



Arizona

Phoenix

Projects 4 and 6: multiple sites

Lane Baker, NPS superintendent of Chiricahua National Monument, Coronado National Memorial, and Fort Bowie National Historic Site, helps unveil the plaque at the dedication ceremony for the Murray Springs Clovis Site National Historic Landmark, March 23, 2013. Photo courtesy: National Park Service

Current Projects and Partners 2013

1. **Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Power Plants, and Water Projects: Managing Water in the West, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary** – Bureau of Reclamation
2. **1956 Grand Canyon TWA-United Airlines Mid-Air Collision Site National Historic Landmark Nomination** – Grand Canyon National Park
3. **Painted Desert Community Complex National Historic Landmark Evaluation** – Petrified Forest National Park
4. **African American Soldiers in the West, 1866-1891, Multiple Property Documentation** – Organization of American Historians

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RECENT SUCCESSES

National Historic Landmark Plaque Dedication Ceremony for Murray Springs Clovis Site

On October 16, 2012, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar designated Murray Springs Clovis Site, near Sierra Vista, Arizona, a National Historic Landmark. Owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, the Murray Springs site is nationally significant as one of the most data-rich early Paleoindian sites in the Americas; the site includes a mammoth-kill, a bison-kill, and a Clovis culture camp site. The Clovis culture represents the earliest unequivocal occupation in the Americas and, as stated in the National Park Service's *Earliest Americans* theme study, such sites are extremely rare. At the Murray Springs site, most of the archeological artifacts were recovered in place, essentially as they were left by Paleoindian hunters. The site also has a high degree of integrity of workmanship, as evidenced by

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Projects and Partners 2013 (cont.)

5. **Poston's Mothers and Babies: A Film that Captures Domestic Life in Camp** – Poston Community Alliance
6. **Japanese American Internment in Arizona Oral History Website Project** – Arizona State University/Office of Research and Sponsored Projects Administration
7. **Reconstruction of Territorial Prison Wall, Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites National Historic Landmark** – Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Find out more about each project starting on page 5

National Historic Landmark Plaque Dedication Ceremony for Murray Springs Clovis Site (cont. from page 1)

the preservation of finely crafted Clovis points and a range of other lithic tool forms. The BLM, which completed the National Historic Landmark nomination for the site, has taken several positive steps towards preserving Murray Springs Clovis Site and bringing it into public awareness, including the construction of an interpretive trail at the site. Every year, thousands of people visit Murray Springs. Many of these visitors express their enthusiasm for what they experience at the site, and indicate a desire to learn more about Paleoindians and their lifeways.

On March 23, 2013, more than 80 visitors and BLM staff celebrated the dedication of the National Historic Landmark plaque at Murray Springs, which is near the city of Sierra Vista. The event was hosted by the BLM Tucson Field Office and the Friends of the San Pedro River. Among those in attendance was Dr. C. Vance Haynes, who was a co-discoverer of the Murray Springs Clovis site in 1966, and director of archeological research at the site from 1967 to 1971. Lane Baker, who is the Superintendent of Chiricahua National Monument, Coronado National Memorial, and Fort Bowie National Historic Site, represented the National Park Service at the dedication ceremony. In her dedication speech, Superintendent Baker concluded that, “out of 2,540 National Historic Landmarks in the nation, none are older—or perhaps more deeply meaningful—than pivotal archeological sites such as Murray Springs.”

ABOUT US



The Heritage Partnerships Program (HPP) of the NPS Intermountain Region includes several programs that provide technical and financial assistance to partner organizations to encourage the preservation of our Nation's most significant places. These programs, which are funded through the National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) Program, work collaboratively with partners to extend the core mission of the NPS beyond the boundaries of our national parks and into communities across the region. Heritage Partnerships Programs include: National Historic Landmarks, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation programs, the National Heritage Areas Program, Historic Surplus Property Program, and the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program.

WE'RE HERE FOR YOU

Could your project benefit from assistance from the Heritage Partnerships Program staff?

Contact us to find out

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Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center. Photo courtesy: Thomas Simmons, National Historic Landmark Nomination for Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center

Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, of the Colorado River Relocation Center Designated a National Historic Landmark

Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, of the Colorado River Relocation Center, was designated as a National Historic Landmark on October 16, 2012, by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. Poston is nationally significant as one of ten relocation centers built for the confinement of Japanese Americans during World War II. Following President Franklin D. Roosevelt's signing of Executive Order No. 9066, more than 19,000 Japanese Americans were detained at Poston from 1942 to 1945. Poston, which is 17 miles outside the town of Parker, became the third most populous city in Arizona. The National Historic Landmark nomination for Poston was prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Inc.

