

1940

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

SECRET
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Camp Four**

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: **11 miles northeast of Fort Smith on Fort Smith-Hardin County Road** for publication: **n/a**
vicinity: **X**

city/town: **Fort Smith**

state: **Montana** code: **MT** county: **Big Horn** code: **003** zip code: **59034**

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: **Private**

Category of Property: **Buildings**

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	building(s)
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: **0**

Name of related multiple property listing: **n/a**

4. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Maurell Shep _____ Date Dec. 6, 1991
Signature of certifying official

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

___ See Continuation Sheet

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Antiquities Act _____
___ See Continuation Sheet

___ determined eligible for the National Register _____

___ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
___ See Continuation Sheet

___ removed from the National Register _____
___ See Continuation Sheet

___ other (explain): _____

fr _____
Signature of Keeper

1/21/92
Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic/multiple dwelling, secondary structure

Current: Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other: Vernacular

Materials: foundation: concrete
 roof: shingle
 walls: weatherboard

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Set on a broad, windswept landscape in southeastern Montana, Camp Four is located on open plains above the Big Horn River. The area is a semi-arid, high plains environment located on the northwest rim of the Big Horn River Canyon. Vast wheat fields have replaced virgin prairie on these plains; the Campbell farmlands all lie within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation.

The complex of buildings at Camp Four includes a residential compound which housed workers stationed at the camp and extra hands brought in to help harvest, etc. Nearby, stands a pair of commissaries which furnished supplies for the workers. It is this workers' residential compound and associated buildings, linked to the historic Camp Four activities, which define the historic resources presently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This encompasses 14 contributing buildings -- 5 bunkhouses, a cook house, a shower, an office, 2 commissaries, a tool shed/workshop, an oil house, a root cellar and an outhouse. One additional structure -- a water tank -- completes the range of contributing resources in this residential compound. In addition, there is one non-contributing residence dating to the 1940s on the property.

The buildings are all of wood frame construction, single story, simply designed and painted white. They are clustered around a central lawn or courtyard which is shaded by rows of cottonwood trees. Porches for the bunkhouses and cook house all face into this protected outdoor space, which provided a respite from heat and wind, and a place for relaxing, socializing and domestic activities such as drying clothes.

Originally, there were two cottages located along the east side of this compound, which housed a camp manager and a cook. Those buildings were removed in 1989. South of the residential compound, there is a complex of granaries, machine sheds and miscellaneous agricultural outbuildings. While reflecting the agricultural relationship of Camp Four to its surroundings, these buildings are of more recent vintage and not associated with the historic activities at Camp Four. They are not included in this nomination. Original granaries which once stood on the fringes of this complex were removed in 1989.

Contributing Resources

Cookhouse: The cookhouse, the largest building in the complex, is located at the north end of the compound. It is a wood frame structure, set on a poured concrete foundation. The L-shaped massing is divided into a long dining room, with a kitchen across the rear. On the south elevation, the main entrance accessing the dining room is located in a small mudroom which appears to have been an early addition to the west end. A symmetrically spaced row of south-facing, double-hung, 2-over-2 windows illuminates the interior of the dining room.

A second entrance is located on the east elevation of the cook house, through a small, projecting mud-room which accesses the rear of the kitchen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Camp Four

Page 1

Wooden flooring and plastered walls finish the interior in the long, open dining room. Wood veneer panelling has been added on the walls, to a height of 5 feet. The kitchen has a linoleum tile floor and built-in wooden cupboards with red linoleum counter surfaces. A walk-in cooler is located off the rear of the kitchen. It is finished with oak framing and brass hinges, and lined with wooden tongue-in-groove panelling and wooden shelves. Three large hinged windows access front shelving in the cooler. Entrance is through a sturdy oak door with panels of white porcelain tile.

Water Tank: A large, cylindrical steel water tank is located west of the cook house. The tank is approximately 30 feet tall and sits on an octagonal platform. The platform is a cribbed timber structure filled with poured concrete.

Root Cellar: The root cellar is located north and directly to the rear of the cook house. The cellar is dug into the ground and covered by a barrel roof of corrugated metal. A simple wood-framed, gable roof shelters the stairs into the cellar. Entrance is through a central doorway, which contains a panelled wooden door.

