of the camps are either local history museums or military museums. [Figure 4: Exhibit in a local history museum] For both types of museums, the story of the POW

⁵ See Appendix for a list of which sites are interpreted through an exhibit, and the POW Camp Sites Spreadsheet for a short description of these sites.

camp is just one part of a larger interpretive program. For example, the Orem Heritage Museum in Utah has a display related to the local POW camp, but also has a “coal stove, butter churn, old-fashioned washing machine, popcorn poppers, victrola, pioneer clothing and more,” while the Fort George G. Meade Museum in Maryland discusses that military base’s history from the Civil War era through World War II.⁶ By interpreting the POW camp network in a museum with a broader focus, a wider range of people have the possibility of learning about the camps, and the interpretation can be part of an already-established organization, rather than having to start from scratch. At the same time, local and military history museums may not have the resources and physical space necessary to properly interpret the network aspect of the camps.

The military and local history museums that have materials related to the POW camp network usually represent the camps with only a few artifacts or photographs, such as prisoner-made paintings or wood carvings that a POW gave to a town resident, who eventually passed it on to the museum. [Figure 5: Artifact on display] As a result, these exhibits tend to focus on the specific camp that was located in that area through the lens of the artifacts on hand, sometimes not mentioning the larger context of the POW camp network at all. Very little background information on the camps is given, likely because many local-level museums do not have the time or resources to investigate the larger stories behind every one of their artifacts on display. A good number of these smaller museums are staffed by volunteers and only open for part of the year or a couple of days a week. Additionally, since many local and military history museums present artifacts

⁶ “Orem Heritage Museum,” SCERA Center website, http://www.scera.org/app/webroot/contents/view/orem_heritage_museum, accessed Feb. 8, 2012; see also “About the Museum,” Fort George G. Meade Museum website, http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/Museum/Museum_About.html, accessed Mar. 29, 2012.

and information spanning multiple centuries' worth of history of a particular area, the amount of in-depth interpretation for each individual aspect of this larger history is small or nonexistent. The local and military history museums that feature elements from the POW camp network are usually not adjacent to the physical sites of the camps, and may not mention where the camp was located, even if remnants exist nearby. This prevents visitors from having a physical frame-of-reference to the camp site. These localized exhibits could benefit greatly from a national network of POW interpretation sites, which would give them access to both resources and publicity that any one museum on its own would not be likely to achieve.

In-Depth Interpretation Devoted Specifically to POW Camps

Only six sites in the United States dedicate themselves specifically to sharing the history of the POW camps: Camp Concordia in Kansas; Camp Algona POW Museum in Iowa; Aliceville Museum in Alabama; Camp Crossville in Tennessee; Camp Hearne WWII POW Camp in Texas; and Traces, a nonprofit organization based in Minnesota. All of these locations except for Traces interpret the camp that was located near their town, while Traces interprets POW camps located throughout the Midwest. Concordia, Crossville, and Hearne have interpretation on or near the actual site of a camp, while Algona and Aliceville have museums located in the town nearest to the camp.⁷ Traces used to have a museum in downtown Saint Paul, but now operates solely as a mobile and

⁷ For more information about Concordia, see <http://www.powcampconcordia.org/>; for Crossville, see http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM7KAZ_Camp_Crossville_Crossville_Tn; for Algona, see <http://www.pwcamp.algona.org/about.html>; for Aliceville, see <http://www.cityofaliceville.com/POWCamp.htm>.

online museum.⁸ Since these six sites have the most extensive interpretation of POW camps in the United States, the study of their approaches was especially important for the crafting of this thesis's interpretation plan. Having a museum devoted specifically to a POW camp means that much more information can be shared with visitors, and interpretation of the whole network and larger themes and issues that the network brings up is easier to accomplish. However, having a whole museum at each camp site would not be feasible, or necessary. For towns that can barely keep a museum devoted to all aspects of their history open, a separate location just for interpretation of their nearby prisoner-of-war camp would be too expensive. Therefore, the purpose of looking at the museums devoted specifically to prisoner-of-war camps is not to propose replicating them at every site, but to see what elements and themes could be applied to a wider range of camp sites. Two of the six sites—Camp Hearne and Traces—are examined in more detail below. These two programs likely provide the most in-depth interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camp network in the country, although their methods are quite different.

II: Analysis of Two POW Camp Interpretations: Camp Hearne and Traces

Camp Hearne

Camp Hearne WWII POW Camp is a museum that interprets the base camp that was located in this small East Texas town of the same name. A local nonprofit, Roll Call, opened the museum in October 2010, on the former site of Camp Hearne. A trigger for the creation of this museum was an archaeological dig of the Camp Hearne site in 1995 led by Dr. Michael R. Waters. Waters is a professor at Texas A&M University in College

⁸ "Traces Museum," Traces website, <http://www.traces.org/historycenter.html>, accessed Feb. 2, 2012.

Station, located about twenty miles away from Hearne. Through this project, Waters and his students found many artifacts from the former camp, which housed up to 4,800 POWs at any one time between 1943 and 1945—more prisoners than Hearne’s current population of around 4,500 people.⁹ Waters published a book about the camp’s history in 2004, and he currently serves as one of Roll Call’s three board members.¹⁰ A few years after Waters’s dig, Cathy Lazarus—then chair of the Robertson County Historical Commission—was looking for some historical element to attract people to Hearne, and she decided that the POW camp site was distinct enough to encourage visitors to come learn more about it.¹¹ Lazarus initially created an exhibit of Camp Hearne artifacts that was in the town’s Chamber of Commerce. She made a five-year plan around 2001 with the ultimate goal of opening a Camp Hearne museum, and soon after making this plan, she received almost \$250,000 in earmarked money from U.S. Congressman Chet Edwards to build a visitor center.¹² The new visitor center’s opening day featured WWII living historians and guided tours of the camp’s remains for six hundred visitors, and it has now been in operation for a little more than a year.

A few thousand people have visited Camp Hearne in the year since it opened to the public.¹³ Many of these visitors came because they’d read about Camp Hearne in articles published in regional magazines such as *Texas Highways*, which is geared toward

⁹ Michael R. Waters, “Historical Information,” Camp Hearne archaeological project website, <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/anth/Waters/>, accessed Feb. 2, 2012; see also “Hearne, Texas,” City-Data website, <http://www.city-data.com/city/Hearne-Texas.html>, accessed Feb. 2, 2012.

¹⁰ See Michael R. Waters, *Lone Star Stalag: German Prisoners of War at Camp Hearne* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2004).

¹¹ Lazarus, discussion.

¹² *Ibid.*; See also Michelle Casady, “Camp Hearne to Open as a Museum,” the *Bryan-College Station Eagle*, Oct. 22, 2010, <http://www.theeagle.com/local/Camp-Hearne-to-open>, accessed Feb. 8, 2012.

¹³ *Ibid.*

local travelers and visitors to Texas.¹⁴ Other visitor groups include senior-citizen bus tours, people interested in general World War II history, and a few families and student groups. Roll Call would like to have more classroom groups come to the site, and on the Camp Hearne website one can find lesson plans geared toward fifth-, seventh-, and eleventh-grade students.¹⁵ Since the site has only been open for about a year, Roll Call is still figuring out different ways to market the site and reach its desired audiences.

The Camp Hearne visitor center consists of a recreated barrack, constructed according to 1942 standardized Army barrack plans.¹⁶ [Figure 6: Barracks visitor center] Hearne is not the only POW camp site to choose to reconstruct elements from a former camp—for example, the Nebraska Prairie Museum built a full-scale guard tower replica based on one from nearby Camp Atlanta for their outdoor collection of historic buildings.¹⁷ The reconstruction of historic buildings is a controversial topic within the field of historic preservation, since the “replicas” may not be historically accurate and may give a false sense of history.¹⁸ However, reconstructions can also give visitors a more complete idea of what a place looked like when the original site has changed significantly, as is the case for many POW camps today. The Camp Hearne visitor center currently has a very new appearance since it is only a couple of years old, and its website

¹⁴ Martha Deeringer, “Camp Hearne: Life in a Texas POW Camp,” *Texas Highways* (Dec. 2011): 56–58.

¹⁵ “Lesson Plans,” Camp Hearne website, http://camphearne.com/index_files/Page637.htm, accessed Feb. 8, 2012.

¹⁶ Cathy Lazarus (Roll Call Board Member), in discussion with the author, Jan. 12, 2012.

¹⁷ “Museum Info,” Nebraska Prairie Museum website, http://www.nebraskaprairie.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=73, accessed Mar. 29, 2012.

¹⁸ For more information on the issues surrounding reconstruction of historic buildings, see John H. Jameson Jr., ed., *The Reconstructed Past: Reconstructions in the Public Interpretation of Archaeology and History* (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2004).

and promotional materials make clear that the building is a replica. As long as the site continues to inform visitors that the barrack is a replica, it can successfully provide people with a sense of the buildings that used to be in the camp without encouraging a false sense of history.

The visitor center consists of three separate rooms that structure the visitor's experience. In the first room of the barrack—which has an informal video-viewing area, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a large conference table—visitors receive a basic introduction to the overall prisoner-of-war camp network. [Figure 7: Video viewing area] This introduction comes from a ten-minute, professionally produced video that presents the camp network as a well-run program that followed the Geneva Convention, and shows aspects of the entire network, from when prisoners first came to the United States to their repatriation. For visitors who knew nothing about the camp network before visiting Camp Hearne, the initial video would dispel any misconceptions they may have had about prisoners being uniformly mistreated in all camps around the world during World War II, and they would have a basic context of the whole network before learning more about Camp Hearne specifically. The walls on this room have many replica posters of World War II home front propaganda. The Camp Hearne museum places the prisoner-of-war camps within the larger frame of home front activities in the United States—with a patriotic message of every citizen pulling together to achieve wartime victory—and these posters set the framework for that message.

Once the introductory film is finished, visitors move to the next room in the building, which is the main exhibit space. [Figure 8: Exhibit room] This room displays hundreds of artifacts related to the camp that were either recovered during Dr. Waters's

excavation or were donated by local residents. The exhibit room is windowless and has special lighting to avoid damaging the artifacts on view.¹⁹ These artifacts—including paintings created by prisoners, original camp documents, and an MP mess kit—are of high quality and variety, and the curators arranged them so visitors can clearly observe them. Most of the artifacts are located in five large glass cases, with additional images and text on the walls, some large concrete artifacts arranged on the ground, and a huge scale model of the camp leaning against a wall.²⁰ The museum chose to group the artifacts thematically and accompany the groupings with short, explanatory text panels. The groupings include POW-made art, the MP experience of Camp Hearne, and the Texas home front's role in wartime preparations.

The exhibit groupings are much more wide-ranging than most existing interpretation of the POW camp network, and attempt to give an idea of the day-to-day life within the camp for prisoners, guards, and civilians. Since the artifacts come from multiple sources, the actions and experiences of ordinary citizens are given the same weight as those of the prisoners and guards. The exhibit does not present the prisoners in a negative way, but attempts to give them some depth and humanity by showing their artwork and leisure activities. Compared to the introductory video, the exhibit has a much more local focus, emphasized by the “Hearne Internment Camp 1942–46, Hearne, Texas” stamp on every display case. No proscribed order for how a visitor looks at the artifacts is given, and the information given through all the themes could be a bit confusing for someone with no prior knowledge of the camps when viewed randomly. A Camp Hearne

¹⁹ Camp Hearne Diary, “What are you building?” Camp Hearne Diary website, <http://camphearne.blogspot.com/2011/05/humanities-texas.html>, accessed Apr. 26, 2012.

²⁰ Casady, “Camp Hearne to Open as a Museum.”

guide often accompanies visitors in this room, though, and can provide more in-depth stories and explanations to prevent visitor confusion.

After viewing the objects in the exhibit, the visitor enters the third and final room of the visitor center, which is a recreated barrack interior left “unfinished” to give visitors a sense of what the buildings that the POWs inhabited were like on the inside. [Figure 9: “Unfinished” barrack interior] The wood frame of the building has been left exposed, and lamps hanging from the ceiling are reminiscent of those used in the original barracks. A few objects are on display in this third room, including a metal-frame bed, a desk, and a radio, as well as blueprints, maps, and other historical documents. This part of the visitor center is still in development—several signs are posted around the room with “service opportunities” for students to construct interior furnishings for the barrack, such as foot lockers and bunk beds, according to U.S. Army plans. Of the three spaces in the visitor center, the recreated barrack interior is the least resolved, as it has a broad mixture of elements that do not really work with each other. Reconstructions of period furnishings mix with mismatched artifacts and promotional materials for the museum. While this third room is the least resolved, it is also the most distinct element of the visitor center, and once completed it could provide visitors with an immersive and engaging interpretive experience.

After moving through the three rooms in the barrack, visitors should have an understanding of the context for the camp network through the video, some idea of what day-to-day life was like in Camp Hearne through the exhibit room, and a sense of the spaces that the POWs inhabited through the unfinished room. The overall tone of the visitor center interpretation is a positive, patriotic one that Americans worked hard on the

home front and treated prisoners humanely because they were doing their part in the war. The interpretation also focuses on Hearne's place in the larger scheme of World War II. As their website proclaims, "Imagine walking on the same ground as WWII German soldiers. That ground is here...in Texas!"²¹ Beyond the focus on the home front and local significance, the interpretation mostly takes the form of a more neutral, fact-based recounting of the camp's history. The three different approaches to interpreting the network could be more effective if the spaces were more integrated with each other—for example, a few of the artifacts on display in the second room might be experienced in a more engaging way if they were somehow integrated with the recreated barrack interior. A stronger focus on individuals' stories could also be useful, especially in the recreated barrack area, which already encourages visitors to imagine themselves as a prisoner themselves.

Once visitors finish looking at everything in the reconstructed barrack, they can go outside to visit some of the *in situ* remnants of the camp. The visitor center is located within the former military guard area of Camp Hearne, and some concrete foundation pads of guard buildings are just steps from the museum. [Figure 10: Concrete foundations at Camp Hearne] The area where the prisoners lived is a short walk from the visitor center, and small trees and shrubs currently cover this part of the site. Roll Call does not have formal trails leading to most of the camp remnants in the prisoner section, but they regularly clear away weeds to make it easier to reach them, and they may create more permanent trails in the future. Some traces of the POW camp's street system remain, as

²¹ Roll Call—Friends of Camp Hearne, "Lesson Plans," Camp Hearne website, http://camphearne.com/index_files/Page637.htm, accessed Apr. 26, 2012.

well as some foundation fragments. [Figure 11: Present-day appearance of Camp Hearne's POW camp] Hearne's most striking remaining elements come from objects that were constructed by the prisoners themselves: fragments of a concrete fountain with frogs that would spout water toward a central statue of a woman; a castle modeled after ones in Germany, complete with a moat; and the base of a barrack-sized theater built by the POWs for plays and musical performances, with concrete stadium seating and a stage. [Figure 12: Remains of the POW-built theater] These fragments show the visitor how much freedom the POWs were given to make their own mark on a camp, and how much leisure time they had (since most of the prisoners in Camp Hearne were officers, they did not have to work under the Geneva Convention).²² The remnants currently have no on-site interpretation, although they are discussed in the visitor center and Roll Call has made a brochure that includes short descriptions of the remaining site elements for visitors to take with them on the walk.²³

Unfortunately, the section of Camp Hearne that held the prisoners is currently city-owned and zoned for industrial use, although up to this point only one business has chosen to build on part of the camp.²⁴ Roll Call considered requesting a state archaeological landmark designation for the POW section of the camp, but decided that this would create an antagonistic relationship with the city of Hearne that would ultimately not be in the camp's best interests. As a resident of this area who has seen the town struggle, Lazarus would like to see economic development come to Hearne, even if

²² "Texas A&M Prof Preserving POW Camp Hearne," TAMU Times website, <http://tamutimes.tamu.edu/2012/02/27/texas-am-prof-preserving-pow-camp-hearne/>, published Feb. 27, 2012, accessed Mar. 29, 2012.

²³ Roll Call, "Camp Hearne WWII POW Camp" brochure, available on the Camp Hearne website, http://camphearne.com/index_files/Page556.htm.

²⁴ Lazarus, discussion.

that means that part of the camp would be redeveloped. In addition to being unprotected, the POW section of Camp Hearne is steadily deteriorating, especially since the remaining POW-made elements are less durable than something like a solid building foundation. The concrete remnants of the prisoners' fountains and theater are cracked in many places, and will likely become exponentially more damaged the longer they are left untreated. The damage suffered already by the remaining elements, coupled with the city's ownership of its land, leave the fate of the POW section of Camp Hearne unsteady at this point. The work done by Roll Call to bring attention to Camp Hearne is inspiring, and it would be optimal if they could find a way to preserve not only the stories and artifacts of the camp, but the physical fragments as well. Such a site—with several remaining on-site elements created by the prisoners themselves—probably does not exist anywhere else in the United States. If a national network of prisoner-of-war sites came into existence, a primary priority of this network should be the preservation of sites like Camp Hearne that have more physical fabric left but do not have the individual resources to stabilize the remaining elements.

Traces

Unlike Camp Hearne's strong connection to one site, the most widely seen interpretation of the POW camps—created by the nonprofit organization Traces—is not affiliated with any camp site in particular. Traces' mission is to “gather, preserve and present stories of people from the Midwest and Germany or Austria who encountered each other during World War II.”²⁵ Writer and historian Dr. Michael Luick-Thrams founded Traces in

²⁵ Traces website, <http://traces.org/>, accessed Feb. 3, 2012.

2001, with the desire to create an anti-war museum that would “raise universal issues such as personal accountability and civic responsibility, the fluid lines between ‘good’ and ‘evil,’ revenge and compassion, ‘perpetrators’ and ‘victims’—the inalienable humanity of both.”²⁶ To support this interpretive goal, Traces shares the stories not only of German POWs held in the Midwest during World War II, but also those of Midwestern soldiers who were held captive in Europe, German enemy aliens detained in the U.S., and Jewish refugees who sought protection in the Midwest during the war, among other groups. Traces focuses specifically on events connected to the Midwestern United States because the organization thought that approach would help regional visitors engage more with the interpretive content.²⁷

When Traces first started out in Des Moines, Iowa, their interpretive materials consisted of a “virtual museum” on their website and some small traveling exhibits.²⁸ In 2005 Traces moved to Saint Paul, Minnesota, where they opened a museum with ten thematic exhibits, one of which was devoted to German POWs who had been held in the Midwest.²⁹ [Figures 13 and 14: Traces Museum] This exhibit consisted mostly of artifacts connected to a former camp in Algona, Iowa, as well as information gathered from seventy-five hours of filmed interviews with former POWs that Luick-Thrams and assistants gathered in 2001 and 2002. In addition, the museum included a scaled-down reconstruction of a guard tower and large murals of a Midwestern landscape as well as a

²⁶ “The Project,” Traces website, <http://traces.org/germanpows.html>, accessed Jan. 27, 2012; Michael Luick-Thrams, “Documenting My ‘Neighbor’s’ Fate—And my Own,” *Friends Journal* website, <http://www.friendsjournal.org/little-museum-could-documenting-my-neighbors->, accessed Jan. 27, 2012.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ “Exhibit Description,” Traces website, http://traces.org/exhibit_Description.html, accessed Feb. 11, 2012.

German village scene based on descriptions made by a former POW, painted by local artist Larry Rostad.³⁰ The Traces Museum closed in 2008, just three years after it opened. Luick-Thrams believes the economic crisis was to blame, and since the museum's closing Traces has operated on a much smaller scale.³¹

Although the Traces museum is now closed, the organization's most distinct and successful method of interpretation is still active. Since 2004, Traces has operated three "Bus-eums"—mobile exhibits installed in repurposed school buses. The Bus-eums have traveled to thousands of towns all over the country and hosted at least five different thematic exhibits. [Figure 15: A view of a Bus-eum] Luick-Thrams created these mobile exhibits to bring Traces' exhibits to the towns where World War II events occurred in the Midwest, and a bus had the added advantage of having some built-in seating for visitors and wall space for showing display panels.³² A bus also has novelty value for people who are used to seeing exhibits in more conventional settings. Initially Luick-Thrams served as the Bus-eum driver, but currently Traces employs Irving Kellman to drive the Bus-eums year-round, except during the hottest parts of the summer and the coldest days of the winter, since the buses do not have heating or air conditioning.³³ The buses are usually hosted by local libraries, as well as schools, museums, and churches. In the past, grants and company sponsorships have partially funded the Bus-eums, and the hosts pay a fee.³⁴

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Luick-Thrams, discussion.

³² Ibid.

³³ Irving Kellman (Traces Bus-eum driver and interpreter), in discussion with the author, Feb. 7, 2012.

³⁴ Ibid.

Bus-eum 3 hosts the exhibit “Held on the Homefront: German POWs in the U.S., 1943–46.” Since Traces’ larger mission is to share stories of people from the Midwest and those from Germany and Austria, this exhibit focuses specifically on German prisoners of war. The exhibit consists of ten thematic panels installed around the bus, some POW artifacts, and videos, including one about Camp Algona made for an Iowa public television channel.³⁵ The panels in the exhibit include a paragraph or two of text along with a collage of related images. [Figures 16 and 17: Panels from the Bus-eum exhibit] They are grouped somewhat chronologically, with the first panel describing life for the POWs before they were captured, and subsequent panels exploring capture, transport, camp life, POW work, escape attempts, and finally prisoners’ lives after their release. For example, panel seven of the exhibit describes what prisoners did with their free time, listing the different general activities that prisoners would occupy themselves with in seven sentences. Uncaptioned photographs of prisoners acting in plays, playing pool, and so forth accompany a few drawings made by prisoners and an image of a canteen coupon that POWs would use. The Bus-eum panels concisely presents the total network of the POW camp system, as well as life in Germany directly before and after World War II. The eight-to-ten images on each panel consist of a mixture of network-wide and individual perspectives on the POW camp network: for example, a POW’s drawing of their experience of overseas transport is placed next to a photograph of a huge mass of prisoners on a ship to the United States.

³⁵ “Bus-eum 3: A Traveling Traces Exhibit,” Traces website, http://traces.org/Buseum_3_tour/Held%20in%20the%20Heartland%20Current/HeldintheHeartlandCurrent.html, accessed Feb. 3, 2012.

The information on the panels shares a fact-based, historical tone that is similar in many ways to the exhibit at Camp Hearne, although Traces does not discuss one camp in particular. Unlike Hearne, the overall tone of the interpretive text emphasizes how humane treatment of German POWs led them to change their negative views of America and democracy. This emphasis is evident in the choice of what to present at the beginning and end of the exhibit. The first panel discusses how German citizens came under Nazi rule, while the final panel tells how the same indoctrinated soldiers admired the United States after World War II because they were exposed to American values while held in the Midwest. The “Held on the Homefront” panels refrain from sharing the individual stories of any specific prisoners, which is surprising since Luick-Thrams interviewed so many prisoners personally. Since the Bus-eum is very limited in space, a more general approach to the camps’ history makes sense, and it definitely gives a visitor a strong introduction to the story of the POWs. Unlike other Traces exhibits focus more on the stories of individuals, though, the POW exhibit does not interpret the camp network through personal experiences, making it difficult for visitors to engage emotionally with the story of the camp network.

Many Bus-eum visitors are library patrons, as well as history buffs and students. Kellman estimates that around 80 percent of visitors to the Bus-eum POW exhibit did not previously know that foreign prisoners were held in the United States during World War II, so the Bus-eum has increased awareness of the camps.³⁶ At almost every town where the Bus-eum stops, at least one person with a direct connection to a former camp comes forward, and Traces encourages people who have knowledge of the camps to share their

³⁶ Kellman, discussion.

stories with other visitors. While the Bus-eum's POW exhibit speaks more broadly of the national POW experience, Kellman contacts each town's host in advance to see if they know of any locally held artifacts to show along with the bus's contents. The Bus-eum usually stops at libraries and other civic centers, but it occasionally visits POW camp sites. Kellman is the only full-time employee employed by Traces now, in addition to Luick-Thrams (who is now living in Germany and does not plan on moving back to the United States any time soon). Moving forward, they hope to gain additional sponsors to help fund the Bus-eums and bring the exhibits to schools.³⁷ Traces' greatest achievement has been to bring the history of the POWs—and other groups during World War II—to a wider audience, including many smaller communities that do not have local interpretation of the POW camps. The Bus-eums' stay at any one town is brief—usually just a few hours—but in this time they can provide at least an introduction of the POW story to people who do not know about it.

Camp Hearne and Traces' efforts to increase awareness of the POWs and the camps they were held in is encouraging. Both organizations have put much thought into their interpretive methods and use somewhat unconventional programs—a reconstructed barrack and a school bus—to share the story of the camp network. Camp Hearne and Traces both share the network aspect of the camps effectively, and utilize a wide variety of historical materials to interpret the camps. The resources that both have gathered to make their programs possible may not be an option for a majority of POW camp sites, however. Realistically, most camp sites would not be able to have as extensive a visitor

³⁷ Kellman, discussion.

center as Camp Hearne's, and although Traces' exhibit benefits from being portable, it is necessarily short-term in any one place. Additionally, both organizations focus less on the physical remnants of the POW camp sites and more on artifacts and a historical overview of the network. This approach has made sense for these groups because they are more interested in preserving the social history of the POW camps as opposed to the architecture, but the remaining camp site fragments have the opportunity to interpret that social history in a much more evocative way than a museum exhibit ever could. While not every POW camp site would be able to replicate Camp Hearne and Traces' efforts, these two sites likely have much that other sites could learn from. Within a national network of prisoner-of-war sites, these two organizations could be inspiring examples for sites that are just beginning their interpretive efforts.

III: Corollary Network of Historic Sites: The Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

Since this thesis seeks to create an organizational network of prisoner-of-war camp sites, other historic sites that have been preserved and interpreted as a network in the United States are useful models. Such networks include the National Scenic Byways Program, which preserves certain roads around the United States; Sites of Conscience, which connects spaces where past struggles for justice occurred around the world; and National Wild and Scenic Rivers, a coalition of U.S. rivers protected by the government. Several site networks exist related to World War II as well, including the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument, a grouping of nine sites in Hawaii, Alaska, and California that represent various aspects of the Pacific aspect of the war; and Densho, a digital network of sites of Japanese American internment throughout the United States. Unlike the prisoner-of-war camps, all of the grouped sites mentioned above did not

function historically as networks except for Densho. Instead, they became part of a network later in order to strengthen individual sites within a larger organization.

The historic-site network that seems to correlate most closely with the POW camp network is the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, a coalition of sites related to the network that helped African-American slaves try to reach a free life. [Figure 18: Network to Freedom logo] The program began through a 1990 federal directive, called Public Law 101-628, for the National Park Service to look at ways to interpret sites of the Underground Railroad.³⁸ A Special Resources Study completed in 1995 determined that no single site could completely represent the network; that there was much interest in the Underground Railroad but not much organized communication between interested groups; and that it would be best for a variety of organizations at the federal, state, local, and private levels to be involved in the preservation and interpretation of the network. With these findings, the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program came into being through Public Law 105-203 in 1998.³⁹

Now in its fourteenth year of existence, the network includes 290 sites, eighty-eight programs, and fifty-eight facilities in thirty-three states. In addition to historical sites associated with the Underground Railroad, the network allows facilities such as archives, museums, and cultural centers to be included in the organization, as well as

³⁸ "Program History," National Park Service Network to Freedom website, http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/about_ntf/program_history.htm, accessed Feb. 11, 2012.

³⁹ Ibid.

educational programs that deal with the railroad.⁴⁰ Sites can become part of the network after undergoing a public review process that ensures that they meet program standards for documentation and connection to the Underground Railroad.⁴¹ These criteria are meant to be flexible to allow a wide variety of sites to be included, but an association to the Underground Railroad must be “verified using professional methods of historical research, documentation and interpretation.”⁴² Since many historical sites associated with the Underground Railroad do not meet National Register eligibility standards for physical integrity, inclusion on the register is not required. However, sites that are not eligible for register inclusion are required to have an interpretive element such as a sign to “provide the public with some sort of contextual reference for understanding the significance of the site,” since presumably the site is unable to do this on its own.⁴³ Sites already on the National Register do not have to include an interpretive element to be eligible for inclusion in the network. [Figure 19: Interpretive sign with Network to Freedom logo]

The Network to Freedom website is an important national portal for the many individual sites that form the coalition, and includes well-organized information for Underground Railroad sites as well as for the public. Sites interested in joining the network can learn about the membership criteria through the website, and also have access to grant advice, interpretive materials, and technical advice for historic preservation (although these elements are quite general and could apply to any number of

⁴⁰ Judith Wellman, “The Underground Railroad and the National Register of Historic Places: Historical Importance vs. Architectural Integrity,” the *Public Historian* 24, no. 1 (Winter 2002): 22.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² “Application Criteria,” National Park Service Network to Freedom website, http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/join_ntf/application_criteria.htm, accessed Feb. 11, 2012.

⁴³ Application Criteria: Site,” National Park Service Network to Freedom website, http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/join_ntf/application-criteria-site.htm, accessed Feb. 11, 2012.

historic sites). Individuals who are interested in learning more about the Underground Railroad can also find resources on the Network to Freedom website. The website has a map of program members, a database of sites, photos of different places associated with the network, and stories of individual people who were involved with the Underground Railroad. In addition, it contains a collection of lesson plans for students as well as links to other online resources for children. A website of this level of professionalism and information would probably not be possible for any one site associated with the Underground Railroad to create, and the scholarship of the network has probably advanced more than it would have otherwise.

The National Park Service gives several reasons that Underground Railroad–related sites can benefit from joining the program, including national recognition as part of a network of places that have a “verifiable association” with the railroad; inclusion on a database and map on the network’s website; eligibility for program grants and assistance in getting additional funding from other sources; and use of the program’s logo.⁴⁴ The national profile of the Underground Railroad has also benefited from the network’s existence. The Network to Freedom has held an annual conference for various people involved with the Underground Railroad to share information and strengthen the network since 2007.⁴⁵ A National Underground Railroad Freedom Center opened in

⁴⁴ “Join the Network to Freedom,” National Park Service Network to Freedom website, http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/join_ntf/index.htm, accessed Feb. 11, 2012.

⁴⁵ “Annual Conference,” National Park Service Network to Freedom website, <http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/annual-conference.htm>, accessed Feb. 11, 2012.

Cincinnati, in August 2004, something that likely would not have been possible without the support of the national network.⁴⁶

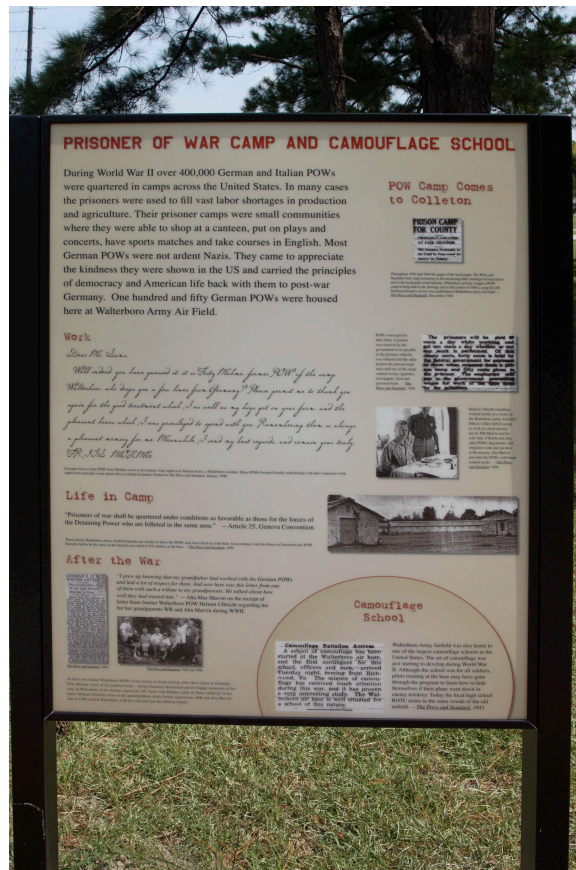
The Network to Freedom program has suffered from federal budget cuts in recent years, forcing it to scale back its operations, but it seems undeniable that the program's existence has strengthened many sites connected with the Underground Railroad.⁴⁷ While the Underground Railroad and the World War II POW program are not directly comparable to each other, the two systems of historical sites do share several similarities. They are both multistate (and multinational) networks, they both include sites that have little to no architectural integrity according to National Register standards, and they both have many sites that would be interpreted solely at a local level if there were not a national network for them to join. They both deal with a history that is not well known by many people, and that visitors may therefore have misconceptions about. A national prisoner-of-war camp network would benefit from having a strong central manager like the Network to Freedom, and from having some sort of membership criteria to ensure a baseline level of interpretive and scholarly quality in sites associated with the network. The Network to Freedom's treatment of sites with few physical remnants would be a useful corollary for prisoner-of-war camp sites in a similar condition.

⁴⁶ Andria Y. Carter, "Gateway to Liberty Opens in Cincinnati," *Black Issues Book Review* 7, no. 1 (Jan./Feb. 2005): 23.

⁴⁷ "House Reacts to Bush, Park Service Network to Freedom Cuts," *Underground Railroad Free Press* 2, no. 3 (May 2007), http://www.urrfreepress.com/index_files/May_2007.pdf, accessed Feb. 12, 2012.

Both the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and the existing interpreted POW camp sites show that it is possible to share the stories of networks whose histories are not widely known and whose physical sites are largely lost to time. Despite considerable odds, many prisoner-of-war camps around the country survive to some extent. The 104 sites that are currently interpreted attest to the important role that these camps served in communities around the country, and the connection that exists with the sites even today. The Network to Freedom program shows that it is possible for scattered sites to become stronger by banding together, even when many of these sites have little architectural integrity. Analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of these efforts have been integral in shaping this thesis's interpretive plan for a World War II prisoner-of-war camp network.

Chapter 2: Existing Interpretation of World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps in the United States



Figures 2-1 to 2-3: Historical markers that mention the POW camps vary in the level of information given. On the top left, a marker for Camp Butner in North Carolina gives a minimal amount of information (North Carolina Office of Archives and History). On the top right, a marker for Camp Bassett in Arkansas has only three sentences, but manages to give at least some sense of what went on in the camp (Thomas R. Machnitzki, Wikimedia Commons). On the bottom, a marker at Walterboro Army Air Field not only gives sense of the entire POW network but also includes photographs and excerpts from documents to give a visitor a good introduction to the POW camp story. (Mike Stroud, hmdb.org, <http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=22627>)



Figure 2-4: Entrance to the Camp Atlanta exhibit in the Nebraska Prairie Museum (Nebraska Prairie Museum and the Phelps County Historical Society)



Figure 2-5: Prisoner-made artifacts from Camp Ruston, Louisiana, on display at Louisiana Tech's Special Collections department (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-6: Camp Hearne's visitor center, constructed according to 1942 Army barrack plans (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-7: The video-viewing area, a visitor's first stop in Camp Hearne (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-8: Camp Hearne's exhibition, with thematically arranged artifacts (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-9: The final room of the Camp Hearne visitor center, meant to give a sense of what the POW barracks looked like (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-10: Building foundations at Camp Hearne (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-11: The present-day appearance of Hearne's POW camp, with weeds cleared along the path of a former road (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 2-12: Remnants of the concrete foundation of the POW-built theater, with stadium seating visible in the back of the building (Rebecca Salgado)



Figures 2-13 and 2-14: Views of the former Traces Museum in Saint Paul, Minnesota (www.TRACES.org)



Figure 2-15: One of Traces' Bus-eums, parked and ready for visitors (www.TRACES.org)



Figures 2-16 and 2-17: Two of the Bus-eum POW exhibit's ten panels (www.TRACES.org)



NATIONAL
UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
NETWORK TO FREEDOM

Figure 2-18: Logo for the National Park Service-sponsored National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program (National Park Service)



Figure 2-19: An interpretive sign for the Dorchester County Courthouse in Maryland subtly incorporates the Network to Freedom logo (National Park Service)

Chapter 3: Interpretation Plan for the World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp Network

The question before us all is ‘What’s the story?’ And it’s formed in just another way from the major question, which is ‘Who cares?’ Without a story, nobody cares. Without a story, there will be no places kept. If nobody cares, there will be no places kept, however significant. —Roger G. Kennedy

The two questions posed above by former director of the National Park Service Roger G. Kennedy are crucial to ask of any interpretation. To address Kennedy’s first question—“What’s the story?”—the narrative that most existing interpretations of World War II prisoner-of-war camp sites share is a local one, of just one nearby camp. By focusing on only part of the POW camp network, this interpretation does not let visitors know that there was not just one camp, but hundreds, and that not just a small group of people’s lives were affected by the camps, but millions were involved with them in one way or another. In addition, the story at any one site has mainly been told through a historical marker or a few artifacts that do not make a connection to the actual location of the former camp they are interpreting. This removal of the interpretation from the physical site weakens the historical significance given to the POW camp story, reducing a massive event from the recent past to, say, a prisoner-made wood carving or a few sentences on a metal sign, even though more vital links—the prisoners who were held there and remnants of the buildings they occupied—are still around today.

The current answer to Kennedy’s second question—“Who Cares?”—is that few people currently care about the POW camps, in part because few people know about them. Their story has not been shared effectively up to this point, so even though many World War II–related sites around the world have become popular tourist destinations,

even the most-visited POW camp sites in the United States receive only a few thousand visitors a year at the most. The two current primary audiences for POW camp sites seem to be people who lived through World War II themselves and war-history buffs, but these audiences are not large enough to sustain the preservation of the camps and their story.¹ The story being told at the camps, and the number of people who care about them, will need to be greatly expanded if the sites are to survive.

To address shortcomings discovered in existing interpretation, and to attempt to find interpretation options for the entire network of POW camp sites, this chapter outlines a proposed interpretation plan. First, the plan explores the interpretive challenges and opportunities of the POW camp sites to structure the plan's goals. The broad goals of this interpretation plan can be summed up through the following words: accessibility, relatability, connectivity, and materiality. The plan then synthesizes the goals into three themes to structure the content of the interpretation: the network and the individual; misconceptions about prisoner-of-war camps; and citizens in wartime. The typical sites associated with the POW camps are then defined to show the types of spaces that exist today for potential interpretation. Finally, the plan gives methods for expressing the interpretive goals and themes, first by outlining how a national organization of POW camp sites could be created, and second by suggesting ideas for both on-site and off-site interpretation. The following chapter then applies the principles of the plan to interpretation proposals for three camp sites. The interpretation plan will hopefully allow

¹ The current audiences who visit camp sites are difficult to quantify and categorize, but this assertion is based on personal communication with site stewards at Camp Hearne in Texas, Traces in Minnesota, and Camp Aliceville in Alabama.

for significant growth in people's awareness of and visitation to the POW camp sites, and provide a strong guiding framework for both new and existing site interpreters.

I. Challenges and Opportunities

Interpretation of the POW camp sites will necessarily take a different approach than more traditional historical sites in the United States, such as grand mansions and Civil War-era forts. The prisoner-of-war camp story is completely unknown to most people, and most camp sites do not contain intact or aesthetically pleasing structures that visitors will be able to immediately understand and appreciate. The fragmentary aspects of the sites bring both weaknesses and strengths to their interpretation. An exploration of the POW camp network's interpretive challenges and opportunities is necessary to decide how the interpretation plan's goals should be structured, as these goals will address weak points and highlight strong elements of the camps' interpretive story.

Challenges

One of the most significant challenges to overcome in the interpretation of World War II POW camps is that most people today do not know that the camps existed, or that prisoners from other countries were ever held in the United States. Without knowing about the camps, people will not visit a POW camp site unless they happen to find out about it some other way. In addition to most people not knowing about the camps' existence, fewer Americans today have a direct connection to wartime actions than in earlier generations, making relatability to the prisoner-camp sites more challenging. During World War II, 9 percent of the American population served on active military

duty, compared to less than 1 percent today.² More civilians were also involved in home front activities during World War II compared to more recent wars. As the number of people with an involvement in the armed forces decreases, the relatability of historical military sites also becomes more challenging, and these sites must find other ways to let visitors identify with them. A further challenge to the interpretation of the camp sites is that many of them are located in rural areas, where large groups of visitors are unlikely to encounter them. The camps' remote locations were an important safety feature during World War II to prevent escape and sabotage, but today this makes the camps less accessible to visitors.

Another major challenge of interpreting the prisoner-of-war camp sites is that most of them have very few physical remnants, and the structures that remain are not intact. How do you tell the story of a huge bureaucracy involving millions of prisoners, guards, and civilians with a crumbling concrete foundation? Visitors would have a difficult time imagining what the camps were actually like by just looking at their remains today, and sites are deteriorating further with each passing year. With few physical remnants left of the camps, there is little for visitors to connect with. This problem is echoed by interpretive planner Marion Blockley in her description of the similar challenge of interpreting factory remnants: "Undoubtedly ruins generate their own sublime romance, but surveys carried out with visitors indicate confusion or lack of

² Sabrina Tavernise, "As Fewer Americans Serve, Growing Gap is Found Between Civilians and Military," *New York Times* website, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/25/us/civilian-military-gap-grows-as-fewer-americans-serve.html>, published Nov. 24, 2011, accessed Apr. 24, 2012.

awareness of the true nature of industrial monuments.”³ Without strong interpretation, visitors to a POW camp site would have no way of understanding what they were looking at. In addition to the dwindling physical remains of the camps, few people are still alive today with a direct connection to them. The last prisoners left the camps in 1947, and even the youngest prisoners would be in their eighties today. The combination of few physical and human reminders of the camps along with a lack of basic knowledge of them means that for people to care about the camps, they will need to have more information to fill out the interpretive story than just the remaining fragments.