The Landmark consists of 22 acres located within the reservation of the Colorado River Indian Tribes. The original confinement site was much larger, spanning 71,600 acres across three separate camps. Unlike the other nine relocation sites, which were operated solely under the administrative control of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), Poston was managed for two years by the Office of Indian Affairs, under contract with the WRA. The role that the Office of Indian Affairs played in the initial planning and daily administration of Poston resulted in a plan unique among relocation centers. The Office of Indian Affairs, looking to benefit Native Americans after the war, sought to

utilize Poston's war emergency funds and internee labor to make permanent improvements to the reservation.

Poston also is significant as the only World War II relocation center that retains an above-ground complex of elementary school buildings. A Japanese American architect at Poston designed the educational complex, with internees manufacturing nearly 700,000 adobe blocks to construct the school buildings and auditorium. Reflecting on the resolve of the internees to persevere, Marlene Shigekawa, who was born in the Poston camp, said that Poston "was a place where people could express their determination and perseverance, where parents laid aside their resentment, accepted their situation with dignity and built a future for their children."

The nomination project received funding from the NPS Heritage Partnerships Program, working in cooperation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, former Japanese American internees, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes, which has passed a resolution in support of historic preservation efforts at the elementary school complex, and continues to collaborate with former internees and organizations on projects that preserve and interpret the site.



Return of an original barrack to Poston Camp I, Colorado River Relocation Center. Photo courtesy: Scheuber and Darden Architects

NPS Funding Assists the Poston Community Alliance in Recording Oral Histories and Relocating a Historic Barrack back to Former Colorado River Relocation Center



The barrack relocation project team included the Poston Community Alliance, Colorado River Indian Tribes, and Scheuber and Darden Architects; from left: Johnny Hill, Marlene Shigekawa, Barbara Darden, and Guthrie Dick. Photo by: Vernon Taniguchi, courtesy of: Poston Community Alliance

During World War II, the War Relocation Authority detained Japanese Americans in three camps—Poston I, II, and III—at the Colorado River Relocation Center, situated on the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation near Parker, Arizona. In 2013, with funding from the NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, the Poston Community Alliance, in cooperation with the Colorado River Indian Tribes, completed two projects that help protect this “reservation within a reservation,” and interpret the experiences of both Japanese Americans and American Indians on the reservation. The Alliance’s long-term goal envisions Poston Camp I restored on a 40-acre plat within the Colorado River Indian Reservation, with a multi-cultural museum and archive.

As part of this initiative, and with help from a \$25,994 Japanese American Confinement Sites grant received in 2009, the Alliance recorded, digitized, and transcribed more than 60 oral histories of former Poston detainees, adding to its present collection of 40 oral histories.

A second grant of \$31,000 in 2010 helped the Poston Community Alliance relocate a Poston barrack that had been moved approximately 17 miles away to a plant nursery in the town of Parker. The Alliance opened bids for relocation and restoration, surveyed possible locations for the relocated barrack and, in partnership with Scheuber and Darden Architects, LLC, brought the intact barrack home to Poston—a giant stride towards the Alliance’s master plan for the site.

CURRENT PROJECTS



Roosevelt Dam and Power Plant. Photo: Library of Congress

1. ***Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Power Plants, and Water Projects: Managing Water in the West***, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary

Project Partner: U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Western United States, including Arizona (Roosevelt Power Plant and Crosscut Power Plant, Maricopa County)

Project Goal: To the existing itinerary, add the history of Reclamation's hydroelectric power program, and site descriptions of ten Reclamation hydroelectric power plants that are listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

HPP Role: Prepare the history and site descriptions.

2. **1956 Grand Canyon TWA-United Airlines Mid-Air Collision Site National Historic Landmark Nomination**

Project Partner: Grand Canyon National Park

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Coconino County, Grand Canyon National Park

Project Goal: Create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination that will demonstrate the high level of physical integrity and national significance of this property, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

HPP Role: Provide advice and guidance to authors of the nomination.