Shower: The shower is a single story rectangular building with a gable roof. Windows are double-hung, 1-over-1. The interior has a concrete floor, and is partitioned into five shower stalls on the north end and a common wash area. The shower stalls each include a wooden partition wall with a bench, wooden platforms and walks. In the wash area, a series of five porcelain sinks lines the west wall. A large coal furnace occupies the front, southeast corner. This was supplied from a wooden coal bin which sits just outside on the same corner.

Bunkhouses: Five bunkhouses face into the courtyard, all of similar design. These are all single story, rectangular buildings with gable roofs running lengthwise, parallel to the courtyard. Each includes a single entrance door opening onto the courtyard. These entrances are not identically designed -- they are offset to one side or the other, some more to center than others. Bunkhouses #1, 2 and 3 face west into the courtyard, while bunkhouses #4 and 5, aligned with the shower and tool shed, face east into the courtyard.

Fenestration is characterized by double-hung, 4-over-4 windows. Each bunkhouse has one window on the front and each side, and two symmetrically placed on the rear. The buildings sit on a concrete pad, and have wooden shingled roofs. A single red brick chimney is located just off-center, on the gable peak of each roof.

On the interior, the original buildings were sparsely finished. There were eight wooden bunks built into the walls. The bunkhouses which retain the most integrity on the interior have painted tongue-in-groove wood finishing the interior walls, floors and ceilings. Windows have unadorned wooden frames.

On the exterior, with the exception of a few door replacements, the bunkhouses retain all original design elements and fabrics. Minor derivations from the basic bunkhouse design are generally limited to the interior. These are described below:

Bunkhouse #1: Entrance to this bunkhouse is offset to the north end of the west wall. The door was originally panelled, with glazing in the upper portion. It currently retains all original interior elements as described above.

Bunkhouse #2: The entrance to Bunkhouse #2 is offset near center to the south, and is visually balanced by the front window just to the north. On the interior, this building too retains the original design and fabric; however, the floor is finished with 5" wooden planking, and two small wooden closets were added on the rear wall at an undetermined time.

Bunkhouse #3: Like Bunkhouse #2, the entrance and window are placed nearer the center, with the doorway to the south and the window to the north. Inside, bookshelves have been added,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Camp Four

Page 2

as well as boards connecting the window heads, which are lined with clothes hooks.

Bunkhouse #4: The entrance to Bunkhouse #4 is offset to the north end of the east wall, with a front window set near the south end. The doorway houses a panelled wooden door, and a wooden screen door. The interior of this bunkhouse appears to have been remodelled in recent years. The interior walls have been sheetrocked and painted, floors are covered with 10" linoleum tile, and closets were added in the rear northwest corner.

Bunkhouse #5: The entrance to Bunkhouse #5 is offset to the south end of the east wall, with the front window set just south of the center. The doors are like those described for Bunkhouse #4. On the interior, this bunkhouse has been remodelled with sheetrocked walls and linoleum tiled floors, like Bunkhouse #4.

Office: A small, single room office stands at the south end of the courtyard. The entrance includes a simple wooden plank door, and is located on the south elevation, facing away from the residential compound. There are two fixed 4-pane windows on both the east and west walls, and no openings on the north wall. On the interior, the office has full-length wooden cupboards built into the north end with a partial loft above them. Painted pressboard walls and old rolled linoleum flooring may well be original.

Commissaries: Two commissaries are located behind the residential complex to the west. These are both wooden frame buildings, aligned behind the residential compound.

Commissary #1: This commissary building is set on a crumbling concrete pad, with a concrete stoop accessing the central entrance. The plank door is located beneath a small wooden hopper door, and between two 4-pane fixed windows. Wooden hopper doors are located in the gable ends accessing an interior storage loft. On the interior, the floor is finished with wooden planking, cupboards are built into one corner, and shelving lines one wall.

A single-room addition projects from the rear. This appears to date to the mid-20th century. It has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. There is a rear doorway on the south side with a panelled wooden door having upper glazing. Other walls each have a single 1-over-1 double-hung window. The floor is finished with wooden tongue-in-groove flooring; the walls are sheetrocked.