A further interpretive challenge for the camp network is that many people associate prisoner-of-war camps with acts of torture, brutality, and humiliation. This is not surprising, since our most well-known contemporary example of a United States–run enemy detention camp is Guantánamo Bay in Cuba, where military guards have been accused of violating human rights laws for more than a decade.⁴ Historic POW camp sites in the United States like Andersonville present a grim story of cruelty, starvation, and disease. Even though the POW camps built in the United States during World War II were in most cases places of humane treatment of prisoners, incarceration is always a negative experience to some degree. Some visitors may not be interested in going to a site with such less-than-positive associations. Many Americans also have memories of the suffering that our country’s soldiers endured in inhumane overseas prisoner-of-war camps in multiple conflicts over the past century, including during World War II.

³ Marion Blockley, “The Ironbridge Gorge,” in John H. Jameson Jr., ed., *The Reconstructed Past: Reconstructions in the Public Interpretation of Archaeology and History* (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2004), 180.

⁴ Amnesty International, “Guantánamo: A Decade of Damage to Human Rights” (London: Amnesty International Publications, Dec. 2011), 1–2, http://www.amnestyusa.org/sites/default/files/guantanamo_10_report.pdf.

People may also feel that since the history of the camps is not widely known, and so little remains of them today, there must be a good reason that their story has remained untold. As geographer David Lowenthal notes, “features recalled with pride are apt to be safeguarded against erosion and vandalism; those that reflect shame may be ignored or expunged from the landscape.”⁵ While even the smallest towns throughout the United States have memorials to the American soldiers who served in World War II, the camp sites where military service-members also defended the country by guarding POWs are in ruins or else have been completely redeveloped. Many of the POW camps were indeed “expunged from the landscape” after World War II, in accordance with the 1944 Surplus Property Act, which called for the War Assets Administration to auction off all excess materials.⁶ For a country just coming out of a major conflict, plagued with nationwide materials shortages, it made practical sense to repurpose prisoner of war–related structures that were no longer in use. Since the POW camp sites were not as symbolic of American heroism as, say, a battleship or even a military aircraft factory, people had less cause to preserve them with the same care as other war-related sites after the end of World War II. No matter the reasons for the sites being taken apart or left to ruin, fewer visitors are likely to seek out a historical site that has not been deemed worthy of preservation up to this point.

This interpretation plan does not approach the POW camp sites as ones of “dark tourism” or national shame, but the nature of the camps does present some difficulty in choosing an appropriate interpretive tone. Because the camps were more humane than

⁵ David Lowenthal, “Past Time, Present Place: Landscape and Memory,” *Geographical Review* 65, no. 1 (Jan. 1975): 31.

⁶ Arnold Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America* (New York: Stein and Day, 1979), 260.

what many people would expect, it is tempting to emphasize the positive aspects of life in them. However, many of the prisoners in the camps swore allegiance to the Third Reich and would have willingly killed (and, in some cases, likely had already killed) Allied soldiers had they not been captured. Additionally, at the same time that foreign POWs had living conditions in many ways as good as those of U.S. soldiers in accordance with the Geneva Convention, tens of thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent were being held in relocation centers where they received treatment and accommodations substandard to what the enemy prisoners experienced.⁷ Further injustice became apparent when the African American soldiers known as the Tuskegee Airmen—who fought heroically in World War II despite widespread racism—were denied service in local restaurants in Walterboro, South Carolina, while German and Italian prisoners held at the local base were welcomed at those same establishments.⁸ These serious issues cannot be ignored in interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camps. The tone of interpretation should be balanced enough to discuss both the good and bad aspects of the POW camp system, and also give the visitor room to figure out their own opinions of the camps.

A final challenge in the interpretation of the prisoner-of-war camps is a lack of funding resources. Most of the existing POW camp interpretations explored in chapter two received their funding from local sources in small towns. Many site stewards would not have the money to do major site-restoration work or create a large-scale exhibit.

Interpretation methods for the prisoner-of-war camp network will need to be flexible

⁷ C. Calvin Smith, “The Response of Arkansans to Prisoners of War and Japanese Americans in Arkansas, 1942–1945,” *Arkansas Heritage Quarterly* 53, no. 3 (Autumn 1994): 340–66.

⁸ Solomon Jones, “The Enemy Within,” *Philadelphia Weekly* website, http://www.philadelphiaweekly.com/news-and-opinion/cover-story/the_enemy_within-38343619.html?page=4&comments=1&showAll=, published Nov. 7, 2001, accessed Apr. 24, 2012.

enough to accommodate a variety of budgets in order to be realistically applied at a majority of camp sites around the country.

Opportunities

Although many challenges exist in interpreting the remaining POW camp sites, the camps also bring some distinct opportunities to create a strong interpretive story. Rich archival resources can be used in the interpretation of the camps, ranging from formal and informal photographs to official documents to oral histories to a wide variety of artifacts handmade by prisoners or industrially produced by the U.S. military. These materials come from government sources such as the National Archives, independent and state-sponsored oral history–gathering programs, and personal collections donated by former camp guards, prisoners, and citizens to local historical museums. Archival resources can help give a textured, well-rounded picture of the camps that the site remnants on their own would not be able to express, especially the stories of individuals involved with the camps. As interpretive planners Marion Blockley and Alison Hems explain, “Effective interpretation must involve audiences in hearing and telling past stories; it emphasizes human experience, and places it at the core of those stories.”⁹ If a camp site’s interpretation includes a well-presented story of a person who lived or worked at the camp, then the relatable human experience can be shared with visitors and help them to care about the site.

⁹ Marion Blockley and Alison Hems, eds., *Heritage Interpretation* (London and New York: Routledge, 2006), 6.

An additional opportunity for interpretation of the camp sites is their international nature. Although they are located in the United States, the camps held citizens of other countries. This gives many people from elsewhere in the world a connection to the United States that would not have existed without the prisoner-of-war camps. After the war ended, some prisoners came back to the United States to live, or else just to visit their former camp site. Today, relatives of some prisoners have also traveled to see where their family member was held during World War II. The camps provide an opportunity for international dialogue and connection between the United States and the prisoners' home countries.

The POW camp sites also present the opportunity to tell an unexpected story about wartime events. While the camps were places of confinement and sometimes of violence, they also were sites of surprising kindness and empathy. The camps may not be commemorative World War II sites in the same way as, say, Pearl Harbor, but they can share many positive stories of the prisoners, the guards, and the civilians involved with them. For example, some communities were saved by the extra labor that POWs could provide when it came time to harvest crops or make repairs after a natural disaster. The POW camps around the United States are also some of the few sites on American soil directly connected to the other side of the war. Other war-related sites on the home front include military bases where U.S. soldiers were trained and factories where defense industries operated, but these were not areas where the adversaries were also directly involved.

A related interpretive opportunity for the prisoner-of-war camps is the prominence of World War II in pop culture today. Even though the war occurred decades

ago, younger generations continue to become aware of its stories through recent films like *Flags of Our Fathers* (2006), *Letters from Iwo Jima* (2006), and *Red Tails* (2012); television series like *Band of Brothers* (2001), *The Pacific* (2010), and countless History Channel programs; and even popular video games like *Call of Duty* and *Medal of Honor*. Since World War II is a well-known larger historical event that has relevance in popular culture, the prisoner-of-war camp sites can use the public's interest in the war to help draw attention to the story of the camps, which is no less fascinating than other elements of the war.

Additionally, although World War II occurred more than half a century ago, the United States has been involved in several international conflicts since that time, including the ongoing anti-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and around the world. Even if a visitor does not have a direct connection with World War II, they may have friends or family who were in some sort of combat position in another more recent conflict. Visitors could draw on these experiences to engage more deeply with the POW camp sites. The prisoner-of-war camps could also serve as an entry point for visitors who do not know much about the military—the story of the camps is so fascinating, even people who are not history buffs could become engaged with it—and perhaps inspire them to become more attuned to current military affairs.

II. Interpretation Goals

The abovementioned challenges and opportunities in interpreting World War II prisoner-of-war camp sites shape the following goals of this interpretation plan. These goals can be summarized in four words: accessibility, connectivity, relatability, and materiality.

Accessibility means making both information about the POW camp network and the actual sites themselves more available to visitors. Connectivity emphasizes the importance of focusing on the network aspect of the sites historically, and also linking site stewards through a national network. Relatability seeks to make the stories of people involved with the POW camps identifiable to visitors in order for them to feel a stronger connection to the sites. Materiality encourages incorporation of the physical remnants of the camp sites into interpretation whenever possible, rather than just showing photographs and artifacts in a museum. These four goals in turn shape the themes and suggested methods of interpretation within this plan.

Accessibility

Since the story of the POW camps is not widely known, and many of the sites are located in rural areas, accessibility is a major interpretive goal. The story of the POW camps should be easier for people to learn about, and the locations of the camps should also be made more apparent. Even the camps with no physical remains often have some level of documentation, but this documentation is often buried in archives or back rooms.

Accessibility is a crucial step to achieving the remaining interpretation goals—without it, the camps are unlikely to gain a much higher profile than they currently have. If the POW camp story continues to be little-known, there is no reason for people to become invested in the sites that remain, and they will eventually disappear for good.

Connectivity

Currently, the POW camp sites are not connected to each other and tend to emphasize local history over the bigger story of the camps. As a result, their interpretation has remained on a small scale that few people can experience. A second interpretation goal, then, is to emphasize both the historic and the present-day network aspects of the camps. This would allow visitors to fully appreciate the scale of the POW camps and the work that went into constructing and running them when the network was operational. If the scale of the camp network is made apparent, visitors can more easily imagine how many lives were affected by the camps, and perhaps also consider how they would react if a POW camp was built next to their hometown. In addition to emphasizing how many camps existed during World War II, visitors should know that many of the camp sites remain in some form today, so they realize this is not a lost history. The camp sites should be connected as a network today as they were when they were active, in order to strengthen each individual site's interpretation efforts. Like the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, a network of POW camp sites would benefit from shared knowledge and goals, and each site would have the opportunity for increased publicity through the national network.

Relatability

Another interpretation goal is to make the experiences of the people who were involved with the POW camps relatable to visitors so they have a better chance of feeling connected to the sites. When many people imagine a prisoner of war, they may at first think that they could not relate to someone in that position, and the camp interpretation should work to counteract this reaction. As archaeologist John Schofield explains, "For

the interpretation of past troubles to be affective and thereby effective, stories should be presented that have characters to whose lives the visitor can relate.”¹⁰ Interpretation of the POW camps should emphasize relatable experiences so visitors will be able to imagine what life in the camps was like. By telling the stories not only of the prisoners, but also of guards and civilians, camp interpretation has a better chance of affecting a broader spectrum of visitors. Once visitors feel that they can personally relate to the POW camps, they will also be able to contemplate the broader issues brought up by them. As interpreter Freeman Tilden writes, “In most of what the interpreter may tell a visitor of prehistoric or modern man’s activities, at peace or at war, the opportunity always arises to provoke in the mind of the hearer the questions, ‘What would *I* have done under similar circumstances? What would have been *my* fate?’”¹¹ The experience of being a prisoner of war or a guard of prisoners is something that few people will ever know themselves, but if a visitor is able to imagine how they would react if they were in that situation, it could be a powerful experience that causes them to reconsider their fundamental personal beliefs.

Materiality

Most interpretation of World War II POW camps around the country today is not directly connected to the actual sites of the camps, and often makes no mention of these sites at all. The existing remnants are the strongest physical connection to the camps, though, and

¹⁰ John Schofield, “‘Jessie’s Cats’ and Other Stories: Presenting and Interpreting Recent Troubles,” in Blockley and Hems, eds., *Heritage Interpretation*, 158–59.

¹¹ Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage, Revised Edition* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1967), 15.

a final interpretive goal is to incorporate the camp sites whenever possible. Even a fragment of an original building or a remaining road layout can serve as a powerful catalyst for visitors' imaginations. Schofield elaborates on the power of physical remnants, writing, "While [museum] displays do contain touchstones through which visitors can gain insight into ordinary lives and personal experiences, the places themselves can be more powerful still in achieving these objectives, both in terms of the atmosphere or character of the place, and in its material remains."¹² The camp ruins, combined with on-site interpretation, have the potential to convey an "aura of social life in the aura of place," according to sociologist Michael Mayerfeld Bell.¹³ Bell explains that humans experience places socially, in the same way that we experience other people, and by entering a space we encounter the traces of the social activities that occurred in that space. The aura of a space can be more difficult to discern when there are few remaining materials, but additional interpretive materials can help fill in the blanks in these cases.

Bringing visitors to these physical sites does create a few complications. If interpretive elements are to be included on the site, then they must not visually overpower the remaining fragments. A brightly colored, flashy sign installed next to something like a fence post remaining from the camp boundary will obscure the aura of the post, and visitors will focus more on the interpretation than the actual site itself. Preferably, sites would not have any signs at all rather than to take away from the inherent atmosphere of the camp sites with intrusive signage. Another issue with bringing

¹² Schofield, "'Jessie's Cats' and Other Stories," in Blockley and Hems, eds., *Heritage Interpretation*, 158.

¹³ Michael Mayerfeld Bell, "The Ghosts of Place," *Theory and Society* 26 (1997): 821.

interpretation to the actual camp sites is highlighted by Lowenthal, who writes, “The best intentions prove lethal; the more heritage is appreciated, the more it decays or turns to dross.”¹⁴ The structures at the POW camps were mostly meant to be temporary, and many of the fragments left today are very fragile. If visitors are to encounter site remnants, measures must be put in place to discourage further damage to the camp, and remnants should be assessed for additional destruction on a regular basis, within the limits of each individual site’s resources.

III. Interpretation Themes

To help structure the interpretation methods of this plan, several themes—the network and individual, misconceptions about prisoners of war, and citizens in wartime—that align with the plan’s goals and work with the POW camp network’s interpretive challenges and opportunities are outlined below. These themes are not arranged by historical topic, but rather by concept, to encourage interpretation that goes beyond just describing the camps to give visitors ways to engage more deeply with the sites. They are flexible enough to apply to any POW camp site and can be interpreted in many different ways, but they also address aspects of the camps that distinguish them from other historical sites in the United States.

The Network and the Individual

¹⁴ David Lowenthal, *The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 27.

As has been mentioned before, emphasis of the network aspect of the World War II POW camps is a crucial part of this interpretation plan, as the sheer size of the POW program is one of the most significant things about the camps. The prisoner-of-war camps were not just a blip on the radar of World War II, but were a necessary component of it that affected millions of people. Many events of war are spontaneous, improvised, and bring out the worst in people, but the camps' operation as a network made it possible for hundreds of thousands of prisoners to not only be transported internationally across dangerous waters but also allowed them to get vaccinations, a wardrobe of all new clothes and shoes, and a menu calculated down to the calorie when they arrived at their camp.¹⁵ By emphasizing the massive scale of the network, visitors to a POW camp site can appreciate its historical significance, which is not apparent in its current appearance. Interpretation that focuses on the network allows visitors to see the many different people and places involved in the camps, and gives them more ways to connect the camps back to their own life. For example, a visitor may be able to find out when visiting a POW network site in Missouri that another camp is located just ten miles from their hometown in Oregon.

Interpretation of the network is important, but focusing on this aspect alone would dehumanize the camp system. If the program is described only in terms of transportation lines, paperwork filled out, and bags of cotton picked by prisoners, visitors will miss out on the individual stories that make the camps relatable. The POW camp network brought

¹⁵ Jeffrey E. Geiger, "The First Weeks as POWs," in *German Prisoners of War at Camp Cooke, California: Personal Accounts of 14 Soldiers, 1944–1946* (Jefferson, NC, and London: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 1996), 35–50; see also Office of the Provost Marshal General, Second Service Command, "German Prisoner of War Monthly Rotational Menu" (July 1945), NARA Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2679.

together all kinds of people who otherwise never would have encountered one another, and gave them experiences that were unexpected and extraordinary. The POW camp interpretation should try to represent the spectrum of people who had a connection to the camps, from the prisoners of many different homelands; to the guards and their families relocated from all across the country; to the farmers who had to give up farmland to allow a camp to be built and ended up employing prisoners to harvest their crops when American manpower was at a low point. Fortunately, many individuals' stories have been collected already, and others can be gathered through research or local oral histories. By learning about both the mind-boggling network as well as the people who found a way to exist within it, visitors can get a more nuanced view of the POW camps.

Misconceptions about Prisoner-of-War Camps

As stated earlier, many people likely imagine the worst when they think of POW camps, even if the World War II camps in the United States did not really fit this image. This misconception can be as much a strength as a weakness for the camps. As interpreter Warren Leon notes, "When confronted with a direct and bold challenge to their assumptions, museum-goers may think about what they are seeing rather than merely trying to absorb information."¹⁶ The prisoner-of-war camp sites can use people's misconceptions about what the camps were like to challenge and surprise them. The fragmented appearance of most remaining POW camps could also make this theme more powerful, as it is difficult for someone without prior knowledge of a camp to be able to

¹⁶ Warren Leon, "A Broader Vision: Exhibits that Change the Way Visitors Look at the Past," in Jo Blatti, ed., *Past Meets Present: Essays about Historic Interpretation and Public Audiences* (Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1987), 135.

distinguish guard tower foundations from a POW officer's private cabin, for example. Visitors can be asked to consider what they think went on at the camps based on their own knowledge of prisoners of war and the evidence visible in the site. By asking what they think a camp was like, visitors will look more carefully at the remaining fragments, and also consider what they know about POW camps from other sources. If they learn that their preconceptions misalign with the actual camp's story, they will be curious to learn more about what really happened at the camps. Beyond visitor misconceptions, this theme can also be explored through misconceptions that the prisoners themselves had about the United States, as well as ideas that the American public and military guards had about the prisoners during the war. For example, some German POWs were "amazed to find American sea-coast cities still standing, having been told that they were long since leveled by aerial attacks."¹⁷ Addressing misconceptions can be a powerful way to engage visitors with the deeper issues of the POW camps.

Citizens in Wartime

The prisoner-of-war camps only existed because of World War II, and the war itself must be addressed in any interpretation of the camps. War creates sudden divisions between nations and individuals that did not exist before, and causes ordinary people to reconsider their worldviews and perform actions they would never take part in otherwise. During World War II, U.S. citizens of all ages and backgrounds not only fought overseas, but also worked in factories to support the war effort, rationed their intake of food and

¹⁷ *Clarksville (TN) Leaf Chronicle*, Jan. 24, 1944, quoted in Antonio Thompson, *Men in German Uniform: POWs in America during World War II* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2010), 30.

supplies, harvested crops to feed both soldiers and civilians, and gave their own money to the war effort, amid a myriad of other activities. POW camps sprang up in places where many citizens who would not otherwise have experienced the war firsthand—women, children, men who were too old to fight—came into direct contact with enemy prisoners, and had the opportunity to influence those prisoners’ views on the country holding them hostage. Leon describes the interpretive benefits of discussing wartime events, writing, “Social and political conflict is a particularly promising focus, since it can encourage visitors to evaluate alternative points of view, to consider where their sympathies lie.”¹⁸ A visitor to a POW camp site should be able to see that the people involved in the camps on both sides of the fence were in many ways like them—ordinary people from all different kinds of backgrounds—who happened to live through the extraordinary circumstances of World War II.

The three themes are applicable to any POW camp site, but individual sites could of develop additional themes that are specific to their camp. The main aims of the themes are to help carry out this interpretation plan’s goals and to allow people to engage with the story of the POW camp network.

From the goals and themes, this plan now moves to methods of carrying out the prisoner-of-war camp interpretation. An exploration of the site typologies that constitute the POW camp network first gives a background for the places where these methods will be implemented.

IV. Prisoner-of-war Sites

¹⁸ Leon, “A Broader Vision,” in Blatti, ed., *Past Meets Present*, 136.

Since this interpretation plan seeks to use the physical spaces connected to the POW camp network whenever possible, these spaces need to be defined more clearly. Not only the surviving sites, but also the reasons why they survive, can be powerful interpretive elements. As interpreter Jo Blatti notes, “Using the history of our material evidence is a powerful tool in public programming. It is a way to demonstrate the role of individual and collective choices in preserving buildings, assembling collections, and assigning symbolic meanings to elements of our past.”¹⁹ Up to this point, the material fabric of the POW camp sites has been preserved and interpreted in various ways, reflecting different levels of attachment that people feel to the sites. Proper interpretation techniques will need to be geared toward the realities of the spaces as they look now. The POW camp sites can be organized by spatial typology, remaining individual structures and landscapes, and condition level.

Spatial Typologies

Organizing the spaces of the prisoner-of-war camp network into typologies emphasizes the connectivity goal of this interpretation plan, as similar structures and plans can be found in sites all across the United States. The guard tower used at a base camp in Florida could be exactly the same as one in California. Finding the links between structure types in various locations could increase the shared knowledge between camp sites. For example, one camp may still have complete construction drawings for a standard mess hall that was also built at another camp that lacks those drawings. If the camp sites can

¹⁹ Blatti, *Past Meets Present*, 4.

easily communicate with each other through a central organization, gaps in the information that one site has could be filled by another site with similar features.

The most common typology related to the World War II prisoners of war held in the United States is, of course, the camps that they and their guards were housed in. As described in chapter one, the two main types of camp were base camps—larger, more permanent sites—and branch camps—smaller, more temporary sites that were established to fulfill a specific work project. Both base camps and branch camps often had buildings built from standardized plans provided by the Army Corps of Engineers. Base camps typically contained six main components: prisoner compounds, guard housing, administration facilities, a warehouse and utilities area, a hospital compound, and a prisoner recreation area.²⁰ [Figure 1: Site plan of base camp] Base camps were also created by modifying barracks recently built for American soldiers to house POWs, since the former were fighting overseas at the same time that the latter were in the United States.²¹ [Figure 2: Existing barracks] Branch camps had the same elements as the base camps, but on a much smaller scale. These camps often consisted of tents and other mobile units, or else were created by modifying existing buildings, especially structures already owned by the federal government like Civilian Conservation Corps camps.²² [Figure 3: Branch Camp with Tents] In a few cases, individual existing buildings ranging

²⁰ Arthur M. Kruse, “Custody of Prisoners of War in the United States,” *Military Engineer* (Feb. 1946): 71.

²¹ The camp in Fort Dupont, Delaware, was made by fencing off U.S. soldiers’ barracks and installing guard towers around the fence perimeter (see Maurice Perret, “Fort Dupont Camp, Delaware,” Report of the International Red Cross, Nov. 29 and 30, 1944, Record Group 389, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD, provided by Brendan Mackie.

²² Kruse, “Custody of Prisoners of War in the United States,” 72; see also Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 26.

from armories to high schools temporarily housed POWs.²³ Most buildings in a prisoner-of-war camp were constructed with the cheapest materials possible, and usually had concrete foundation slabs or block footings supporting wood-framed structures with a tar paper, wood siding, or corrugated metal enclosure.²⁴ Secret interrogation centers, of which only a few existed around the United States, formed a small subcategory of the camp typology. Prisoners from all around the country who seemed like promising sources of enemy information would be sent to these camps for a short period of time to allow for questioning, and then would be sent back to a regular base or branch camp.²⁵

Ports of embarkation, the first stop in the United States for POWs entering the country and their last stop before repatriation, make up another typology of spaces associated with the network. These ports on the East and West coasts sometimes had camps, but they mainly functioned as a transfer-and-processing point. Ports of embarkation existed in Angel Island, California; Boston, Massachusetts; Camp Shanks, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia.²⁶ [Figure 4: POWs at Boston Port of Embarkation] When prisoners arrived by ship from their capture point, they first shuffled into large holding areas, then filled out their official records, got fingerprinted and sometimes interrogated, had their bodies and belongings disinfected, and finally stepped onto a

²³ Online research shows that Camp Haskell in Oklahoma was contained within an existing armory (<http://www.haskellchamber.com/>), while Camp Clyde in New York housed POWs within a high school building (<http://www.co.wayne.ny.us/Departments/historian/Histgalen.htm>).

²⁴ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War*, 28.

²⁵ See, for example, an account of Fort Hunt Interrogation Site at “Fort Hunt—The Forgotten Story,” National Park Service website, <http://www.nps.gov/gwmp/upload/From%20In-Depth%20-%20FH%20-%20The%20Forgotten%20Story.pdf>, accessed Feb. 29, 2012.

²⁶ Louis E. Keefer, *Italian Prisoners of War in America, 1942–1946: Captives or Allies?* (New York: Praeger, 1992), 38; see also California State Military Museum, “Historic California Posts: Fort McDowell,” California State Military Museum website, <http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpReynolds.html>, accessed Feb. 29, 2012.

guarded train that would take them to their destination camp.²⁷ The spaces of the ports included piers; large, warehouse-like holding areas; administrative buildings; and connections to railroad lines. Since these ports of embarkation also transported U.S. troops into and out of the country, fewer structures needed to be constructed specifically for the POWs. Nonetheless, these ports were an indispensable part of the network, and provided prisoners with their first and last impressions of the United States.

The places where the POWs worked, and structures they built as part of this work, form a third major spatial typology. The main types of work that POWs engaged in included various jobs on military installations, agricultural labor, construction, and factory work, with agricultural work being the most common.²⁸ Work spaces varied, but generally consisted of farmlands and factory buildings, some of which remain today.

[Figure 5: POWs working in a factory] For example, Stark Brothers Nursery in the town of Louisiana, Missouri, employed prisoners during the war and is still in business.²⁹ The POWs also constructed some structures as part of their required labor that survive.

Among these are three stone bridges within Fort George G. Meade Army Base, Maryland, that prisoners built. These bridges, still in use, even have stone plaques carved with the phrase, “Hoc opus captivi germanici perfecerunt, AD MCMXLV,” which roughly translates as, “This is the work accomplished by captive Germans, AD 1945.”³⁰

[Figures 6 and 7: POW-built bridges at Fort Meade] POWs also helped build churches

²⁷ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 10–11, 17–18.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 82–106.

²⁹ Brent Engel, “Louisiana exhibit will showcase World War II prison camp,” *Hannibal Courier-Post*, Mar. 17, 2009, http://www.hannibal.net/news_local/x599200460/Louisiana-exhibit-will-showcase-World-War-II-prison-camp, accessed Feb. 29, 2012.

³⁰ Translated with Glosbe—the multilingual online dictionary, <http://glosbe.com/>, accessed Feb. 29, 2012.

and infrastructural elements, and even assisted the Army Corps of Engineers in the construction of a giant hydraulic model of the Mississippi River Basin in Clinton, Mississippi.³¹

Remaining Structures and Landscape

Today, the sites of the POW camp network often have similar remnants left from their original built fabric. Each camp site with physical remnants would optimally prepare a survey of its remaining structures and landscape elements. This would give site stewards a clear idea of what physical pieces of the camp can be integrated into interpretation, fulfilling the materiality goal of this plan. A survey of remaining physical elements at each camp could also be shared within the organization of camp sites. If a list of the remaining structures and landscape of each camp was available for site stewards to reference, one camp could find other sites that have similar remaining structures and trade preservation and interpretation advice and questions with them, addressing the plan's connectivity goal.

Whole buildings that still survive from the POW camps are rare, as the structures built for the camps were typically only meant to be temporary. Additionally, after the war ended the government sold most of the camp buildings whole or as scrap lumber. The structures that remain are typically in poor condition, with heavy alterations. Most that survive seem to be one-story, wood-frame buildings. [Figure 8: Quartermaster Depot building in Monticello, AR] Support structures like hospital or military administration

³¹ Kristi Dykema Cheramie, "The Scale of Nature: Modeling the Mississippi River," *Design Observer* website, <http://places.designobserver.com/feature/the-scale-of-nature-modeling-the-mississippi-river/25658/>, accessed Feb. 29, 2012.

buildings from the camps seem to have a better survival rate than structures like barracks and mess halls, perhaps because their specialized functions required sturdier construction methods or allowed them to remain in use after the war. The remaining buildings are the strongest built-fabric link to the camps, and they should be part of a camp's interpretation whenever possible.

The most common remnants of the camps themselves are the concrete foundations that supported their mostly wooden structures. [Figure 9: Building foundation in Howze, TX] Since barracks and other structures were usually located close together and in rows, the foundations of multiple structures can often be seen in one smaller area. These foundations can help visitors get a sense of scale of the buildings, and they can more easily imagine what the rest of the camp looked like since the buildings often followed the same plans. Similarly, brick chimneys left over from the larger buildings on a camp have a better chance of surviving than the wood frames that used to be built around them. Camps often have remaining support posts for guard- and water-towers. A guard tower is probably the structure that people would most associate with a POW camp, but unfortunately very few survive. The foundation posts at least give some sense of the tower's scale, and can serve as a place for interpretive elements to be added, but are less successful than building foundations in evoking what the actual structure looked like.

Several water towers constructed for the camps still exist intact or nearly so, and while these structures are not especially evocative of POW camps, they are large and impressive infrastructural elements that can give visitors a sense of the scale of supplies and utilities needed to keep a camp running. [Figure 10: Water tower at Fort Reno, OK]

Similarly, many camps have the remains of dams, irrigation ditches, drains, fire hydrants, manholes, and even large-scale steam plants and wastewater-treatment systems. These infrastructural elements have a higher rate of survival because they were made of more durable materials like concrete and steel.

Lastly, several camp sites contain remnants of objects created by the POWs in their leisure time, including fountains, sculptures, murals, and small chapels and shrines. These fragments are especially fragile because prisoners usually built them using material scraps found around the camp, and they are also smaller than the other structures found within a camp. In some cases, communities have actively preserved elements constructed by the prisoners. For example, the Chapel in the Meadow in Camp Atterbury, Indiana, was constructed by Italian prisoners and then restored in the 1980s, and can be visited today.³² Even if very little remains of these types of prisoner-made structures, they can be very evocative to visitors because they show the personal touch of the POWs themselves as opposed to the standardized buildings that made up most of a camp.

The landscape elements of the prisoner-of-war network are just as important and useful for interpretation as the built elements. Camp sites commonly still have remnants of their original roads, even if very few buildings are left. [Figure 11: Road at Camp Monticello, AR] These roads often circle the perimeter of an entire camp and delineate different functional areas within its boundaries. By traversing the roads of a former camp, visitors can get a sense of its overall size, as well as the relative sizes of the sub-areas within the camp. Fences are evocative of POW camps in the same way that guard towers

³² “POW Chapel,” Camp Atterbury website, <http://www.campatterbury.in.ng.mil/Facilities/POWChapel/tabid/687/Default.aspx>, accessed Mar. 30, 2012.

are, but few fences or fence-posts remain on the sites of the camps today. An exception is Camp Monticello, Arkansas, which not only contains many remaining fence posts, but also has a massive tangle of barbed wire on the site, presumably left as surplus after the camp closed down. The layout of some camps is evident in tree patterns, such as the neat rows of pine trees in an otherwise randomly growing forest at Pine Grove Furnace Secret Interrogation Site. Multiple camp sites now have flowers and other non-native plants that are said to have originally been planted in prisoner gardens. These still-living elements can serve as a strong tie to the past for visitors.

As mentioned earlier, intact buildings constructed especially for the POW camps rarely survive on-site today, but since many of them were sold off after the war, it is possible that more still exist that have not been documented. More likely to survive are buildings constructed before the war that were repurposed to house or employ POWs. These already-existing buildings vary widely in appearance and use, from city halls to hospitals to mansions. While already-existing buildings have a different story to tell from the POW camp remnants, they still have the potential to be strong sites of interpretation of the POW camp network, especially if they can attract visitors that the camps themselves may not be able to.

Condition Levels and Preservation Issues

A conditions-rating system on a five-point scale can be used to further organize the remnants of prisoner-of-war camp sites, as follows:

Level 5: Sites that still have remaining buildings

Level 4: Sites that do not have entire buildings, but do have on-site fragments or ruins

Level 3: Sites that do not have any physical remnants on-site, but instead have some sort of historical marker or else a local exhibit with artifacts from the camp

Level 2: Sites that have no physical remnants or other type of interpretation, but the camp site itself is still open land that has not been redeveloped

Level 1: Sites that have been redeveloped and do not have any physical remains or other interpretation

Based on information gathered regarding 506 POW camps throughout the United States, 128 are level-five sites, 107 are level-four sites, seventy-three are level-three sites, 118 are level-two sites, and eighty are level-one sites.³³ More level-five sites exist than any other type, and this number is also larger than the 104 sites discussed in chapter two that currently have some sort of interpretation. While interpretation would be possible at any level of site, it is promising that so many camps have remaining fabric of some sort that could help achieve the materiality goal of this interpretation plan.

V. Interpretation Methods

With the goals, themes, and physical sites of the prisoner-of-war camp network outlined, more specific methods of carrying out this interpretation plan are suggested below. Since this thesis advocates for a national organization connecting POW camp site stewards, a basic framework for this network is given. Then options for interpretation methods based on the information given in the preceding sections of the plan are put forth. These methods fall into two categories—on-site and off-site—that will both balance network-

³³ These numbers do not represent every single POW camp site, but instead every camp that information about its current condition could be discerned. Since much of this research is based on online sources rather than on-site visits, there could be discrepancies between the condition level determined for this thesis's research and the actual condition level of a site. See the POW Camp Sites Spreadsheet in Appendix B, which lists each camp's condition level based on online and documentary research.

wide information with elements specific to each individual POW camp site. On-site methods could be put into use at any prisoner-of-war camp in the network, while off-site interpretation would be contained in a central website. In the sections devoted to on- and off-site methods below, network-wide interpretation elements are suggested first, followed by methods for interpreting site-specific information.

Organizational Network of World War II POW Camp Sites

Along with the implementation of on- and off-site interpretation based on this plan, a national organization to connect stewards of the prisoner-of-war camp sites should be established. This organization would fulfill the interpretive plan's goals of accessibility and connectivity, as it would join together individual sites and also make these sites more visible to the public. A national network of POW camp sites would allow individual site stewards to pool resources and give them access to amenities such as a professionally designed website and a larger audience that they would otherwise not be able to reach. This network will also give visitors and others interested in the camp system a centralized place to learn about sites around the country. While connection to an existing entity like the National Park Service could give the POW camps additional publicity, the creation of an independent nonprofit organization could also serve the same purpose. A suggested name for this central organization is the United States Network of Prisoner-of-War Sites of World War II. This organization name clarifies that the network only includes sites related to prisoners of war, and not to citizen- and enemy alien-internment, and also narrows the focus to sites in the United States. Just as the National Park Service abbreviates the lengthy organization title National Underground Railroad Network to

Freedom Program to NTF, the POW camp network organization could be abbreviated to NPWS, for Network of Prisoner-of-War Sites.³⁴

NPWS's mission would align with the four goals of this interpretation plan: accessibility, relatability, connectivity, and materiality. To increase accessibility of the POW camp sites, NPWS would aim to raise national public awareness of the camp sites and encourage information on them to be made available to a larger audience. The organization would also increase accessibility by helping individual sites make their resources more visible to visitors, through suggested interpretation techniques and financial support from targeted grants. NPWS would increase the relatability of the POW camp network by presenting the camp sites and their occupants in a way that many different visitors could connect to. To address the connectivity goal, individual sites would become part of a larger organization through NPWS, and the network would also let visitors know about the national scope of the prisoner-of-war camps in all on- and off-site interpretation. NPWS would achieve the materiality goal by encouraging sites to locate interpretation on the actual site of a camp whenever feasible, giving these sites resources and advice for on-site interpretation and preservation, and making on-site interpretation more viable by increasing the potential number of site visitors through increased publicity. These four goals emphasize NPWS's dual mission of creating a strong network of site stewards and building a nationwide audience for these camp sites.

A crucial element of connecting the member sites of NPWS is a common logo. At least two other historical-site networks—the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience—have logos that their member

³⁴ See National Park Service, "Program History," Network to Freedom website, http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/about_ntf/program_history.htm, accessed Mar. 3, 2012.

sites can use. [Figures 12 and 13: Logos] A logo lets visitors know that the site they are visiting is part of a larger group, and can become a useful publicity element. A suggested logo for NPWS is the letters “PW,” shown in the form of stenciled letters. [Figure 14: NPWS logo] During World War II, all prisoners of war had PW—rather than the more-recent designation of POW—stenciled on their clothing to distinguish them as prisoners.³⁵ By using the old abbreviation, the logo would distinguish NPWS from prisoner-of-war organizations connected to more recent conflicts, such as the National League of POW/MIA Families, which originated as a coalition of family members of American soldiers who had been held prisoner or were missing in action during the Vietnam War.³⁶ A logo of just the letters PW also benefits from not being specific to any one group of POWs, whether German, Italian, or Japanese—all had these letters stenciled on their shirts and pants. Member sites of NPWS could be required to display the logo somewhere in their interpretation materials to reinforce the national network of sites and encourage visitors to consider visiting the organization’s website or see another site in the network.

Individual POW camp sites would need to meet a couple of basic requirements in order to become a member of the network. As explained in chapter two, the Network to Freedom requires that individual sites show a “verifiable association to the Underground Railroad,” established through professional-level historical research.³⁷ Since the prisoner-of-war camp network was a federally run program, sites should be able to give proof that

³⁵ Krammer, *Nazi Prisoners of War in America*, 47.

³⁶ The National League of POW/MIA Families, “About the League,” National League of POW/MIA Families website, <http://www.pow-miafamilies.org/about-the-league/>, accessed Mar. 2, 2012.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, “Application Criteria,” http://www.nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/join_ntf/application_criteria.htm, accessed Mar. 3, 2012.

their site was part of the network through documentary research. Member sites should agree to follow this interpretation plan's four central goals and also attempt to incorporate its three themes into their own interpretation when possible. Sites should also supply NPWS with an inventory of the primary resources they have collected—including structures, artifacts, documents, photographs, and oral histories—to allow for a more accurate national survey of what remains of the POW camp network and for further scholarship on the subject. These simple membership requirements would give the organization more legitimacy and also ensure that all member sites are committed to strengthening the prisoner-of-war camp sites by emphasizing their connectedness. Sites of any condition level would be welcome as part of the network. Even a POW camp site that has no physical remnants could contribute to NPWS by sharing archival documents. The sites that are condition level 1 or 2 often lost their physical fabric because they are in an area with more development, which could also mean that they are in a part of the country that receives more visitors than other sites that have more remaining fabric but are in a remote location. These well-trafficked sites could install an interpretive element that could raise awareness of NPWS even though no physical elements remain of the camp site.

Members of NPWS would benefit from joining the network for multiple reasons. Individual sites would have the prestige of being part of a national organization, and could have more opportunities for publicity through NPWS than if they remained unconnected to the network. They would also be able to connect more easily with other member sites to trade advice and even set up joint events. A central NPWS website would also offer several benefits to site stewards. Each member would be able to have a

web page on the central website to attract visitors to their physical site (these individual web pages are described further in the Off-Site Interpretation Methods section below). Beyond their site-specific web page, NPWS members would benefit from several elements on the website available exclusively for member sites. Online materials specifically for site stewards could include a forum for sites to trade tips and questions; suggestions for grant resources; preservation and conservation resources and advice; a list of archives and books related to the POW camp network; and advice for how to conduct oral histories. Once a site became a member of NPWS, it would not only become a member of a national organization and gain associated publicity benefits, but it would also have access to a framework for interpreting its resources both on-site and digitally.

Since NPWS would be a national organization with sites in many different settings, the target audience of the network would be necessarily broad. However, a clear goal of NPWS would be to reach a generally younger audience than the World War II veterans and military history enthusiasts who now form the majority of visitors to the POW camp sites. By following the interpretation plan's goal of relatability, NPWS would seek to make the camp sites and their occupants more relatable to people who did not live through World War II themselves and who do not know much about the military. By emphasizing broader related interests that could be connected to the camp sites, NPWS could reach a larger audience. For example, many camp sites are located in rural or forested areas that could attract people interested in hiking or even bird watching. Some camp sites have already taken advantage of the rising popularity of geocaching—a form of high-tech “treasure-hunting where participants use a GPS device to locate a hidden

cache—to encourage people to visit their site.³⁸ NPWS would also encourage school groups—especially high school and college level classes—to visit camp sites. If students nationwide learned about the existence of the World War II POW camps in their curriculum, this could increase general awareness of the network more than most any other method, and would also allow for younger people to become advocates for the sites. While NPWS could address a nationwide audience through its website, individual member sites could also tailor their individual web page to whatever audience(s) they felt would be most likely to visit their site in particular.

On-Site Interpretation

To achieve the interpretive goal of connectivity, all POW camp sites within NPWS should include a baseline of information about the entire camp system in their interpretive materials. Visitors would then be able to learn about the POW camp network's international scope at any site, even those that have only a historical marker. At the same time, visitors should not be overwhelmed with too much information. Freeman Tilden argues that “it is far better that the visitor to a preserved area...should leave with one or more whole pictures in his mind, than with a melange of information that leaves him in doubt as to the essence of the place, and even in doubt as to why the area has been preserved at all.”³⁹ The basic elements that should be included at any prisoner-of-war camp site can be included by addressing three questions:

1. Who inhabited this camp and others like it?

³⁸ See, for example, the use of geocaching along the Allegan County Heritage Trail in Allegan, Michigan: http://www.allegancounty.org/HeritageTrail/docs/PD20090513_news_Parks-geocaching.pdf, accessed Apr. 28, 2012.

³⁹ Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage*, 41.

2. Why were prisoners of war held in the United States during World War II?
3. How did the United States treat the prisoners of war?

Ideally, the questions would be given to visitors in addition to the answers, to provoke them to first guess what the answers would be based on their own prior knowledge.