3. **Painted Desert Community Complex National Historic Landmark Evaluation**

Project Partner: Petrified Forest National Park

HPP Contact: Christine Whitacre

Location: Navajo and Apache Counties, Petrified Forest National Park

Project Goal: Evaluate the Painted Desert Community Complex for national significance, and create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination that will demonstrate the high level of physical integrity and national significance of this property, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

HPP Role: Provide advice and guidance to authors of the nomination.

4. **African American Soldiers in the West, 1866-1891, Multiple Property Documentation**

Project Partner: Organization of American Historians

HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper, Charles Haecker

Location: Western United States, including Arizona



1956 Grand Canyon TWA-United Airlines Mid-Air Collision Site. Photo courtesy: National Park Service



The Painted Desert Community Complex National Historic Landmark. Photo courtesy: National Park Service

Project Goal: Complete a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form that will document the history and significance of the men known popularly as the Buffalo Soldiers, and identify properties associated with that history, including sites in Arizona.

HPP Role: Provide funding for the project, as well as expertise, guidance and advice regarding eligibility to the National Register Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks

5. Poston's Mothers and Babies: A Film that Captures Domestic Life in Camp

Project Partner: Poston Community Alliance

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston), La Paz County

Project Goal: Produce a documentary film focused on mothers who raised their children at the Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston).

HPP Role: Award NPS funding through a Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant, monitor the project, and provide assistance.

6. Japanese American Internment in Arizona Oral History Website Project

Project Partner: Arizona State University/Office of Research and Sponsored Projects Administration

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston), La Paz County, and Gila River Relocation Center, Pinal County

Project Goal: To process, edit, and post online 85 oral history interviews conducted with Japanese Americans confined at Arizona's Gila River and Poston confinement sites / incarceration sites, as well as with non-interned Japanese Americans living in Arizona during World War II.

HPP Role: Award NPS funding through a Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant, monitor the project, and provide assistance.

7. Reconstruction of Territorial Prison Wall, Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Arizona State Parks

HPP Contact: Alex Hernandez

Location: Yuma Territorial Prison State Park, Yuma, Yuma County

Project Goal: To reconstruct the front main wall of the Yuma Territorial Prison, a key resource of the Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites National Heritage Area.

HPP Role: Provide funding and technical assistance, and work with the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area to ensure that the reconstruction meets The Secretary of the Interior's Standards.



African American soldiers of the 25th Infantry, some wearing buffalo robes. Ft. Keogh, Montana, circa 1890. Photo by Christian Barthelmess, courtesy: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-DIG-ppmsca-11406