Commissary #2: This single story commissary building is of wood frame construction. The building has a higher, more steeply pitched gable roof than others in the compound, perhaps to increase storage space in a partial interior loft. The gable roof has rafter ends that project under the eaves. A wooden hopper door is located in each gable end. The interior has plank flooring throughout, and is divided into four bays. Three sets of double, hinged wooden doors, finished to match exterior siding, access three of the bays. The fourth, on the north end, is accessed through a hinged wooden door, made of wooden planks with diagonal bracing. Windows are located on the sides and across the rear walls. These are fixed window units, divided into four and six lights.

Tool Shed/Workshop: The tool shed resembles the nearby bunkhouse and shower buildings in design; however, it lacks a front window on the east elevation. The entrance is placed just south of center, and houses a panelled wooden door with three vertical lights in the upper portion. On the interior, there is a central, rectangular concrete platform with large bolts and heavy piping which may have once been fixed to a forge. The floor is of poured concrete. 1-over-1 windows are located on the west (rear) and south sides. A braced wooden window covering swings out on the north side.

Oil House: The oil house is a single story building on the edge of the workers' compound. The gable roof has projecting eaves which extend on the south side to provide a covering for stored oil tanks and equipment. The entrance, on the east side, has a panelled wooden door in a central doorway. On the west end, a wooden hopper door opens onto a wooden loading

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7

Camp Four

Page 3

platform. Four and six light windows illuminate the interior; the floor is finished with wooden plank flooring. A modern gas pump stands out front.

Outhouse: The outhouse is a standard rectangular building with a wood-shingled shed roof. A central doorway accesses the building. It is clad with weatherboard siding to match other buildings in the compound.

Non-Contributing Resources

Cowboy House: A wood-frame, single story residence was added on the property in the 1940s. The building has a central block and wing massing, covered by broad, intersecting gable roofs. A small, gabled entry porch projects centrally from the main block. Small windows, double-hung, horizontal 2-over-2 windows flank this entrance, and characterize the fenestration elsewhere on the building. The house sits on a concrete foundation, has wooden shingle roofing and cladding on the exterior walls.

Dwarfed by sweeping agricultural vistas, Camp Four today retains its essential link to the farmlands which surround it. The camp continues to function as the basic unit of operations for thousands of acres of surrounding wheat fields. Although now leased and operated by two area farmers, the fundamental cycles of daily and seasonal activities at the camp continue.

The buildings forming the Camp Four complex currently retain a high degree of integrity. Design of the cook house, bunkhouses, shower, commissaries and office are all well-preserved. On the exterior, they all retain most all the original design elements and historic fabrics; and with the exception of more modern treatment on some of the bunkhouses, the interior spaces still reflect the original design and function of the buildings. The orientation and spatial relationships of the buildings around the central courtyard remain unaltered, conveying a strong sense of the protected, more intimate feeling achieved at the heart of the residential compound. Although the recent loss of the cook's and manager's cottages are unfortunate, the other buildings continue to convey a strong representation of the historic character and appearance of Camp Four.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally
Statewide
Nationally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B Areas of Significance: Agriculture

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a Period(s) of Significance: 1920 - 1941

Significant Person(s): Thomas Campbell Significant Dates: 1920

Cultural Affiliation: n/a Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Camp Four is a unique historic resource in Montana, a property which is linked inextricably to the origins of modern mechanized agriculture in the West. For its associations with transitions in early 20th century agriculture toward large scale, technocratic corporate farming, it is eligible for the National Register under criterion A. It gains significance under criterion B for its associations with Thomas Campbell, once the world's largest wheat farmer, a pioneer in industrialized corporate farming methods.