By answering the first question, every site can share the total population of prisoners held in the network, the total number of camps, and the countries that prisoners came from, as well as letting visitors know that many American guards and civilians were also involved with the camps. Addressing the second question will allow sites to introduce the organizational structure of the POW camp network, the span of years it was in operation, and how it fit into the United States' part in World War II. The third question allows sites to introduce the Geneva Convention and dispel misconceptions that visitors might have about how prisoners were treated. In these three questions, sites can give visitors a lot of information about the network without overwhelming them with facts and figures. The answers to these questions could be addressed in a variety of ways at a site, depending on the conditions at each camp site. This information could be included in a short text, or even in some sort of graphic format for quick visitor comprehension.

The on-site interpretation specific to any one location of the NPWS will vary depending on its spatial typology, condition level, and types of primary materials available, but the general framework given below should be applicable to most sites. Individual sites should use the three themes outlined in this plan—the network and the individual, misconceptions about prisoner-of-war camps, and citizens in wartime—to organize their interpretive materials when possible, rather than just presenting a straightforward history of the site, to encourage visitors to engage with the site more

deeply. These three themes can be applied in many different ways, including in the methods explained below. This plan suggests a two-layer method of site-specific interpretation. The first level uses the remaining elements of the camp site and contemporary spatial interventions to get visitors to engage with the actual site. The second level of site-specific interpretation gives visitors additional information for them to better understand the remaining site elements.

This interpretation plan advocates for integrating remaining physical sites into interpretive programs whenever possible to achieve its materiality goal. At level four and five sites—which make up almost half of the total camp sites—this would mean that a visitor would walk through a camp site and view its remains. Since the physical elements of the sites are often fragile, measures should be put in place to discourage visitors from trampling over or taking away pieces of the site. A suggested way to allow visitors to engage with the physical site without damaging the actual fragments is to create physical interventions within the site. These interventions could be simplified building frames, pieces of furniture, or platforms that visitors would be able to interact with that also would not be confused with the historical remains on the site. The interventions for a site could be chosen according to the particular interpretive story that the stewards want to tell and the specific situation at any one site. Elements could be permanent or ephemeral, depending on how often sites want to change their interpretation and what their budget is. This type of intervention has been implemented most-famously at Franklin Court in Philadelphia (with an outline of Benjamin Franklin’s house constructed by Venturi and Rauch), but other archaeological sites have also built simplified reconstructions of

structures that no longer exist to strengthen on-site interpretation.⁴⁰ [Figure 15: Franklin Court]

Since most structures and furniture at prisoner-of-war camp sites were constructed or manufactured according to standardized government plans, sites could reference these plans to give the interventions an accurate scale rather than making speculative interpretations of the original objects. Simplified reconstructions would distract less from the atmosphere of the camp sites than exact replicas, which would contrast more with the fragmented site remains and may lead visitors to think that they are original buildings. The physical interventions would give visitors a clearer sense of the sites' former appearance without overshadowing their remnants or creating a false sense of history. They would also allow people to interact directly with part of the site since most camp fragments are fragile. The interventions will raise visitors' curiosity and also give them something more tangible to engage with on a site than interpretive signage. While these site interventions would work best in level-four and -five sites—since these have remaining elements that the interventions can be integrated into—they could also be effective in sites with a lower condition level. For example, an out-of-context set of stairs leading to a standard mess-hall door could be added back to a site that is now a public park or an industrial center, creating a striking connection to the site's past and catching the attention of passersby.

⁴⁰ Julie V. Iovine, "Haunting Franklin's House," *Architect's Newspaper* website, <http://archpaper.com/news/articles.asp?id=4519>, published May 7, 2010, accessed Mar. 3, 2012; see also Henry M. Miller, "When the Digging is Over: Some Observations on Methods of Interpreting Archaeological Sites for the Public," in John H. Jameson Jr. and Sherene Baugher, eds., *Past Meets Present: Archaeologists Partnering with Museum Curators, Teachers, and Community Groups* (New York: Springer, 2007) for a description of "ghost buildings" used at the St. Mary's City archaeological site in Maryland.

Minimal physical interventions at the camp sites can give some sense of what the site used to look like, but without additional background information visitors will not know what to make of these elements. A secondary layer of interpretation should be added to emphasize the goals of connectivity and relatability, consisting of stories specific to people who lived and worked at a site. These personal stories could be combined with more general information about the site. Optimally, oral histories from one of each of the three types of people involved with a camp—prisoners, guards, and civilians—would be included, with no more than three-to-five stories total to avoid giving the visitors too much information to process. Multimedia materials provided by the individuals should be incorporated whenever possible, especially a photograph of the person and any letters, snapshots, and objects that they have kept from their time at the camp. This will give visitors a more well-rounded view of each individual beyond their name and role at the camp.

This additional layer of on-site information should be presented in audio format when possible rather than through text-dense signage. This will keep visitors from having to read pages and pages of text and will also make the story being told more relatable than a dry historical account. At level-four and -five sites—where the visitor could be walking around camp remains for an hour or so—this secondary layer of interpretation would optimally be provided through a combination of fixed and portable elements. Items such as photographs, documents, and letters could be incorporated into the physical interventions—perhaps even hidden within them—so visitors would look at them as part of their interaction with the created object. Presenting information primarily through sound and images will cut down on the amount of intrusive interpretive materials visible

at a site and will also encourage visitors to look around the site rather than read signage. The on-site interpretation methods presented above—simplified physical interventions, individual stories, and multimedia materials—will allow visitors to come up with their own conclusions about the camps based on the varied materials they view and interact with at a camp site.

As has been acknowledged earlier in this thesis, many POW camp site stewards have very limited budgets to devote to interpretation. The suggested on-site interpretation would not be possible for many sites without outside funding. Several potential solutions could be applied to this challenge, though. NPWS could work to secure some sort of national funding, and also help individual sites apply to state or national grants.

Individual sites could look to their local community for help, through fundraising efforts for a specific project or enlisting the help of civic, youth, or religious groups. The two layers of on-site interpretive information could be created in many different ways as well, to fit different levels of available resources. For example, a camp site could choose to install simplified wood platforms on their site rather than reconstructing an entire building frame, or even just clear a path through brush that allows visitors to see site remnants more clearly. For the additional layer of information, a site could create a quick, inexpensive audio tour through a phone application company that visitors could download onto their smart phones, and photographs could be provided in PDF form or in an inexpensive laminated-paper packet that could be left on-site. NPWS could also designate a few especially promising camp sites with engaged stakeholders as pilot projects, using grant funding to create more ambitious interpretation at a few sites. These

sites could serve as a strong introduction to the national network for the public, and could also act as model sites for other camps to take inspiration from.

Off-site Interpretation

The main source of off-site interpretation for visitors would be the central NPWS website, both for network-wide and site-specific information. This website would be the same as the one that NPWS member-sites have access to, but non-steward visitors to the website would only see its public-facing part. Ideally, this central website would be available in English, German, Italian, and Japanese, to allow former POWs and their families to also find out more information about the POW camp network. As a central organization for the camp sites in the United States, NPWS should promote not only American interest in the camps, but also international awareness, especially in the countries that the prisoners initially came from. The website would be created and maintained by the NPWS to make sure that it stays up-to-date and has a consistent appearance.

The information included about the total network on the website would mirror that given in the three questions discussed earlier that should be present at every camp site. The website would have multiple levels of information about the network, from basic to detailed, to suit a viewer's interest level. A central website could also explore this interpretation plan's three themes in creative ways. For example, an interactive map could show a POW's movements from his home country to multiple camps through the United States. A misconceptions trivia game could be created for visitors to see how their perceptions of the POW camps aligns with what actually happened within them. Or a

visitor could take on the persona of a middle-aged farmer in Oklahoma who must make a series of decisions when the government decides to build a POW camp in his town, showing how ordinary citizens had to find their place in wartime society.

As with the on-site information, individual stories would be used to discuss the network whenever possible on the website. Since the NPWS website is not devoted to just one POW camp site, the stories it shares could be chosen from a larger group, and more stories could be shown online than would be feasible at any one camp site. The home page could be updated periodically to feature a “Camp of the Week,” or highlight a particular individual who was involved with the camps. Beyond learning about the history of the POW camp network, visitors would be able to access the entire list of camp sites and find out what has happened to the sites today. This information could be reached through a map on the website that shows the locations of the camps and other network-related sites, as well as an option to see sites listed by state and city.

Ideally, a few lesson plans for use in public schools would be available that deal with the history of the POW camps. These lesson plans could be used nationally, while also encouraging student groups to visit the camp site nearest to them. A few high schools have already independently established research and preservation projects related to the POW camp network.⁴¹ Since many aspects of the camp network are unknown today, research about a particular camp could be a great project to get students interested in history. As archaeologist John H. Jameson Jr. writes, “By seeing history as nonstatic and constructed, and therefore open to reinterpretation and coexisting divergent

⁴¹ For example, in 2007 a class of eighth-grade students researched a former POW camp site near Spencer Lake, Maine, and even placed a memorial on the site. A video of the camp and the memorial can be found at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y0KANrp0WwY>, accessed Mar. 5, 2012.

interpretations, students learn that ‘true history’ is redefined and rewritten as new information becomes available.”⁴² Since the story of the prisoner-of-war camp network is still being uncovered, students around the country could take an active part in its construction.

Site-specific information on the NPWS website would be located on separate web pages for each individual member site. Each camp site could provide text and images to place in a template provided by NPWS administrators to maintain a consistent online appearance. The website would be a good place for individual sites to give a basic introduction to potential visitors, but it could also contain some materials that would be difficult to provide on-site. Since many individual POW sites operate with very small budgets and with the help of mostly volunteers, it would be a great benefit for them to have a presence on the NPWS site because they could work from the template and have a professional-looking online presence without having to hire a web designer. Information about any one site would be more limited than the network information on the central website, both to keep the website from becoming too unwieldy and to provide just enough information about any one site to make people want to visit it rather than just reading about it online. An important feature of the site-specific pages would be clear contact and visitor information for each camp site, to make it easier for people to plan a visit.

A central website is a crucial part of fulfilling the accessibility and connectivity goals of this interpretation plan, as the public side of the national NPWS organization. A

⁴² John H. Jameson Jr., ed., *Presenting Archaeology to the Public: Digging for Truths* (Walnut Creek: Alta Mira Press, 1997), 15.

robust central website for visitors is especially important to reach people who may not be able to visit any of the physical camp sites, and to allow visitors to learn about more than one camp in a central location. The website is the easiest place to show the national prisoner-of-war camp network as it really was, and how it will exist again to some extent through NPWS.

The suggested interpretation methods outlined above seek to support the goals of this thesis's interpretation plan. The plan argues that the most important things for a visitor to get from interpretive materials both on- and off-site are an introduction to the history of the total network (connectivity), a sense of connection between themselves and the people who were involved with the camp (relatability), an appreciation of the significance of the spaces that remain of the camps (materiality), and a knowledge of NPWS if they want to learn additional information about the POW camp network (accessibility). If these goals are reached, then the larger aims of presenting the story of the prisoner-of-war camps as a historically significant network and getting more people to care about the sites will hopefully be achieved.

To return to Roger Kennedy's question from the beginning of this chapter, "What's the story?" According to this interpretation plan, the story about the World War II prisoner-of-war camps in the United States is that they were part of a complex, international bureaucratic system that brought together individuals of very diverse backgrounds and beliefs (the network and the individual); that they were sites of mostly decent behavior

despite being places of confinement (misconceptions about POW camps); and that they were places where ordinary people became involved in the extraordinary events of war (citizens in wartime). The story being told by this interpretation plan should make visitors question their own beliefs about wartime actions and how the “enemy” should be treated. The story of the POW camp network shared through this plan is multilayered, unexpected, and relatable, and should reach many more people than the current story does.

This interpretation plan seeks for the answer to Kennedy’s second question—“Who Cares?”—to be a significantly larger audience than those currently involved in interpreting and learning about the POW camp network. To address the plan’s goals of accessibility and connectivity, a national organization of camp sites and a focus on the network aspect of the POW program has the potential to expose more people to the camps and encourage them to look at more than just one site in the network. The goal of materiality will emphasize bringing people to the actual sites of the camps and advocate for the preservation of the camps. The relatability goal will ensure that the stories of the people connected to the POW camp network will be shared with other generations and passed on. The fascinating stories held within the World War II prisoner-of-war camp sites have largely remained untold up to this point, and this interpretation plan hopes to give the sites ways for visitors to access these stories before they disappear.

Chapter 3: Interpretation Plan for the World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp Network

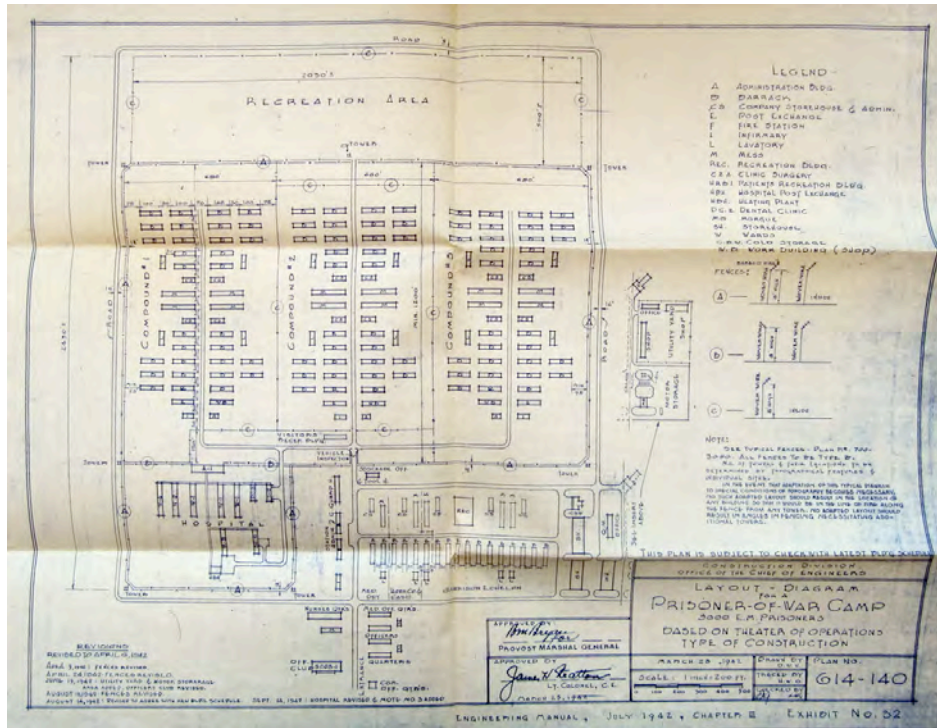


Figure 3-1 (top): A standard layout for a three-thousand-prisoner camp (Record Group 389, Entry 457[A1], Box 1439, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

Figure 3-2 (bottom left): Barracks initially built for American soldiers at Fort Dupont, Delaware, later became a POW base camp (Collection of the Delaware Military Heritage & Education Foundation)

Figure 3-3 (bottom right): A tented branch camp in Greenville, Mississippi (“Prisoners-German-U.S.,” Record Group 208AA, Box 310, Folder E, Image 1, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 3-4: Prisoners arriving at the Boston Port of Embarkation in 1944 (“Prisoners-German-U.S.-Processing,” Record Group 208AA, Box 309, Folder EE, Image 6, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 3-5: German POWs from Camp Campbell, KY, spray paint U.S. military helmets in 1945 (“Prisoners of War-German-In U.S. Camps,” SC-390361, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figures 3-6 and 3-7: Images of one of the three stone bridges constructed by prisoners of war on the Fort Meade military base (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 3-8: A surviving quartermaster depot building from Camp Monticello, Arkansas, now encased within a sheet-metal shell (Rebecca Salgado)

Figure 3-9: A concrete building foundation from Camp Howze, Texas (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 3-10: The base of a water tower near where POWs were held in Fort Reno, Oklahoma (Rebecca Salgado)

Figure 3-11: A road that was created for Camp Monticello that remained in use after the camp closed and the University of Arkansas took control of the site (Rebecca Salgado)

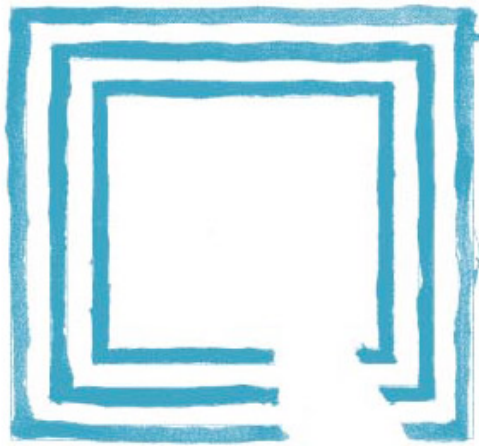


Figure 3-12: Logo for the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

Figure 3-13: Logo for the International Coalition for Sites of Conscience

Figure 3-14: Suggested logo for NPWS (based on an image by Curt Nickisch)



Figure 3-15: Franklin Court in Philadelphia, designed in 1976 by Venturi and Rauch (Ben Franske)

Chapter 4: Interpretation Proposals for Three Sites

In this chapter, the interpretation plan's guidelines shape proposals for three sites within the prisoner-of-war camp network—Camp Shanks, New York; Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma; and Pine Grove Furnace, Pennsylvania. Camp Shanks is part of the New York Port of Embarkation, a transportation node for both U.S. soldiers and prisoners of war within a half hours' drive of New York City. Camp Tonkawa was a typical base camp that held German soldiers, built next to a prairie town with a population smaller than that of the camp. Pine Grove Furnace was one of just a few secret interrogation sites within the network, located deep within a state-owned forest in rural southern Pennsylvania. The three chosen sites consist of different spatial typologies that can represent a wide swath of the history of the POW camp network.

These proposals also show the interpretation plan's applicability to camp sites with varying current conditions. The interpretation proposed for Camp Shanks is on a pier that currently functions as a recreational area for the Hudson Valley town of Piermont, and is regularly open to the public. Camp Tonkawa's site remnants are located on privately owned land, in owners' back yards and farm fields. Pine Grove Furnace's site is located in the center of a state park, surrounded by 85,000 acres of forest. The varying contemporary setting and ownership conditions of the three proposals reflect the situations of a majority of camp sites today.

While the stories, conditions, and settings for these three case studies are quite different, their interpretation methods share common elements through their application of the interpretation plan's four goals of connectivity, accessibility, materiality, and relatability. Each site's interpretation tells visitors about the entire POW camp network

and incorporates the U.S. Network of Prisoner-of-War Sites (NPWS) name and logo into the interpretation, addressing the plan's goal of connectivity. Potential stakeholders at each site are also discussed, as these organizations would be among the most likely initial members of NPWS. Interpretation proposals for the three sites also encourage making the sites more visible and easier to visit, to increase their accessibility. The suggested interpretation methods all focus on visitor interaction with objects or architectural features on the actual sites occupied by the POWs, fulfilling the plan's materiality goal. An emphasis on the human experiences of the people associated with the sites and a preference for auditory information-sharing over text-based interpretation respond to the interpretation plan's relatability goal. Each site addresses the interpretation plan's four goals in a way that considers and supports its specific situation.

As has been mentioned before in this thesis, the cost of interpretive materials is a significant challenge for many POW camp sites today. The interpretation proposals in this chapter primarily aim to provide creative ways of engaging visitors while also addressing the interpretation plan, and some of the suggestions would not be feasible at the sites unless substantial additional funding could be secured. Instead of being seen as completely practical examples of what could be installed on these three sites today, the proposals in this chapter would ideally serve as inspiration for other sites in NPWS that hope to either add to their existing interpretation or else make a new interpretive program for their site.

Case Study 1: Camp Shanks Port of Embarkation

Historical Overview:

Camp Shanks, located in Orangeburg, New York, was a major port of embarkation and debarkation for U.S. soldiers during World War II, but also for foreign prisoners of war. Orangeburg became part of the larger New York Port of Embarkation—which included Camp Kilmer in New Jersey and Fort Slocum and Fort Hamilton in New York—because it had access to two railroad lines for receiving troops from around the country and was also close to piers on the Hudson River.¹ Orangeburg is just thirty miles upriver from New York City, close enough to bring troops down to the deeper waters by the ocean—where ships too large to navigate the Hudson would dock—but also far enough away to prevent Camp Shanks from suffering collateral damage should New York City be bombed by enemy forces.² The camp’s namesake is Major General David C. Shanks, who served as the commanding general of the New York Port of Embarkation during World War I.³

The Army Corps of Engineers directed the construction of most of the structures in the 2,040-acre camp, built with the labor of more than 17,000 construction workers in four months, between September 1942 and January 1943.⁴ Much of the camp’s land had been private farms, and more than one hundred families had only a couple of weeks to

¹ David Levine, “Remembering Camp Shanks,” *Hudson Valley Magazine* website, <http://www.hvmag.com/Hudson-Valley-Magazine/September-2010/Remembering-Camp-Shanks/>, published Aug. 16, 2010, accessed Mar. 12, 2012; see also Scott E. Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village: A Scrapbook* (New City, NY: Historical Society of Rockland County, 1991), 15.

² Levine, “Remembering Camp Shanks”; see also Jerry Donnellan, director of Camp Shanks Museum, in discussion with Rebecca Salgado, Mar. 9, 2012.

³ Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 15.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 11, 15–16; see also Orangetown Historical Museum and Archives, “Education,” Orangetown Historical Museum and Archives website, <http://www.orangetownmuseum.com/education.html>, accessed Mar. 12, 2012.

move out before the government took their property under the War Powers Act and began construction on the new camp.⁵ When Camp Shanks formally opened on January 4, 1943, it contained around 2,000 newly constructed buildings, and the camp employed more than 6,000 members of the military and 1,500 civilians.⁶ More than 1.3 million American troops moved through Camp Shanks on their way to Europe, with an average of 40,000 soldiers processed each month.⁷ Units of soldiers stayed at Camp Shanks for an average of one week to prepare for deployment and outfitting.⁸ Once soldiers were ready to be shipped off, they would either take the railroad down to New Jersey and the New York Harbor to board very large ships or they would get on smaller ships at nearby Piermont, located right on the Hudson River just a few miles from Camp Shanks.⁹ Piermont had an existing pier jutting almost a mile into the Hudson River, originally constructed for the New York and Erie Railroad in the 1830s.¹⁰ The Army Corps of Engineers added wood planking and a ferry slip to this pier when it built Camp Shanks, and the pier served as a crucial part of the port of embarkation's transportation network. [Figure 1: Satellite View of Camp Shanks site and Piermont Pier]

In addition to processing U.S. soldiers, Camp Shanks was an important part of the prisoner-of-war network. As early as 1942, thousands of captured POWs moved through the New York Port of Embarkation, and once Camp Shanks opened it became a major sites for receiving and processing prisoners before they made their way to their final

⁵ Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 11.

⁶ Ibid., 19, 29; see also Orangetown Historical Museum and Archives, "Education."

⁷ Orangetown Historical Museum and Archives, "Education."

⁸ Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 29; see also Levine, "Remembering Camp Shanks."

⁹ Levine, "Remembering Camp Shanks."

¹⁰ Piermont Dennis P. McHugh Public Library, "A Very Brief History of Piermont," Piermont Public Library website, <http://piermontlibrary.org/piermont-history/short-overview-piermont-history/>, accessed March 12, 2012.

camp destination.¹¹ [Figure 2: Prisoners arriving in Manhattan, part of the NYPOE] The same transportation networks that allowed thousands of U.S. soldiers to make their way from around the country to the New York Harbor also worked in reverse to receive thousands of POWs and send them out to almost every state. During the war, Camp Shanks also held Italian and German prisoners of war for longer periods of time. The Italian prisoners were part of the Italian Service Units (ISUs), which formed in March 1944 after Italy's surrender in September 1943.¹² These units consisted of Italian prisoners who were deemed "loyal to the cause of the United Nations," and they worked in ordnance depots, hospitals, reception centers, and ports of embarkation around the country.¹³ ISUs often had more freedom than other prisoners, and some ISU members at Camp Shanks even held picnics on the camp grounds with nearby Italian American relatives from New York City and toured Manhattan on supervised visits.¹⁴ [Figure 3: ISU prisoners touring Manhattan] On June 14, 1945, a group of 485 German POWs arrived at Camp Shanks from Camp Howze, Texas, to work in positions around the camp.¹⁵ These POWs were chosen specifically to serve at Camp Shanks, where they had

¹¹ Historical Records Section Operations Division, *Summary of Historical Events and Statistics: New York Port of Embarkation, 1942* (Brooklyn, NY: War Department, 1943), 26; see also Antonio Thompson, *Men in German Uniform: POWs in America During World War II* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2010), 29.

¹² Louis E. Keefer, *Italian Prisoners of War in America 1942–1946: Captives or Allies?* (New York: Praeger, 1992), 73–75.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 75, 87.

¹⁴ Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 139; see also "Ex-War Prisoners See City Sights; Awed by Size of Our Skyscrapers," *New York Times*, June 19, 1944.

¹⁵ Pastor Carl Erik Wenngren, "Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Shanks, New York (NY POE)," report made for the War Prisoners Aid Division of the International YMCA, Aug. 17, 1945, Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2672, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

to be on duty at all hours of the day to serve American soldiers returning en masse from Europe.¹⁶ [Figure 4: German POWs serving U.S. soldiers]

Camp Shanks served its most important role in the prisoner-camp network at the end of World War II. The camp was the final stop in the United States for the majority of prisoners before they returned to Europe. Between 1945 and 1946, around 290,000 POWs returned to Europe through Camp Shanks, with the last ship of prisoners leaving the camp on July 22, 1946.¹⁷ [Figure 5: Newspaper article about POWs leaving Camp Shanks] Camp Shanks closed that same month, as the repatriation of POWs was its final wartime purpose.¹⁸

Just months after Camp Shanks ended its military role in mid-1946, the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA) converted the former camp into homes for married war veterans attending college in New York City, renamed the area “Shanks Village.”¹⁹ Columbia University and other colleges sponsored parts of Shanks Village for veteran students, and families lived in the former barracks until 1956, when the FPHA sold the site to developers.²⁰ The former Camp Shanks property eventually made way for suburban neighborhoods and part of the Palisades Parkway, and very few traces of the camp remain today.²¹ The most substantial remaining element of this part of the port of embarkation is not the Camp Shanks site, but the Piermont Pier. In 1981, the pier opened to the public as a recreational area, and today it is a local destination for fishing, bird-

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 133–35.

¹⁸ “Camp Shanks Ends War Missions as Last German PW’s Start Home,” *New York Times*, July 23, 1946.

¹⁹ Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 199, 214.

²⁰ Ibid., 235.

²¹ Levine, “Remembering Camp Shanks.”

watching, and walking.²² Remnants of World War II–era ship docks can be seen from the pier, especially during low tide, and one can imagine military ships moving up the Hudson to dock at the pier.

Current Interpretation at Camp Shanks

In 1985, the Village of Piermont dedicated a flagpole memorial at the end of the pier to the American soldiers who left for Europe from Camp Shanks. This flagpole is one of three Camp Shanks memorials located in Orangeburg and Piermont. The Camp Shanks Memorial Committee dedicated the first monument to the camp in 1967: a stone statue of a soldier standing with his duffel bag. This monument later became part of the 2000 Camp Shanks Memorial Park Walkway of Heroes, a small park located in the suburbs now built on the camp’s former site. Lastly, a small park in Piermont contains a 1994 statue of a soldier waving goodbye, next to a plaque that gives a brief dedication to “Last Stop U.S.A.,” which was a nickname for Camp Shanks. [Figures 6–8: Camp Shanks Memorials] A bench next to the 1994 statue has a dedicatory plaque labeled only “P.O.W.”—the only mention of prisoners of war in these memorials—but this most likely refers to American POWs. Since these memorials honor Americans who fought and sometimes gave their lives fighting for our country, it makes sense that they do not also mention captured enemy combatants.

The most extensive reminder of the former port of embarkation beyond the pier is the Camp Shanks Museum in Orangeburg, which occupies a Quonset hut that was

²² Webber, *Camp Shanks and Shanks Village*, 195.

initially part of a school addition for the growing population created by the camp.²³

[Figure 9: Exterior of Camp Shanks Museum] The one-room museum opened in 1994 under a New York state legislative resolution to “preserve the history of Camp Shanks and inform the world that the invasion that ended on the beaches of Normandy, began in the fields of Orangeburg, New York.”²⁴ The Camp Shanks museum contains a scaled-down, barracks-like building frame with bunk beds inside, set up to look roughly like the buildings that the U.S. soldiers stayed in before shipping out to Europe. [Figure 10: Interior of Camp Shanks Museum] Thematic signage panels discuss different elements of the soldiers’ experience of Camp Shanks, and a large topographic model of the camp that the Army Corps of Engineers made in 1944 is also on display.

The museum devotes a display case to the foreign prisoners of war who passed through the camp, with several photographs, a reproduction of a newspaper article, and a few paragraphs of text. [Figure 11: Foreign POW Interpretation at the museum] This display is the only public recognition of Camp Shanks’s role in the POW camp network. The Camp Shanks museum is only open between Memorial Day and Labor Day, as it is run by volunteers and does not charge admission. The nearby Orangetown Historical Museum and Archives also has a large collection of Camp Shanks–related archival materials, and is currently working on a larger exhibit about Orangeburg’s history that will discuss Camp Shanks.

Interpretation Proposal

²³ Jerry Donnellan, in discussion with Rebecca Salgado.

²⁴ Senator Joseph Holland, “State of New York Legislative Resolution Commemorating the opening of Camp Shanks Museum,” Assembly No. 2583, June 5, 1994; Resolution on display at the Camp Shanks Museum.

Many individual POW camp sites exist around the country, compared to a handful of ports of embarkation. Nearly every prisoner passed through one of these ports, making Camp Shanks an especially good place to discuss the entire POW network. This site could be an entry point for visitors to gain consciousness of camps nationwide, in the same way that it served as a gateway to the network for the prisoners. Introducing visitors to the whole network would fulfill the connectivity goal of the interpretation plan, especially if it can also give people an awareness of the NPWS.

Since the Camp Shanks site has been completely redeveloped since the war, the Piermont Pier is currently the strongest physical remnant of the area's role as a port of embarkation. The pier retains much of its wartime appearance and atmosphere, so from a materiality perspective it would be the best location for interpretation of the POW camp network in the area. Additionally, the pier is now a public space that offers amenities beyond its connection to Camp Shanks, attracting a broader audience than a military-specific site. Since the pier is open to visitors year-round, it offers a chance to make an interpretive intervention that will be seen by more people at any time of year, and does not require the level of staffing and funding of a museum. [Figures 12 and 13: Views of the Piermont Pier]

Orangetown and Piermont are just thirty miles away from New York City, right next to the Tappan Zee Bridge, so the towns have a high potential to attract visitors from the Tri-State area. More so than the other two sites in this chapter, interpretation on the Piermont Pier has a good chance of being seen by people who do not know about the POW camps at all, so it needs to both grab visitors' attention and also provide a quick introduction to the network. The Camp Shanks Museum would be the strongest partner

for NPWS to work on the Piermont Pier interpretation with. The museum has already shown a willingness to share the POW side of Camp Shanks's history, and it could benefit from having a year-round element on the pier since the museum is only open during the summer. Several other potential stakeholders for interpretation of the POW-side of Camp Shanks's story include the Orangetown Historical Museum, the Historical Society of Rockland County, and the Rockland County Tourism Board. These organizations could all benefit from sharing the POW camp network story in the area because it is a distinct aspect of Rockland County's history that is currently not being highlighted.

To give visitors a feeling of the prisoners' experience within the POW camp network, and to provide interpretation that is distinct from the U.S. soldier memorials that already exist in the Camp Shanks area, a sound-and-object installation is proposed for the Piermont Pier, in partnership with the Camp Shanks Museum. This type of installation could provide information to visitors without any prior knowledge of the network. By sharing its interpretive information through objects and sounds, rather than on more standard signage panels, the installation would have a distinctive appearance to attract visitors. Multiple objects and audio elements located at several points of the pier would introduce visitors to Camp Shanks's story and the larger POW camp network, framed through the three themes outlined in the interpretation plan.

The proposed interpretive objects—a gangplank and bench, stools and a work table, a picnic table, and a duffel bag—each address a particular aspect of the prisoners' experience. They would be life-sized, and visitors could touch, walk around, and even sit on them. The objects address the interpretive goal of relatability because visitors could

interact with them and imagine themselves in the situation of whomever was connected to that object. These objects could be cast out of more traditional metal or even a durable white translucent plastic. This would allow them to stand out visually from other outdoor furniture on the pier and prevent visitors from thinking that they are actual artifacts from the port of embarkation.

A sound installation would complement the objects, creating a more engrossing experience for visitors than reading text, since multiple senses would be engaged at once. Although the pier is a public space, it is quiet enough on the pier for sound-based interpretation to be effective. A sound installation would also allow visitors to look at the objects and the pier while simultaneously connecting these visual cues with auditory information. Each object would be accompanied by a sign on the ground with a brief explanatory text, one or two photographs, and a raised portion with the NPWS's "PW" logo for visitors to step on and activate the sound installation. Once visitors tapped the PW logo on the sign with their foot, a sound recording could play from multiple small speakers installed on the objects and in the nearby area.²⁵

A touch-based activation of the sound would prevent the audio portions from being played unless someone wanted to hear them, as opposed to a motion-based sound system that could become disruptive. The touch-based audio elements, combined with the interactive objects, would also encourage visitors to become more engaged with the installation. Since multiple audio tracks can be accessed at each point, there could also be

²⁵Outdoor interactive sound installations have been created successfully for various gardens and historical sites. See, for example, the company Livingston Sound, which has created multiple "Sound Gardens" around the United States and has a planned installation in a Frederick Law Olmsted-designed cemetery in Oakland, California. Livingston Sound, "Sound Gardens," company website, <http://www.livingstonsound.com/sound-gardens.html>, accessed Mar. 14, 2012.

an option for visitors to tap on the sign multiple times if they wanted to learn more information at each stop. While the sound installation would optimally be touch-based, a less-expensive option would be to create a downloadable smart phone application that visitors could listen to at each stop. This would potentially decrease visitor interaction with the stops, but would be easier and less expensive for site stewards to maintain. The stops would be numbered in case visitors first encountered the objects out of order, as a clue that there was more than one element of interpretation to be seen. Numbered stops would also encourage visitors to go to stop one first, as this stop provides an introduction to the whole network. [Figure 14: Mock up of proposed interpretation]

The first proposed intervention is a gangplank, to be installed in the Hudson River and viewable from the pier. The gangplank would be positioned within ruins of wooden boat docks that still exist around the Piermont Pier. [Figure 15: Dock remnants] This installation can represent the POWs arriving at Camp Shanks from Europe as well as the ones leaving the United States at the end of the war. The gangplank could also reference the U.S. soldiers who embarked from the camp, and tie together the larger history of Camp Shanks in a way that the current memorials do not. A gangplank suspended over the water, leading to nowhere, would help attract the attention of visitors who might not otherwise have looked carefully at the wooden dock remnants that can be found around the pier, and would lead them to wonder about the story of the remnants in connection to the gangplank installation. While this gangplank would catch people's attention, a corresponding element on the pier will be needed to provide additional information for this first introduction to Camp Shanks's prisoner-of-war history.

Several benches currently sit around the pier's perimeter, and to align with this existing outdoor furniture, a bench would be installed near the end of the pier with a view of the gangplank and the Hudson River looking southward. This bench would encourage visitors to sit down and contemplate the wooden dock remnants and gangplank. The ground sign for this stop could have a quote from a prisoner that would pique people's interest, or it could ask a question like "Where did this gangplank lead?" A historical photograph of prisoners getting off of a ship could be included as a clue. [Figure 16: POWs disembarking in the U.S.] The thematic focus of this first stop would be the network and the individual, and would give a very quick introduction to the whole POW camp network. A sound installation at this stop could give this introduction by presenting the three basic questions about the network outlined in the interpretation plan (see page 112). To accompany this audio introduction, a graphic representation of its information could be included on the ground sign to help visitors understand the basic framework of the network. After this introduction, visitors would have the option of tapping on the ground button again to hear prisoners' varied first-person impressions of the United States, highlighting individuals' experiences of this part of the network. The ground sign would tell visitors where to find the next objects on the pier, a table and stools.

Stools and a table representing the processing and searching of POWs once they arrived at a port of embarkation would be the second stop's installation. U.S. military guards spent whole days out on the ports' piers searching the belongings of thousands of prisoners, and easily movable furniture like the stools and tables would be used for this purpose. [Figure 17: POWs having items searched on a pier] A historical photograph of the on-pier search process would be included on the ground sign, and this sign could ask

visitors what personal items they would choose to carry—perhaps a good luck charm or a family photograph—if they were sent off to war, to add relatability to the situation. Visitors could sit on the stools and look at additional information included on the table. Representations of the kinds of objects that prisoners would have on their person—such as identification booklets, photographs of loved ones, and water canteens—could be printed on the table itself and cast in three dimensions. The sound installation could include prisoners being questioned on the pier by guards, and discuss how the prisoners were processed and then transported from Camp Shanks and other ports of embarkation. This would be a further discussion of the network and the individual theme, and could also address U.S. guards' involvement in the network.

The third stop would be a low picnic table, based on those found in photographs of ISU prisoners and Italian American citizens enjoying a picnic on the grounds of Camp Shanks, which would be included on the ground sign at this stop. [Figure 18: ISU Picnic] The ground sign could ask, “Were these men enemies or friends of the United States?” and a photograph of the ISU soldiers buying nuts in Central Park could also be included. [Figure 19: ISU prisoners in Central Park] Misconceptions about prisoners of war could be addressed through the ISU prisoners, who changed from enemy to ally after Italy's surrender but still occupied a blurry position within the United States. Sounds of a lively picnic could be played along with a narration of how ISU prisoners could be treated like family by Italian Americans, who in some cases were related to prisoners. The audio component could note that other U.S. citizens were afraid of the POWs, and that there were attempted escapes and some Fascists within the ISU's ranks. This stop would

introduce visitors to the cognitive dissonance that occurred when an enemy could also be thought of as a friend within the POW camp network.

The fourth and final stop on the pier would be a bulging duffel bag with a POW's last name on it, based on historical photographs of the bags that prisoners used to carry their possessions from camp to camp and ultimately back to their home country. [Figure 20: POWs embarking on ships to take them out of the U.S.] This stop could ask, "What happened to the POWs and the camps they lived in?" and would address the repatriation of POWs through Camp Shanks and what happened both to the people and the spaces that were part of the network. The first-person perspective of prisoners heading back to Europe from Camp Shanks could be shared through the sound installation, and the stories of former POWs who decided to come back to their place of captivity decades later could be played as well, to show that the legacy of the camps did not end with the war. Visitors could be asked to contemplate what impressions of the United States they would want foreign visitors—enemy or tourist—to take away with them. This final stop could also mention the number of sites still in existence, and ask visitors whether they thought these sites should be preserved. Lastly, this stop could mention the Camp Shanks Museum and also have the NPWS website posted on it, and visitors would be encouraged to look up other sites that were part of the network on the website.

Creation of the sound-and-object installation in partnership with the Camp Shanks Museum would give the museum a year-round element and a physical connection between the Piermont Pier and the Camp Shanks site. The two locations could encourage people to visit each other, as they offer different but complementary interpretive experiences. Working with community stakeholders is especially crucial in this case

because the interpretation of the POW camp network could be seen as conflicting with the existing memorials to American World War II soldiers. The POW interpretation also celebrates American heroism through the humane treatment of war prisoners, and sharing the stories of U.S. camp guards and involved civilians will help make the proposed interpretation less controversial. Camp Shanks has the potential to share the story of the POW camp network with many new people, and the proposed sound and object installation would hopefully make them want to learn more about the national network and think that its story and sites are worth saving and sharing with future generations.

Like the Piermont Pier, a good number of other former POW camp sites are publicly accessible and near populated areas. For example, branch camps were often built on top of a town's fairgrounds or in a local park. These more accessible sites are less likely to have much physical fabric remaining, since they were often redeveloped after World War II. At the same time, they have a higher chance of being encountered by people who do not know about the POW camp network than more isolated camps. Camp sites like this can be a good place to install limited introductory interpretation for the specific camp that was located there as well as the POW camp network as a whole. Reconstructed objects like the ones proposed for Camp Shanks could be installed on a smaller scale in these sites, increasing awareness of the camp network even in sites that do not have many remnants.

Case Study 2: Camp Tonkawa

Historical Overview:

Camp Tonkawa—located in Kay County, Oklahoma, about an hour north of Oklahoma City—was one of more than thirty base and branch camps located throughout the state.²⁶

[Figure 21: Satellite view of Camp Tonkawa and the nearby town of Tonkawa] After an initial survey in June 1942, the Army Corps of Engineers chose a site just north of Tonkawa to construct a camp to hold 3,000 detainees, a number about equal to the town's population that year of 3,197.²⁷ Initially, the camp's intended occupants were enemy aliens—categorized as such “because of the lack of citizenship, the attitude of their associates or of some spoken expression which has been construed as obstructing the war program”—rather than prisoners of war.²⁸ Early on in the United States' involvement in World War II, the containment of enemy aliens residing within the country was thought to be a more urgent issue than housing prisoners of war.²⁹ Construction of the 640-acre camp began in October 1942, under the supervision of three private contracting companies from Nebraska and Kansas. The construction plans called for 200 wooden barracks, hospital buildings, administrative buildings, warehouses, a water tower, and quarters for hospital and guard staff.³⁰ [Figure 22: Historical view of Camp Tonkawa]

Since Tonkawa was so small, and the camp was so close to the town, its residents became

²⁶ Richard S. Warner, “Barbed Wire and Nazilagers: PW Camps in Oklahoma,” *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 64, no. 1 (1986): 37.