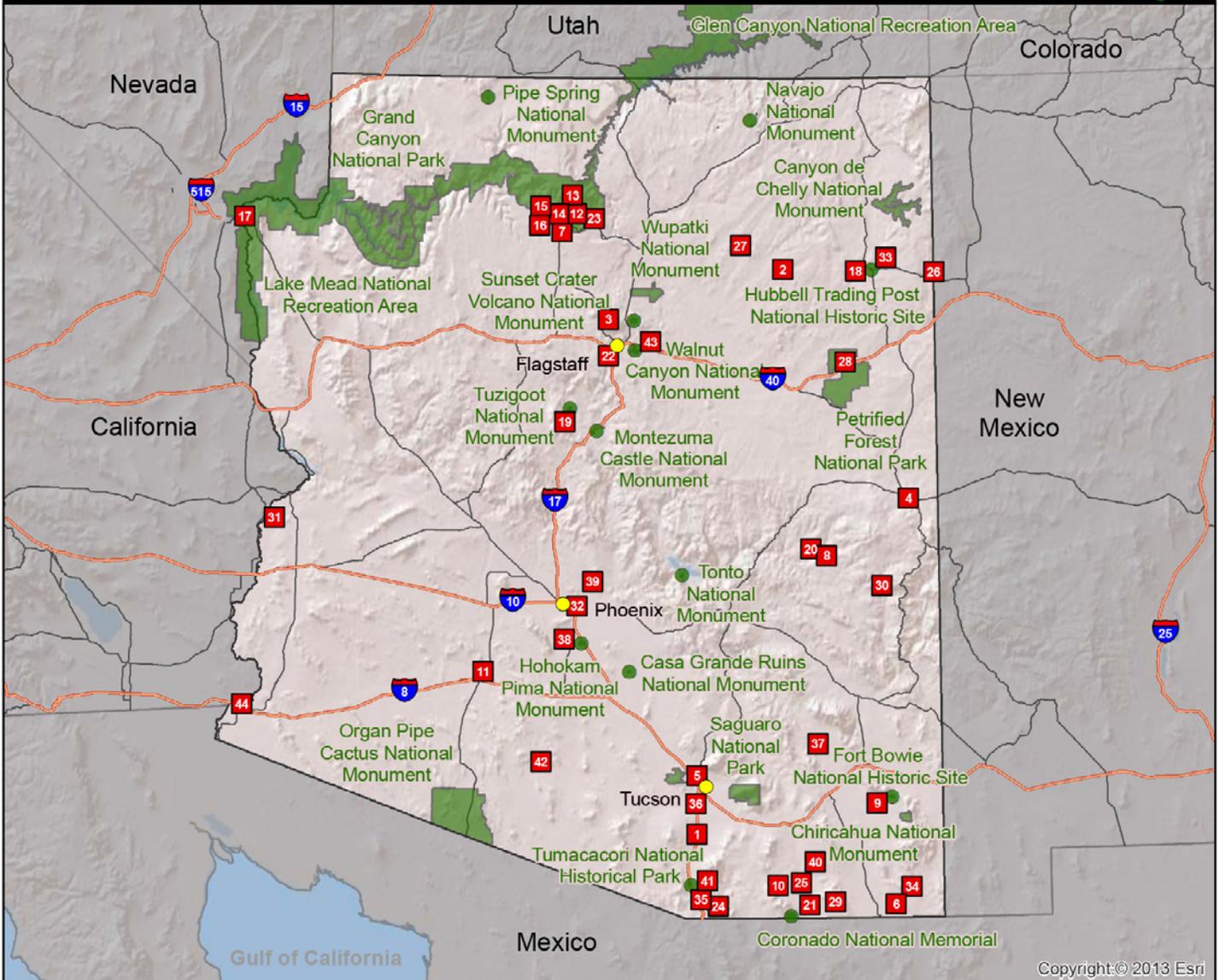
Sergeant Kazuo Komoto, veteran of Guadalcanal and New Georgia, shows his medal, the Purple Heart, to his younger brother, Susumu, while visiting his parents at the Gila River Relocation Center near Phoenix, Arizona - Oct. 31, 1943. Photo courtesy: The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley



Yuma Territorial Prison. Photo courtesy: Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Intermountain Region Arizona

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

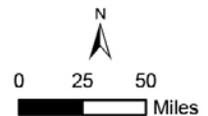


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Legend

- National Historic Landmarks
- National Park Unit

- Interstates
- Major Highways
- Cities



Landmarks

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Air Force Facility Missile Site 8 (Titan II ICBM Site 571- 7) | 17 Hoover Dam | 33 Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Ganado Mission |
| 2 Awatovi Ruins | 18 Hubbell Trading Post | 34 San Bernardino Ranch |
| 3 C. Hart Merriam Base Camp Site | 19 Jerome Historic District | 35 San Cayetano de Calabazas |
| 4 Casa Malpais Site | 20 Kinishba Ruins | 36 San Xavier Del Bac Mission |
| 5 Desert Laboratory | 21 Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site | 37 Sierra Bonita Ranch |
| 6 Double Adobe Site | 22 Lowell Observatory | 38 Snaketown |
| 7 El Tovar | 23 Mary Jane Colter Buildings | 39 Taliesen West |
| 8 Fort Apache/TR Roosevelt School | 24 Mission Los Santos Angeles De Guevavi | 40 Tombstone Historic District |
| 9 Fort Bowie & Apache Pass | 25 Murray Springs Clovis Site | 41 Tumacacori Museum |
| 10 Fort Huachuca | 26 Navajo Nation Council Chamber | 42 Ventana Cave |
| 11 Gatlin Site | 27 Old Oraibi | 43 Winona Site |
| 12 Grand Canyon Depot | 28 Painted Desert Inn | 44 Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites |
| 13 Grand Canyon Lodge | 29 Phelps Dodge General Office Building | |
| 14 Grand Canyon Park Operations Building | 30 Point of Pines Site | |
| 15 Grand Canyon Power House | 31 Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center | |
| 16 Grand Canyon Village | 32 Pueblo Grande Ruin and Irrigation Sites | |

