By 1915, the logging era had moved on to other parts of the country. But the newly cleared land was attractive to farmers and immigrants from all over the world. Although these settlers struggled to make a living from the poor soil, many farmers were left in deep despair with the rest of the country during the 1930s. Fortunately, one of the many government relief programs included purchasing poor farmland and converting it to recreational use. In 1934, 10,400 acres of St. Croix Island was purchased, and in 1935, became the St. Croix Recreational Demonstration Area. Under the direction of the National Park Service, other Depression-era relief programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, set out to transform these lands into group camps, roads, and campgrounds, with all the necessary buildings and structures. Although CCC Camp 276 finished their work in 1941, much of their efforts remain in use today, and many of the buildings and structures they constructed have been added to the National Register of Historic Sites. Because these historic structures and the surrounding landscape still remain authentic to their original design, the National Park Service recently designated St. Croix State Park a National Historic Landmark. Near the Yellowbanks area along the St. Croix River, interpretive signs describe the lives and work of the CCC in the St. Croix RDA, which in 1943, became St. Croix State Park.