²⁷ Office of the Chief of Engineers, “Memorandum on Engineering Features of Site for Alien Enemy Internment Camp at Tonkawa, Oklahoma” (June 19, 1942), 1, Record Group 389, Entry 457(A1), Box 1427, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

²⁸ “Construction of POW Camp Creates Excitement in '42,” *Tonkawa News*, Jan. 20, 1966, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

²⁹ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 7–8.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

quite involved with the camp from the beginning. While the camp was under construction in April 1943, town residents attended an open house held at the site.³¹ After this open house, changing wartime needs led the military to switch Camp Tonkawa's purpose from holding enemy aliens to housing prisoners of war.³²

On August 30, 1943, 1,000 POWs arrived at the Tonkawa train station and marched to the nearby camp. Another 1,500 prisoners came to the camp on September 9, 1943, followed by an additional 461 POWs on September 23.³³ The camp's POW population was divided into three compounds, with each of these further organized into four companies of 250 prisoners each.³⁴ A Red Cross report on Camp Tonkawa written just a couple of months after it first opened in November 1943 noted that the new camp seemed to be mostly on track in providing necessary amenities for the POWs, including adequate shower facilities, movie theaters, plentiful food, and sports facilities. However, this report also noted that "the Representative of the International Red Cross Committee learned that a few days before his visit a prisoner had been kill [sic] by his comrades in a brutal, absolutely inexcusable fashion."³⁵ The report refers to the November 4th murder of POW Johannes Kunze, who was found beaten to death, apparently killed by fellow prisoners who accused him of giving information to the Americans.³⁶ Eventually five

³¹ "Personnel Enlarged for Camp Activation," *Tonkawa News*, Jan. 27, 1966, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*; see also "Tonkawa POW Camp Operating at Capacity by September '43; Has Impact on Area," *Tonkawa News*, Feb. 3, 1966, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

³⁴ M. P. Schnyder, "Camp Tonkawa," International Red Cross Committee site visit report, Nov. 10, 1943, 1, Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2673, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 4.

³⁶ Wilma Parnell, *The Killing of Corporal Kunze* (Secaucus, NJ: Lyle Stuart Inc., 1981). Parnell served as a court reporter for the official U.S. Army inquiry after the murder that eventually led to a court martial.

prisoners from Tonkawa were court martialed for Kunze's death and executed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on July 14, 1945.³⁷ This case was an extreme example of the conflicts between prisoners of different ideologies, even within the same army, that could be found in many camps.³⁸

Over the next few months, it became clear that POW labor was not in high demand in Tonkawa, and the Eighth Service Command designated the camp as a non-commissioned officer camp, since officer POWs were not required to work under the Geneva Convention.³⁹ Since the initial group of prisoners consisted mostly of enlisted men, who were required to perform labor while in the camps, these POWs were shipped to other camps where more work opportunities existed.⁴⁰ The camp temporarily closed, and reopened in August 1944 to house almost 3,000 recently captured German non-commissioned officer POWs.⁴¹ By November 1944, only about a hundred of these officer POWs had volunteered to work, with the rest of filling their time with sports, education, and recreational activities, including a performance of William Shakespeare's play "Measure for Measure."⁴² Toward the end of the war, Camp Tonkawa implemented the Special Projects Division's reeducation program to encourage democratic thinking in prisoners. A February 1945 Army Service Forces report stated that "the Intellectual Diversion program is well on its way" at Camp Tonkawa, but that there was still "a great

³⁷ "POW Camp Re-activated; Prisoner Crimes in News," *Tonkawa News*, Feb. 17, 1966, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

³⁸ Thompson, *Men in German Uniform*, 37.

³⁹ Frank L. Brown, "Report of Visit to Prisoner of War Camp, Tonkawa, Oklahoma" Army Service Forces site visit report, Feb. 14, 1944, 3, Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2673, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ G. S. Métraux, "Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma" International Red Cross Committee site visit report, Oct. 21, 1944, 1, Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2673, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 1-4.

need for segregation [of Nazis and anti-Nazis] at this prisoner of war camp,” as “further progress in the program can result only if segregation is adopted and strictly adhered to.”⁴³ On August 6, 1945—three months after V-E Day—the U.S. government declared the camp as war surplus, and transferred all its prisoners to other camps by the end of the month. This marked the end of Camp Tonkawa’s service as a prisoner-of-war camp.⁴⁴

In February 1946, the town of Tonkawa bought and remodeled seven barracks from the camp to use as housing for married veterans attending nearby Northern Oklahoma Junior College, adding kitchens and bathrooms to the buildings and covering the tar-paper exteriors with asbestos siding.⁴⁵ Between 1947 and 1973, the government slowly sold back the land of Camp Tonkawa to nine private owners.⁴⁶ Since the camp’s land came back into private ownership, it has served as a combination of residential areas, farmland, and an industrial park.⁴⁷ [Figure 23: Aerial view of Camp Tonkawa site after it reverted to private ownership]

The structures that remain on-site from Camp Tonkawa include a concrete water tower, several brick chimneys from the hospital complex in the camp, two concrete foundation pads from buildings within the prisoners’ compounds, and a small brick

⁴³ Paul A. Neuland, “Field Service Report on Visit to Prisoner of War Camp, Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma,” Army Service Forces site visit report, Feb. 27, 1945, 1–2, Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2673, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁴⁴ “Wheat Fields and Industrial Buildings Replace POW Barracks,” *Tonkawa News*, Feb. 24, 1966, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

⁴⁵ “Wheat Fields and Industrial Buildings Replace POW Barracks”; see also Jack Noles, “POW Camp Veterans Homes Solve NJC Housing Shortage,” *NJC Maverick*, Nov. 27, 1946, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

⁴⁶ Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites, “Findings and Determination of Eligibility: City of Tonkawa Industrial Park (Formerly Tonkawa Prisoner-of-War Camp),” Site No. K06OK011500 (Jan. 1991), courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

building that was used for ammunitions storage.⁴⁸ A warehouse building on the site is said to remain from the camp. The local Veterans of Foreign Wars chapter occupied the former officer's club for some time, and it is now part of a private house.⁴⁹ Unfortunately, most of the area of the camp where prisoners were held was excavated for the creation of a small lake that was meant to be the centerpiece of a housing development that never materialized.⁵⁰ The waterless lake excavation remains, and two concrete foundation pads that survived from the POW compounds sit along its edge. [Figures 24 and 25: Comparison of blueprints of Camp Tonkawa with a contemporary satellite view of the site] The Tonkawa train station where prisoners first arrived still exists and has recently been restored, although it no longer serves as a functioning station. In addition to the structures remaining on their original site, several barracks from the camp were moved into Tonkawa for private use after the war. Town residents attached two barracks to each other in an L shape for use as apartments, while another barrack became the Baptist Student Union of Northern Oklahoma College.⁵¹ These structures can still be seen today when driving through Tonkawa, although one would never guess they came from a military camp because they have been heavily altered.

Current Interpretation at Camp Tonkawa

⁴⁸ These buildings have been identified based on discussion with Evelyn R. Coyle, local newspaper reports, and a comparison of satellite imagery of the camp site today with the original blueprints, found in Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2673, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁴⁹ Evelyn R. Coyle, Tonkawa Historical Society, in discussion with Rebecca Salgado, Jan. 15, 2012.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ "Tonkawa Prisoner of War Camp," *Ponca City News*, July 4, 2001, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

In 2001, the Tonkawa Historical Society formed a special committee dedicated to the creation of a monument for Camp Tonkawa, and raised money for it through private donations.⁵² Former mayor Evelyn Coyle, who has been a strong advocate for saving the history of Camp Tonkawa, led this effort. On July 4, 2002, the historical society held a dedication ceremony for the monument, which sits at the site of Camp Tonkawa's entrance gate. [Figure 26: Camp Tonkawa historical marker] The monument includes a detailed map of the camp with labeled buildings on one side, and a paragraph of text summarizing the camp's history on the other side. Coyle gathered stories from people who had memories of the camp, and she successfully contacted two former POWs—Bernhard Pollei and Max Wölfel—as well as at least one former guard and several Tonkawa residents who lived in the town at the time. Their stories were printed in local newspapers, and the two former prisoners' stories were translated and assembled in a booklet available for sale in the McCarter Museum of Tonkawa History.

The McCarter Museum, which opened in 1997, consists of individual, roomlike displays that each explore a different aspect of the town's history.⁵³ [Figure 27: McCarter Museum] The museum has one section devoted to Camp Tonkawa with several artifacts from the camp—including a heat stove, a bed, and a military helmet—as well as original documents and historical photographs. [Figure 28: Camp Tonkawa exhibit within the McCarter Museum] This exhibit does not give much background information about the overall POW camp network, but it does include a map of other camps in Oklahoma.

⁵² Evelyn R. Coyle, "Letter to the editor: Monument Needed," *Ponca City News*, May 27, 2001, courtesy of the McCarter Museum for Tonkawa History.

⁵³ "McCarter Museum," Leisure and Sports Review website, http://www.lasr.net/travel/city.php?OK+tonkawa+mccarter-museum&TravelTo=OK0610032&VA=Y&AttractionCategory=&Attraction_ID=OK0610032a002, accessed Mar. 13, 2012.

Northern Oklahoma College also has some artifacts from the camp in its A. D. Buck Museum of Science & History.⁵⁴ The current interpretation of Camp Tonkawa has a very local focus, and is also mostly separated from the site, but potential exists to tell a larger story of the whole network and to incorporate the actual site more into the interpretation.

Interpretation Proposal

Camp Tonkawa is a typical example of a prisoner-of-war camp that was constructed from the ground up specifically for wartime needs. Since it shares similarities with many other camps found around the country, interpretation at Tonkawa should focus on its standardized elements to address the plan's goal of connectivity. Connectivity can also be emphasized by discussing how the camp changed its purpose multiple times during the war due to changing national wartime needs. Although most of the camp's buildings were torn down or moved after the war ended, some whole buildings and foundations still exist in their original locations on site, allowing the camp to be experienced by the visitor as a larger whole. Since Camp Tonkawa was built on grasslands, as opposed to a forested site, it is easier to see the whole camp site and remaining elements. Interpretation for the camp should take advantage of this rare opportunity for visitors to experience the camp as a larger site, fulfilling the materiality goal of the interpretation plan. Since the personal stories of former prisoner, guards, and town residents have already been gathered, these can be used to address the plan's relatability goal. Camp Tonkawa was also the site of a rare murder of a prisoner by fellow POWs that also led to several prisoners' execution for the crime, which could be a provocative topic for interpretation.

⁵⁴ "A. D. Buck Museum of Science & History," Oklahoma Tourism & Recreation Department website, <http://www.travelok.com/listings/view.profile/id.50>, accessed Mar. 15, 2012.

The land that Camp Tonkawa occupied now has multiple private owners, including people who live on the site, making on-site interpretation more difficult. The remaining on-site fragments have no protection and could be demolished at any time by the landowners. Even though the site has multiple remnants, visitors cannot currently experience these unless they trespass on private property, challenging the accessibility goal of the interpretation plan. Many on-site fragments can be seen from the street, and are at least visually accessible. In addition, several buildings from the camp that were moved into town can be seen easily from the street. These buildings provide the opportunity to discuss what happened to the camps after World War II. Tonkawa is a very small town (its 2009 population of 3,172 is a bit lower than its 1942 population), but it is located right next to I-35, a major interstate highway that runs north–south. Tonkawa is also close to the larger town of Ponca City, which has a more-established heritage tourism program related to its oil-boom and Native American history.⁵⁵ The local McCarter Museum and A. D. Buck Museum of Science & History have already gathered documents and artifacts related to Camp Tonkawa, and these elements could contribute to the proposed interpretation for the site.

As opposed to the interpretation methods suggested for Camp Shanks, which were all close to each other on the Piermont Pier, the proposed interpretation for Camp Tonkawa would be spread out at several locations around the town. This interpretation plan would be implemented in partnership with the McCarter Museum, which has already shown interest in Camp Tonkawa’s history. A driving tour around Tonkawa is proposed,

⁵⁵ “Tonkawa, Oklahoma,” City-Date website, <http://www.city-data.com/city/Tonkawa-Oklahoma.html>, accessed Mar. 15, 2012; see also “Attractions,” Ponca City Tourism website, <http://www.poncacitytourism.com/attractions.htm>, accessed Mar. 15, 2012.

with stops at several publicly accessible points both at the camp site and around the town. The camp is far enough from downtown Tonkawa to make driving there necessary, and the roads in the town are calm enough to make a driving tour feasible. A driving tour can also be experienced by more visitors than would be able to participate in a walking tour through a forested site with uneven ground, as is the situation at many other POW camp sites. Safety is a particular concern with a driving tour, and visitors would be discouraged from driving and looking at site elements at the same time. A downloadable audio component would be part of the driving tour, with most of this audio to be played at the stops. Optional additional audio tracks that give brief first-person stories about Camp Tonkawa could be played between tour stops to enhance the experience.

The Tonkawa driving tour would consist of three main stops, each of which would address at least one of the themes from the interpretation plan. The three stops would also present the story of the camp chronologically, with the first stop giving an introduction to the POW camp network and discussing the beginning of the camp in Tonkawa. The second stop would discuss the camp while it was open, and the third stop would focus on what happened to Camp Tonkawa's buildings and their occupants after the camp closed down. [Figure 29: Map of Proposed Driving Tour Route and Stops] In addition to the three main stops, which would have more extensive interpretation, smaller optional stops could be given for people who want to spend more time learning about the camp. The basic driving tour with the three main stops would likely take about an hour for visitors to complete, with most of that time spent outside of the car and looking at site remnants at each stop. In addition to the audio component of the driving tour, part of the camp's original double-layered fence would be reconstructed for one part of the tour, and

two-dimensional, on-site building outlines are suggested within the tour to enhance visitors' experience of the site.

The first stop of the driving tour would be the Tonkawa train station. The station is located in the center of town, just a block from the McCarter Museum. The train station is the driving tour's first stop because it was also the prisoners' initial stop in Tonkawa, it is easily accessible, and it has ample parking nearby. Visitors could look up the driving tour ahead of time on the NPWS website to get directions to the train station. Additional visitors could be attracted to the driving tour by introducing it at the site of the current historical marker for the camp. Recently installed signs on I-35 currently direct people to this marker, so a sign for the driving tour at this location could attract people who do not know about the camp ahead of time. Once visitors reached the train station, they would park their cars and walk to a kiosk by the train station. [Figure 30: Tonkawa Train Station]

The kiosk would feature the PW logo to let people know that the train station is part of the driving tour. This logo would be used consistently on sign panels throughout the tour so visitors can easily identify each stop. Since the Tonkawa driving tour is more spread out than the proposed Camp Shanks interpretation, signage for the stops on the tour would need to be more prominent for visitors to know which structures were part of the tour versus being private property. The kiosk would include brief instructions for downloading the audio component of the tour onto visitors' smart phones. Another option for visitors who do not own smart phones would be to have dial-in phone numbers at each stop that would have the same audio component as the smart phone application. Either option can be done fairly inexpensively using pre-made digital audio tour

templates. The kiosk would also have a container with maps of the driving tour for visitors to take with them.

The train station kiosk provides an introduction to both Camp Tonkawa and the international prisoner-of-war camp program through the network and the individual theme. The three questions that the interpretation plan requests for all NPWS sites to share would be given on one side of the kiosk, with accompanying graphics to convey the scale of the network. The answers to the network questions could be given in the audio component of the tour rather than on the kiosk, and visitors would be encouraged to guess the answers themselves before listening to the audio introduction.

The other side of the kiosk would introduce Camp Tonkawa in particular to the visitor. To emphasize the individual's experience of the network, this introduction could be given through first-person audio accounts of the camp's construction and the prisoners' initial arrival at the train station. Visitors could be asked, "How would you feel about having a prisoner-of-war camp in your town?" A picture of the station as it looked during World War II could be provided, as well as photographs and brief biographies of the people whose first-person accounts are shared in the audio tour. These accounts could come from the stories that Evelyn Coyle gathered from town residents, guards, and prisoners. Once visitors finished looking at the kiosk and the train station, they could return to their cars to make their way to the next stop of the tour, on the site of Camp Tonkawa.

The second proposed stop on the driving tour would be Camp Tonkawa's former water tower, one of the most intact elements of the camp that remains on the site. [Figure 31: Camp Tonkawa water tower] The water tower is located on privately owned land, but

it is currently not gated off and can be accessed by a road that leads to some adjacent industrial buildings. An agreement could be made with the owner of the land to make this small part of their property (which does not appear to be in active use) publicly accessible, through a preservation easement or a property tax break. The most striking feature of the water tower is its impressive size—it is the tallest structure in the surrounding area, and is visible from some distance. The water tower retains its original appearance for the most part, as only the smaller wooden water tank that used to be on top of the concrete tower is missing today.

Once visitors on the driving tour reached the water tower, they could park in a small nearby lot, next to a sign with the PW logo. Then visitors would walk inside the water tower, which is hollow and roofed with a very tall ceiling. Ideally, a staircase and viewing platform would be installed within the water tower so visitors could climb to the top and look down over the camp site. The water tower sits at the corner of the former camp, and all remaining on-site elements can be seen from the tower. A viewing platform could attract visitors beyond those specifically interested in the POW camp, bringing in additional people to learn about the site. Since an interior stairway does not currently exist, a considerable amount of money would be required to construct this stairway and viewing platform on the top of the water tower. Additionally, irreversible alterations would likely have to be made to the water tower if it became a viewing platform, and this would compromise the integrity of the historic structure. A viewing platform would not be necessary for the driving tour, but it could be a fundraising goal for Camp Tonkawa after the driving tour was set up.

After viewing the materials in the water tower, visitors would walk on a straight, graded path that follows Camp Tonkawa's former border. The boundaries of the former camp align with current landowners' property limits, and the landowner whose property abuts the former boundary could agree to an easement that would make a six-foot-wide strip of their land (which is now an open field) available for the creation of a short path for visitors. This path would allow visitors to get closer to site remnants without walking all over multiple owners' properties. Locating the path along the edge of the landowner's property would be minimally invasive, since it would only take up a small percentage of their land. Since this path would also align with the former boundary of Camp Tonkawa, the camp's double-layer security fence could even be recreated along the length of the visitor path for people to walk between. By recreating part of the security fence, visitors would get a sense of how the boundary around the whole camp used to look, and this would also ensure that they did not stray from the path. Walking between two ten-foot-tall walls of chain-link fence would give visitors a feeling of being on patrol similar to the experience of MPs at Camp Tonkawa.

A potential way to make the camp layout more visible from the water tower area and along the fenced path would be to physically outline former buildings on the land, using wooden posts connected by brightly colored rope, for example. [Figure 32: Mock-up of physical building outlines on Camp Tonkawa site] This installation is a variation on the recreated objects proposed for Camp Shanks, expressed in a more two-dimensional way for Tonkawa because the nearly treeless site lends itself to building outlines on the ground. This kind of installation would be less disruptive for the landowners who currently occupy the camp's site. These building outlines would bring back the camp's

layout to the site without damaging the existing remnants, and visitors would be able to see the building outlines without going on the property itself. The site's property owners would need to agree to this installation, and not every building could be recreated. Still, even if just a few of the camp's hundreds of buildings could be outlined in this way, corresponding with the stories that are told along the fence path, visitors would have a much better sense of Camp Tonkawa's overall scale and layout.

Sign panels could be attached to the path's fence at key points to share specific stories of life at Camp Tonkawa. These panels could be placed where visitors would have a better view of specific site remnants that corresponded to the information given on the panels, and small portions of the fence could be cut out to frame these remnants. The stories told along this path could be taken from those already gathered by the McCarter Museum. Since the path would move through both Camp Tonkawa's MP/administrative section and its POW section, the stories of guards, prisoners, and civilians could all be shared along it. Each panel could show historical images of the part of the camp that was visible from that point, as well as photographs of the people who occupied that part of the camp. In particular, the recollections of former prisoners Pollei and Wölfel would be a strong addition to this part of the tour, as they both give detailed descriptions of their experience of the camp. [Figures 33 and 34: Portraits of POWs Pollei and Wölfel] .

To look at one panel in detail, a section of the path could address Johannes Kunze's murder to engage the interpretation plan's misconceptions theme. The panel could ask visitors, "Who presented the greatest threat to a prisoner at Tonkawa: their enemy guards or their fellow prisoners?" Interpretation of this event could show that prisoners within the camp network were not unified, even if they came from the same

army. The site where Kunze died could be indicated with a building outline visible from the path, and a historical photograph of this building could be included on the panel. The fence panel could show his POW identification sheet and a photograph of his current gravesite in nearby Fort Reno, Oklahoma, where his body was moved after the war.

[Figure 35: Kunze's grave in Fort Reno] The stories from Pollei and Wölfel could also be used for this theme, as both men describe the crime from different perspectives. Pollei refers to Kunze as a traitor, and writes that Kunze's death "did not really grieve anybody. He was a traitor to his fatherland."⁵⁶ Wölfel's description of the event is more neutral, and he does not call Kunze a traitor. Visitors could be asked, "Which of these two prisoners do you agree more with?" to encourage relatability even with this difficult topic. These conflicting points of view can show the complicated emotions that come with such extreme situations. After walking along the path and viewing the highlighted site remnants and their accompanying panels, visitors would return to their car to drive back into downtown Tonkawa, with buildings moved from the camp indicated along the way.

The last stop of the driving tour would be the Baptist Student Union of Northern Oklahoma College. [Figures 36: Building moved into downtown Tonkawa from the camp] This building was originally part of Camp Tonkawa, and since it is a public building that is close to the street, visitors could easily park and walk around it without invading anyone's privacy. Since this last stop on the tour shows an example of how Tonkawa's residents incorporated the prisoner-of-war camp into their lives, it would be a

⁵⁶ Bernhard Pollei, "Als Kriegsgefangener von 1943–1945 in Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma," trans. Joachim and Charlotte Block, in *Camp Tonkawa, 1943–1945: Prisoner of War Stories* (self-published by Evelyn Coyle, 2002), 8.

good stop to address the citizens in wartime theme. A kiosk similar to the one by the train station could be installed in front of the student union building that would discuss the impact that the camp had on the citizens of the town. The kiosk could ask visitors, “Would you want to remember wartime events, or put them in the past?” Varying quotes from town residents could be included that give different impressions of the camp’s significance to the town. Recent pictures of the two POWs Pollei and Wölfel—both deceased now—with their families could bring the story of the network into the present day, and excerpts from letters exchanged between Coyle and these two men could give visitors a sense of how prisoners felt years later about their time in Tonkawa. To tie in with the question asked of visitors, this last section could discuss how the POW camp network has largely been forgotten since World War II ended and citizens went back to a more normal way of life. Visitors would be encouraged at this final stop to prevent the POW camp network from being forgotten by visiting the NPWS website.

The McCarter Museum’s current exhibit of Camp Tonkawa aligns with its interpretation goals, so major modifications to this exhibit are not suggested. However, the McCarter Museum would ideally become a member of NPWS and add the basic network-wide information to its current Tonkawa exhibit. Just as Camp Tonkawa had a major impact on the town when it was opened, it is hoped that interpretation of the camp through its remaining site and buildings can bring more visitors to Tonkawa and benefit the local economy by showing how this small town was an influential part of a national network.

Elements of the current condition of Camp Tonkawa align with many other camp sites. Several sites are now on privately owned land, and if the McCarter Museum and

NPWS were able to successfully negotiate with the landowners of Camp Tonkawa's site to provide minimal public access, their tactics could be used at other POW camp sites that are under private ownership. Many other camp sites also have elements that are more spread out, especially when former camp buildings have been moved off-site for other postwar uses. A driving tour is a good option for these types of sites so visitors can see all the remaining parts of a camp.

Case Study 3: Pine Grove Furnace Secret Interrogation Camp

Historical Overview:

Pine Grove Furnace—located in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania—was one of only three camps designated for interrogation of prisoners within the POW camp network.⁵⁷

[Figure 37: Satellite view of Pine Grove Furnace] Pine Grove Furnace served as a sorting center for prisoners who were thought to have valuable information. If the interrogators at Pine Grove Furnace deemed these POWs as being worthy of further interrogation, then they went on to one of two main Strategic Defense Interrogation Centers in the country, located in Fort Hunt, Virginia (the other interrogation center was Camp Tracy, in Byron Springs, California).⁵⁸ Pine Grove Furnace was chosen as an interrogation center site for several reasons: it was on a secluded site in the middle of a forest in rural southern Pennsylvania, it had railroad and vehicle access for easier transport of POWs to the camp, it was relatively close to Fort Hunt, and it had an existing Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp on-site to minimize construction needs.⁵⁹

The former CCC camp, called S-51-PA, opened in 1933 as Pennsylvania's first CCC camp, and closed in February 1942, just months before the entire CCC program ended in June 1942.⁶⁰ In December 1942, the Chief of Engineers began planning for “the minimum essential construction necessary” to convert S-51-PA into a prisoner-of-war

⁵⁷ Patrick L. Metcalf, “The Pine Grove Prisoner of War Camp,” *Cumberland County History* 17, no. 2 (Winter 2000): 119–20, courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ John Paul Bland, *Secret War at Home: The Pine Grove Furnace Prisoner of War Interrogation Camp* (Carlisle, PA: Cumberland County Historical Society, 2006), 31.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 19, 26–27.

camp.⁶¹ A 1940 map of the CCC camp was notated to indicate how to convert the camp to an interrogation center, with an estimated conversion and construction cost of around 25,000 dollars.⁶² [Figure 38: 1940 map of camp site] Construction began in February 1943, conducted through the Army Corps of Engineers and a civilian architectural firm, William S. Lozier, Inc.⁶³ Construction workers retained most of the existing buildings and installed fencing and guard towers around the roughly 100-acre camp.⁶⁴ The camp's new function was supposed to be a secret to the surrounding community, but a May 11, 1943, newspaper article from the local Shippensburg *News-Chronicle* noted that "over at Pine Grove Furnace there is a lot of gossip going the rounds that insists once again this section may be chosen as the spot where another lot of Germans may be imprisoned....Nobody knows anything about it, but a new fence has been built around the grounds where the Pine Grove Furnace CCC camp was located."⁶⁵ The camp opened ahead of schedule soon after this article appeared, on May 20, 1943, a week after Axis forces surrendered in Tunis.⁶⁶

Pine Grove Furnace was initially designed to hold up to 150 enlisted prisoners and 8 officer prisoners at a time, but a year after its activation a memo sent to the Chief of Engineers requested the construction of additional facilities in the camp to increase its

⁶¹ W. A. Wood, Jr., "Internment Facilities for Prisoners of War," letter to Chief of Engineers, Dec. 2, 1942, Record Group 389, Entry 457(A1), Box 1425, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁶² Office of the Provost Marshal General, "Entry for the Diary," Dec. 2, 1942, Record Group 389, Entry 457(A1), Box 1425, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD; see also "Utilities Map: CCC Camp S-51-PA," Aug. 21, 1940, with later undated notations made for conversion to POW camp, Record Group 389, Entry 457(A1), Box 1425.

⁶³ Bland, *Secret War at Home*, 31.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 31–33.

⁶⁵ "Notes from the Town Crier," Shippensburg *News-Chronicle*, May 11, 1943, Record Group 389, Entry 457(A1), Box 1425, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁶⁶ Bland, *Secret War at Home*, 35.

capacity to 500 prisoners.⁶⁷ To keep its true purpose hidden, the military referred to the camp as the 3300th Service Unit, and later gave it the code name “McGoohan” in teletype messages.⁶⁸ Prisoners moved into the camp by July 1943 if not earlier. These first POWs included nine Germans who would serve as long-term laborers in the camp—working as cooks, mechanics, a barber, and an interpreter—and captured German sailors from the U-595 and U-118 submarines.⁶⁹ These prisoners and the others that followed rode in special trains with blacked-out windows to one of two stations near Pine Grove Furnace, then were transported in trucks or buses to the camp.⁷⁰ Officers from the Military Intelligence Service and the Office of Naval Intelligence supervised the initial interrogation process at Pine Grove Furnace, which could take anywhere from a few days to a few months.⁷¹ After this initial round of questioning, as many as 80 percent of the prisoners brought to the camp were found to be “duds,” or prisoners who did not have any useful information.⁷² These prisoners were sent on to regular POW camps rather than Fort Hunt.⁷³

An estimated 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners passed through Pine Grove Furnace for questioning while it was in operation.⁷⁴ Pine Grove Furnace’s secret nature meant that

⁶⁷ Ibid., 37; see also Lt. Colonel W. O’B Hillman, “Request for Additional Accommodations at Pine Grove Furnace,” memo to Chief of Engineers, May 11, 1944, Record Group 389, Entry 457(A1), Box 1425, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 34–35.

⁶⁹ Ibid., 43, 52.

⁷⁰ Ibid., 38.

⁷¹ Metcalf, “The Pine Grove Prisoner of War Camp,” 119–20.

⁷² United States War Department, *Military Intelligence Division, Origin of the Interrogation Centers for the Interrogation of War Prisoners*, 1946, reproduced online at <http://www.uboatarchive.net/POWInterrogationCenters.htm>, accessed Mar. 13, 2012; this document is cited as being within Record Group 165 at the National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

⁷³ Bland, *Secret War at Home*, 40.

⁷⁴ Ibid., 41.

POWs held there could not work outside of the camp on labor projects like prisoners at other camps. Instead, they performed maintenance and beautification projects around the camp, including making improvements to CCC-era bridges and dams within its boundaries.⁷⁵ The American military police guards who worked at Pine Grove Furnace had little interaction with the prisoners because they were ordered not to fraternize with them, and they also had to keep their workplace a secret from their friends and families.⁷⁶ No civilians could work at the camp, so the local area did not become directly involved with Pine Grove Furnace while it was an interrogation site.⁷⁷

After V-E Day, there was less need to interrogate German prisoners, but war was still being waged in the Pacific. In August 1945, 102 Japanese POWs from Camp Tracy and Angel Island, California, arrived at Pine Grove Furnace.⁷⁸ [Figure 39: Japanese POWs at Pine Grove Furnace] Little information has been found about these Japanese POWs, and it is unclear why exactly they were sent to the camp, since presumably they could have been interrogated at Camp Tracy rather than sending them across the country.⁷⁹ On November 28, 1945, the War Department declared the camp as surplus property, less than three years after it had been activated as an interrogation site.⁸⁰

Very little time passed after the war's end before Pine Grove Furnace gained a new purpose. In the summer of 1947, two local churches—the Mercersburg Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the Synod of Pennsylvania, Presbyterian church—

⁷⁵ Ibid., 41–46.

⁷⁶ Ibid., 69; see also Metcalf, “The Pine Grove Prisoner of War Camp,” 122.

⁷⁷ Metcalf, “The Pine Grove Prisoner of War Camp,” 123.

⁷⁸ Bland, *Secret War at Home*, 65–66.

⁷⁹ Ibid., 65.

⁸⁰ Ibid., 74.

leased the Pine Grove Furnace site from the state for use as a youth camp and rally site.⁸¹ The churches renamed the site Camp Michaux since it was located within Michaux State Forest (itself named after French naturalist André Michaux).⁸² Even though the churches did not own Camp Michaux's land or buildings, they invested a money in the site, building a \$50,000 concrete swimming pool, among other structures.⁸³ The churches leased the camp continuously for the next twenty-five years—a much longer period of occupation than that of the CCC men or the POWs. [Figure 40: Youth at Camp Michaux] They finally terminated their lease in 1972, because the buildings from the CCC/POW era were in serious disrepair and the cost of refurbishing them was not feasible for the churches since they did not own the buildings.⁸⁴ In 1975, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania auctioned off the camp's remaining buildings and razed the site, ending Pine Grove Furnace's function as a camp of any type.⁸⁵

Current Interpretation at Pine Grove Furnace

Of the three sites in this chapter, Pine Grove Furnace has the most recent interpretation activity. The Cumberland County Historical Society (CCHS) has led occasional guided tours of the Pine Grove Furnace site since at least 2004. That year, John P. Bland—a graduate student at nearby Shippensburg University—created an interpretive plan for the

⁸¹ “P.O.W. Stockade Now Church Camp,” *Chambersburg Public Opinion*, June 10, 1948, courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

⁸² Cumberland County Historical Society, “Camp Michaux Self-Guided Walking Tour,” (2011): 17, found online at <http://historicalsociety.com/uploads/michauxwalkingtour.pdf>, accessed Mar. 13, 2012.

⁸³ M. S. Reifsnyder, *A History of Camp Michaux* (Tarrytown, MD: Carroll Record Company, Inc., 1955), 4.

⁸⁴ Nick Turo, “Church Groups End Lease with State at Camp Michaux,” *Harrisburg Sunday Patriot-News*, Dec. 31, 1972, courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

⁸⁵ Bland, *Secret War at Home*, 79.

POW camp site after attending one of those tours.⁸⁶ After graduating from the university, Bland went on to write an in-depth book about Pine Grove Furnace, *Secret War at Home*, that the historical society published in 2006. The historic preservation newsletter *Preserving Pennsylvania* named Pine Grove Furnace as one of the state's most-endangered properties in 2009 and advocated for an archaeological survey of the site.⁸⁷ In 2010, CCHS and Michaux State Forest received a grant from the Community Conservation Partnership Program of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to improve accessibility of and recognition for Pine Grove Furnace.⁸⁸

With the help of this grant, CCHS and Michaux State Forest erected a state historical marker dedicated to the camp in July 2011, and CCHS also created a self-guided walking tour around the site.⁸⁹ [Figure 41: Historical marker] This tour consists of twenty-seven numbered wooden posts installed around the camp that correspond to a PDF guide available online for downloading. This guide has one or two paragraphs of text and one image for each marker; a map of the entire camp; a list of all the buildings on the site and their varied uses during the camp's different periods of ownership; and a short history of the site starting in 1787, when a family farm was built on it. The tour stops at different ruins and landscape features throughout the site, and discusses each structure's CCC, POW, and church camp history, if applicable.⁹⁰ The self-guided tour

⁸⁶ Ibid., vii; see also John P. Bland, "Interpretive Plan for 'Secret War at Home: The Pine Grove Furnace Prisoner of War Camp,'" (Shippensburg, PA: Shippensburg University, Nov. 4, 2004), courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

⁸⁷ Preservation Pennsylvania, "Camp Michaux, Cooke Township, Cumberland County," *Preserving Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania at Risk 2009* newsletter, 8, courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

⁸⁸ Cumberland County Historical Center, "Resource Center: Camp Michaux," CCHS website, http://historicalsociety.com/Camp_Michaux.html, accessed Mar. 13, 2012.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ "Camp Michaux Self-Guided Walking Tour."

packs a lot of information into its eighteen pages, and it clearly explains the different lives of the camp site. Additionally, the walking tour allows visitors to experience the site remains while explaining what these remnants are, and the wooden post markers are not visually intrusive. [Figure 42: Guide post at Pine Grove Furnace site] However, neither the self-guided tour nor the historical marker discusses the larger POW camp network, and without this basic knowledge of the network visitors would have a hard time understanding why foreign prisoners were in the United States in the first place. The walking tour does not advise visitors to avoid disturbing the camp's remains, and at some points visitors have to walk on building fragments because there is no other clear path. Additionally, the walking tour currently takes at least two hours to complete because it has so many stops, and may provide too much varied information at once for visitors to be able to take away many larger concepts from their visit.

Interpretation Proposal

Since Pine Grove Furnace was one of only three interrogation sites in the POW camp network, it is an important site to interpret. Even though Pine Grove Furnace was isolated, it experienced more frequent prisoner movement in and out of the camp, and received POWs from many different camp locations around the country. Interpretation of Pine Grove Furnace should address the interpretation plan's goal of connectivity by emphasizing how this one camp was a crucial part of the nationwide network despite its isolation. The camp's remote forest location makes it less likely to attract people who do not know about it ahead of time, which means that its interpretation can take a different tactic than a more accessible site like Camp Shanks.

To address the accessibility goal of the interpretation plan, the Pine Grove Furnace site should work with area tourism and history organizations to raise its profile. Although Pine Grove Furnace is located in a rural part of Pennsylvania, Cumberland County has several strong heritage tourism sites and programs—including the U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center in the nearby town of Carlisle and several Civil War–related sites—that could help attract visitors to Pine Grove Furnace.⁹¹ CCHS has already shown a strong interest in Pine Grove Furnace through its work to install the historical marker and create the walking tour, and would be a promising stakeholder for additional interpretation. In addition, the Appalachian Trail Museum is located within Michaux State Forest, very close to the Pine Grove Furnace site. This museum just opened in 2010, and could serve as a potential partner for increasing visitation to Pine Grove Furnace, especially since the Appalachian Trail itself runs close to the perimeter of the camp.⁹²

The Pine Grove Furnace site does not have any intact buildings, but it has a wide variety of fragments and ruins that can be used to interpret different aspects of the camp. These remnants are more fragile than those in the other two sites explored in this chapter, especially since they are in a heavily forested site where plants can break through concrete foundations and rain can wash away lightweight site remnants. To achieve the interpretation plan’s materiality goal, the remaining fragments should be incorporated into interpretation, but in a way that will not endanger it further.

⁹¹ The county has a very professional and thorough website put together by the Cumberland Valley Visitors Bureau, <http://visitcumberlandvalley.com/index.php>; the U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center includes an outdoor Heritage Trail that interprets the United States’ involvement in conflicts from the Revolutionary War up to the present, <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/AHEC/AHM/heritage.cfm>.

⁹² “The Appalachian Trail Museum Society (ATMS),” Appalachian Trail Museum website, <http://www.atmuseum.org/history.htm>, accessed Mar. 16, 2012.

Since Pine Grove Furnace already has a thorough walking tour that discusses the site's different layers of history, interpretation proposed for this site works somewhat in tandem with the existing tour stops. A series of three more-targeted, shorter walking tours are suggested as an alternative to the full tour already in existence. Each of these walking tours would be geared toward viewing the site as either a prisoner, a military guard, or an intelligence officer. Experiencing the site in this more specific way would further the interpretation plan's goal of relatability, because visitors would be encouraged not only to learn about Pine Grove Furnace's history, but to also imagine themselves as part of that story.

The nature of an interrogation site meant that guards, prisoners, and intelligence officers would have more limited contact with each other and the outside world than at a more typical POW camp, so separating out the tours into these three distinct roles will recreate Pine Grove Furnace's secretive, segregated atmosphere. The shorter tours would be ideal for visitors who do not want to spend a full two hours on the site. They would also give more targeted information for people who do not have as much background knowledge about the POW camp network. The proposed tours would address the whole network along with the particular experience of people within the camp to further the connectivity aspect of the camp, which is currently not being addressed in the self-guided tour.

Each walking tour would stop at around a third of the locations as the full tour, and would last for about an hour. The existing walking tour posts could have an additional color-coordinated, numbered label with the PW logo added to them to indicate that they were part of one of the shorter tours and to distinguish them from the numbering

system of the current tour. [Figure 43: Modified post on walking tour] Although the proposed tours have fewer stops, each stop will give the visitor an immersive experience in the site, enhanced by both audio and physical installations on the site. Unlike Camp Shanks, the audio component of the tours at Pine Grove Furnace would be provided through a portable audio tour, and not through sound installations on the site. Since the Pine Grove Furnace walking tours have more stops than at Camp Shanks, making sound installations at all of the stops would be more difficult and expensive. Additionally, Pine Grove Furnace is less likely to attract visitors who just happen to be driving by the site, so people who have decided ahead of time to visit can download an audio tour before making their way to the camp. Visitors could download this audio tour to their smart phones or else pick up a portable audio device from CCHS or the Appalachian Trail Museum on their way to the site if they do not own a smart phone.

Along with the audio guide for the shorter walking tours, several physical installations on the site are proposed, similar to those suggested for Camp Shanks. These installations would be interactive objects related to the site remnants of Pine Grove Furnace. Since the actual site remnants are fragile, having new elements for visitors to interact with would give them a richer experience of the site without having to further damage existing building ruins. These installations can also make it easier for visitors to understand the fragments that remain, by filling in some of the spatial information that is missing because of the condition of the building remnants. These installations could be made out of a material similar to that suggested for Camp Shanks—a translucent but durable plastic—that would allow visitors to easily distinguish between actual building ruins and the contemporary additions. Historical photographs and documents could be

incorporated into the installations similar to the picnic table suggested for Camp Shanks. For stops where installations would not be possible, ground-level plaques could share photographs and documents without being too intrusive. Providing information in this way keeps the signage on the site to a minimum while also giving visitors a good amount of information for each stop on the tours.

The first stop for all of the tours would be a kiosk installed in the small parking lot where visitors to Pine Grove Furnace must park. At the kiosk, visitors would be introduced to the overall POW camp network through the three basic questions proposed in the interpretation plan, similar to the introduction provided at Tonkawa's train station. The kiosk would present visual information to supplement this introduction, and also show a map of the camp site with the different trail routes indicated. Take-away versions of the trail map could be provided for visitors in a container at the kiosk.

After reviewing the introduction to the POW camp network, visitors would choose whether they wanted to experience the site as a prisoner, a military guard, or an information officer. The audio tracks for the tours would be presented by a neutral narrator, and would address the visitor as "you" throughout to encourage them to imagine themselves as a person living or working within the camp. Emphasis would be put on presenting each role in a way that would allow the visitor to contemplate how they may have handled being in that situation, and visitors would be asked questions within the audio portion of the tour to encourage this. Visitors would have the option of doing any or all of the three tours, or even mixing them up if they wanted a more comprehensive experience of the site.

For the sake of brevity, only the tour following the role of a prisoner of war is given below. Tours from the perspective of a guard or an intelligence officer would have a similar structure, but would stop only at the locations that made the most sense for their respective roles in Pine Grove Furnace. The suggested stops on the POW-perspective tour would be the site of the gate to the main prisoner compound, a POW barrack and POW mess hall, a guard tower, the pathways and a dam first created by the CCC camp and then maintained by the prisoners, and the interrogation building. The three themes suggested in the interpretation plan would be used to frame the information shared at each stop, especially the network and the individual theme and the misconceptions about prisoners of war theme. This tour corresponds with stops 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, and 20 of the existing walking tour.