The camp is a tangible link to Thomas Campbell, a man whose vision of mechanized farming transformed American agriculture. Campbell not only practiced these methods, he actively promoted them, spreading his ideas throughout the United States and beyond. Campbell's reputation earned him an invitation in 1928 to travel to Russia, as an advisor to Russian officials in process of establishing state-run collective farms in an effort to modernize the country's farming potential. In addition he consulted with government officials and agriculturalists from Britain (1941), France (1948), North Africa (1947), South Africa (1945) and Australia on wheat farming, moisture conservation and mechanization principals.¹

Camp Four is one of two permanent wheat camps which operated on the Campbell Farm located in southeastern Montana. Historically, there were two permanent camps and six temporary camps. Over the years fire, abandonment and removal destroyed the temporary camps. Of the two now remaining, Camp Four, which was historically the most active camp on the farm, is also the best preserved, retaining the fullest range of the camp buildings from which the wheat camp operated. It is being nominated as the best representative example of the camps which operated on the Campbell farm from 1918 through the 1960s.

Under criterion B, Camp Four is today the property most directly associated with the endeavors which made Thomas Campbell a most significant early 20th century leader of American agriculture. The organization and design of Camp Four represent the life work of Thomas Campbell, reflecting Campbell's corporate vision of American agriculture and the significant contributions he made to the evolution of 20th century industrialized agriculture.

Thomas Campbell was a man of Scotch-Canadian descent, who grew up on his father's homestead in eastern North Dakota. Campbell was educated at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, studying liberal arts and mechanical engineering, while managing the family's 4,000 acre farm. He pursued engineering studies at Cornell University in New York, until his father's illness caused him to return home.

In 1906, Campbell married Bess McBride Bull, daughter of George Bull, the inventor of Cream of Wheat. In 1908, Bess contracted tuberculosis and they moved to California for her health. There, Campbell was employed by J.S. Torrance, a prominent West Coast financier, farmer and contractor. Campbell served as operations engineer under Torrance, managing and engineering large development and construction projects, and overseeing large-scale bean-cropping operations. Torrance also served on the board of J.P. Morgan's bank, a connection which appears to have served Campbell in later years.

With the onset of World War I, food shortages in Europe prompted efforts to establish large-scale farms to support the war effort. In 1917, the governments of France and the United

X See Continuation Sheet

¹Gjovig, Bruce, Thomas D. Campbell Chronology

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Camp Four

Page 1

States were exploring the possibility of establishing large farms in North Africa. Thomas Campbell proposed instead raising wheat on unused Indian lands, and outlined his plan in a letter to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Informed by BIA officials that it could not be done, Campbell telegraphed U.S. President Woodrow Wilson. Wilson became interested in the notion that Indian land in the western states might be plowed and planted to produce grain as part of the war effort. Enjoining the interest of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' farming director, who assisted in a survey of available reservation land, Campbell took his proposal to Washington. Reversing a policy against leasing Indian lands, the BIA authorized the leases and ordered that the Indian tribes be compensated with 10% of the crop. Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, urged Campbell to forego his pending military enlistment and head up this effort on the domestic front.

Lacking government funding, or the personal capital to finance this venture, Campbell arranged an audience with several eastern financiers, including J.P. Morgan, and secured a \$2 million loan. Bankers J.P. Morgan, James Stillman, Charles H. Sabin and Charles D. Norton, along with Francis H. Sisson and Campbell formed the Montana Farming Corporation under general management of Thomas Campbell.

For diversity, Campbell leased lands on two Indian reservations in Montana and arranged to make payment in a portion of the crops delivered to the railroad. He first negotiated a lease on the Fort Peck Reservation and in the fall of 1918, planted 7,000 acres in winter wheat near Poplar, Montana. The following year, Campbell began breaking sod on the Crow Indian Reservation near Hardin as well, making a total of 45,000 acres cultivated. By 1923, the acreage increased to 110,000 acres. Crop failures resulting from the drought of 1919 and grasshopper plagues in 1920-21, and the collapse of the post-war wheat market doomed these early efforts. The MFC posted no profits for the first three years, and in 1922 J. P. Morgan announced his pull-out from the venture. Campbell offered to buy him out for ten cents on the dollar, and in a spectacular show of business aplomb which became legendary, convinced Morgan to finance the transaction.