The prisoner-perspective tour would start at the gate to the prisoner compound, where the gate frame could be recreated for visitors to walk through. This first stop would introduce the visitor to the POW camp story through the network and the individual theme. After walking through the gate, visitors would see an angled, ground-level plaque that would have a photograph of the gate when it was used for the POW camp, as well as a POW identification form for the prisoner they will be imagining themselves in the role of on the tour. The audio track for this stop would first ask the visitor “Why were prisoners sent to this camp?” To address the network and the individual theme, the audio guide would then give the visitor details of the prisoner that they are embodying along the tour, to make it easier for them to imagine themselves in this role. This prisoner would be featured in the identification form on the plaque. The audio track would then address the network aspect of the camps by giving an account of how this prisoner came

to Pine Grove Furnace after being captured, describing the journey across the ocean and then through the United States. Lastly, visitors would learn that they, as the prisoner, had information about a secret weapon that would be valuable to the U.S. government.

Without knowing what would happen to them if they withheld this information, visitors would be asked “Would you keep this information secret?” This question would make visitors engage directly with the dilemmas that prisoners at Pine Grove Furnace faced, and would frame visitors’ perspective of the rest of the camp experience.

The next stop would be the foundation remains of a POW barrack and the POW mess hall, which are located right next to each other. This stop would focus on the day-to-day life of the prisoners, through the framework of the misconceptions theme. To make the ruins of the barrack and mess hall more readable, the buildings could be represented as three-dimensional building-frame diagrams, their entire volume demarcated with lightweight poles. A bed could be recreated within the barrack ruins, and a dining table could be installed within the mess hall. Historic photographs of the mess hall and barracks, a menu of what the prisoners typically ate, and reproductions of paintings created by prisoners at Pine Grove Furnace could be incorporated into the bed and table surfaces or provided on a ground-level plaque near each installation. [Figures 44 and 45: Interior of POW mess hall and painting made by a POW] Before they entered the barrack or mess hall, the audio guide at this stop would ask visitors, “What were the prisoners’ living quarters at Pine Grove Furnace like?” to contrast visitors’ preconceived ideas about POW treatment with what they would discover after going within the buildings. Visitors could then go within these frame buildings and lay on the bed or sit at the table, following clearly marked paths that prevent them from disturbing

any surrounding building fragments. The audio guide could then explain how the Geneva Convention dictated the quarters and eating areas of POWs, and give a typical daily schedule for the prisoners.

The third stop would be near one of the guard towers along the perimeter of the fence that enclosed the POW's living quarters. This stop would focus on the prisoners' relationship with the guards at Pine Grove Furnace through the citizens in wartime theme. Part of the fence could be recreated to give visitors a sense of the height of the original fences and let them see where the guard towers were in relation to the fence. A ground plaque could include historic photographs of the fence and guard tower, and portraits of some of the guards at Pine Grove Furnace. [Figure 46: Historic image of fence and guard tower] Visitors would be asked, "Who guarded the prisoners at Pine Grove Furnace?" The audio tour could then discuss what kind of men were typically employed as guards at the camp, and how some of these men had mixed feelings about serving as guards because they had just come back from combat in Europe. The audio for this stop could also discuss how interactions between prisoners and guards at Pine Grove Furnace were more limited compared to other camps because of its confidential purpose. Visitors would learn that the people who worked here had to keep their job a secret from their loved ones, and the regular guards were kept in the dark as much as the prisoners regarding the interrogations.

The next stop would focus on how POWs dealt with captivity, through the network and the individual theme. From the guard tower stop, the visitor would walk down paths originally created by the CCC men but maintained and decorated by the prisoners. These paths, lined with painted rocks, would lead the visitor to a dam that was

built in Pine Grove Furnace's CCC era but also improved by prisoners. This stop would not have physical installations because it deals more with landscape and infrastructural elements that are still mostly intact, but ground plaques along the path and at the dam could include photographs of prisoners working around the camp and show how the landscape of the camp used to look. [Figures 47 and 48: Paths at Pine Grove Furnace, shown when the camp was open and how they look today] While the visitor walks along the paths, the audio guide would ask, "As a prisoner, how would you react to your time in captivity?" The audio for this stop could discuss how POWs reacted differently to their time in the camps, depending on personal beliefs and varied experiences. Some prisoners decided to be as disruptive as possible, while others tried to make the most of their situation by taking pride in their labor and availing themselves of educational and recreational opportunities within the camps. To show how POWs at Pine Grove Furnace decided to occupy their brief time at the camp, the audio guide and the ground plaques could indicate landscape changes made to the site during its POW camp era that are still visible today. These traces include rows of tall trees that appear as tiny saplings in photographs of the camp from the 1940s and infrastructural elements like sewer drains and irrigation canals that show the long-term impact that POWs had on the site.

The last stop on the tour would be the interrogation building, since POWs would usually be sent on to another camp after they were interrogated at Pine Grove Furnace. This stop would address loyalty through the citizens in wartime theme. The interrogation building exists in ruins now, and a table and chairs could be set within the ruins without requiring visitors to step on remaining fragments, with reproductions of actual interrogation transcripts printed on the table. Visitors would first be asked, "What

inspires loyalty to one's country?" The audio guide would then explain how many soldiers in the Axis armies were very young men drafted into combat, or even citizens of countries conquered by Axis forces who were required to join their enemy's army. The audio track could also discuss how suspected informants were treated by other prisoners within the camps. The audio guide would ask visitors, "After learning more about prisoners' experience at Pine Grove Furnace, would your decision of whether or not to share your secret knowledge change?" Hopefully the visitor would answer this question a final time with a more nuanced sense of the conditions prisoners lived in and the consequences of sharing information during World War II.

After this final stop, visitors would go back to the kiosk in the parking lot, where they would listen to one more general audio installment. This final audio track would ask, "What do you think happened to this camp since World War II ended?" The audio would then discuss the camp's surprising postwar service as a church camp, and its subsequent decline into ruins. The audio track would encourage listeners to go to the NPWS website to learn more about the national POW camp network.

The site conditions at Pine Grove Furnace mirror those found at many other camp sites today, especially those that are within state or federally owned forests. If a camp site was not needed for redevelopment after the war, and if the land did not revert back to private ownership, then it often fell into ruin, gradually buried under many years' worth of fallen leaves and undergrowth. The uneven terrain of this type of site makes a walking tour the best option for interpretation, especially when enough fragments survive for a visitor to make multiple stops on their walk. These types of sites require more commitment from a visitor because they are not as accessible or easy to navigate as those

that have a driving tour or are in a populated area. However, their isolation can also give visitors a very immersive interpretive experience. The interpretation for Pine Grove Furnace works within the framework of existing POW camp-site interpretation while also following the interpretation plan. Since many network sites have already spent time and money on some level of interpretation, existing interpretation for NPWS sites not be discarded, but can be added to and modified in order to follow the network interpretation plan's goals.

The interpretation proposals for the three sites in this chapter show how the principles of the interpretation plan can be implemented at a variety of sites within the network. The interpretation plan provides site stewards with guidance, but flexibility within the plan allows stewards to interpret their site in a way that works with their particular conditions and needs. While these site proposals bring up some of the complications of interpreting POW camp sites, they also show that even if a site's history is not already known to visitors, and even if the site being interpreted is fragmented and largely lost to time, possibilities exist for presenting engaging interpretive elements.

Chapter 4: Site Interpretation Proposals Images



Figure 4-1: Satellite image of the Camp Shanks area, with the outline of the former camp in red on the left, and the Piermont Pier on the Hudson River outline on the right (Google Images)



Figure 4-2: Prisoners of war arrive in the United States on a Manhattan Pier, part of the New York Port of Embarkation ("Prisoners-German-U.S.," Record Group 208AA, Box 309, Folder CC, Image 2, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 4-3 (left): Italian Service Unit Prisoners from Camp Shanks tour Manhattan (“Prisoners-Italian-U.S.-Non Combatants,” Record Group 208AA, Box 311, Folder B, Image 2, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

Figure 4-4 (right): POWs at Camp Shanks serve U.S. soldiers in the camp (Orangetown Historical Museum & Archives)



Figure 4-5: A July 22, 1946, *Daily News* article describes the last day of Camp Shanks’s service, when the final prisoners left the United States for Europe (Orangetown Historical Museum & Archives)



Figures 4-6 to 4-8 (clockwise from top left): A 1985 Camp Shanks memorial installed at the end of Piermont Pier; a 1994 memorial to Camp Shanks, also known as “Last Stop U.S.A.,” in Piermont; the 2000 Camp Shanks Memorial Park Walkway of Heroes, in Orangetown, with a 1988 historical marker and a 1967 Camp Shanks memorial statue (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-9: The exterior of the Camp Shanks Museum, located in a Quonset hut from the World War II era that used to be part of the Orangeburg Elementary School (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-10: Interior of the Camp Shanks Museum, with recreated barracks frame (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-11: The only interpretation of the POWs at Camp Shanks to be found anywhere in the area, within the Camp Shanks Museum (Rebecca Salgado)



Figures 4-12 and 4-13: Views of the Piermont Pier as it looks today (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-14: Mock-up of interpretive elements to be included on the Piermont Pier: Object, sign, and sound installation (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-15: Dock remnants from the Camp Shanks era at the Piermont Pier (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-16 (left): POWs disembarking on a pier in the Boston Port of Embarkation (“Prisoners-German-U.S.-Processing,” Record Group 208AA, Box 309, Folder EE, Image 6, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)

Figure 4-17 (right): Prisoners have their belongings searched at the Boston POE (“Prisoners-German-U.S.-Processing,” Record Group 208AA, Box 309, Folder EE, Image 12, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 4-18: Italian Service Unit prisoners enjoy a picnic in Camp Shanks with residents from the Tri-State area (Orangetown Historical Museum & Archives)



Figure 4-19: Members of the Camp Shanks ISU unit buy peanuts in Central Park (“Prisoners-Italian-U.S.-Non Combatants,” Record Group 208AA, Box 311, Folder B, Image 7, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 4-20: Prisoners lining up on the Piermont Pier to get on a ship to take them back to Europe after the war’s end (Orangetown Historical Museum & Archives)

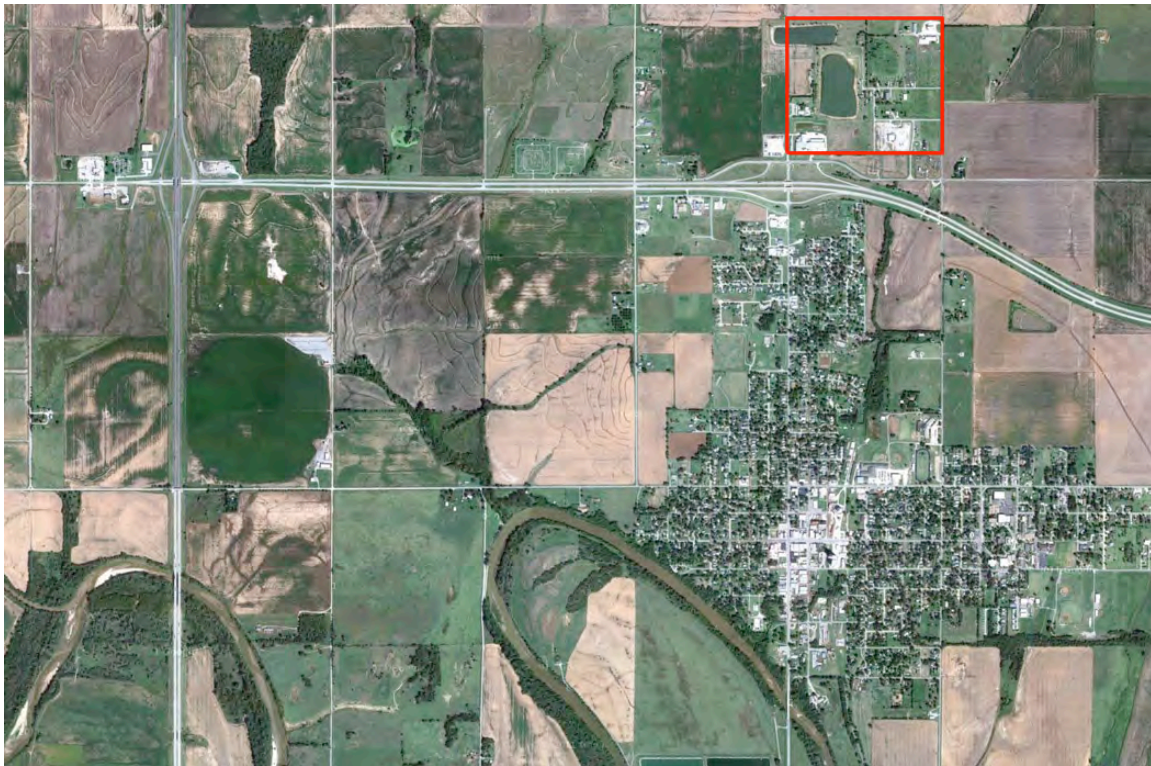


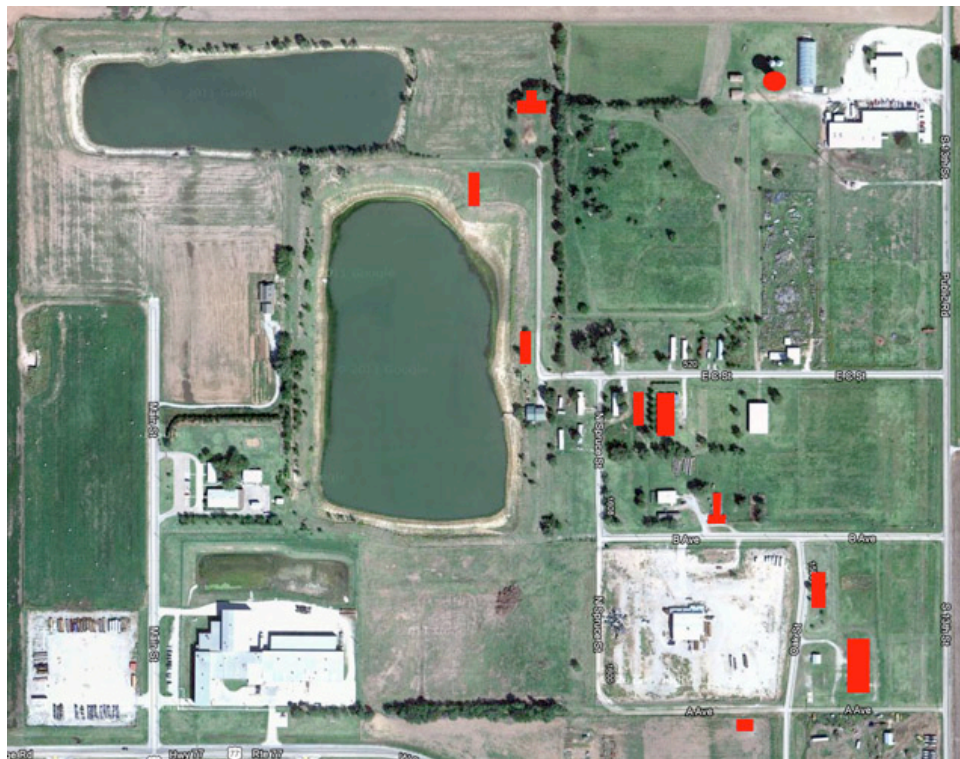
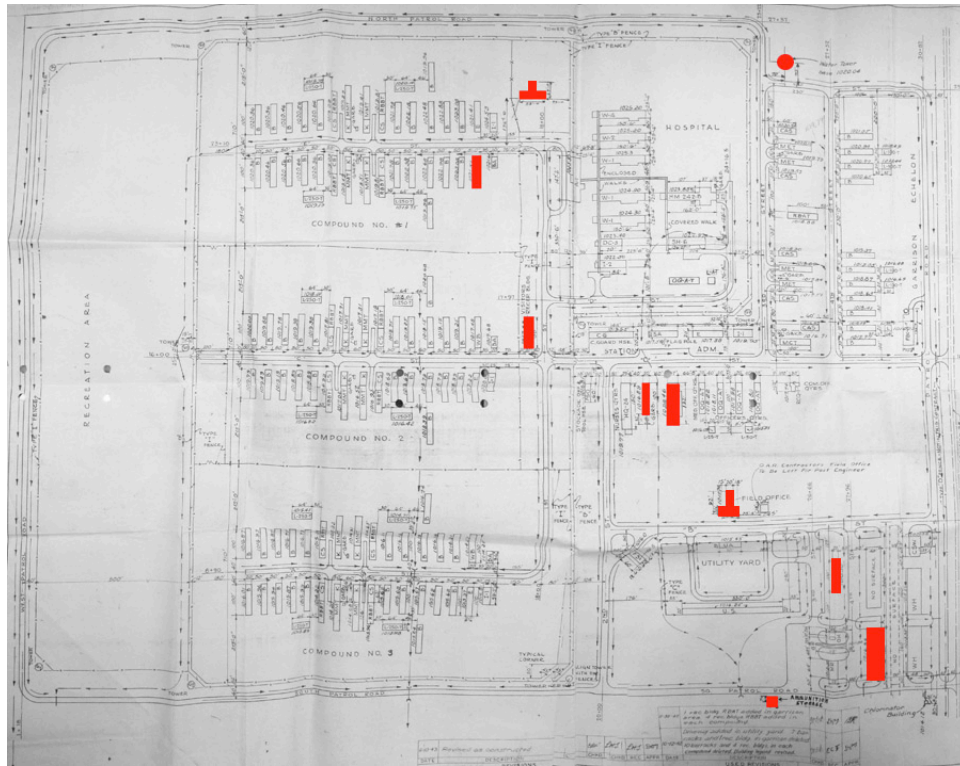
Figure 4-21: Satellite view of Tonkawa, with the town on the lower right, the outline of Camp Tonkawa in red on the upper right, and interstate highway 35 running south to north on the left (Google Maps)



Figure 4-22: Undated elevated view of Camp Tonkawa while it was a POW camp or soon thereafter; A guard tower can be seen in the foreground left of center, and the water tower is visible in the distance. (McCarter Museum of Tonkawa History)



Figure 4-23: Undated picture of the Camp Tonkawa site after it had reverted at least partially to private ownership; The hospital barracks are still largely intact in the center background of the image, but the POW compounds have already been excavated to make an artificial lakebed, just visible on the left of the photograph (McCarter Museum of Tonkawa History)



Figures 4-24 and 4-25: An original plan of Camp Tonkawa compared to the camp's site today, with remaining buildings and foundations shown in red in both (Top: Record Group 389, Entry 461, Box 2673, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD; Bottom: Google Maps)



Figure 4-26: A historical marker dedicated to Camp Tonkawa on July 4, 2002, by the original boundary of the camp (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-27: The McCarter Museum of Tonkawa History, which contains an exhibit and archival materials connected to Camp Tonkawa (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-28: The Camp Tonkawa exhibit “room” within the McCarter Museum, with historical photographs, documents, and artifacts (Rebecca Salgado)

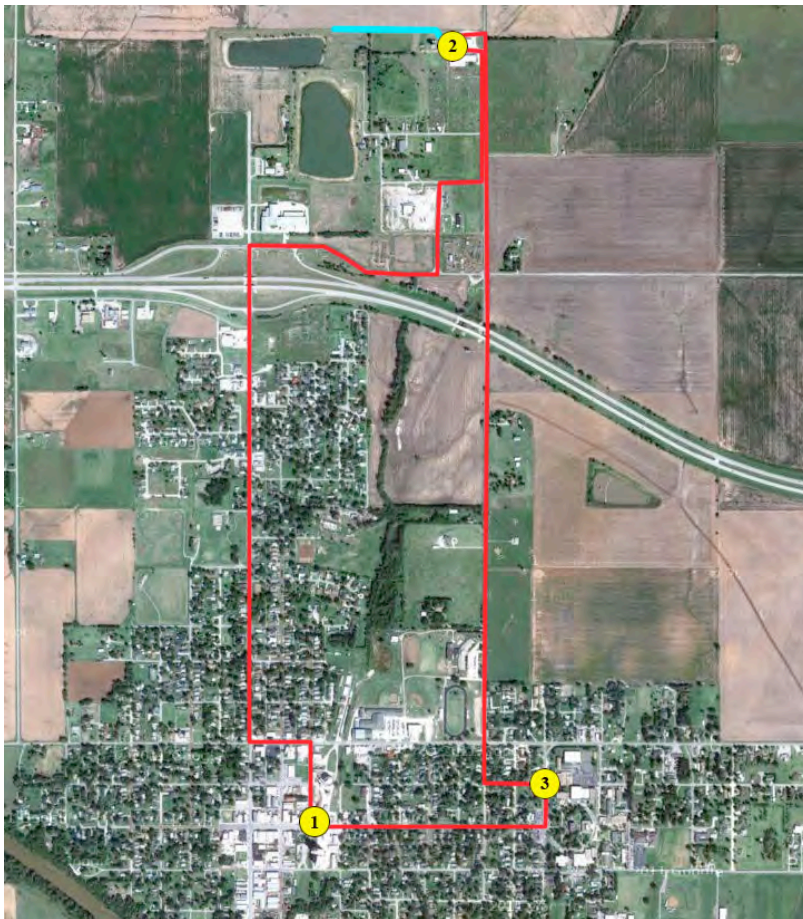


Figure 4-29: Map of proposed driving tour, with route in red, three main stops in yellow, and on-site walking path in turquoise (Google Maps)



Figure 4-30: The Tonkawa train station, where POWs first arrived in the town (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-31: The remaining concrete water tower base from Camp Tonkawa; This tower can be seen in older views of the camp such as figures 22 and 23 (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-32: Mock-up of how physical outlines of the Camp Tonkawa layout would look on the site today (Rebecca Salgado)



Figures 4-33 and 4-34: Portraits of Camp Tonkawa POWs Bernhard Pollei (left) and Max Wölfel (right) (McCarter Museum of Tonkawa History)



Figure 4-35: The gravesite of Johannes Kunze—the prisoner murdered at Camp Tonkawa—in a POW cemetery in Fort Reno, Oklahoma, about two hours away from Tonkawa (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-36: The town's Baptist Student Union is also said to have originally been part of Camp Tonkawa (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-37: Contemporary satellite view of the Pine Grove Furnace site, located within Michaux State Forest (Google Maps)

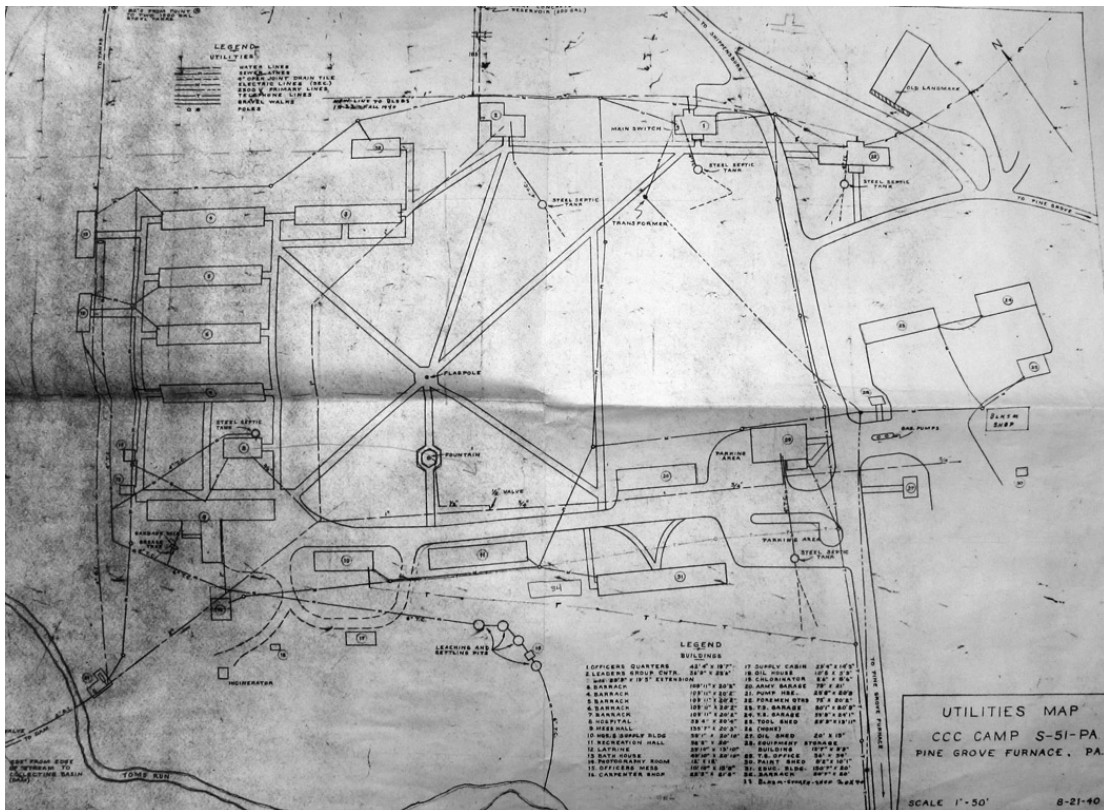


Figure 4-38: 1940 map of CCC Camp S-51-PA, which would become Pine Grove Furnace Secret Interrogation Site in 1943 (Record Group 389, Entry 457[A1], Box 1425, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD)



Figure 4-39: Photograph of the Japanese POWs who were brought to Pine Grove Furnace in 1945 (Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA)



Figure 4-40: 1963 group portrait of Camp Michaux patrons, who occupied the Pine Grove Furnace site after the POW camp closed down from 1947 to 1972 (Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA)



Figure 4-41: A historical marker devoted to the interrogation camp, installed in 2011 (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-42: A stop at the foundation posts of a guard tower on the existing self-guided tour of Pine Grove Furnace, with subtle brown post marker on left (Rebecca Salgado)



Figure 4-43: A stop on the existing tour, with additional markings on the post for the shorter, more in-depth proposed tour (Rebecca Salgado)

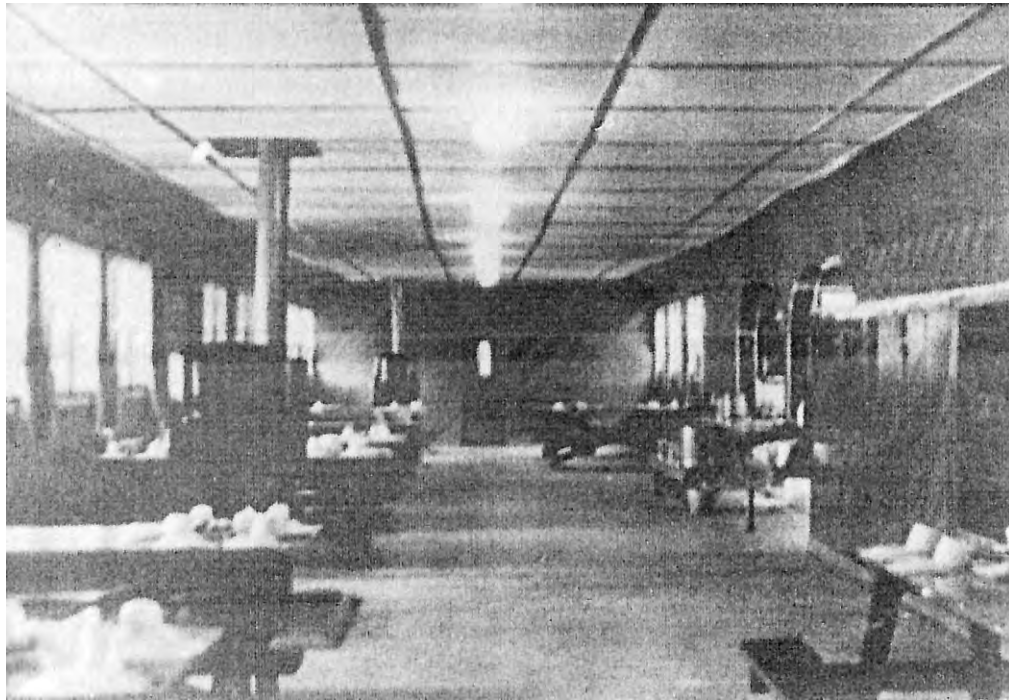


Figure 4-44: Photograph of the POW Mess Hall's interior (Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA)



Figure 4-45: Painting of a guard tower and staff quarters at Pine Grove Furnace, made by a POW at the camp (Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA)



Figure 4-46: Historical photograph of the fence enclosing the POW compound at Pine Grove Furnace, with guard tower in the background; The Dalmatian behind the fence appears in several photographs of the camp, and may have been a camp pet (Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA)



Figure 4-47: View of paths and rock sculpture originally created by CCC members, then maintained by POWs when Pine Grove Furnace was an interrogation site, at which time this photograph was taken (Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA)



Figure 4-48: The same path and sculpture as they look today; The tiny pine trees in figure 47 may be the same larger trees that line the path now (Rebecca Salgado)

Conclusion

Recent events have shown that the issue of how to handle captured enemy combatants has not gone away, or become any simpler, since the creation of the POW camp network during World War II. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the opening of the prison in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, the closest thing to a prisoner-of-war camp that the United States has in the War on Terror. In January 2009, newly inaugurated President Barack Obama issued an executive order to close the prison—which at that point was holding more than two hundred detainees—and demanded a review of alternative detention options.¹ One proposed alternative that had been floating around for a couple of years at that point was to move detainees to an existing high-security prison site within the continental United States. Facilities in Kansas, Michigan, Illinois, and South Carolina were investigated as potential sites to house the detainees, all states that housed prisoner-of-war camps during World War II.² While some U.S. citizens believed that holding the detainees within the country could bring jobs to areas that sorely needed them (such as Standish, Michigan, which had a 17 percent unemployment rate when it was being considered as a potential detention site), others vehemently opposed housing them on American soil.³ Kansas Senator Sam Brownback stated, “Americans do not want

¹ “Guantanamo Bay Timeline,” *Washington Post* website,

<http://projects.washingtonpost.com/guantanamo/timeline/>, accessed Mar. 25, 2012.

² Helene Cooper and David Johnston, “Obama Tells Prison to Take Detainees,” *New York Times* website, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/16/us/16gitmo.html>, published Dec. 15, 2009, accessed Mar. 25, 2012.

³ Associated Press, “Michigan’s Standish Maximum Correctional Facility wants prisoners from Guantanamo Bay,” *New York Daily News* website, http://articles.nydailynews.com/2009-08-04/news/17932953_1_guantanamo-bay-prisoners-al-qaeda, published Aug. 4, 2009, accessed Mar. 25, 2012.

terrorists in their backyard, and we do not need them in Kansas,” while South Carolina Representative Henry Brown argued “To close Guantánamo and relocate hundreds of prisoners in the war on terror to the backyards of Charleston would be unconscionable.”⁴ The War on Terror is no doubt a very different conflict from World War II, and there are disagreements over whether the detainees being held at Guantánamo should even be considered as prisoners of war. Despite these differences, it is striking to see the recent reaction to housing a few hundred detainees in America’s “backyard”—and in a Supermax prison at that—with the knowledge that a little more than a half-century ago, hundred of thousands of enemy combatants lived in the backyards of towns across the country, under much less security than exists in most U.S. prisons today.

The current issue of Guantánamo highlights the potential interpretive power of the World War II prisoner-of-war camp sites. The POW camp network is not just a curious relic of the past with little relevance to the present—it can serve as an entry point for people to consider their core personal and national values. According to Freeman Tilden, interpretation is “the revelation of a larger truth that lies behind any statement of fact.”⁵ Too many complexities and contradictions exist within the POW camp network to profess any “larger truths” about it, but the sites within the network can allow visitors to grapple with issues that go beyond the statistics and images of the camp. The sites can reveal how nations can use massive organizational networks to make humane treatment

⁴ Tom Curry, “What are the alternatives to Guantanamo?” MSNBC website, <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/19585886/ns/politics/t/what-are-alternatives-guantanamo/#.T3CUcmL—nM>, published Dec. 1, 2007, accessed Mar. 25, 2012.

⁵ Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage, Revised Edition* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1967), 8.

of prisoners possible at the same time that they allow for concentration camps. The POW camp sites can reveal how people can take part and potentially make a difference in a network, but also how a network can treat people as just numbers on a list, effectively negating their individuality. The sites can reveal how people cannot easily be labeled as enemy or ally, even in times of war. To allow the sites of the network to slide back into distant memory would be a great historical and interpretive loss.

As this thesis has argued, the best way to ensure the preservation of the physical camp sites and their stories is to strengthen individual sites through an organization like the U.S. Network of Prisoner-of-War Sites (NPWS). In a survey of several camp site stewards, every respondent expressed interest in joining such a network.⁶ The main benefits that these sites hoped that NPWS would bring to their camp are additional visitors, shared resources between sites, potential funding sources for site interpretation, and increased identification of people associated with their camp. The sites' main shared concern was that membership in the network not be too costly, and some sites also did not want to be tied down by network-wide requirements or standards. This initial survey indicates that the basic framework suggested for NPWS would make it a useful organization for POW camp sites to join. Increased dialogue with site stewards could shape NPWS's mission further.

To build on the framework for NPWS and the interpretation plan in this thesis, follow-up steps should be taken. The camp sites have been investigated at a basic level to determine what is left of each site and what, if anything, is being done to interpret and

⁶ The camp sites surveyed were Camp Aliceville, Alabama; Camp Atlanta, Nebraska; Camp Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Pine Grove Furnace, Pennsylvania; and Camp Hearne, Texas.

preserve it (see Appendices A and B). Using this list, potential stakeholders at each site should be contacted and introduced to NPWS. These potential stakeholders should submit a letter of commitment saying that they would join NPWS once the organization was formally created. These stakeholders could also send in a short illustrated statement about their knowledge of the camp site they are associated with and its current physical condition and amount of interpretation. These initial materials will provide a more-defined idea of the number of sites that would become members of NPWS. Funding for the launch of the network would then be sought, through grants and private donations. With adequate funding secured, the main part of NPWS that would need to be initially created and maintained would be its website, as this is the main nationwide portal to the network for both site stewards and the general public.

As the website is being created, a few member sites could be targeted specifically to serve as introductory network sites, for publicity purposes and to serve as inspiration for other camp sites. Once the website is launched, these introductory sites would provide initial content on the website to draw interest to the network both for site stewards and for the general public. The website could offer incentives for sites to join the network, such as a contest for grant funding to support interpretation at a few sites, with the winners decided by an online public voting system. Members of the public could become engaged with NPWS by becoming individual members of the organization, giving them access to newsletters and special NPWS events. Another important first step for NPWS would be to encourage classroom study of the POW camp network, as this has the potential to be one of the most wide-ranging ways to increase awareness of the camp sites and also engage younger generations with them. With these initial accomplishments, the NPWS

would have a solid foundation to expand in scope and ambition from, and it is hoped that national knowledge of the POW camp network would be at its highest level since World War II.

In alignment with the creation of NPWS, research and information-gathering projects should be undertaken at a national level. All camp sites should be given guidelines on conducting oral histories, and should be encouraged to seek out former employees and town residents who have stories, photographs, and artifacts from the camp. Appropriate organizations in Germany, Italy, and Japan should also be contacted to find out if oral histories have been collected already but not released in the United States, and attempts should be made to obtain further oral histories from former prisoners in all countries. Additionally, the materials related to the prisoner-of-war camp network held by the National Archives should be reviewed, scanned, and sorted, and a finding aid should be created for these materials and placed on the NPWS website for wider access. The Archives holds a treasure trove of information about the camp network, but it is currently very difficult to find a specific piece of information about the network within the archives, and making a trip to the main National Archives center in Maryland where these documents are primarily held would not be feasible for many camp site stakeholders. It would probably take two to three weeks at the National Archives center in Maryland to scan every document and photograph that the archives contains related to the prisoner-of-war camp network, and once this was complete there would be a digital version of all these materials for easy access and review. Digital means of displaying and sharing information will be a huge benefit to NPWS because these options significantly increase the amount of knowledge that can easily be shared between sites located

thousands of miles away from each other, especially the sharing of historical documents and artifacts that must necessarily stay in one location in physical form.

The sooner that a network of POW camp sites can be organized and made available to the public, the better. Most of the remaining sites have nothing in place to protect them from further damage and redevelopment, and the number of people still living who were a part of the network is swiftly dwindling. Interest in the prisoner-of-war camp network seems to have increased in the past decade, and it is hoped that this thesis will contribute to this growing movement to share this fascinating aspect of World War II's effect on the home front with the public while its remaining sites still exist.

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(Only boxes that had information deemed useful to this thesis are described below)

Record Group 389

Subject Correspondence Files, 1942–47, Entry 457(A1), Boxes 1419–40:

Box 1419: Branch camp lists

Box 1424: Camp construction information

Box 1425: Pine Grove Furnace construction information

Box 1427: Tonkawa construction information

Box 1431: Camp Shanks information and some CCC camp information

Box 1432: Has general construction information, including prefab buildings

Box 1439: Has some typical layouts of camps, other general construction information

Subject Correspondence Files, 1942–46, Entry 467C, Boxes 1552–75:

Box 1553: Has general construction information from Chief of Engineers, some
Prisoner of War Bulletin information

Box 1559: Has some Italian Service Unit information

Box 1562: Has miscellaneous information (ends with list of documents required for
POWs)

Box 1564: Policy Books

Security-Classified General Correspondence, 1942–46, Entry 452, Boxes 1356 to 1402:

Box 1383: Information on illicit POW marriages

Correspondence, Camp Reports, Rosters, and Personnel Records Relating to Enemy
Aliens and Prisoners of War Interned in the United States, 1943–46, Entry 461, Boxes
2667–2714:

Box 2672: Camp Shanks Inspection Reports

Box 2673: Tonkawa Inspection Reports

Box 2676: Labor graph

Box 2679: Secret Christmas gifts sent in walnuts and menu information

Box 2689: Has Camp Shanks Port of Embarkation information

- Box 2696: Lists number of base and branch camps at a certain time in 1944
- Box 2706: Statistical information on POWs and lists of base and branch camps at different dates
- Box 2707: Strength reports for October 1945
- Box 2709: Strength reports for January 1946
- Box 2711: Strength reports for May 1946 and Camp Shanks shipping lists
- Box 2712: Transcripts of PMGO telephone conversations
- Box 2713: Japanese POW menus

Policy and Procedural Records Relating to the Supervision of Prisoners of War and their Camps, 1942–45, Entry 458, Boxes 1441–48:

- Box 1441: Italian Service Unit information
- Box 1442: Has lists of prisoner population from 1942–44

Special Projects Division, Administrative Branch Decimal File, 1943–46, Entry 459A, Boxes 1593–1641:

- Box 1597: Copy 1 of *Der Ruf*
- Box 1602: Literary and artistic works of POWs
- Box 1603: Poll of German POW opinion; Maps of the United States Drawn by POWs
- Box 1612: Fort Dupont Camp Inspection Reports
- Box 1618: Camp Monticello Inspection Report
- Box 1621: Camp Shanks Inspection Report
- Box 1622: Camp Tonkawa Inspection Report

Record Group 208AA

- Boxes 296, 297, 308, 308A, 309, 310, 311, 313, 404: Photographs of the prisoner-of-war camp network

Appendix A: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp Sites with Existing Interpretation
(104 sites total, listed by interpretation category and then by state)

Historical Marker (60 sites)

Alabama: Jackson, Rucker

Arizona: Navajo Ordnance Depot

Arkansas: Bassett, Dermot

Colorado: Greeley

Florida: Dade City, White Springs

Georgia: Bainbridge, Benning, Stewart, Wheeler

Idaho: Idaho Falls

Illinois: Ellis, Mayo General Hospital, Thornton

Indiana: Atterbury

Kansas: Council Grove

Louisiana: Franklin, Port Allen

Maine: Princeton, Spencer Lake

Michigan: Allegan, Custer, Pori

Montana: Laurel

Nebraska: Benkelman, Palisade

New Hampshire: Stark

New York: Attica, Geneseo, Marion, Niagara, Sodus Point

North Carolina: Butner, Wilmington

Ohio: Marion

Oregon: Adair

Pennsylvania: Bull Hill, Reynolds

South Carolina: Aiken, Hampton, Walterboro

Texas: Alto, Chireno, Cleburne, Corpus Christi, Harmon General Hospital, Huntsville,

Fannin, Maxey, McLean, Orange, White Rock Lake, Wolters

Utah: Orem

Virginia: Ashby, Eustis, Hunt, Richmond

(continued on next page)

Exhibit in a Broader Museum (38 sites)

Alabama: Opelika

Arkansas: J. T. Robinson, Osceola

California: Lamont, Santa Ana

Colorado: Fraser

Florida: Blanding, Gordon Johnston

Idaho: Farragut

Iowa: Clarinda

Louisiana: Barksdale Field, Gueydan, Kaplan, Ruston, Tallulah

Maryland: Easton, George G. Meade

Mississippi: Shelby, McCain, Van Dorn

Missouri: Clark, Leonard Wood, Rosati

Montana: Missoula

Nebraska: Atlanta

New Jersey: Dix

New York: Oakfield, Shanks

Ohio: Perry

Oklahoma: Fort Reno*, Tonkawa *

Pennsylvania: Indiantown Gap

South Carolina: Croft

Tennessee: Lawrenceburg

Texas: Angleton, Brady

Virginia: Lee

Wyoming: Ryan Park *

Museum/Other Extensive Interpretation For Camp Specifically (6 sites)

Alabama: Aliceville*

Kansas: Concordia

Iowa: Algona

Pennsylvania: Pine Grove Furnace*

Tennessee: Crossville*

Texas: Hearne *

* Sites that have a historical marker as well as other interpretation

Appendix B: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps Researched

(506 sites total, listed alphabetically by name by state, camp name, and condition level)

This list does not include every camp that existed, but only camps that had information online available about their current condition. The condition level assigned to each site is based on this condition rating system, also included in this thesis's interpretation plan:

Level 5: Sites that still have remaining buildings

Level 4: Sites that do not have entire buildings, but do have on-site fragments or ruins

Level 3: Sites that do not have any physical remnants on-site, but instead have some sort of historical marker or else a local exhibit with artifacts from the camp

Level 2: Sites that have no physical remnants or other type of interpretation, but the camp site itself is still open land that has not been redeveloped

Level 1: Sites that have been redeveloped and do not have any physical remains or other interpretation

Since much of the research for this list is based on online sources rather than on-site visits, discrepancies may exist between the condition level determined for this thesis's research and the actual condition level of a site.

For a comprehensive list of every camp site, see Christopher Baker, Susan Goodfellow, and John Listman's 2007 report for the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, "Historic Context: World War II Prisoner-of-War Camps on Department of Defense Installations." This report includes a master list of POW camps in the United States as well as a list of camps located on military installations, and can be found online at http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf.

Appendix B: Prisoner-of-War Camps Researched, Sorted by State, Name, and Condition Level

Camp Name	State	Condition Level	Notes	Links
Aliceville	Alabama	5	This camp at one point held more than 6,000 soldiers; very large; recently opened museum in nearby town; historical marker on site	http://www.cityofaliceville.com/POWCamp.htm , http://www.blountcountian.com/news/2008-11-26/front_page/005.html , http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20020403/NEWS/204030321
Dothan	Alabama	4	apparently was destroyed in the 1990s, now some foundations left but mostly grown over	http://www.ww2talk.com/forum/prisoner-s-war/10324-help-german-pow-camp-dothan-alabama-u-s.html
Geneva	Alabama	1	there is a nudist camp in Geneva, possibly the former POW camp? Also could be at the CCC camp in Geneva State Forest	http://www.springcreekcampground.net/ ; http://www.forestry.state.al.us/geneva_state_forest.aspx?bv=2&s=8
Jackson	Alabama	3	historical marker	http://www.flickr.com/photos/will-jac/5575391087/
Loxley	Alabama	3	town knows that there was a POW camp there, and is interested in history	http://www.townofloxley.org/
McClellan	Alabama	5	examples of POW work can be found around the base: walls, bar in officer's club, etc.; Fort McLellan was closed down in the 1995 BRAC round	http://www.mcclellan.army.mil/Info.asp?article_id=10
Opelika	Alabama	3	Some artifacts from the Opelika POW camp are in the Museum of East Alabama	http://www.ohwy.com/al/m/mueaalop.htm
Rucker	Alabama	4	still an active base, apparently the largest in Alabama; 9/26 email from Elizabeth Brown says that there is an altar left on the base that was created by the POWs	http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-2165 ; http://worldandmilitarynotes.com/pow/camp-rucker-alabama-usa-pow-camp-counterfeit-chit/
Sibert	Alabama	1	Camp Sibert doesn't seem to exist anymore, found multiple mentions of this site as a chemical warfare training site for the US during WWII	http://www.parsons.com/projects/Pages/camp-sibert-site-8.aspx
Excursion Inlet	Alaska	5	plant constructed in 1908, then became a POW camp, then became a fish-processing plant; looks like this camp had Japanese POWs	http://www.oceanbeauty.com/about/xip.htm ; http://vilda.alaska.edu/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=exact&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=all&CISOB OX1=Prisoners+of+war
Florence	Arizona	4	Largest all-new prisoner of war compound ever constructed on American soil; It is now used as a public health center for the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); one furnace-like structure remains, as well as the remnants of a slaughterhouse	http://www.jackhamann.com/florence.html ; http://www.ecprinting.com/CampFlorence.html ; http://above-the-norm.blogspot.com/2011/07/florence-pow-camp.html ; http://campflorencedays.blogspot.com/ ; http://www.inshealth.org/Facilities/Florence.shtm ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf

Appendix B: Prisoner-of-War Camps Researched, Sorted by State, Name, and Condition Level

Litchfield Park	Arizona	2	link online says most buildings were demolished in 2006	http://www.arizonawrecks.com/wrecksfrommikewright/germanpowcamp.html
Marana	Arizona	2	oral history online with memories of this site	http://azmemory.lib.az.us/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=any&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=/tomhis&CISOBOX1=Marana's
Maricopa	Arizona	1	there is more recently a "tent city" prison run by Sheriff Joe Arpaio in Maricopa County	http://articles.cnn.com/1999-07-27/us/9907_27_tough.sheriff_1_prison-guards-inmate-joe-arpaio?_s=PM:US
Mount Graham	Arizona	2	there was a CCC camp here, but it looks like buildings burned down in the 1970s	http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/prisons/Prisca_History_Prison_camp2complex.aspx
Navajo Ordnance Depot	Arizona	4	Connected to an American Indian reservation; historian John Westerlund has studied this site; site is now called Camp Navajo; foundations and an archaeological deposit left; interpretive sign put up in 2006	http://www.campnavajo.com/index.php?which_page=history; http://azdailysun.com/news/local/article_a918de10-0efd-53e9-bbe2-3dd7f5d9da47.html; http://www.campnavajo.com/Newsletter/2006-10.pdf; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Papago Park	Arizona	5	one structure left, in use by Reserves; Germany's "Great Escape" was from a 200 foot tunnel by 25 prisoners on 24 December 1944.	http://www.brazilbrazil.com/powcamp.html; http://chuck.hubpages.com/hub/Arizonas-Great-World-War-II-Prisoner-of-War-Escape; http://www.azcentral.com/members/Blog/Jim8413/9807; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Pima	Arizona	2	there is a trail in Pima County called Prison Camp/Italian Trap; can't find much information about this, but naming of the trail seems interesting	http://www.gorp.com/parks-guide/travel-ta-coronado-national-forest-hiking-tucson-horseback-riding-sidwcmdev_056569.html
Queen Creek	Arizona	3	site of POW camp is marked on a map of the town, but not sure what remains	http://www.queencreek.org/Index.aspx?page=133
Safford	Arizona	1	there is a state prison in Safford now that was apparently built on the site of a CCC camp, so it seems likely that this was a POW camp site as well	http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/prisons/Prisca_History_Prison_camp2complex.aspx
Yuma	Arizona	1	There is the Yuma Territorial Prison State Park in this town, but it doesn't mention any connection to POW camps	http://www.pr.state.az.us/parks/yute/index.html
Bassett	Arkansas	4	prison gates appear to remain, and there is a historical marker	http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bassett_AR_09_WW2_POW_camp.jpg; http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bassett_AR_08_WW2_POW_camp_marker.jpg

Appendix B: Prisoner-of-War Camps Researched, Sorted by State, Name, and Condition Level

Blytheville	Arkansas	3	local documentary made about the history of this camp and several other Arkansas camps; Gentracer website says that this became Eaker AFB, which closed down in 1992 and now has civilian facilities	http://www.couriernews.net/story/1507677.html
Chaffee	Arkansas	4	Located on Fort Chaffee, which is a now-closed base that is being redeveloped; photographs of concrete object built by POWs on Chaffee Crossing site; this site also held Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in the 1970s	http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/jwynn/4chaffee.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Chaffee ; http://www.chaffeecrossing.com/default.aspx?PID=281 ; http://www.ghosteyes.com/haunted-fort-chaffee
Dermott	Arkansas	4	used to be the Jerome Relocation Center for Japanese Americans, then housed German officers; apparently a monument and a hospital smokestack remain	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2398 ; http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2399
Earle	Arkansas	5	two metal quonset huts from the camp remain; unsuccessful escape attempt at this site	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=869
Harrisburg	Arkansas	2	camp on former county fairgrounds, like West Helena	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=955
Hot Springs	Arkansas	1	There is a church camp called Camp Tanako that has been in operation since 1947--could this have been the POW camp?	http://www.tanako.org/faqs.php
J.T. Robinson	Arkansas	3	Display at a local museum, archaeological remnants; site of CCC camp	http://www.germanpow.com/robinsonar.html ; http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=2262 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Knobel	Arkansas	4	recent articles about POW camp, but no mention of any actual fabric that's left except for the concrete basin of a grain elevator	http://www.geocities.ws/knobeltown/prisoncamp.html ; http://www.paragoulddailypress.com/articles/2011/07/31/local_news/doc4e348beb2a968697851689.txt
Monticello	Arkansas	5	land is owned by the University of Arkansas; lots of study about this site and the University may be looking to interpret it	http://www.gentracer.org/campmonticello.html ; http://www.ww2museums.com/article/10051/Buildings-Prisoner-of-War-Camp.htm ; http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=158292704229209&set=a.158292684229211.34428.151951898196623&type=1&theater

Appendix B: Prisoner-of-War Camps Researched, Sorted by State, Name, and Condition Level

Murfreesboro	Arkansas	2	campsite is now a ballpark, apparently	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/media-detail.aspx?mediaID=616 ; http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=954
Osceola	Arkansas	3	local museum has some history of camp; unclear what artifacts they have, if any	http://cityofosceolaar.com/history.php
Pine Bluff Arsenal	Arkansas	5	this site is still an active arsenal, but no mention of any remaining camp facilities	http://www.pba.army.mil/
Stuttgart	Arkansas	1	was a German settlement to begin with; not much information online about this camp though	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=820
Turrell	Arkansas	1	camp was built across the highway from the high school	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6183
Victoria	Arkansas	1	Victoria "used vacant sharecropper houses for the guards and a purpose built barracks for its 80 prisoners"	good longer history of Arkansas camps: http://www.mvep.org/ww2pwcamps.htm
West Helena	Arkansas	2	camp built on fairgrounds in this town; also, 1978 article about this camp cited in link	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=950
Wynne	Arkansas	1	a book was written and then a movie was made about the memories of a young girl and the POW camps, called Summer of My German Soldier (1978)	http://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=763 ; http://www.msje.org/history/archive/ar/wynne.htm ; http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0078341/
Angel Island	California	5	This site is now Angel Island State Park; this is where the first POW, a Japanese submarine operator, was processed in the US; the processing building (North Garrison) seems to still exist; part of San Francisco POE	http://angelisland.org/history/ ; http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=468 ; http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpReynolds.html ; http://angelisland.org/history/united-states-immigration-station-isis/
Arbuckle	California	1	appears that this site has been redeveloped for a while now	http://www.militarymuseum.org/ArbucklePOWCamp.html
Beale	California	5	concrete blockhouse to hold Nazi sympathizers exists still, and some remnants of temporary buildings; apparently held 1,200 prisoners; photoset shows a confinement building	http://www.militarymuseum.org/Beale.html ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/melanys/sests/72157622256165726/ ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beale_Air_Force_Base ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Birmingham General Hospital	California	5	This hospital operated as a branch camp where it appears prisoners worked in the hospital. The hospital is now the Birmingham High School and Junior High School	http://www.militarymuseum.org/BirminghamGenHosp.html
Boswell Ranch	California	2	this was a former CCC camp, unclear what is going on with the site now	http://www.militarymuseum.org/BoswellRanchPOWCamp.html
Chino	California	2	used to be a camp (probably CCC), now it is a fairground	http://www.militarymuseum.org/ChinoPOWCamp.html

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Cooke	California	2	book with oral histories from this camp came out in 1996; now part of Vandenberg AFB, but the camp was torn down in the 1990s	http://www.amazon.com/German-Prisoners-Camp-Cooke-California/dp/0786402016 ; http://www.jstor.org/pss/40167423 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Corcoran	California	5	might be some buildings left here; it appears this site was also called Lakeland	http://www.militarymuseum.org/CorcoranPWCamp.html ; http://wikimapia.org/21379319/Corcoran-Prisoner-of-War-Branch-Camp-site ; http://bosporus-star.com/node/62
Coronado	California	2	Active Naval Amphibious Base, but can't find any mention of the POW camp on its site	http://www.cnic.navy.mil/Coronado/About/Installations/NavalAmphibiousBaseCoronado/index.htm
De Witt General Hospital	California	5	On Camp Flint, now seems to be called the Dewitt Government Center; looks like they want to tear down all the existing buildings to create a new government center, though	http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpFlint.html ; http://www.militarymuseum.org/DewittGenHosp.html ; http://www.placer.ca.gov/Departments/Facility/CapitalImprovements/DewittGovCenter.aspx
Garden Grove	California	1	recent article says that site of POW camp is now a strip mall	http://articles.latimes.com/2004/apr/12/local/me-peeled12
Goleta	California	4	A large guard tower frame remains	http://santamariatimes.com/news/local/article_979623c1-f938-53e5-96c3-5b7c308da33d.html
Haan	California	4	This site is now redeveloped, but there may be some building foundations left	http://www.militarymuseum.org/cphaan.html
Lamont	California	3	This camp seems to have held Japanese POWs; photographs of the camp are in a local museum, but unclear if there is any physical fabric left--looks like camp was more temporary	http://www.kcmuseum.org/stories/storyReader\$817
Letterman General Hospital	California	1	looks like hospital has been torn down—in San Francisco	http://www.militarymuseum.org/LettermanAMC.html
Lockett	California	5	closed down military base that preservationists are trying to turn into a historic district; has a shrine to the Virgin Mary created by Italian POWs	http://legacy.signonsandiego.com/news/metro/20070201-9999-2m1lockett.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Lockett#cite_note-39 ; http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpLockett.html
Napa	California	4	A tour of the POW camp was offered this year, although there is no information specifically about what is left	http://www.napanow.com/trivia.html#pow ; http://napavalleyregister.com/lifestyles/home-and-garden/rustic-structures-hold-napa-county-s-heritage/article_87e6bb14-c533-11e0-9c52-001cc4c002e0.html

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Ord	California	5	A 120-foot nearly completed tunnel was discovered by authorities (according to Wikipedia); now used by the new CA State University at Monterey, a research center for UC Santa Cruz, the Monterey Institute of International Studies, and the US Army (according to Gentracer); some Flickr photos show barracks that they say are part of the POW camp	http://www.militarymuseum.org/FtOrd.html ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/coldwararchaeology/3602595387/in/photostream/
Pomona	California	3	painting from a prisoner in Pomona, but no other information about this camp	http://yellowdogstudio.org/2011/03/03/w-k-kellogg-arabian-horse-ranch-german-pow/
Roberts	California	4	Both Italians and Germans were held at this base camp; a fountain and gravel path remain from the Italian camp	http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Sacramento SD	California	5	murals showing POW camp	http://www.militarymuseum.org/SacramentoArmyDepot.html
San Fernando	California	1	located in Griffith Park, now the location of the Travel Town museum; there are archives for this site in LA	http://www.americassuburb.com/gone.html ; http://www.scsgsgenealogy.com/rsch-Griffith.htm
San Joaquin County Fairgrounds	California	2	there was a POW football game here	http://sanjoaquinhistory.org/blog/?p=210
San Luis Obispo	California	4	now a National Guard facility, there is at least one POW-made sculpture here	http://books.google.com/books?id=k0NpC5SnxLEC&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43&dq=san+luis+obispo+california+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=B_qXFTe_bw&sig=6scgoW9yAqcdCnj7Xw97CMhGpEg&hl=en&ei=fU5-TuuNFczC0AGGvrDsDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CF8Q6AEwBg#v=onepage&q&f=false ; http://www.militarymuseum.org/IPOWArt.html
Santa Ana	California	3	typewriter manual created by POW here, but area seems to be completely redeveloped now	http://oztypewriter.blogspot.com/2011/04/typewriter-book-written-in-us-pow-camp.html
Santa Anita	California	5	Japanese-American citizens were also held at this location, which was connected to a racetrack; the racetrack remains, but the buildings around it have been removed and turned into parking lots and stores	http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpSantaAnita.html
Shafter	California	1	apparently this site is now a mobile home park	http://www.militarymuseum.org/CpShafter.html
Soledad	California	1	camp was transferred to the USDA in 1946, unclear what is happening with it now	http://www.militarymuseum.org/Soledad.html
Tachi Farms	California	2	looks like this was just a tent camp and only was open for a few months	http://www.militarymuseum.org/TachiFarmsPWCamp.html

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Tule Lake	California	5	This was a CCC camp first, and it seems like there are a few remaining buildings	http://www.militarymuseum.org/TuleLakePOWCamp.html
Vernalis	California	5	looks like POWs were connected to the Hammond General Hospital at this site, and it seems like the building still exists and houses schools and government functions	http://www.militarymuseum.org/HammondGenHosp.html
Windsor	California	4	there might be foundations left at this site; the DoD studied this site in 1999 but wasn't able to access the property	http://www.ci.windsor.ca.us/index.aspx?id=439 ; http://www.corpsfuds.com/reports/inpr/J09CA1003inpr.pdf
Carson	Colorado	2	Still an active base in Colorado Springs, Fort Carson; an archeological report of the camp remains was done in 1999, available as a PDF, that determined that the site didn't have enough integrity to be on the National Register	http://www.carson.army.mil/pao/History%20Book/History%20Book.htm ; http://dodreports.com/pdf/ada365923.pdf
Fitzsimons General Hospital	Colorado	1	site of a University of Colorado medical campus now, looks like mainly new buildings	http://www.uch.edu/about/anschutz-medical-campus/
Fraser	Colorado	3	the Grand County Museum has some inlaid woodworking done by prisoners at this camp	http://frasercolorado.com/index.aspx?page=22 ; http://www.frasercolorado.com/index.aspx?page=27
Gould	Colorado	5	barracks were used by a 4H camp, former CCC camp, might still be some buildings left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gould,_Colorado ; https://picasaweb.google.com/lkhanney/ColoradoJuly20081
Greeley	Colorado	5	Some barracks are being used as apartments now; camp gate pillars remain also, have signage on them from the USDAR	http://greeleygov.com/HistoricPreservation/Documents/July2009_tour_notes_FAQsPOWcamp2004andGeisslerletter.pdf ; http://www.greeleytribune.com/article/20100814/NEWS/100819851 ; http://www.denverpost.com/rss/ci_17231041?source=rss ; http://www.colorado.gov/dpa/doit/archives/digital/GerPOWs.htm ; http://blog.paulmoloney.net/?tag=fitzsimons-hospital
Hale	Colorado	4	looks like this might be a National Register site; armed ski corps was trained here during WWII	http://www.mscedu/history/camp/hale/c hh_005.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Hale
Keenesburg	Colorado	5	seems like this might be an American Legion post now	http://www.mmdnewswire.com/american-legion-post-180-is-hosting-qthe-moving-wallq-memorial-at-keenesburg-co-3294.html
Logan	Colorado	4	German POW gravestone here	http://www.gentracer.org/DSCF4204.JPG ; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cosh/ha_morehistory.htm

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Longmont	Colorado	5	apparently a hotel was renovated to house POWs in Longmont	https://sites.google.com/a/svvsd.org/wwii-pows-in-longmont/home/sub-topic-1
Monte Vista	Colorado	5	foundation of POW commissary exists still, and an armory that was used as a POW mess hall	http://cozine.com/2004-february/german-pows-worked-in-the-san-luis-valley/
Ovid	Colorado	2	apparently three POWs were killed here by an American GI	http://www.uboat.net/men/pow/escapes_us_2.htm
Redfeather	Colorado	2	might be in Roosevelt National Forest, but nothing conclusive	http://aolanswers.com/questions/camped_said_pow_camp_ww11_5041222710748
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	Colorado	4	seems like this camp was called Rose Hill, and is now under the runway of the former Stapleton Airport; photo of a quonset hut that is thought to be from this camp; this site is now a wildlife refuge	http://www.techbastard.com/army_base/co/rma.php ; http://digital.denverlibrary.org/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/p15330coll14&CISOPTR=1707&CISOBX=1&REC=2 ; http://www.examiner.com/hiking-in-denver/exploring-the-rocky-mountain-arsenal-national-wildlife-refuge
Trinidad	Colorado	2	A 150-foot electrically-lighted tunnel was discovered by authorities (according to Wikipedia list); might be something here, but not finding much online	http://okielegacy.org/WWIIpowcamps/camptrinidad.html ; http://www.amazon.com/Prisoners-Camp-Trinidad-Colorado-1943/dp/product-description/0979046998
Bradley Field	Connecticut	4	looks like a guard tower base still exists	http://www.kurumi.com/roads/ct/ct20.html ; http://www.cthistoryonline.org/cdm-cho/results.php?CISOOP1=exact&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=/cho&CISOBX1=Bradley+Field+(Windsor+Locks%2C+Conn.) ; http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91065043/
Bethany Beach	Delaware	5	This was a branch camp to Fort Miles; has original buildings, but they have been renovated	http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Dupont	Delaware	5	Now a health center and state park; hospital building still extant from that time; foundations and tower that may have been used as a guard tower remain as well, but most of camp was built over for a National Guard armory	http://www.militaryheritage.org/POW.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_DuPont ; http://www.nps.gov/fodu/index.htm ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Georgetown	Delaware	2	former CCC camp, prisoners may have been housed on fairgrounds	http://www.militaryheritage.org/Chronology20th.html
Miles	Delaware	3	this site is being restored by Delaware State Parks, but no POW structures left	http://www.fortmiles.org/
Saulsbury	Delaware	5	Seems like this WWI-era fort still exists, but is abandoned	http://portal.delaware.gov/facts/history/fortsals.htm ; http://www.northamericanforts.com/East/Delaware/Fort_Saulsbury/index.htm

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Banana River	Florida	2	now part of Patrick AFB, very little information about the POWs	http://www.museumoffloridahistory.com/exhibits/permanent/wwii/sites.cfm?PR_ID=85 ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Air_Station_Banana_River ; http://etd.lib.fsu.edu/theses/submitted/etd-11172003-232100/unrestricted/METhesis.pdf ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Belle Glade	Florida	3	flagpole from the POW camp is at the Belle Glade American Legion post	http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/page/belle-glade-pow-camp
Blanding	Florida	4	this was the main POW camp in Florida, also briefly held some German Enemy Aliens from Latin America, and served as a Separation Center for former POWs as they were processed to go back to their home countries after the War ended; there is a museum here; looks like there are foundations still, a perimeter road, a bottle-lined walkway, and a scale model of the camp created by a POW	http://www.30thinfantry.org/blanding_history.shtml ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM3RC9_Camp_Blanding_Starke_FL ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Blanding ; http://jacksonville.com/news/florida/2010-05-07/story/forgotten-germans-camp-blanding%E2%80%99s-stockade-no-2 ; http://www.panoramio.com/photo/42776401 ; http://www.gaic.info/camp_usarmy.htm ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Clewiston	Florida	1	the book <i>Men in German Uniform</i> says this was one of the worst POW camps in terms of the soldiers held there and the living conditions; this was a branch camp of the Aliceville, AL, camp	http://books.google.com/books?id=JV2o5VPHX_8C&pg=PA47&lpg=PA47&dq=clewiston+florida+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=8HDIARArIh&sig=cDNkksJZtLQEon5yvVTFp1gdyQ&hl=en&ei=DIx_TqrlGqfr0gGcmrDnDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=clewiston%20florida%20pow%20camp&f=false
Dade City	Florida	3	There is a historical marker here, but it appears that this was a tent camp	http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=10483
Dale Mabry Field	Florida	5	this airfield was closed down in the 1960s, only held 150 POWs according to Wikipedia article; some barracks may survive on a college campus that is there now	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dale_Mabry_Field ; http://www.floridamemory.com/PhotographicCollection/photo_exhibits/dale-mabry/
Drew Field	Florida	1	this site has been redeveloped as Tampa's airport, probably wouldn't have much left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drew_Park ; http://www.tampaairport.com/about/history/drew_field_airport_history.asp
Gordon Johnston	Florida	3	Link to museum about the base, but no info on POW Camp there; museum has a prisoner's sketchbook	http://www.campgordonjohnston.com/museum.htm ; http://www.apalachtimes.com/articles/johnston-9114-gordon-camp.html

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Leesburg	Florida	4	there might be some foundations left here	http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/1988-12-01/news/0080410172_1_prisoner-camp-leesburg
MacDill Field	Florida	1	now MacDill AFB, doesn't appear anything is left	http://www.macdill.af.mil/library/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=3726 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Orlando	Florida	1	this was Sanford NAS, now the site of the Orlando International airport	http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/2002-04-07/news/0204050572_1_german-pows-prisoners-sanford
Telogia	Florida	1	there is a Girl Scout camp in Telogia--possibly connected to POW camp?	http://www.cljnews.com/20100619early-memories-of-telogia-florida ; http://www.gssef.org/files/b774532c-2399-4806-b.pdf
Venice	Florida	1	now the site of the Venice Municipal Airport	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice_Army_Airfield
White Springs	Florida	3	there is a historical marker here	http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=44512
Whiting Field	Florida	1	now Whiting Field NAS, no mention of any existing POW structures	http://www.angelfire.com/fl5/whitingfield/history.html ; http://www.cnic.navy.mil/whitingfield/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Winter Haven	Florida	2	POWs were held at the town's fairgrounds	http://www.bluetoad.com/article/POWs+Held+At+Winter+Haven+Grounds/635079/0/article.html
Americus	Georgia	1	seems like POW camp was on Souther Field, now a regional airport	http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/ArticlePrintable.jsp?id=h-939#
Bainbridge	Georgia	3	historic marker at this site, which used to be a base but has been an industrial park since the 1960s	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMBW0M_Bainbridge_Army_Airfield_Bainbridge_Georgia
Benning	Georgia	4	still an active Army post, there is a damaged POW memorial on base (see document "POW Camps on DoD Installations"); has some interpretive signage	http://www.benning.army.mil/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Daniel Field	Georgia	1	now a public-use airport; unclear if there would be any remaining structures from the POW camp	http://www.boshears.com/History.htm ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Field
Dublin	Georgia	5	barracks building remaining, looks abandoned	http://dublinlaurenscountygeorgia.blogspot.com/2009/03/german-italian-prisoner-of-war-camp.html
Fargo	Georgia	4	This former camp is apparently located on private land now, has a partially collapsed dining hall and the foundations of barracks	http://www.germanpow.com/fargo_now.html
Finney	Georgia	1	there is a historical marker here, and the hospital has been converted to a civilian psychiatric hospital, but the marker doesn't mention POWs working here	http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=40366

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Gordon	Georgia	4	now called Fort Gordon Garrison, has a POW cemetery	http://www.gordon.army.mil/history.htm ; http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/richmond/cemeteries/ftgordon.txt ; http://www.jstor.org/pss/40582760
Moody Field	Georgia	1	now Moody AFB, no remains of the camp	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moody_Air_Force_Base ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Oglethorpe	Georgia	2	this was apparently the site of a WWI POW camp as well, and was briefly an alien internment camp	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Oglethorpe_(prisoner-of-war_camp)
Stewart	Georgia	3	now known as Fort Stewart, held both Italian and German POWs; building remaining that is rumored to have been built by POWs, but need more information	http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1322 ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Stewart ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM3ERR_Fort_Stewart_POW_camps_Hinesville_GA ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Toccoa	Georgia	1	There is a Camp Toccoa former Army site, but Wikipedia article does not mention POWs being there	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Toccoa
Turner Field	Georgia	1	there is now a Miller brewery on this site; probably no structures left	http://turnerfield-miller.com/eras/ww-ii ; http://virtualglobetrotting.com/map/turner-field-now-miller-brewing-company-albany/
Wheeler	Georgia	3	Historic marker at this site, otherwise looks like an open field	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM7F0W_Camp_Wheeler_Macon_Georgia
Blackfoot	Idaho	2	Looks like POW camp was on the fairgrounds	http://blackfootjournal.com/?p=5354
Farragut	Idaho	3	now Farragut State Park, used to be a NAS during WWII, which is interesting since Idaho is landlocked; there's a small museum here	http://home.arcor.de/kriegsgefangene/usa/camps_usa/farragut.htm ; http://www.roadsideamerica.com/tip/26492
Hall	Idaho	4	on an American Indian reservation, looks like POW camp was on a boarding school site	http://www.sbtribes-ewmp.com/documents/Brownfields_2011/10.)%20Phase%20I%20Community%20Park.pdf
Idaho Falls	Idaho	3	There was a volunteer research project for this site, but no sign of what the results of that project were; historic marker as well	http://www.volunteermatch.org/search/opp585015.jsp ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMC5YC_Prisoners_of_War_in_Idaho_Falls

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Kooskia	Idaho	2	former CCC camp, in Clearwater National Forest; also had Japanese internees; more information about Japanese internees, so unclear how much time POWs actually spent there	http://books.google.com/books?id=XY7p5aPYUkAC&pg=PA387&lp=PA387&dq=kooskia+idaho+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=tGStZvXUf4&sig=75gq2tjIx_T5n6fZo8A1xYdygSk&hl=en&ei=Az-BTvawKefm0QHLsuS1AQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=kooskia%20idaho%20pow%20camp&f=false
Rigby	Idaho	1	there is a Scout camp by Rigby-- possibly connected?	http://www.grandtetoncouncil.org/index.cfm?pageid=1142
Rupert	Idaho	4	apparently some foundations left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Rupert ; http://www.topix.com/forum/city/rupert-id/TOKL57RM06239793B
Upper Deer Flat	Idaho	1	there is an Upper Deer Flat campground still, not sure if it's the same camp, though	http://www.hikercentral.com/campgrounds/115942.html
Arlington Heights	Illinois	2	airfield later became a Nike missile base in the 1950s, unclear if any POW buildings remain	http://www.airfields-freeman.com/IL/Airfields_IL_Chicago_NW.html ; http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Was_the_old_Nike_base_in_Arlington_Heights_a_PO_W_camp ; http://www.arlingtoncards.com/facts/
Ellis	Illinois	5	historical marker, and maybe a building or two left on what seems to be a farm now	http://www.lib.niu.edu/1995/ihy950460.html ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM2DMT_Camp_Ellis_Ipava_IL ; http://www.elaineandmike.us/campellis/campellis.html ; http://www.illinoisancestors.org/fulton/camp_ellis/camp_ellis.html
Eureka	Illinois	5	POWs were held in the basement of Pritchard Hall in the town's college	http://www.elaineandmike.us/campellis/CampEllisPOWs/CampEllisPOWsSatelliteCamps.htm ; http://hcap.artstor.org/cgi-bin/library?a=d&d=p607.1
Grant	Illinois	1	article about this camp, but not much about what is left	http://dig.lib.niu.edu/ISHS/ishs-1983spring/ishs-1983spring61.pdf
Hoopeston	Illinois	4	looks like there is interest in this camp, and seems like there may be some foundations left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Prisoner_of_War_Camp,_Hoopeston,_Illinois ; http://will.illinois.edu/WWII/story_new/hoopeston-residents-share-memories-of-former-pow-camp/ ; http://will.illinois.edu/WWII/story_new/hoopeston-pow-camps/
Mayo General Hospital	Illinois	3	there is a virtual museum that mentions the POWs at this hospital; historical marker at the site, but unclear if anything else remains of the POW camp	http://www.geocities.ws/readyreliable/woodbarracks.html

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Pine	Illinois	4	former CCC camp, was a Scout camp after WWII, now just rusty plumbing and foundations; a still-existing flower farm employed this camp's POWs	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM6BG7_Camp_Pine_Des_Plaines_IL ; http://www.geocaching.com/seek/cache_details.aspx?guid=265c9b53-9212-463c-9042-73332255e9ca ; http://www.pesch.com/aboutus/index.php
Pomona	Illinois	4	former CCC camp located in what is now Shawnee National Forest, source says that only foundations remain	http://vandmmovies.tripod.com/german2.html ; http://forum.treasurenet.com/index.php?topic=101504.0
Sheridan	Illinois	4	POW cemetery here, and this was where all the POW camps in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were administered from here	http://www.globalseeker.com/users/fortorg/histact.htm ; http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88080921/ ; http://www.denkmalprojekt.org/misc_laender/ft_sheridan_wk2_usa.htm
Skokie Valley	Illinois	1	found a source saying that POWs from this camp built a chapel on Glenfield NAS, which has since closed down and been redeveloped as a residential community	http://www.northcentralpa.com/article/artist-iraq-veteran-aaron-hughes-visits-lycoming-college
Sycamore	Illinois	3	in 2008 the town held a remembrance session for the POW camp, but no mention of any physical remains	http://www.sycamorehistory.org/downloads/newsletters/2008_Spring_SHM_Newsletter.pdf
Thornton	Illinois	4	former CCC camp in Sweet Woods Forest Preserve, apparently housed Girl Scouts until 1988; Most of the camp was apparently demolished after that, but there is a historical marker there now; also, someone bought one of the buildings in the 1980s and this supposedly still stands	http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1252.html ; http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2010-08-20/news/ct-x-s-thornton-pow-0820-20100820_1_girl-scout-camp-ccc-camp-german-soldiers
Atterbury	Indiana	5	Detailed information on this site; chapel built by Italian POWs is still here, and is apparently kept in good condition; two rocks carved by the POWs also remain	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMB9PP_Atterbury_POW_Camp_Edinburgh_IN ; http://indianamilitary.org/CA%20POWs/SoThinkMenu/CAPOW-START.htm ; http://www.gentracer.org/atterburychapel.jpg ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	4	Now an Indiana State Park, used to have a CCC camp; This base was decommissioned in 1996, seems like there are buildings left, but unclear what buildings the POWs used	http://www.indystar.com/article/99999999/NEWS06/305140011/StarFiles-Fort-Benjamin-Harrison ; http://www.in.gov/idem/4226.htm

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Jeffersonville	Indiana	5	apparently the Quartermaster Depot held POWs, and now it is a shopping center; Also, apparently German ghosts are in a warehouse here	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffersonville,_Indiana ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffersonville_Quartermaster_Depot ; http://theshadowlands.net/places/indiana.htm
Morristown	Indiana	4	there is a partial stone pillar at this site still; POWs worked at a canning factory	http://www.shelbycountyindiana.org/historical_articles/history_morristown_cf1.htm ; http://www.shelbycountyindiana.org/pictures/mcfpow1.htm ; http://www.indianamilitary.org/CA%20POWs/POW-GERMAN/Morristown%20Side%20Camp/MorristownSideCamp.htm
Scott	Indiana	3	There is a constructed wetlands names after this site and adjacent to it, no mention of any extant buildings; apparently there are some telegraph poles left	http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/utilities/images/stories/images/csbrochure.pdf ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM2B13_Camp_Thomas_A_Scott_Fort_Wayne_Indiana
Vincennes	Indiana	2	POW camp was apparently in Kimmel Park in this town	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?uid=53686803143&topic=16474 ; http://www.vincennesvb.org/attractions/14/golf-and-recreation/68/kimmel-park
Windfall	Indiana	2	looks like this was a tent camp, and that there aren't any remaining structures	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windfall_Indiana_World_War_II_POW_Camp ; http://kokomotribune.com/local/x518874726/Windfall-once-home-to-a-WWII-POW-camp/print
Algona	Iowa	3	Museum open on weekends for this site, has a nativity scene built by POWs	http://www.pwcamp.algona.org/
Charles City	Iowa	5	POWs were apparently held on Wildwood Park and Golf Course, and two stone bridges remain that were built by the POWs; also, park clubhouse was apparently used as a barracks	http://www.charlescitychamber.com/Things-to-do.htm
Clarinda	Iowa	3	there is an exhibit in the historical museum in Clarinda with some artifacts from the camp; apparently some Japanese POWs were held here as well; the camp was located next to the current municipal airport	http://nodawayvalleymuseum.org/exhibits/wwii-pow-camp-clarinda/ ; http://www.desmoinesregister.com/article/20100722/NEWS13/307220005/Old-time-photo-day-Japanese-POWs-Clarinda ; http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88080868/ ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarinda,_Iowa
Clinton	Iowa	5	apparently there were two different camps in this town, one in a hospital that is currently apartments, and one on what is now a campground	http://clintonherald.com/features/x211862999/History-rolls-into-Camanche

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Eldora	Iowa	2	camp was apparently located on fairgrounds	http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=exact&CISOBOX1=Prisoner+of+war+camps&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOOP2=all&CISOBOX2=camp+eldora+(eldora%2C+iowa)&CISOFIELD2=subject&CISOROOT=/wwii&t=s
Toledo	Iowa	4	looks like camp was in a sanitarium, and not sure if this building still exists	http://www.tamatoledonews.com/page/content.detail/id/500203.html?nav=5004; http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=exact&CISOBOX1=Prisoner+of+war+camps&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOOP2=all&CISOBOX2=camp+toledo+(toledo%2C+iowa)&CISOFIELD2=subject&CISOROOT=/wwii&t=s
Wapello	Iowa	1	There is a Camp Wapello that was a boy scout camp for 75 years--possibly connected?	http://ottumwacourier.com/local/x519436504/Boy-Scouts-use-of-Camp-Wapello-could-be-over
Waverly	Iowa	1	There is also a Boy Scout camp in this town, very little information about it	http://www.summer-camps.net/reviews/479329
Concordia	Kansas	5	outdoor museum and several buildings/structures extant	http://www.kansastravel.org/campconcordia.htm; http://www.kansasphototour.com/concordia.htm; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Concordia
Council Grove	Kansas	3	POW camp was called Camp Fremont, former CCC camp; now 4H fairgrounds, with a historical marker	http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=44996
EI Dorado	Kansas	5	uncited claim on Wikipedia says some buildings exist here	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EI_Dorado,_Kansas
Elkhart	Kansas	3	radio show episode about this camp online	http://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/morton-county-kansas/15320; http://stream.publicbroadcasting.net/production/mp3/hppr/local-hppr-920507.mp3
Eskridge	Kansas	5	looks like camp was called Wabaunsee, and apparently prisoners built some structures in Eskridge that still exist	http://www.lakewabaunsee.com/Communities/History/GenHist.html; http://www.lakewabaunsee.com/Communities/History/Prisoner4.html
Lawrence	Kansas	5	Danforth Chapel in Lawrence was apparently built by POWs, also planted crab apple trees	http://kshistorygroupd.wordpress.com/2009/11/19/prisoner-of-war-camps/; http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2006/oct/16/lawrence_was_site_pow_camp/; http://www.kuconnection.org/archive/2002/04/places_danforth2.asp

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Leavenworth	Kansas	5	14 German POWs buried at this site—they were hanged for killing three fellow prisoners who they accused of spying; the building where they were executed remains, as well as their graves	http://www.basehorinfo.com/news/2008/may/28/wwii_german_pows_buried_fort_leavenworth/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Peabody	Kansas	5	apparently the camp was located in the still-existing Eyestone building	
Phillips	Kansas	2	no sign of any extant buildings	http://www.808th.com/stateside/03c_phillips.htm ; http://www.reocities.com/dcooper19_geo/phillips.html
Riley	Kansas	2	active military base, apparently used to be called Camp Funston; may have archaeological remains	http://www.kansasbeautiful.com/eastern-kansas-tourism/39-fort-riley-fort-riley-kansas.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Funston ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Breckinridge	Kentucky	5	extensive murals painted by a POW in the Camp Breckinridge Museum; also looks like some barracks may be left	http://www.breckinridge-arts.org/murals.php ; http://www.breckinridge-arts.org/museum.php
Campbell	Kentucky	4	now known as Fort Campbell; apparently very little remains of the camp site; there are some POW gravestones here, and apparently there's a "Remembrance Ceremony" every year; also, some former POWs apparently came back to the town of Clarksville after the war to live	http://www.campbell.army.mil/campbell/Pages/History.aspx ; http://www.gasthof-thoerner.de/phpBB2/viewtopic.php?t=987&sid=2af857ad5ebbf2b565580d1ebe375c52 ; http://www.clarksvilleonline.com/2009/11/11/edelweiss-club-holds-a-remembrance-ceremony-for-german-pows-at-fort-campbell/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Darnell General Hospital	Kentucky	5	this building was originally a mental institution, and is now a medium-security prison called Northpoint Training Center; there was recently a riot at this site that resulted in several buildings being set on fire	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northpoint_Training_Center ; http://correctionalofficersafety.blogspot.com/2009_08_01_archive.html

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Knox	Kentucky	4	some POWs are buried in the Fort's cemetery; also, there is a field called POW Soccer Field; only possible remains of camp site are archaeological	http://www.knox.army.mil/documents/POW_Brochure.pdf ; http://diversionpress.blogspot.com/2011/04/diversion-press-welcomes-antonio.html ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Maysville	Kentucky	4	one mention of fences still existing for this camp, but need to have this confirmed by at least one more source	http://www.librarything.com/topic/85126
Owensboro	Kentucky	1	there is a Girl Scout Camp in Owensboro called Camp Pennyroyal--possibly connected to the POW camp?	http://www.kyanags.org/camp/pennyroyal.aspx
Bell City	Louisiana	2	Wikipedia article says the camp was erected in the center of town, but need confirmation from another source	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_City,_Louisiana
Claiborne	Louisiana	4	Camp is part of Kisatchie National Forest now; apparently there are roads and part of a gate and foundations left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Claiborne ; http://www.campclaiborne.com/camphistory/
Edgewood Arsenal	Louisiana	5	now Edgewood Chemical Biological Center	http://www.ecbc.army.mil/about/this_month_in_history.htm
Franklin	Louisiana	3	former CCC camp, historical marker in the town but no mention of anything else	http://marysramblins.blogspot.com/2010/10/franklin-louisiana-old-but-modern.html
Gueydan	Louisiana	3	there is a Gueydan Museum that has some POW artifacts (and an albino nutria)	http://mynameisjacques.blogspot.com/2008/09/cajuns-coffee-and-hidden-treasure-in.html ; http://gueydanmuseum.weebly.com/permanent-collection.html
Hahnville	Louisiana	1	camp was apparently located behind the town courthouse, but no mention of any buildings left	http://www.bestofneworleans.com/gambit/where-were-the-pow-camps-in-louisiana/Content?oid=1278665
Hammond	Louisiana	1	there is a campground called Hidden Oaks Family Campground in Hammond, but no mention of whether it is a former POW camp	http://hiddenoaksfamilycampground.com/index.html
Houma	Louisiana	3	recent meeting to discuss this camp, and paintings by the POWs were apparently displayed there	http://www.houmatoday.com/article/20100614/HURBLOG/100619596
Kaplan	Louisiana	3	the town's museum has a painting done by a POW	http://books.google.com/books?id=y0XT2qljDmUC&pg=PA127&lpg=PA127&dq=kaplan+louisiana+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=DnJnUZtCFe&sig=gO3IXQBOBSn50q0-P9k0RVAC7o&hl=en&ei=TOWDTq63BKvH0AHw4KimBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CFIQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q&f=false