Thomas Campbell, with Morgan's loan, organized the Campbell Farming Corporation in 1922, purchasing the liquidated holdings of the Montana Farming Corporation. That same year, Campbell closed out the fields at Fort Peck. The Fort Peck venture had failed to produce for a variety of reasons, among them that the climate was too cold for growing the winter wheat of that era.

The camp system used on the Campbell farms was devised by Fred Gordon, an agronomist and one of the first CFC managers. Gordon divided the farms into large units, basically self-contained farms, each serviced by large equipment which rotated between the units. By 1923, the farm encompassed four units of 10,000 acres each, which employed 100 men between July and October.

Camp Four was one of two permanent wheat camps established on the benchland above the Big Horn River in southeastern Montana. Built in 1920, a week was spent hauling lumber and supply wagons, and equipment 42 miles out from Hardin to build the camp. Twenty-two men lived in tents at Camp Four that first year, first breaking sod, plowing and planting the fields, then constructing 35 miles of road, a power plant, and the camp buildings. By 1926, the camp employed 20 men permanently, and 50 more who worked an average of 8 months. At harvest time, 200 more hands were hired on.²

²Drache, Hiram, Beyond the Furrow; Chapter IV is the best source for history of the Campbell Farming Corporation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Camp Four

Page 2

During the 1922-29 period, farming conditions improved. Increased moisture, and constant refinement of farming practices enabled Campbell to expand his operations. The original farm in the Big Horn drainage grew to encompass some 120,000 acres, with approximately 93,000 acres under cultivation. Employing three-year rotational cycles, Campbell annually cultivated about half of the land using block farming and strip farming methods. The soil in the Big Horn benchlands proved rich, and it was not until the 1980s that chemical fertilizers were applied to the fields.

Succeeding where the late 19th century "bonanza farms" of the western United States and Canada had failed, Thomas Campbell's farming philosophy embraced not only organized, large scale farming, but introduced a reliance on mechanization, skilled labor and cost accounting methods. Campbell ran his operations like a true industrialist. An observer in 1926 described the Campbell Farm as "a business farm, an industrialized farm, a factory for the manufacture of wheat from the raw materials in the soil..."³ Campbell expounded on his theories whenever the opportunity arose, and authored several articles on his agricultural principles. "This farm is a factory...It is operated on exactly the same principles of mass production, cost accounting, specialized machinery and skilled mechanical labor as any great industrial organization in this country."⁴

Under Campbell's leadership, the CFC developed many new ways to apply mechanics and engineering to agriculture. The CFC regularly updated equipment as new technology was developed. Setting a course for the first five decades, in 1917 Campbell purchased thirty-four 30-60 Aultman-Taylor tractors, capable of plowing 1,000 acres per day. In 1924, the Campbell Farms developed a 12 wagon hitch, part of a caterpillar-drawn "grain wagon train" which became a familiar local site as it lumbered the 42 miles into Hardin at harvest time. By 1928, he had added 21 new combines to replace the farm's original 11 threshers, along with 56 tractors, 12 trucks and 10 automobiles. The farm became renowned for development of the windrow method of harvesting. After World War II, Campbell drew attention for retrofitting M-6 retriever tanks for farming and plowing. And in 1948, he was one of the first to experiment with aerial weed spraying on his fields.

Emphasis on technology enabled production costs and the numbers of hired employees to be controlled. Those who were hired tended to be experienced, long-term employees. Respectful treatment was basic to retaining experienced hands on the farm. In 1925, it was noted that

Mr. Campbell insists that all of his men shall shave every day, and encourages them to take a shower when day's work is done and change their clothes. These are not merely sanitary measures; they are also psychological devices, designed to prevent the old fashioned "farm hand" attitude from creeping into the Campbell organization. Instead every man feels himself to be what he really is, a self-respecting member of a skilled factory trade. The revolutionary effect of this attitude upon the morale of the men can readily be imagined. It helps to explain the unprecedented "per man production" of wheat on the Campbell ranches.⁵

The buildings erected at Camp Four directly reflected this strongly-held belief. Far from the crude quarters which many farms provided for hired help, the Campbell Farm's bunkhouses were described as "neat modern buildings, with hot and cold shower baths, bedrooms furnished