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Livingston	Louisiana	4	camp streets are apparently left, and also some building ruins; seems like one of the more complete sites, and has a pretty detailed website devoted to it; Wikipedia article says that the first POW who was captured was sent to this camp	http://camp-livingston.winnfreenet.com/pow.php ; http://camp-livingston.winnfreenet.com/ ; http://pages.suddenlink.net/danoman3/2007/index.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Livingston
New Orleans POE	Louisiana	5	the Port of Embarkation still exists, not sure if anything from the time when it processed POWs remains	http://www.bestofneworleans.com/gambitt/what-can-you-tell-me-about-camp-plauche/Content?oid=1253658
Plauche	Louisiana	1	currently the site of an industrial park, but one person says they bought a home that was taken from the camp	http://www.bestofneworleans.com/gambitt/what-can-you-tell-me-about-camp-plauche/Content?oid=1253658 ; http://old-new-orleans.com/NO_Camp_Plauche
Polk	Louisiana	1	the camp was torn down and bulldozed in 1955, and is now used as a parade field	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Polk ; http://www.polkhistorical.org/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Port Allen	Louisiana	4	water fountain created by POWs remains, with historical marker; there are some artifacts in the local museum as well	http://www.westbatonrougemuseum.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=136%3Aworld-war-ii-pow-camp&catid=42%3Ahistoric-markers&Itemid=1 ; http://www.slideboom.com/presentations/126368/Port-Allen-POW-Camp
Ruston	Louisiana	5	camp buildings are apparently on the National Register; Louisiana Tech University also did a documentation project on the buildings; Submarine POWs were held here, and their captured submarine is now in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Ruston ; http://www.latech.edu/specialcollections/campruston.shtml ; http://louisdl.louislibraries.org/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=/CMPRT&CISOS TART=1,1 ; http://diggingthepast.blogspot.com/2010/01/former-pow-pays-visit-to-camp-ruston.html ; http://www.msichicago.org/whats-here/exhibits/u-505/story/capturing-the-u-505/prisoners-of-war/
Sulphur	Louisiana	1	there is a high school on the former camp site now, and seems like there are no buildings left; still, maybe it could be useful to mark since it's in a school	http://www.sulphurdailynews.com/homepage/x1792926360/A-look-back-Current-Ninth-Grade-Campus-once-site-of-German-POW-camp
Tallulah	Louisiana	3	Louisiana Tech University has a knife made by a Tallulah POW	http://www.latech.edu/specialcollections/collections/m467.shtml
Thibodaux	Louisiana	5	now a sugar plantation museum, seems like it would have some buildings left	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM66ET_Laurel_Valley_Sugar_Plantation_Thibodaux_LA ; http://www.jstor.org/stable/4231334
Whitehall	Louisiana	4	camp's water tank apparently still exists	http://www.thepineywoods.com/GermanPOWD05.htm

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Augusta	Maine	2	Camp Keyes is the Main Army National Guard Headquarters, in Augusta; website says POWs were temporarily held here, but probably not much built for them	http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/camp-keyes.htm
Bangor	Maine	1	the camp was apparently located where Bangor International Airport is located now	http://www.sunjournal.com/bplus/story/1031976
Houlton	Maine	4	former POWs have recently visited the former camp here; apparently some foundations, runway, and hangers remain, but overgrown; lots of media about this site: oral history, documentary	http://www.voanews.com/english/news/a-13-2005-05-06-voa46-67389482.html ; college film about returning POWs made in 2003, called "Don't Fence Me In"-- http://allthingsmaine.blogspot.com/2006/10/camp-houlton.html ; http://storybankmaine.org/tag/maine/ side note! Novel written about a Maine POW camp: http://www.amazon.com/Brothers-Blood-Michael-C-White/dp/006092859X
Jackman	Maine	4	this site wasn't on my lists, but I found a website that says there was a POW camp there and that signs of the camp remain; need to confirm	http://jackmanmaine.org/jackman-maine.php
Keyesour	Maine	5	One building occupied by POWs remains, but has been altered; guard buildings also exist still but have been altered as well, deemed ineligible for the National Register	http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Princeton	Maine	2	oral history book done for this site, but no mention of whether anything remains	http://www.calaisalumni.org/Reunion%2060-50th/Pictures/CCC_POW_Princeton.jpg ; https://www.downeastlakes.org/news-events/events/?event_id=28
Seboomook	Maine	2	this is currently a lake/campground site, but doesn't seem like there's anything left of the camp	http://www.moosehead.net/history/POWCamp.html
Spencer Lake	Maine	4	high school group surveyed the remains of this camp, found foundations and some fence, and dug up some artifacts; they had a monument dedicated on the site as well; YouTube video of this site	http://findarticles.com/p/news-articles/kennebec-journal/mi_8137/is_20070501/student-work-sheds-light-maine/ai_n50657533/ ; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y0KANrp0WwY
Berlin	Maryland	1	article says that former barracks were destroyed in 2007 after being used as apartments in Ocean City for decades	http://www.mdcoastdispatch.com/articles/2007/11/09/Top-Stories/Former-POW-Camp-Demolished-For-Dorm-Housing
Easton	Maryland	3	local history museum apparently has a display about the camp	http://www.chesapeakeboating.net/ME2/dirmod.asp?sid=&nm=&type=ESpotlight&mod=Directories%3A%3ADistributors&mid=73C84580AB3E4296AA37A086B7E39DC4&tier=3&id=8D14098C97DC4B318E2E3ACCC57E71C9

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Edgewood	Maryland	5	no POW buildings remain, but some used by support staff exist still, and some records for the camp exist	http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Flintstone	Maryland	5	the camp is now the Green Ridge Youth Center for delinquent boys, located in the Green Ridge State Forest	http://jim-rada.suite101.com/camp-flintstone-brought-the-war-to-maryland-a85316 ; http://times-news.com/archive/x1540436166 ; http://times-news.com/archive/x1943989091
Frederick	Maryland	2	former CCC camp; A major road, Old Camp Road, used to lead to the POW camp	http://www.cityoffrederick.com/cms/files/Planning/small-area-planning/fnp-article-powcamp.pdf ; http://www.fredericknewspost.com/sections/news/display.htm?StoryID=55686&to_p10=true
George G. Meade	Maryland	4	Fort Meade museum has a small exhibit devoted to POWs, and some records as well; POWs are buried here; three stone bridges built by POWs are here as well	http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/museum/Museum_POW_List.html ; http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/1999/dec/07/19991207-123412-8632r/
Logan Field	Maryland	3	now developed as a neighborhood called Logan Village; there is a historical marker here	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logan_Field_(Baltimore,_Maryland) ; http://www.175wg.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123202324
Nanjemoy	Maryland	1	now the site of the Clifton Beach Resort, apparently, although I can't find links to this resort online--maybe it closed down	http://www.nanjemoy.net/vision/Vdoc8_26.pdf
Somerset	Maryland	5	apparently this is a migrant worker camp now	http://genforum.genealogy.com/md/somerset/messages/302.html ; http://articles.sfgate.com/1999-08-12/news/17695356_1_summer-camp-migrant-rio-grande ; http://delmardustpan.blogspot.com/2007/07/camp-somerset.html
Washington	Maryland	5	this fort had command over Fort Hunt in Virginia, apparently; need to verify this, but there are buildings on this site	http://www.forttours.com/pages/forthunt.asp
Westminster	Maryland	2	seems like this may have been a tent camp	http://www.carrollcountytimes.com/columnists/features/history/carroll-s-yesteryears-carroll-turned-to-pows-during-wwii-labor/article_2537d0c0-9eaf-11e0-81e2-001cc4c002e0.html
Devens	Massachusetts	5	Fort Devens closed in 1996, now has a museum devoted to its history; also had alien internment; looks like there are some barracks left, also POW cemetery	http://www.fortdevensmuseum.org/history.php ; http://www.traces.org/2002conference.nh-aase.html ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/fortdevensmuseum/4818309303/

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Edwards	Massachusetts	4	current National Guard site, has some foundations of guard towers and buildings	http://states.ng.mil/sites/MA/about/installations/edwards/history/default.aspx ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Leonard Andrews	Massachusetts	4	This camp was on an island in Boston Harbor, now abandoned; managed by the Massachusetts Department of Recreation and Conservation; lots of abandoned buildings, unclear if it's open to the public	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Andrews ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM1V8B_FORT_ANDREWS_Boston_MA ; http://www.coastdefense.com/fort_andrews.htm
Myles Standish	Massachusetts	5	closed-down, partially redeveloped base; apparently has some buildings left, but unclear if they're POW-related; apparently has a "religious grotto" created by Italian POWs	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Myles_Standish ; http://www.trailblazersww2.org/units_276_accounts_jkoller2.htm
Strong	Massachusetts	2	this site is now operated by the Boston Public Health Commission, unclear what buildings remain	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Strong
Westover Field	Massachusetts	2	now Westover Air Reserve Base, can't find more than a mention about POWs being here	http://www.westover.afrc.af.mil/
Allegan	Michigan	4	former CCC camp, foundations and a sign marker at the site today	http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_0BUsEwbVHs&noredirect=1 ; http://www.hollandsentinel.com/feature/x157795564/Allegan-Co-POW-camp-a-reminder-of-local-history ; http://www.allegancounty.org/HeritageTrail/docs/PD20090513_news_Parks-geocaching.pdf ; http://www.allegannews.com/articles/2007/09/06/local_news/2.txt ; side note! Documentary about Michigan POW camps made in 1994, called "Enemy in our Midst"
Au Train	Michigan	4	"At Camp AuTrain, the names of soldiers who poured a cement foundation in 1945 are still visible, along with other historical artifacts protected by the U.S. Forest Service as an archeological site."; there is a hotel that may have one of the barracks on site	http://wnmtv.nmu.edu/media/pow_book72.pdf ; http://www.brockscabins.com/id1.html
Blissfield	Michigan	1	16 POWs were killed in a train-car accident in this town; doesn't seem like there are any buildings left, but could still be good to note	http://www.gasthof-thoerner.de/phpBB2/viewtopic.php?t=210&sid=c5abe048957e73e8bae17e75d891719c ; http://journeytothepastblog.blogspot.com/2010/09/military-monday-german-prisoners-of-war.html
Caro	Michigan	2	unclear which buildings in Caro were used by POWs	http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~byram/asylums/caro_mi/

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Custer	Michigan	4	still an active base, used mainly by the Michigan National Guard; 26 POWs are buried in the fort's cemetery and there is also a memorial plaque dedicated in 1991	http://103rdcactus.com/kens/pages/ftcuster.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Custer_Training_Center ; http://journeytothepastblog.blogspot.com/2010/07/tombstone-tuesday-german-pows.html
Dundee	Michigan	1	there is an oral history about this site, but no mention of any remaining buildings	http://mmm.lib.msu.edu/search/browsedisplay.cfm?t=1&subj=German%20POW%20Camp%20-%20Dundee,%20Michigan
Evelyn	Michigan	4	"And at Camp Evelyn, where the first German prisoners were taken on that February afternoon in 1944, only a large clearing in the woods, some partially buried cable, discolored grass and grown-over gravel roads remain."; former CCC camp; there is an old film of POWs logging in the forest	http://wnmutv.nmu.edu/media/pow_book72.pdf ; http://www.munising.com/autotour-ccc.html ; http://www.criticalpast.com/video/65675068890_German-prisoners_Camp-Evelyn_chop-pine-trees_forest-area
Freeland	Michigan	1	apparently this site is now MBS Airport	http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Was_there_a_POW_Camp_under_Freeland_Airport_Michigan
Lake Odessa	Michigan	1	seems like the POWs worked at a canning factory in this town--no indication of any remaining buildings	http://lakeoahs.blogspot.com/2009_03_01_archive.html ; http://www.military-quotes.com/forum/pow-camp-michigan-t8893.html
Mattawan	Michigan	1	site apparently now occupied by MPI Research on Main Street in Mattawan	http://newsgroups.derkeiler.com/Archive/Soc/soc.culture.german/2008-11/msg00027.html
Owosso	Michigan	2	currently the site of the Owosso Speedway, seems like it might have just been a tent camp	http://www.sdl.lib.mi.us/history/pow_camp.html ; http://www.shiawasseehistory.com/prison.html
Pori	Michigan	4	foundations left at this site and marker; former CCC camp	http://wnmutv.nmu.edu/media/enemy_guide72.pdf ; http://www.giftbasketsfrommichigan.com/blog/michigan-history/the-german-pow-camps-of-michigan-during-wwii/
Raco	Michigan	4	there is a stone chimney left at this site	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM28Q9_6_Camp_Raco_Michigan_USA ; http://hunts-upguide.com/raco.html
Shelby	Michigan	2	seems like this was a tent camp, built on the high school's athletic fields; also, some POWs were apparently housed with individual families	http://muskegonmemories.blogspot.com/2009/07/german-pows-during-wwii.html

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Sidnaw	Michigan	5	"Dilapidated buildings and at least one guard tower can still be found at Camp Sidnaw, although private landowners plan to topple the 55-year-old structures considered a liability risk."; as of 2010, the guard tower has been saved	http://wnmtv.nmu.edu/media/pow_book72.pdf ; http://www.miningjournal.net/page/content.detail/id/547740.html?nav=5006 ; http://hunts-upguide.com/sidnaw_detail.html
Sparta	Michigan	2	the Sparta Historical Commission has some documents from this camp, and apparently the camp was in downtown Sparta	http://www.spartachamber.com/helioscalendar/events/?com=detail&eID=66 ; http://www.mlive.com/northwestadvance/index.ssf/2011/04/new_book_details_history_of_sp.html
Waterloo	Michigan	4	arson fire at this site in 2009; after WWII, it was a regular prison camp; currently in Waterloo State Recreation Area	http://www.mlive.com/news/jackson/index.ssf/2009/06/blaze_at_closed_prison_camp_in.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterloo_State_Recreation_Area ; http://www.mlive.com/news/jackson/index.ssf/2011/10/waterloo_township_officials_sa.html
Bird Island	Minnesota	2	POWs were housed on the town's fairgrounds (Renville County Fairgrounds)	http://brainerddispatch.com/stories/050300/nei_0503000028.shtml
Cut Foot Sioux	Minnesota	1	there's a YMCA Camp Cut Foot Sioux, possibly connected to the POW camp? In Chippewa National Forest	http://www.ymcaincoln.org/kitaki/rental/cutfootsioux.htm
Hollandale	Minnesota	2	seems like this was a tent camp	http://www.albertleatribune.com/1999/09/24/when-the-pows-harvested-the-hollandale-crops/
Howard Lake	Minnesota	2	this was apparently an anti-Nazi camp, worked at a cannery; housed in the fairgrounds	http://www.herald-journal.com/archives/1999/stories/pow.html
Moorhead	Minnesota	5	POWs were housed in an onion warehouse that exists still	http://legacy.inforum.com/specials/century/jan3/week23.html
New Ulm	Minnesota	5	in the 1990s a church camp held a retreat here, might be a good amount of buildings left; housed in Flandrau State Park, seems like Camp buildings might be a National Register historic district; now called Flandrau Group Camp	http://75.146.162.52/bchs/Eckstein%20German%20prisoners.pdf ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flandrau_State_Park ; http://www.nujournal.com/page/content.detail/id/507697.html ; historical novel written about this camp: http://www.karlvanghen.com/?page_id=41 ; http://countrymouse.blogharbor.com/blog/_archives/2011/8/22/4884064.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flandrau_State_Park_Group_Camp.jpg
Olivia	Minnesota	5	this was apparently a tent camp, but seems like Italian prisoners worshipped at the town's Catholic church	http://brainerddispatch.com/stories/050300/nei_0503000028.shtml

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Owatonna	Minnesota	4	some foundations left, and possibly the mess hall; housed a migrant camp after WWII	http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gtusa/usa/mn.htm ; http://owatonna.com/content/owatonna-site-german-pow-branch-camp
Clinton	Mississippi	4	some scattered remains left; this camp held high-ranking German officers; there was also apparently an escape tunnel dug here; apparently POWs at this camp helped to clear land for and build a giant outdoor hydraulic model of the Mississippi River Basin	
Como	Mississippi	2	Elvis's father Vernon apparently worked on the construction of this camp; after the war, the land was repurchased by its original owners	http://www.angelfire.com/me2/Jamber/Elvis.html ; http://www.firstregional.org/comocommanalysis.pdf
McCain	Mississippi	2	no remaining buildings, but may be some archaeological remains	http://www.mpbonline.org/HomeFrontBattleFront/map_sites/elliott.html ; http://www.newssouthernview.com/pages/nsv_shm_pows_camp_clinton.html ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Picayune	Mississippi	4	seems like this camp was called Hillcrest POW Camp, named after the farm it was housed on; seems like farm arch remains	http://picayuneitem.com/features/x2079272459/Reflection-on-a-POW-camp?keyword=topstory
Saucier	Mississippi	5	close to the town of Saucier, in DeSoto National Forest, is the "POW Camp Recreation Area," which doesn't seem to have any explanation about it, but it seems likely that this is where this camp was; seems like this was a former CCC camp, and that there may be buildings left	http://www.traillink.com/trail/tuxachanienational-recreation-trail.aspx ; http://www.forestcamping.com/dow/southern/desoinfo.htm ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/worldwide-wandering/341898374/in/set-72157594447700585
Shelby	Mississippi	3	there is an Armed Forces museum with some POW information at Camp Shelby; still an active base, might have some archaeological remains	http://mshistory.k12.ms.us/index.php?id=233 ; http://www.armedforcesmuseum.us/Pages/Main.html ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Van Dorn	Mississippi	3	there is a Camp Van Dorn museum; base is no longer active	http://www.vandornmuseum.org/

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Chesterfield	Missouri	2	apparently POWs were housed on a riverboat at this location	http://newsfeed.rootsweb.com/th/read/MO-STLOUIS-METRO/2003-03/1047479875 ; http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.hellwig/44.1.1/mb.ashx
Clark	Missouri	4	the Bushwhacker Museum of the Vernon County Historical Society has some information about the POW camp here; some latrines and buildings foundations left	http://www.bushwhacker.org/military.php ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Columbia	Missouri	5	POWs were apparently held in fraternity houses on the MU campus	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/
Crowder	Missouri	2	current National Guard site, nothing left	http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/mdh_spl_ash/default.asp?coll=crowder ; http://undergroundozarks.com/blog/index.php/memorymachine/2006/07/02/camp_crowder ; http://www.newtoncountymotourism.org/camp-crowder-history.php ; http://www.neoshodailynews.com/news/x719368563/Memoirs-of-a-Crowder-POW ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Gasconade	Missouri	2	apparently POWs were housed on a riverboat at this location	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/
Glasgow	Missouri	2	apparently POWs were housed on a riverboat at this location	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/
Grand Pass	Missouri	2	apparently POWs were housed on a riverboat at this location	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/
Hannibal	Missouri	2	"housed in tents in Clemens Field"; this is a historic baseball field, still in existence; seems like it was a tent camp	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/ ; http://www.hannibal.net/features/x1526283004/Clemens-Field-renovation-project-honored
Independence	Missouri	4	POWs were housed in Atherton, a few miles north of Independence--might be some buildings here still	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/ ; http://www.bonnerrsprings.com/news/2008/mar/19/wwii_prison_camp_bonner_not_so/
Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	4	this site is in St. Louis, now the Jefferson Barracks Historic Park; there is a stone wall that was repaired by POWs, and has some graffiti etched into it	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jefferson_Barracks_Military_Post ; http://www.mcwm.org/history_jbtimeline.html

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Leonard Wood	Missouri	4	there was very recently an archeological dig at this POW camp site; the camp site was determined to be eligible to include on the National Register; seems like there's a barracks replica here	http://www.gentracer.org/ftleonardwood.html ; http://www.myguidon.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=13843&Itemid=39 ; http://www.visitpulaskicounty.org/Brochures/rt662006.pdf ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/army_arch/3791299523/in/set-72157621827910021
Liberty	Missouri	4	a preexisting building (turkey laying house) on a turkey farm became the POW camp--unclear if building exists still or not; a mural was painted of the camp by a resident of Liberty	http://www.kmbc.com/r/10955628/detail.html ; http://www.ci.liberty.mo.us/index.aspx?SID=287 ; http://www.windingriverarchives.com/CAAL/Mural.htm
Louisiana	Missouri	5	POWs worked at Stark Bros Nursery-- apparently this was once the largest nursery in the world, and it is still in business; foundations and railroad tracks remain	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/ ; http://bghsmisourihistory.wikispaces.com/POW+camp ; http://www.pcgenweb.com/pcgs/bios/stark.htm ; http://www.hannibal.net/news_local/x599200460/Louisiana-exhibit-will-showcase-World-War-II-prison-camp
O'Reilly General Hospital	Missouri	5	seems like the hospital no longer exists, but apparently some POWs are connected to the historic Pythian Home, which has a NR nomination form	http://thelibrary.org/lochist/oreilly/index.cfm ; www.pythiancastle.com/Pythian%20NRHP.doc ; http://pythiancastle.com/tours.html ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/army_arch/303569987/in/photostream/
Riverside	Missouri	5	"housed in the former Jockey Club racetrack facility"; apparently Italian POWs were taken to mass at Holy Rosary Church in Kansas City near the City Market	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/ ; http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.missouri.counties.platte/1626/mb.ashx?pnt=1 ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riverside,_Missouri
Rosati	Missouri	5	this was apparently a temporary camp, for POWs to work at a winery that still exists; there is a museum here now	http://www.visitmo.com/rosati-winery-museum.aspx
Saint Louis	Missouri	2	apparently POWs were housed on a riverboat at this location	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/
Washington	Missouri	2	apparently POWs were housed on a riverboat at this location	http://davefiedler.com/enemyamongus/camp-locations/

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Weingarten	Missouri	4	a stone chimney remains at this site; lots of documentation for this camp	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM3QWF_Camp_Weingarten_Weingarten_Missouri ; http://www.gentracer.org/campweingarten.html ; http://stegenevieve.net/273/weingarten-pow-camp-wwii/
Glasgow	Montana	1	seems like this site became a civilian airport after the war	http://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/register/Norden.pdf
Laurel	Montana	3	camp was on the site of the current Riverside Park; Yellowstone Heritage Center has some connection to the site; some work done by the prisoners--"rock work"--remains; interpretive sign installed in 2009	http://www.travelmt.com/mt-cities-Laurel.html ; http://www.kulr8.com/news/local/9655052.html ; http://www.laureloutlook.com/articles/2009/09/02/news/big_story/01big.txt
Missoula	Montana	5	this was an alien detention center for around 1200 Italian sailors who were sailing in US-controlled waters just before the US entered WWII; the Fort Missoula Historical Museum has restored barracks	http://mhs.mt.gov/education/textbook/Chapter19/Chapter19.pdf ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Missoula ; http://www.nrhc.org/history/FortMissoula.html ; http://missoulian.com/news/local/article_dfe43364-ce81-11de-9a85-001cc4c002e0.html ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/desertloot/3767279501/in/photostream/
Atlanta	Nebraska	5		http://www.nebraskaprairie.org/exhibits/pow/B/B.intro.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Atlanta ; http://www.panoramio.com/photo/35204852 ; http://www.nebraskaruralliving.com/essays/camp_atlanta.asp ; http://www.roadsideamerica.com/tip/8317
Benkelman	Nebraska	3	there is a historical marker here, not sure if anything else remains though	http://genealogytrails.com/neb/dundy/history/germancamp.html
Bridgeport	Nebraska	1	there is documentation for this camp at the Nebraska State Historical Society	http://www.nebraskahistory.org/lib-arch/research/manuscripts/family/joseph-fairfield.htm
Cornhuskers	Nebraska	2	now Cornhusker State Wildlife Management Area; this was by the Cornhusker Ordnance Plant	http://www.visitgrandisland.com/attractions-database/world-war-ii ; http://www.gips.org/Projects_Gates/GIhistory/cornhuskerord.html
Fishers Farm	Nebraska	2	camp was located near the Vern Fisher farm	http://www.nebraskahistory.org/histpres/reports/hayes_county.pdf

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Grand Island	Nebraska	5	POWs were apparently housed in the Dodge School building between West First and West Division streets, seems like this is the town's elementary school now	http://www.visitgrandisland.com/attractions-database/world-war-ii ; http://www.gips.org/Projects_Dodge/Penny_Box/Pennies.html
Hebron	Nebraska	5	former CCC camp in Riverside Park, seems like there is still one cabin left	http://freecampsites.net/riverside-park-rv-camp/ ; http://www.nebraskahistory.org/publish/markers/texts/hebron_ccc.htm
Indianola	Nebraska	4	"All that remains are two brick chimneys, a water tower converted into a silo, and the building foundations."	http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/redwillow/indianola/ ; http://www.fluidr.com/places/United+States/Nebraska/Indianola
Nebraska City	Nebraska	5	a POW from this camp apparently came back to Nebraska after the war and worked for and eventually bought Kimmer Orchard	http://www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe40s/money_04.html ; http://articles.philly.com/1992-11-16/news/26008362_1_german-soldiers-german-american-german-prisoners
Omaha	Nebraska	4	there was a camp outside of Omaha called Fort Crook (now Offutt AFB, apparently); can't find much info about it, but there may be some buildings left	http://worldandmilitarynotes.com/pow/fort-crook-nebraska-usa-pow-camp/ ; http://www.saceliteguard.com/Headquarters.html
Palisade	Nebraska	5	seems like there are some buildings left according to local newspaper article; also a historical marker here	http://www.mccookgazette.com/story/1180630.html
Robinson	Nebraska	5	now Fort Robinson State Park; there is still a horse-slaughtering plant building standing	http://www.nebraskahistory.org/sites/fortrob/pwcamp.htm ; http://www.nebraskaprairie.org/exhibits/pow/A/A.07.html ; http://www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe40s/money_04.html ; http://www.nebraskahistory.org/sites/fortrob/sites.htm ; http://www.nebraskahistory.org/publish/publicat/history/full-text/2005-Old_Marlene.pdf
Scottsbluff	Nebraska	1	there is documentation for this camp at the Nebraska State Historical Society, but no info about whether any structures remain	http://www.nebraskahistory.org/lib-arch/research/manuscripts/family/joseph-fairfield.htm
Stark	New Hampshire	4	former CCC camp, book called "Stark Decency" about this camp; recent NH Public Television show about it; historical marker, and might be some foundations left	http://www.nhptv.org/outlook/thewar/index.asp?seg_id=36&script=y ; http://www.davidlister.com/?p=79 ; http://www.newhampshirelakesandmountains.com/Articles-c-2010-03-30-150876.113119_Stark_remembers_former_POW_Camp.html
Bell Mead	New Jersey	2	site of a recent environmental cleanup, doesn't seem like there's anything left here	http://www.nj.com/reporter/index.ssf/2009/06/environmental_cleanup_at_bell.html
Bridgeton	New Jersey	2	seems like this is now the Palatine Lake State Park	http://www.jldr.com/joe_youngohs.shtml

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Caven Point Army Depot	New Jersey	5	now a US Army Reserve Base in Jersey City; a modern ballet was made about this POW camp, called Caven Point; just had one building for POWs, and it still exists	http://www.kennedydancers.org/html/home.html ; http://hudsonreporter.com/view/full_stories_ent/2398004/article-Caven-Point-on-film ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Dix	New Jersey	1	Harry Girth escaped in June 1946, and surrendered to authorities in New York City in 1953; now a federal prison, no buildings remaining	http://articles.philly.com/1994-07-18/news/25844905_1_camps-german-pow-prisoners/2 ; http://www.ebay.com/itm/1944-Fort-Dix-NJ-German-POW-Camp-Cover-Germany/250854428970 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Kilmer	New Jersey	2	military base that officially closed in 2009, no indication of any remaining POW buildings	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Kilmer ; http://www.archives.gov/northeast/nyc/exhibits/camp-kilmer/
Parvin State Park	New Jersey	4	former CCC camp and also a summer camp for children of Japanese internees before it became a POW camp; "Today only the fireplace foundation from the recreation hall remains as a reminder of an era of amazing accomplishments that resulted in the building of Parvin State Park."	http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/parks/parvin.html ; http://www.pittsgrovetownship.com/history_of_parvin_state_park.htm
Port Johnson Terminal	New Jersey	4	industrial site in Bayonne, there are some remanants of a concrete wall from the camp	http://www.colorantshistory.org/ItalianPOWCamp.html
Anthony	New Mexico	4	apparently foundations remain of this camp, but can't find much information about it	http://www.desertexposure.com/201106/201106_stalag_lordsburg_p2.php
Bayard	New Mexico	5	now Fort Bayard Medical Center, a National Historic Landmark	http://www.fortbayardmedcenter.org/history.shtml ; http://www.fortbayard.org/index.html
Carlsbad	New Mexico	2	apparently a former CCC camp, seems like it's dismantled now	http://books.google.com/books?id=SSXRGB21WH4C&pg=PA394&lpg=PA394&dq=carlsbad+new+mexico+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=inHmEgFcoJ&sig=s7k-GrGU_o2jB2f5PhiPqyi1H6E&hl=en&ei=vaqMTuD7GISGhQeLs-yGBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CGMQ6AEwCTgK#v=onepage&q&f=false
Deming	New Mexico	1	Georg Gärtner escaped on 21 September 1945, and finally surrendered in 1985. He was the last, and had remained at large for 40 years.	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georg_G%C3%A4rtner

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Las Cruces	New Mexico	5	Werner Paul Lueck escaped in November 1945, and was recaptured in Mexico City in 1954 (from Wikipedia); "The headquarters building for the Las Cruces camp, however, still stands on Melendres Street, across from the offices of the Elephant Butte Irrigation District."	http://www.desertexposure.com/201106/201106_stalag_lordsburg_p2.php
Lordsburg	New Mexico	5	1942-1945: held Japanese American internees, and then German and Italian POWs; there might be some buildings left here	http://www.nmfarmandranchmuseum.org/oralhistory/detail.php?interview=182&story=13 ; http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=22129
Melrose	New Mexico	4	there are some ruins left of this camp	http://americafoundbestofthefreelife.com/New_Mexico.php
Roswell	New Mexico	3	1942-1946: German POWs; apparently has a stone with an iron cross carved into it by a POW	http://www.newmexicohistory.org/discussion/?threadID=0156 ; http://dnn.epcc.edu/nwlibrary/borderlands/12_german_prisoners.htm
Sumner	New Mexico	4	this is now a municipal airport, but there may be POW barracks foundations left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Sumner_Municipal_Airport
Attica	New York	3	historical marker at this site, former CCC camp	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM31PX_Site_of_POW_Camp_Attica_New_York
Brocton	New York	5	found two sources saying that POWs were held in the current "firehall"; need additional verification	http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/PENNSYLVANIA/2000-04/0955960334
Clyde	New York	5	"The camp in Clyde was located in the old high school building on the corner of Caroline and Lock Streets. This building became home to 50 Italian prisoners in the fall of 1943. The following summer, the Italians were relocated and replaced by 116 German prisoners." unclear if this high school building still exists	http://www.co.wayne.ny.us/Departments/historian/Histgalen.htm
Cobb's Hill	New York	2	neighborhood in Rochester; POWs were housed in Cobb's Hill Park; barracks were used as GI apartments after the war; unclear if any buildings are left	http://www.vintageviews.org/vv-r/parks/cobbs_hill.html ; http://www.cityofrochester.gov/article.aspx?id=8589944126 ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM38R8_Cobbs_Hill_Park_WWII_POW_Camp
Dunkirk	New York	2	POWs were housed in a tent camp on the still-existing fairgrounds	http://www.fredonialeader.com/news/chaatauqua-fairgrounds-home-to-former-pow-camp-1.2132148#.To0egxVoQQ8
Fair Haven	New York	5	former CCC camp, now Fair Haven Beach State Park; looks like there are buildings left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fair_Haven_Beach_State_Park ; http://staging.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM1TQX_Fair_Haven_Beach_State_Park

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Fayetteville	New York	2	library seems to have some information; former CCC camp, now Green Lakes State Park; unclear whether any buildings remain	http://www.fayettevillefreelibrary.org/fin-d-more/library-resources; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Lake_s_State_Park
Geneseo	New York	3	at a recent village meeting, it was brought up that there is a desire to put a historic marker up for this town's POW camp	http://members.virtualltourist.com/m/tt/97f10/; http://geneseony.org/minutes/village/20100322M.pdf; http://thelcn.com/2011/02/promoting-geneseos-world-war-ii-pow-history/
Green Haven Disciplinary Barracks	New York	5	now Green Haven Correctional Facility; need to verify that POWs were actually held here, versus US soldiers	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Have_n_Correctional_Facility; http://www.beekmanhistory.com/id57.html
Halloran General Hospital	New York	1	in Staten Island; was the Willowbrook school, then a very large Army hospital; now owned by the City, and houses the College of Staten Island and the Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities; unclear what buildings remain	http://www.holocaustchronicle.org/static/pages/626.html; http://willowbrookstateschool.blogspot.com/p/history.html; http://www.library.csi.cuny.edu/archives/WillowbrookDoc.htm
Hamilton	New York	2	can't find much information about the POWs held here, but since it's a still-operating base in Brooklyn, hopeful that there is more info to be found	http://www.thevillager.com/villager_152/francescella83.html
Hamlin Beach	New York	3	former CCC camp, now Hamlin Beach State Park; "The only momento of the former camp was the flagpole and the tree nursery planted around the camp. The flagpole top was eventually recovered in 1983 and was retained in the park offices at Hamlin Beach."	http://www.fortunecity.com/greenfield/flamingo/671/past/places/hamlin/background.htm; http://www.hamlinny.org/Historian/brief_history_of_hamlin.html
Jay	New York	2	base on Governors Island, can only find information about Civil War prisoners held here and two German WWII spies who were tried on the base	http://fortwiki.com/Fort_Jay; http://www.americainwwii.com/stories/nazispiescomeashore.html
Letchworth Park	New York	4	former CCC camp (Lower Falls CCC camp); there might be some traces of the camp left	http://www.letchworthparkhistory.com/powglimpse.html; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM2GD3_CCC_Camp_SP49_Letchworth_State_Park_New_York
Marion	New York	3	historical marker at this site, but doesn't look like there's anything else	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM63BB_Marion_POW_Camp
Mason General Hospital	New York	1	on Long Island; seems like hospital was demolished in 1989, but has a very interesting history	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mason_General_Hospital; http://www.opacity.us/site23_pilgrim_station_hospital.htm; http://www.edgewoodhospital.com/history.asp

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Naples	New York	5	site of former camp is now a vineyard, by a winery where the POWs worked	http://www.mpnnow.com/features/x1385875582/Naples-POW-camp-relieved?img=2
Niagara	New York	4	this camp has a coalition of historical societies dedicated to finding out more about its history; there is a historical marker at Fort Niagara State Park, and the remains of a POW barrack	http://www.fortniagarapowcamp.org/about/index.php
Oakfield	New York	3	local history museum has some artifacts from this camp	http://thedailynewsonline.com/news/article_1011a520-b7da-11df-95aa-001cc4c03286.html ; http://thedailynewsonline.com/news/article_804e667c-5a6c-5977-bca7-620910eacf6d.html
Pine	New York	4	now Fort Drum; six POWs are buried near here; possible that there are still buildings on the fort	http://www.letchworthparkhistory.com/powglimpse.html ; http://stlawrencecountycemeteries.org/POWBurials/POWarticle1.htm ; http://www.drum.army.mil/AboutFortDrum/Pages/History_lv2.aspx
Popolopen	New York	2	former West Point training camp, renamed Camp Buckner after WWII; located on the West Point Military Reservation; unclear if buildings on the site are new or remodeled original buildings	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popolopen ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Sampson Naval Station	New York	2	now Sampson State Park; there is a Sampson WWII Navy Veterans Memorial Museum here, but unclear what history POWs have here	http://www.rpadden.com/sampmuseum/museum2.htm
Shanks POE	New York	3	Major point of embarkation for POWs, and also seems that many POWs were held here for longer; there is a Camp Shanks Monument in Tappan and a Camp Shanks Museum in Orangeburg	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Shanks#POW.27s ; http://www.808th.com/stateside/03e_shanks.htm ; http://www.hvmag.com/Hudson-Valley-Magazine/September-2010/Remembering-Camp-Shanks/
Sodus Point	New York	3	there is a historical marker here; seems like camp slowly burned down in the decades after the war	http://www.websterpost.com/events/x1499151579/Neighbors-Association-of-Sodus-Point-hosts-panel-discussion-on-local-POW-camps ; http://www.historicsoduspoint.com/ww-ii-pow-camp-3/ ; http://www.historicsoduspoint.com/historic-plaques/world-war-ii-pow-camp/
Upton	New York	4	now the site of the Brookhaven National Laboratory; might have some buildings left	http://www.longwood.k12.ny.us/history/upton/uptonhome.htm ; http://longislandgenealogy.com/CampUpton.html

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Van Etten	New York	5	Seems like the reeducation newsmagazine <i>Der Ruf</i> was worked on here	http://books.google.com/books?id=9kMEAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA22&lpg=PA22&dq=van+etten+new+york+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=SYS2tXp-SW&sig=c4R_ACRQNm5Q7nFDhoqP68xpALg&hl=en&ei=nTKNTsXVOc3K0AGO-bE2&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CF4Q6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=van%20etten%20new%20york%20pow%20camp&f=false
Wadsworth	New York	2	in Staten Island; now operated by the NPS as part of the Gateway National Recreation Area; look up "Reflections on Italian Prisoners of War: Fort Wadsworth: 1943-46;"	http://www.statenislandusa.com/pages/ft_wadsworth.html ; http://www.postalhistory.com/photo.asp?url=PZ440000E
Battle	North Carolina	4	located in New Bern; current site of Glenburnie Park, where an Eagle Scout helped to put up a plaque commemorating the camp; "White said one of the picnic shelters at the park today reportedly has the foundation of one of the Camp Battle buildings, the only remaining remnants."	http://www.newbernsj.com/articles/pow-90438-park-camp.html
Bragg	North Carolina	4	seems like there are 8 POWs buried on this base; this was where POWs first arrived in NC--the crew of a German submarine; no remains of actual camp site	http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=vcsr&GSvclid=71950 ; http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=24124 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Butner	North Carolina	3	Kurt Rossmesl escaped on 4 August 1945, and surrendered in 1959 (from Wikipedia); now a National Guard site and a hospital site; first-time offenders were briefly held in the former camp in 1949; there is a historical marker for this camp	http://www.butnenc.org/pages/ButnerHeritage.html ; http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/prisons/Urmstead.htm ; http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?sp=Markers&sv=G-105
Edenton	North Carolina	5	a photographer of POW camp sites, Dana Mueller, has pictures of it; current site of Northeastern Regional Airport; seems like there are several buildings left	http://prisonphotography.wordpress.com/tag/pennsylvania/ ; http://www.dailyadvance.com/node/122307 ; http://www.danamueller.net/#/works/the-devils-den/2009-present/pickets-charge-copy
Hendersonville	North Carolina	1	seems like this site is developed now	http://www.hawthornhills.org/history.htm

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Mackall	North Carolina	2	active Army training facility that has a mock prisoner-of-war camp itself, called the Resistance Training Laboratory; historical marker here, but doesn't mention POWs; this was a tent camp	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Mackall ; http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?ct=ddl&sp=search&k=Markers&sv=I-34%20-%20CAMP%20MACKALL ; http://archives.thepilot.com/August2001/08-22-01/082201POWCamp.html ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Seymour-Johnson Field	North Carolina	2	now Seymour Johnson AFB, can't find any mention of remaining POW structures	http://www.seymourjohnson.af.mil/ ; http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87078465/
Sutton	North Carolina	1	there is a historical marker for this camp, but doesn't mention POWs	http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jganis/unionco/Camp_Sutton/CampSuttonMain.html ; http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?ct=ddl&sp=search&k=Markers&sv=L-67%20-%20CAMP%20SUTTON
Williamston	North Carolina	2	looks like this was a tent camp, but there are archives for this POW camp	http://media.lib.ecu.edu/spclcoll/staffpick.cfm?id=224
Wilmington	North Carolina	3	there is a historical marker here, right next to a CVS parking lot	http://www.wwaytv3.com/wilmington_remembers_pow_camp_from_ww_ii/09/2008
Bowling Green	Ohio	1	Heinz opened a temporary POW camp here to work in its factory; probably nothing left now because the factory closed in 1957	http://www.bgsu.edu/colleges/library/cac/ac/page59896.html
Celina	Ohio	4	this site is now a 4H camp; unclear if the 4H buildings were created after it was a POW camp or before	http://www.dailystandard.com/archive/story_single.php?rec_id=15277
Crile General Hospital	Ohio	1	this building was torn down in 1975	http://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/316
Fletcher General Hospital	Ohio	1	now Cambridge Psychiatric Hospital, but it seems like the buildings have been changed	http://www.jcprb.org/cph_page.htm
Marion	Ohio	3	there is a historical marker here, but probably no buildings left; apparently the River Valley High School is built on the site of the former camp, and apparently students were getting leukemia possibly cause by the site's contamination	http://www.gasthof-thoerner.de/phpBB2/viewtopic.php?t=878&sid=90b441b0f2e51db077f218df62eef627 ; http://ohiobrewer.blogspot.com/2007_07_01_archive.html
Perry	Ohio	5	182 remaining hutments remaining out of an original 324 as of 2006, and possibly bath houses	http://www.cplcc.com/ ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/27927860@N02/4552015282/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf

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Alva	Oklahoma	4	Some buildings/fragments left behind, including a water tower base; "Corbett said that the base camp in Alva was specifically unique because it was used as the maximum security camp - housing around 5,000 Nazi Party members. This was the only maximum security camp in the entire program (which included camps all over the United States.) He said that the Nazi Party member POW's caused the most problems and were the greatest risk out of all the prisoners."	http://okielegacy.org/WWIIpowcamps/powcamp2.html ; http://home-and-garden.webshots.com/album/559119158mKIGXM ; http://woodwardnews.net/features/x1155999865/Corbett-presents-history-of-Oklahoma-WW-II-prison-camps
Ardmore	Oklahoma	2	AF base that closed in 1959; became a municipal airport and industrial park afterwards, might be some buildings left	http://www.brightok.net/~gsimmons/ ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ardmore_Air Force Base
Borden General Hospital	Oklahoma	1	"These grounds are currently home to the Grady Memorial Hospital, Chikasha High School, and Borden Park."	http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CH038.html ; http://chickashanews.com/local/x422129625/LOCAL-MAN-RECALLS-DRIVING-WWII-PRISONERS
Chickasha	Oklahoma	2	This camp was apparently on the present site of the Grady County Fairgrounds	http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CH038.html ; http://chickashanews.com/local/x422129625/LOCAL-MAN-RECALLS-DRIVING-WWII-PRISONERS
Glennan General Hospital	Oklahoma	1	"This camp was located on what is now the grounds of Okmulgee Tech, south of Industrial Drive and east of Mission Road on the east side of Okmulgee." (from Okie Legacy website); Oklahoma State University Institute of Technology	http://worldandmilitarynotes.com/pow/glennan-general-hospital-oklahoma-usa-pow-camp/ ; http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchronicles.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://www.osuit.edu/admissions/
Gruber	Oklahoma	4	Story of buildings being sold off in the late 1940s at website; "The prisoner compound no longer has buildings, and the area is overgrown with thicket. Salvaged stonework, and a drainage ditch inscribed "PW 1943," are the only visible indications of the German prisoners of war."	http://www.muskogeehistorian.com/2010/08/fate-of-camp-grubers-buildings.html ; http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CA022.html ; http://www.3riversmuseum.com/camp-gruber-the-war-years.html ; http://cherokeeregistry.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=318&Itemid=388 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf

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Haskell	Oklahoma	5	"This camp was located in the National Guard Armory on the southwest corner of Creek and Spruce streets in Haskell." (from Okie Legacy website); confirmed by Haskell Chamber of Commerce website	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://www.haskellchamber.com/
Hickory	Oklahoma	2	"This camp was located four miles east of Hickory at the Horseshoe Ranch." (from Okie Legacy website); seems like the Horseshoe Ranch no longer exists	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Konawa	Oklahoma	5	"This camp, a work camp from the McAlester PW Camp, was located in the National Guard Armory, three blocks north of Main Street on North State Street in Konawa." (from Okie Legacy website); confirmed by Oklahoma Historical Society website; Armory is on the National Register	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/K/KO001.html
Madill	Oklahoma	5	"Located in the Old First National Bank Building in Madill, this camp opened on April 29, 1943, and closed on April 1, 1944. It was not an actual PW camp, but was the administrative headquarters for several camps in the area, including the ones at Powell and Tishomingo. There were no PWs confined there." (from Okie Legacy website)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
McAlester	Oklahoma	5	"This camp, the site of the McAlester Alien Internment Camp, was located in Section 32, north of McAlester and lying north of Electric Street and west of 15th Street." (from Okie Legacy website); "One of the surviving structures is the building which now houses Dave's Fitness Plus and the stone wall in front of the building, he said." (from McAlester News-Capital website)	http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/M/MC001.html ; http://mcalesternews.com/local/x546245801/POW-camps-focus-of-exhibit-and-traveling-museum-visit
Morris	Oklahoma	2	"This camp, located at the Watson Ranch, five miles north of Morris on the east side of highway 52, opened on July 5, 1943."	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Okemah	Oklahoma	5	"This camp, a branch of the Camp Gruber PW Camp, was located in the National Guard Armory on the northwest corner of 6th and West Columbia streets on the north side of Okemah." (from Okie Legacy, confirmed by OK Historical Society)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/O/OK004.html

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Okmulgee	Oklahoma	2	"This camp was located at the old fairgrounds east of Okmulgee Avenue and north of Belmont Street on the north side of Okmulgee." (from Okie Legacy)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Pauls Valley	Oklahoma	2	"This camp, a mobile work camp from the Camp Chaffee (Arkansas) PW Camp, was located at North Chickasha Street north of the Community building in what is now Wacker Park in Pauls Valley." (Okie Legacy)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Porter	Oklahoma	5	"Located in the Community Building in the center of Porter" (Okie Legacy); this is now Porter City Hall	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://www.ok.gov/wagonercounty/About_Wagoner_County/History_of_Wagoner_County/1938_-_1947/index.html
Pryor	Oklahoma	1	"This camp was located five miles south of Pryor on the east side of highway 69 in what is now the Mid American Industrial District." (Okie Legacy); was an ammunitions factory during WWII, might be some buildings left	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/P/PO029.html ; http://www.pryorok.org/cgi-bin/WebObjects/Pryor.woa/wa/room?id=90h05&bid=2037
Reno	Oklahoma	5	There is a POW cemetery here where 70 POWs are interred; also, there is a chapel that the POWs built; now El Reno Federal Reformatory (according to Gentracer)	http://www.fortreno.org/history.html ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Reno,_Oklahoma ; http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/route66/fortreno_el_reno.html
Seminole	Oklahoma	5	"This camp, a work camp from the McAlester PW Camp, was located in the Municipal Building at the northeast corner of Main and Evans streets in Seminole." (Okie Legacy); not much info on this site, but there is a Municipal-looking building at this location according to Google Maps	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Sill	Oklahoma	2	there was a simulated POW camp that operated here in 1966, but not much info on the WWII POW camp; no buildings or archaeological remnants left	http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91070053/ ; http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.189440727747702.45647.117721398252969 ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Stilwell	Oklahoma	2	"This work camp from the Camp Chaffee PW Camp was located at Candy Mink Springs about five miles southwest of Stilwell." (Okie Legacy)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchRONICLES.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField

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Stringtown	Oklahoma	5	this camp was apparently in a preexisting prison, and a few buildings remain from the time when it was a POW camp; seems like site was first an alien internment camp, then became a POW camp	http://www.gaic.info/camp_usarmy.htm ; http://books.google.com/books?id=XY7p5aPYUkAC&pg=PA404&lp=PA404&dq=camp+stringtown+oklahoma+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=tGSu0mYXf5&sig=8WZQdOLrBxwfEgIkELZZNRNqRiU&hl=en&ei=qLqTTsniG6nn0QHQtOSnBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CFYQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=camp%20stringtown%20oklahoma%20pow%20camp&f=false
Tipton	Oklahoma	2	"This camp was located north of the railroad tracks between 2nd and 3rd streets on the southeast side of Tipton on a four acre tract that had been a Gulf Oil Company camp." (Okie Legacy)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchronicles.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Tishomingo	Oklahoma	1	"This camp was located on old highway 99 north of the Washita River and south of Tishomingo where the airport now stands." (Okie Legacy)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchronicles.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField
Tonkawa	Oklahoma	4	Site of murder of Johannes Kunze by five fellow German POWs, who were subsequently tried, found guilty, hanged, and buried in the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison Cemetery (from Wikipedia list); "This camp was located north of highway 60 and west of Public Street in the southeast quarter of Section 26 on the north side of Tonkawa." (Okie Legacy); there is a historical marker on the base for the entrance gate post and also a small brick structure of some sort	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchronicles.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField ; http://www.ourkitchenfamily.com/page27.html
Waynoka	Oklahoma	5	has POW paintings and might have a barracks building; "This camp was located one-half mile north of Waynoka in the Santa Fe Railroad yards at the ice plant." (Okie Legacy)	http://www.lasr.net/travel/city.php?OK+waynoka+waynoka-historical-society-museum&TravelTo=OK0617035&VA=Y&AttractionCategory=&Attraction_ID=OK0617035a001 ; http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/powcamp6.html
Wetumka	Oklahoma	2	"This camp was located at the old CCC Camp north of Wetumka along the south edge of Section 15." (Okie Legacy)	http://okielegacy.org/wwiipowcamps/okchronicles.html#ArdmoreArmyAirField

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Adair	Oregon	5	there is a memorial on this site, now owned by the Oregon State Fish and Wildlife Service; seems like there are also some buildings left, and there are a lot of stories online about a haunted POW hospital	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM5WCN_Camp_Adair_World_War_II_Memorials_Oregon ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Adair ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/curtdeath/3320074541/in/photostream/
Nyssa	Oregon	5	there are still some buildings left, including the Mess Hall	http://taisiedesign.com/blog/2011/04/the-forgotten-german-pow-camp-of-nyssa-oregon/ ; http://taisiedesign.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/IMG00766-20110407-1023.jpg ; http://oregondigital.org/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/archives&CISOPT R=1785&CISOBOX=1&REC=4
White	Oregon	4	some buildings were moved for use by the University of Oregon, and some brick buildings were reused for what is now a VA hospital; unclear if any of these buildings were POW-related, though	http://www.ohs.org/education/oregonhistory/historical_records/dspDocument.cfm?doc_ID=199182CB-F30E-0859-E4CDA4E398BB2EDC ; http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/entry/view/camp_white/
Bull Hill	Pennsylvania	3	seems like this was also a former CCC camp (ANF-13), in use until the 1980s; unclear if any buildings remain, but there is apparently some sort of historical marker	http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/stateparks/cc/Camp.aspx?ID=146 ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMAC52_CCC_Farnsworth_Fish_Hatchery
Forest County	Pennsylvania	5	former CCC camp, and one of the oldest CCC camps in the US at that (Duhring CCC camp); seems to have some buildings left, in the Allegheny National Forest; "The camp, situated on private property, still includes several of the original CCC structures, including a mess hall, storage building, and barracks. The camp was later used as a children's summer camp, and is currently used today as seasonal camps and trailhead for the Allegheny Trail Ride (equestrian)."	http://www.forestcounty.com/index.php?page=landmarks ; http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/ssrs/story?id=4151
Galeton	Pennsylvania	2	seems like this was located in former CCC camp S-88, but also seems like no buildings remain anymore; now in Lyman Run State Park	http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/ucmprd1/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr_003707.pdf

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Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	2	former CCC camp (Gentracer); no indication of any buildings left, but something could be done here since it's already a historic site open to the public; seems like there might have been a tent camp here as well	http://www.gdg.org/Research/NPS%20Files/POW/pow2.html ; http://www.emmitsburg.net/archive_list/articles/history/gb/war/ww2_prisoner_camp.htm ; http://gettysburgintern.blogspot.com/2009/05/german-pow-recalls-gettysburg.html ; http://prisonphotography.wordpress.com/2011/08/26/pow-camps-for-germans-on-american-soil-dana-muellers-the-devils-den/
Indiantown Gap	Pennsylvania	2	former CCC camp, now a National Guard training center (Gentracer); the PA National Guard Military Museum is located on this site, but there isn't mention of the POWs held here; buildings that held POWs were torn down in 2002	http://www.milvet.state.pa.us/DMVA/2989.htm ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
League Island Navy Yard	Pennsylvania	4	this site is located near Philadelphia, closed in 1996; seems like this is now the Navy Yard, an industrial/office site; there is a National Register Historic District in this site, but unclear which buildings were used by POWs	http://navyyard.org/ ; http://www.mesothelioma.com/asbestos-exposure/jobsites/shipyards/philadelphia-naval-shipyard.htm
New Cumberland	Pennsylvania	5	At least one building left, but identified building has been heavily modified	http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Pine Grove Furnace	Pennsylvania	4	Apparently was an interrogation site, not a camp where POWs lived; there are interesting building fragments left and some murals in a nearby conference building, as well as a historical marker dedicated in 2011; walking tour	http://www.wartimememories.co.uk/pow/pinegrove.html ; http://www.schaeffersite.com/michaux/SURVEY.htm ; http://www.schaeffersite.com/michaux/ ; http://historicalsociety.com/uploads/michauxwalkingtour.pdf
Reynolds	Pennsylvania	5	seems like most of the camp was dismantled after the war, but apparently some Greenville businessmen made a development called Reynolds with some of the old buildings on the site; there is a historical marker here that acknowledges the POWs	http://genevapow.blogspot.com/2007/09/german-pow-camps-in-pennsylvania.html ; http://www.campreynolds.com/index.htm ; http://explorepahistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=1-A-2EE
Sideling Hill	Pennsylvania	5	former CCC camp (Gentracer); now called Oregon Ranger Station in Buchanan State Forest; seems like one building still stands as the ranger station, and otherwise there are foundations	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buchanan_State_Forest ; http://hauntsandhistory.blogspot.com/2009/02/sideling-hill-spooks.html

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Stewartstown	Pennsylvania	5	camp was apparently located on fairgrounds, now a park; recent news article says that the canteen and PX became a community center and the kitchen became a concession stand	http://www.yorkblog.com/yorktownsquare/2008/04/story-revives-memories-of-long-1.html
Tobyhanna	Pennsylvania	2	now Gouldsboro and Tobyhanna State Park. former Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (Gentracer)	http://www.tobyhanna.army.mil/about/tobyhanna/history.html
Valley Forge General Hospital	Pennsylvania	1	the site of this hospital is apparently now the home of Valley Forge Christian College	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_Forge_General_Hospital
Getty	Rhode Island	4	This site is an island, and seems to be a place where reeducation of POWs happened. There are still some stone gateposts built by the POWs, but unclear if anything else remains; apparently all of the RI POW camps are located near Jamestown, and were all devoted to reeducation of POWs	http://www.jamestownpress.com/news/2011-09-01/News/History_of_Fort_Getty_German_POWs_to_the_circus_by.html ; http://www.jamestownpress.com/news/2010-08-05/Front_Page/POW_camps_littleknown_part_of_island_legacy.html
Kearney	Rhode Island	4	became the site of the University of Rhode Island's Narragansett Marine Laboratory (now the Graduate School of Oceanography); unclear if building has been replaced or not	http://www.uri.edu/library/special_collections/registers/archives/GSO/Rec.%20Gr.%2080f.html ; http://fortwiki.com/Fort_Kearny_(3)
Wetherill	Rhode Island	5	now Fort Wetherill State Park, has been a state park since 1972; seems like there would be buildings left, but would need to find out which buildings were used by POWs	http://www.riparks.com/fortwetherillhistory.htm
Aiken	South Carolina	3	there is a historical marker here, doesn't look like anything else is left—now the location of a health center	http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=36396 ; http://www.wrdw.com/home/headlines/29201149.html
Bennettsville	South Carolina	5	seems like the POW camp was on Palmer Field in Bennettsville, might have some buildings left	http://nationalregister.sc.gov/SurveyReports/Bennettsville2003SM.pdf
Camden	South Carolina	5	there is apparently a PPC factory near Camp Camden where POWs worked; factory buildings still exist	http://prisonphotography.wordpress.com/2011/08/page/2/
Charleston	South Carolina	4	there was a chimney left in 2008, but there were plans to tear it down	http://www.postandcourier.com/news/2008/dec/10/chimney_be_history64510/ ; http://archives.postandcourier.com/archive/arch07/0107/arc01293921137.shtml
Columbia	South Carolina	1	now Columbia Metropolitan Airport (Gentracer)	http://www.gentracer.org/powcampsSC.html
Coronaco Field	South Carolina	1	now Greenwood County Airport (Gentracer)	http://www.gentracer.org/powcampsSC.html
Croft	South Carolina	3	now Croft State Natural Area; unclear if any buildings are left; local history museum has some artifacts	http://friendsofcroft.org/Brief%20History.htm ; http://www.schistory.net/campcroft/museum/front.html

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Florence	South Carolina	1	now Florence Regional Airport (Gentracer)	http://www.gentracer.org/powcampsSC.html
Hampton	South Carolina	3	historical marker at this site	http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=36557
Jackson	South Carolina	2	headquarters for SC's POW camps; now a training post for new soldiers; might have some buildings left from WWII era	http://www.scencyclopedia.org/fortjackson.htm
Myrtle Beach	South Carolina	4	now Myrtle Beach AFB (Gentracer); seems like city tour might mention POW base; base is still open, might have some buildings left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myrtle_Beach_Air_Force_Base
Shaw Field	South Carolina	2	now Shaw AFB (Gentracer); unclear if any buildings are left, but seems like this was a short-lived and small camp	http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/shaw.htm
Walterboro	South Carolina	3	there is a historical marker with photographs and other things on it at this site	http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=22627 ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walterboro,_South_Carolina
Meade	South Dakota	5	now Fort Meade Recreation Area, former CCC camp, now called Camp Fechner; might be some buildings left	http://www.blm.gov/mt/st/en/fo/south_dakota_field/ft_meade.html
Crossville	Tennessee	5	now a 4H camp, has a hospital building, chimney, artifacts and photos; located on POW Camp Road	http://www.traces.org/2003conference.gkupsky.html ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM2BDY_Camp_Crossville_Crossville_Tennessee ; http://www.keithdotson.com/blog/2011/08/12/the-world-war-ii-pow-camp-at-crossville-tennessee/
Forrest	Tennessee	5	seems like most buildings were sold after the war; now the Arnold Engineering Development Center; several remaining buildings and many foundations	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Forrest ; http://www.blountweb.com/blountcounty/military/wars/ww2/camp_forrest/email_call/linda_cole.htm ; http://wikimapia.org/1665104/German-WWII-POW-Camp-Forrest ; http://www.arnold.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-070213-027.pdf ; http://www.campforrest.com/table_of_content.htm ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Lawrenceburg	Tennessee	2	local historical society has some pictures and info about this camp, which was apparently a former CCC camp	http://home.lorettotel.net/~lcarchives/lchistsoc.htm
McKeller Field	Tennessee	2	now Smithland Farm	http://www.tncenturyfarms.org/madison_county/

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Memphis ASF Depot	Tennessee	2	seems like it is now Memphis Depot Business Park; unclear if any buildings remain	Hazel Wages, "The Memphis Armed Service Forces Depot Prisoner of War Camp: 1944-1946," Tennessee Historical Quarterly 52 (1993): 19-32.
Nashville	Tennessee	3	possible archaeological remains	http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Tellico Plains	Tennessee	1	camp was on the site of the town's Community Center, fire hall, ball fields, and industrial building	http://www.tellico-plains.com/history.html
Tyson	Tennessee	4	became the home of the H.C. Spinks Clay Company in 1947, and is still owned by this company; might have some buildings left	http://www.spinksclay.com/AboutUs/camp Tyson.html
Alto	Texas	3	historical marker here, with some vandalism	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM83HD_Camp_Alto_Alto_Texas
Amarillo	Texas	2	now Amarillo Air Force Base (Gentracer); seems like base has been closed for a long time, and that there aren't many buildings left	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amarillo_Air_Force_Base
Angleton	Texas	2	seems like camp was located on the county fairgrounds, probably a tent camp; local county historical society has a photograph showing a large hall building that is said to be part of the POW camp	http://www.texasescapes.com/TexasGulfCoastTowns/AngletonTexas.htm ; http://www.bchm.org/Holdings/Collections/CollectionOnline/exhibit2/e23931a.htm
Barkeley	Texas	4	now Dyess AFB (Gentracer); the camp reverted to private ownership after WWII, might be some buildings here	http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbc02 ; http://www.uer.ca/forum_showthread.asp?fid=1&threadid=92985
Beaumont General Hospital	Texas	5	this hospital is located on Fort Bliss; might still exist	http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbf03
Biggs Field	Texas	2	now Biggs Army Airfield (Gentracer); military airport on Fort Bliss	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biggs_Army_Airfield
Bliss	Texas	4	a mostly alien internment camp from June 15 1942 to July 15 1942 (Gentracer); there are apparently some POWs buried here, and there is a Day of Mourning for them; water tower may remain	http://dnn.epcc.edu/nwlibrary/borderlands/12_german_pows.htm ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Bowie	Texas	3	POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Fort Sam Houston, TX (Gentracer); doesn't seem like there's much left of the camp, but found one mention of a mural in a Brownwood's senior citizens' center	http://www.ci.brownwood.tx.us/history/campbowiehist.htm ; http://browncountyhistory.org/pow-stories.html
Brady	Texas	4	a stone guard shack from this camp is now located in the Heart of Texas Historical Museum in Brady	http://heartoftexashistoricalmuseum.com/controltower.htm

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Brooke General Hospital	Texas	5	called Brooke Army Medical Center (Gentracer); new hospital was built in 1987, but the original building (constructed in 1935) is now on the National Register; not much information on POW's involvement with the hospital, though, so that would need to be confirmed	http://www.bamc.amedd.army.mil/ ; http://www.nps.gov/applications/release/Detail.cfm?ID=176
Chireno	Texas	3	this site is supposed to have a historical marker, but not sure if it ever got the marker	http://jacksonvilleprogress.com/local/x154947490/East-Texas-POW-camps-to-receive-historical-markers/print
Clark	Texas	5	now Fort Clark Springs (Gentracer); this fort is on the National Register, seems like it is now a private gated community that has kept many of the historic buildings; unclear if any of the buildings left are related to the POWs, though	http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbf10
Cleburne	Texas	3	The site on West Henderson Street is the current home of the Cleburne Conference Center and the Cleburne Senior Center. The Texas Historical Commission recently placed a plaque commemorating the former camp near the northwest corner of the senior building.	http://www.cleburnetimesreview.com/local/x563623485/Cleburne-s-inglorious-captives
Corpus Christi	Texas	3	historical marker at this site, and apparently a fire hydrant	http://www.caller.com/news/2011/mar/12/naval-air-station-corpus-christi-marks-70-years/?print=1
Crockett	Texas	5		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Crockett ; http://fortwiki.com/Fort_Crockett ; http://blogs.houstonpress.com/hairballs/2011/09/ag_sues_over_fort_crockett.php ; http://galveston.ssp.nmfs.gov/aboutus/fortcrockett/index.html ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM4374_Fort_Crockett_Galveston_TX
D. A. Russell	Texas	5	this is the Marfa site, now called Chinati with works by Donald Judd; apparently there is a large collection of POW murals at this site	http://blogs.swarthmore.edu/borderwall/?p=426 ; http://agmetalmine.com/2011/05/27/the-afterlife-of-a-military-base-chinati-in-marfa-texas/

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Fannin	Texas	5	Located on the campus of the now University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler (Wikipedia); might be some buildings left; there's a historical marker here	http://www.campfannin.org/history.aspx ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Fannin ; http://www.campfannin.org/documents/FactSheet.pdf ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM7VTF_Camp_Fannin_Internment_Camp_World_War_II_POW_Camp
Harmon General Hospital	Texas	3	now the main campus of LeTourneau University (Gentracer); historical marker here, but building is gone	http://www.stoppingpoints.com/texas/signs.cgi?marker=Site+of+Harmon+General+Hospital&cnty=gregg
Hearne	Texas	5	there is a POW museum here, with remains of several decorative fountains, base of theater, mess hall, latrine, and other buildings; there is a reconstructed barrack here too	http://www.theeagle.com/local/POW-camp-draws-large-crowd ; http://www.roadsideamerica.com/blog/texas-german-pow-museum/ ; http://nautarch.tamu.edu/anth/waters/ ; http://camphearne.com/
Hereford	Texas	5	local church was painted by Italian POWs; mosaics, gravestone, chapel built by POWs also; water tower base	http://amarillo.com/stories/090508/new_11176637.shtml ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/juneny/sets/72157625783187690/detail/ ; http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/quh01
Hood	Texas	4	POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Fort Sam Houston, TX (Gentracer); site excavated by archaeology students in 2007; foundations remain	http://aec.army.mil/usaec/newsroom/updates/win07/win0715.html ; http://www.travelblog.org/North-America/United-States/Texas/Waco/blog-274595.html ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Howze	Texas	4	there is a field full of concrete foundation supports in a field, and water towers as well; historical marker also	http://www.texasescapes.com/WorldWarI/Camp-Howze.htm ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM60V7_CAMP_HOWZE_Gainsville_Texas
Huntsville	Texas	3	now a part of Sam Houston State University (Gentracer); this was apparently the first POW camp in Texas, after the war it became Country Campus; historical marker here now; now the site of a golf course, so probably no buildings left	http://www.shsu.edu/~jll004/publichistory/powcamp.pdf ; http://itemonline.com/local/x212535385/Camp-Huntsville-marker-dedicated
Kenedy	Texas	4	former CCC camp; this site was first an internment camp for German and Japanese Americans; there are apparently two water towers and a concrete slab left at this site	http://www.gaic.info/camp_doj.html
Liberty	Texas	2	camp was apparently located on fairgrounds, and buildings were turned into salvage lumber after the camp closed	http://www.theindicator.com/news/article_f6821d47-add5-5acc-a7ed-462e32949706.html

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Lufkin	Texas	4	there might be a building left here, historical marker; stone wall with name engravings	http://www.texasescapes.com/AllThingsHistorical/Nazis-in-East-Texas-BB105.htm ; http://lufkindailynews.com/news/article_c3b6385e-8385-5f07-bb5b-9584609814f9.html ; http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=29450 ; http://www.thehistorycenteronline.com/exhib-photo-lg.php?id=62
Maxey	Texas	3	base camp, POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Ft. Sam Houston, TX (Gentracer); there is a historical marker here, but probably not much else	http://www.9key.com/markers/marker_detail.asp?atlas_number=5277008186 ; http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbc20
McCloskey General Hospital	Texas	1	now Olin E. Teague Veterans Center (Gentracer); seems like POW camp was on the site of Temple College	http://www.templetx.org/live/history.aspx
McLean	Texas	3	has a historical marker now	http://www.examiner.com/travel-in-albuquerque/route-66-through-texas-amarillo-to-the-oklahoma-border ; http://www.flickr.com/photos/juneny/5274371125/
Mexia	Texas	5	now the Mexia State Supported Living Center, but not much information on this site	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexia,_Texas
Navasota	Texas	2	this camp apparently used circus tents	http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qug01
Orange	Texas	3	historical marker at this site	http://www.stoppingpoints.com/texas/signs.cgi?marker=Site+of+World+War+II+P.+O.+W.+Camp&cnty=orange ; http://orangeleader.com/local/x449497929/Orange-once-housed-German-POWs-during-WWII/print
Princeton	Texas	4	there is a historical marker here, some foundations as well; now a public park; there is a water tower, but unclear if it was built specifically for the POW camp	http://www.pbase.com/cuthbertofhw/princeton_pow ; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrGMbQvpON8
Pyote Army Air Field	Texas	1	now Pyote Air Force Base (Gentracer); base closed down in 1963, apparently	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyote_Air_Force_Base
Sam Houston	Texas	4	active base (Gentracer); there are POW graves in the cemetery, but seems like the rest of the camp has been redeveloped as the site of military housing; tent camp	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM31VV_Fort_Sam_Houston_POW_Camp ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Seagoville	Texas	2	seems like this was mainly an internment camp for women	http://www.texasmonthly.com/2006-06-01/texashistory.php

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Swift	Texas	2	POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Fort Sam Houston, TX (Gentracer); now a training site for the Texas Army National Guard	http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbc27
White Rock Lake	Texas	3	seems like there aren't any buildings left at this site, but there is a historical marker	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM6VFD_White_Rock_Lake_Dallas_Texas ; http://www.whiterocklakemuseum.org/1930-1958.htm
Wolters	Texas	3	now Fort Wolters (Gentracer); I don't think it's still an active base; the Mineral Wells High School might still use some of the buildings; former CCC camp; there is a historical marker for this site	http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qbf53 ; http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/medtaph38085/ ; http://www.cleburnetimesreview.com/johnwatson/x329610329/John-Watson-Camp-Wolters-place-a-key-cog-in-military-affairs-worth-remembering
Bushnell General Hospital	Utah	5	seems like there might be some buildings left; thesis about this site	
Douglas	Utah	5	this base closed down in 1964, is listed on the National Register; now part of the University of Utah; there is a POW cemetery here	http://historytogo.utah.gov/places/historical_places/fortdouglas.html ; http://www.gentracer.org/JapanesePrisonersofWarinUtah.html ; http://drvitelli.typepad.com/providentia/2009/08/the-utah-pow-massacre.html
Dugway Proving Grounds	Utah	2	active military base, no information on what buildings may survive	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dugway_Proving_Ground
Hill Field	Utah	2	now Hill Air Force Base (Gentracer), no information on any buildings remaining from the POW camp	http://www.gentracer.org/powphotoshillfield.html
Logan	Utah	2	camp was located on the Cache County Fairgrounds in Logan	http://www.cachecounty.org/fairgrounds/history.php

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Ogden	Utah	5	Ogden Arsenal; seems like buildings might remain	http://www.hill.af.mil/library/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=5956 ; http://www.weber.edu/WSUToday/092805powexhibit.html
Orem	Utah	3	historical marker at this site; POW camp was occupied by migrant workers until it was dismantled in 1970	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMBQ4M_World_War_II_POW_Camp_Orem_Utah ; http://www.orem.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=274
Salina	Utah	1	former CCC camp (Gentracer); a US guard, Clarence Bertucci, killed nine POWs here by firing bullets into their tent while they were sleeping, and he was brought to Bushnell General Hospital afterwards; the POWs killed are buried in Fort Douglas, unclear if there is any marker in Salina for the POW camp, though	
Ashby	Virginia	5	now City of Virginia Beach Central Library (Gentracer); seems like it was just near the library, and some barracks still exist as private residences; historical marker here as well	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Ashby_(Virginia) ; http://home.arcor.de/kriegsgefangene/usa/camps_usa/camp_ashby.html ; http://markers.appropriatelyrandom.net/category/va/virginia-beach/
Catawba	Virginia	5	former CCC camp, now Ward Haven church camp	http://hamptonroads.com/2011/06/german-pows-arent-forgotten-southwest-virginia ; http://www.roanoke.com/editorials/long/wb/283257 ; http://www.rvba.org/missionsministries/ward-haven
Eustis	Virginia	3	this site is on the National Priorities List for cleanup by the federal government because it is a contaminated hazardous waste site; there is a historical marker here, but probably nothing else	http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/VA6210020321.htm ; http://www.markerhistory.com/fort-eustis-marker-w-56/
Fairfax	Virginia	1	camp was located near the Fairfax Government Center, no mention of any remaining structures	http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/braddock/newsletter/may2010/communitycorner.htm ; http://www.geocaching.com/seek/cache_details.aspx?guid=9b9b9488-124e-4142-856b-a1b4922edd1a

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Front Royal	Virginia	1	seems like there aren't any buildings left	http://www.si.edu/oahp/Front%20Royal%20Historic%20Preservation%20Report.pdf
Green Bay	Virginia	4	Today, the location of where the camp once stood is within the confines of the Prince Edward-Gallion State Forest. All that remains are a handful of crumbling, concrete structural foundations scattered here and there mostly hidden by dense undergrowth and large trees.	http://www.feldgrau.net/forum/viewtopic.php?f=28&t=31172 ; http://tourism.viriniashartland.org/pdf/DayOne.pdf
Henry	Virginia	1	current site of the Newport News/Williamsburg International Airport	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Patrick_Henry
Hunt	Virginia	5	restricted listing, interrogation center (Gentracer); Fort Hunt Park is run by the NPS; this site was code-named P.O. Box 1142	http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=93635950 ; http://www.nps.gov/gwmp/fort-hunt.htm
Lee	Virginia	3	home of the National POW Museum (Gentracer) Army Quartermaster Museum here has a POW uniform on display; camp site has been redeveloped mostly, but there may be some archaeological remains in a wooded area of the base	http://www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil/lee_gallery.htm ; http://www.army.mil/article/46063/Fort_Lee_takes_a_bus_trip_to_WWII_history/ ; http://prisonphotography.wordpress.com/2011/08/26/pow-camps-for-germans-on-american-soil-dana-muellers-the-devils-den/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
McGuire General Hospital	Virginia	1	now called the Hunter Holmes McGuire Veterans Administration Medical Center (Gentracer); not much information on this site online	
Monroe	Virginia	2	recently closed base, seems like it's a National Historic Landmark; can't find much of anything about POWs being here though	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Monroe
Peary	Virginia	2	now a CIA facility (Gentracer)	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Peary
Pickett	Virginia	4	now Fort Pickett, a National Guard Installation; foundations remaining; county has some artifacts	http://vko.va.ngb.army.mil/fortpickett/about_fort_pickett/index.html ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Salem	Virginia	5	apparently two barracks buildings are still in use by the city	http://www.roanoke.com/editorials/long/wb/283257 ; http://www.salemmuseum.org/guide_archives/HSV8N3.aspx#fight ; http://www.navytimes.com/news/2011/06/ap-german-pows-not-forgotten-in-virginia-061211/

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Sandy Level	Virginia	4	former CCC camp, some sort of site is left and there are directions to it	http://www.victorianvilla.com/sims-mitchell/local/articles/phsp/055/; http://www.smithmountainlake.com/lifeStyle/lakerWeekly/wb/248340
White Hall	Virginia	4	former CCC camp, might be some foundations left	http://www.whitehallva.org/whitehall.shtml ; http://www.charlottesville-area-real-estate.com/White_Hall_Real_Estate.html
Baxter General Hospital	Washington	1	became Spokane Veterans Affairs Medical Center (Gentracer); still a medical center here, but it was built after WWII, and there are apparently no buildings from the war left on this site	http://www.historylink.us/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9331
Lawton	Washington	4	US soldiers here rioted over preferential treatment given to Italian and German POW's. One Italian POW was murdered by the US soldiers; there is a National Register Historic District for the base; unclear if any buildings built for the POW camp specifically remain; the grave of the Italian POW who was murdered is here	http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=8772; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Lawton ; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM3545_Fort_Lawton_POW_Camp_Seattle_WA
Lewis	Washington	4	some POWs are buried here, but no visible remnants otherwise and site has been redeveloped	http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=5631; http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM2FY0_Fort_Lewis_Prisoner_of_War_Camp_Tacoma_WA; http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=8493; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot	Washington	5	known today as the Fort Lewis Logistics Center, employed both POWs and Women Ordnance Workers (WOWs)	http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9028; http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/cleanup.nsf/b0067394308bf1a2882568ab007ca6d7/6f02451523c1bf05882565280055a79c!OpenDocument
Okanogan	Washington	2	seems like this was a temporary camp, branch camp of Fort Lewis	http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9592
Peshastin	Washington	5	some small buildings left (Gentracer); need to confirm this through another site, though	http://www.gentracer.org/camp/peshastin.html
Seattle	Washington	5	the Seattle Port of Embarkation exists still, but need to confirm that POWs actually came here	http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=4149
Vancouver Barracks	Washington	4	there are some POWs buried in the cemetery here	http://www.columbian.com/news/2011/may/29/war-dead-have-tales-to-tell/

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Ashford General Hospital	West Virginia	5	now The Greenbrier Hotel, before and after the war (Gentracer); POWs at the Ashford camp worked here, and enemy alien diplomats stayed at the hotel	http://www.collasius.org/ZEITZEUGEN/04-HTML/brown-afrika.htm ; http://www.forum.militaryltd.com/world-war-ii/m30657-pow-recalls-months-spent-greenbrier ; http://www.wv2museums.com/article/10520/Greenbrier-Hotel.htm ; http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/304
Dawson	West Virginia	2	not on the lists I had, but found a pretty reputable online source for this, no mention of any remaining buildings, current National Guard site	http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/825 ; http://www.wv.ngb.army.mil/dawson/history.aspx
Logan General Hospital	West Virginia	1	seems like there is a new hospital building on this site	http://www.loganregionalmedicalcenter.com/CustomPage.asp?guidCustomContentID=7FB004E1-CE32-4D46-BB6F-7C85A9EECF1
Appleton	Wisconsin	2	seems like this was a tent camp	http://www.myhistorymuseum.org/WWII/1945/POW.htm
Beaver Dam	Wisconsin	1	this was apparently a tent camp, now the site of the Wayland Academy field house	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Beaver_Dam
Billy Mitchell Field	Wisconsin	1	now General Mitchell International Airport (Gentracer)	http://www.examiner.com/history-in-milwaukee/world-war-ii-pows-wisconsin ; http://www.examiner.com/history-in-milwaukee/father-of-the-u-s-air-force
Columbus	Wisconsin	2	looks like this was a tent camp	http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/teachers/lessons/documents/ww2_homefront_all.pdf
Eau Claire	Wisconsin	5	looks like there is a building left here, camp was located on the Eau Claire County Junior Fairgrounds	http://www.gasthof-thoerner.de/phpBB2/viewtopic.php?t=879&sid=34ad71d17b5729e12029662bae989f80
Fish Creek	Wisconsin	2	former CCC camp, now part of Peninsula State Park, unclear if any buildings are left	http://www.stateparks.com/peninsula.html ; http://www.orchardsatggharbor.com/activities/about-door-county
Green Lake	Wisconsin	4	From June until October 1944, the U.S. Government rented William Carey Barn by the front gates and some cottages as a temporary camp for German prisoners of war. Approximately 400 POWs were housed here and worked at nearby canning factories.	http://www.glcc.org/Green%20Lake%20Story.html
Hartford	Wisconsin	5	seems like the ballroom in this town was used as a POW camp	http://www.yelp.com/biz/chandelier-ballroom-hartford ; http://landmarkhunter.com/142029-schwartz-ballroom/

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Hortonville	Wisconsin	2	seems like this was a tent camp	http://www.myhistorymuseum.org/WWII/1945/POW.htm ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hortonville, Wisconsin
Jefferson	Wisconsin	2	seems like the camp was located on the Jefferson County Fairgrounds	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jefferson, Wisconsin
Marshfield	Wisconsin	2	seems like this was a tent camp on the grounds of a cannery	http://wvls.lib.wi.us/ClarkCounty/clark/d/ata/1/bbs16/16484.htm
McCoy	Wisconsin	4	active base, Fort McCoy; had an archaeological survey that didn't find much, has some remaining foundation posts for guard towers	http://www.mccoy.army.mil/readingroom/newspaper/AreaGuide/History.htm ; http://www.mccoy.army.mil/AboutFortMcCoy/documents/FMCHistHrtg.pdf ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Reedsburg	Wisconsin	2	now Webb Park	http://www.reedsburgwi.gov/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={07681B50-12D3-4905-BDAD-D18E064E0854}&DE={60CA299E-16BA-48EA-9BFF-9001C3F32852}; http://minds.wisconsin.edu/handle/1793/39018
Ripon	Wisconsin	2	seems like POWs harvested hemp here	http://www.ripon-wi.com/ripon-wi/page.asp?p=interesting_facts ; http://www.fox11online.com/dpp/news/local/fox_cities/some-say-hemp-can-help-economy
Sturgeon Bay	Wisconsin	2	main group of POWs lived on the fairgrounds, and other POWs would stay in migrant worker housing	http://books.google.com/books?id=zD-kby0LiuEC&pg=PA240&lpg=PA240&dq=sturgeon+bay+wisconsin+pow+camp&source=bl&ots=oIj1JhUCpY&sig=2HqbH_g7QXCf1NBr9ur7-FcbCAI&hl=en&ei=dLKbTvWiBOLy0gGB3v3SBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEcQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=sturgeon%20bay%20wisconsin%20pow%20camp&f=false
Waupun	Wisconsin	2	seems like POWs harvested hemp here; tent camp	http://www.fox11online.com/dpp/news/local/fox_cities/some-say-hemp-can-help-economy ; http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/teachers/lessons/documents/pow_waupun.pdf
Deaver	Wyoming	2	book written about this site, but no indication of any remaining structures	http://openlibrary.org/books/OL3584865M/German_POW_Camp_in_Deaver_Wyoming_1944-1945

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Douglas	Wyoming	5	Mural made by Italian POWs still exists in the officer's club, also built at the time of the POW camp's construction; seems like Officer's Club is on the National Register; now Wyoming State Fair Grounds (Gentracer)	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Douglas_WY_WWII_POW_Camp_Mural_-_Western_Fort.jpg ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas,_Wyoming_WWII_POW_Camp ; http://www.6thcorpscombatengineers.com/engforum/index.php?showtopic=3630 ; http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/01000965.pdf
Dubois	Wyoming	2	seems like this was a tent camp	http://westernamericana2.blogspot.com/2009/12/rich-cultural-mosaic-of-american-west.html
Francis E. Warren	Wyoming	5	now Francis E. Warren Air Force Base (Gentracer); the Fort was designated as a historic district in 1975; former stables that became POW barracks remain; foundation walls, artifacts, and POW graves of both Italians and Germans on this base	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_D.A._Russell_(Wyoming) ; http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NHLS/Text/69000191.pdf ; http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NHLS/Photos/69000191.pdf ; http://www.warren.af.mil/library/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=4696 ; http://www.warrenmuseum.com/history/mules-to-missiles/ ; http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/05-256_Final-Report.pdf
Ryan Park	Wyoming	3	there are interpretive signs here, and the Wyoming State Museum has several carved boxes and other items created by POWs at this camp	