³Cutting, Malcolm C., "A Manufacturer of Wheat," Country Gentleman, August 1926, p. 18.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Not attributed, as quoted by Drache, Hiram, Beyond the Furrow, p. 135.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8

Camp Four

Page 3

with white iron beds and honest-to-goodness sheets on them [which] provide living quarters undreamed of in the old West and rare enough in the New."⁶

The cyclical nature of farming on the western plains caught up with the Campbell Farming Company again during the early 1930s. Prolonged drought from 1929 through 1934 caused crop failures and losses. By 1934, CFC farm debts had climbed to \$1 million. Campbell hung on, however, assisted by federal farm subsidies and diverse interests. Between 1932 and 1939, Campbell diversified, taking his permanent crew to Eureka, California to work a placer mine there. During the late 1930s, increased rainfall, governmental programs, better soil conservation and higher prices brought on by World War II made the Campbell farms once again profitable.

Thomas Campbell, in later years, turned over much of the management of the Hardin CFC office to an appointed manager, although he continued to be active in the corporation until his death in 1963. Since that time, control of the Campbell Farming Corporation has remained in the family. Camp Four remained operative through the fall of 1987. That year, the Campbell family retired from farming after harvesting their last crop. The following spring most of the corporation's farm equipment was auctioned off, although a sampling of historic tools and equipment was retained at the camp. The farm remains in cultivation; since 1989, the fields have been leased out to area farmers.

Today, Camp Four and its surroundings conjure up scenes of a bygone era. Images of grain wagons lined up at the elevators in Hardin at harvest time, a row of a dozen identical combines mowing down ripe wheat in the fields, and forty hands gathering for dinner at the camp cook house came to symbolize the triumph of mechanized farming in the Big Horn valley and the West. Those days are not forgotten here. The Camp Four buildings, sheltered by cottonwoods and clustered together on a human scale, contrast with stark enormity of the surrounding crop land. Surrounding wheat fields remain under cultivation to this day. The buildings at the Camp Four compound continue to represent the period of greatest agricultural activity here, and even in recent years were used to house hands brought in during the harvest. Camp Four remains today a tangible link to the decades when the Campbell farms became the prototype of a new agricultural order on the Western plains.

⁶Ibid., not attributed, p. 136.

9. References

Campbell, Thomas, "What the Farmer Really Needs," The Magazine of Business, A.W. Shaw Co., June 1928, vol. LIII, No. 6, pp. 724-727+.

Cutting, Malcolm, "A Manufacturer of Wheat," The Country Gentleman, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, PA, August 1926, Vol. XCI, No. 8, pp. 18-19+.

X See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State historic preservation office

Other state agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 10 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	13	273320	5032840
B	13	273340	5032700
C	13	273560	5032940
D	13	273540	5032720

Verbal Boundary Description:

Camp Four is located in the E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, T5S, R31E. The boundary of Camp Four is shown as the colored line on the accompanying map entitled "Campbell Farming Proposed Historical Area."

Boundary Justification:

These boundaries include the residential compound at Camp Four and related outbuildings from which CFC farming activities were organized. The boundaries are drawn to follow existing fencelines and natural aspects of the terrain, those elements which today visually encompass the property in the historic residential compound. Modern buildings to the south, associated with ongoing farming activities at Camp Four, were omitted.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Chere Jiusto
Organization: State Historic Preservation Office Date: July 1991
Street & Number: 225 North Roberts Telephone: 406-444-7715
City or Town: Helena State: Montana Zip: 59620

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

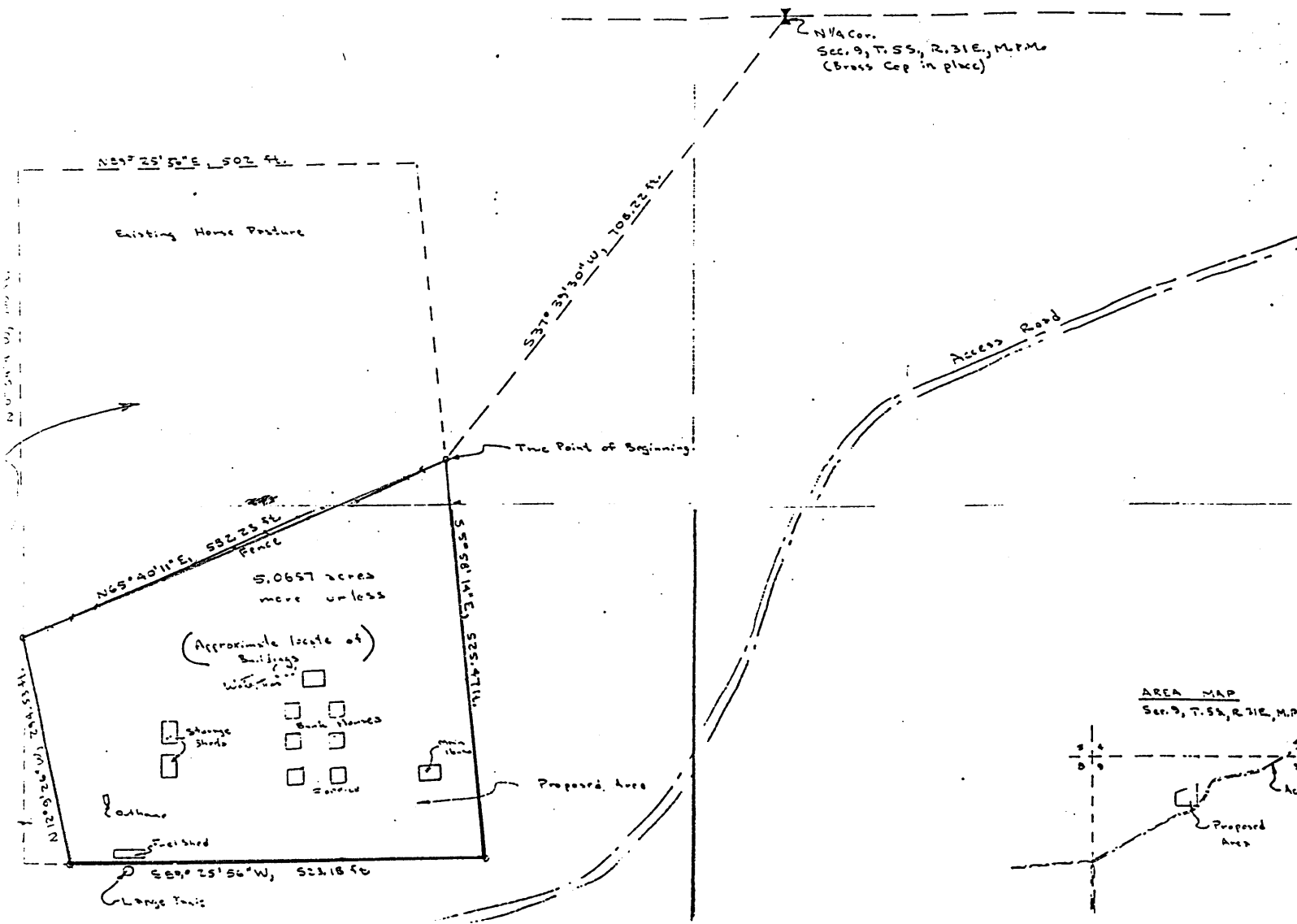
Section number 9

Camp Four

Page 1

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- Gjovig, Bruce, Chronology and Bibliography on Thomas D. Campbell, Dec 1985, unpublished, Center for Innovation and Business Development, Grand Forks, ND.
- Howard, Joseph Kinsey, "Tom Campbell: Farmer of Two Continents," Harper's Magazine, March 1949, Vol. 198, No. 1186, pp. 55-63.
- Warren, Phoebe Knapp, (granddaughter of Thomas Campbell) Personal Communication with Chere Jiusto, May 21, 1991.

CAMPBELL FARMING PROPOSED HISTORICAL AREA



AREA MAP
Sec. 9, T. 55, R. 21E, M.P.M.



Scale 1"=200'
Prepared by
W.R. Egged 2948 ES

CAMP FOUR

CAMPBELL FARMS

NR FORT SMITH, MONTANA

