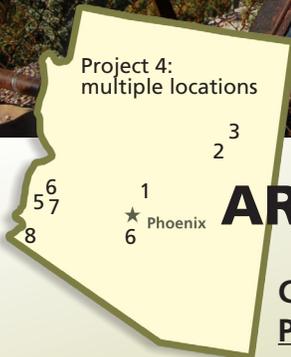




An interpretive sign located in the Desert View Area on the Grand Canyon's South Rim overlooks the space where the historic crash occurred. Photo: NPS



ARIZONA

Current Projects & Partners 2014

1. **Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Irrigation Projects, and Powerplants: Managing Water in the West**, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary – Bureau of Reclamation
2. **Annie Wauneka National Historic Landmark Nomination** – National Collaborative for Women's History Sites, Navajo Nation
3. **Painted Desert Community Complex National Historic Landmark Evaluation** – Petrified Forest National Park
4. **African American Soldiers in the U.S. Army in the American West, 1866-1891, Multiple Property Documentation** – Organization of American Historians
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** – ASU/Office of Research and Sponsored Projects Administration
7. **Historic Structures Assessment and Stabilization School Site** – Poston Community Alliance
8. **Reconstruction of Territorial Prison Wall, Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites National Historic Landmark** – Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Arizona State Parks

Project descriptions begin on page 5

Recent Successes

1956 Grand Canyon TWA-United Airlines Aviation Accident Sites Becomes National Historic Landmark

On April 22, 2014, Secretary the Interior Sally Jewell designated as a National Historic Landmark the 1956 Grand Canyon TWA-United Airlines Aviation Accident Sites. The new Landmark is a powerful cultural landscape that commemorates the June 30, 1956, mid-air collision over the Grand Canyon of a Trans World Airlines Super Constellation L-1049 and a United Air Lines DC-7; all 128 people onboard the two planes were killed. The accident is regarded as an important watershed in aviation history because it dramatically accelerated movements to address airline safety. In the wake of the disaster, President Dwight Eisenhower, in August 1957, signed the Airways Modernization Act, a prelude to establishing the Federal Aviation Agency (renamed the Federal Aviation Administration in 1967).

The accident, which occurred at 21,000 feet in relatively clear weather and in broad daylight, rocked the aviation world; it was the deadliest accident in American commercial aviation history at the time. The collision occurred at a time when the nation



Debris from the 1956 mid-air collision lies on the canyon floor. Photo: NPS

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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303-969-2882

Christy Dickinson, Historian
303-987-6690

Charles Haecker, Archeologist
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was experiencing such an unprecedented surge in air travel that aviation experts had warned of an "airways crisis" as air traffic volume outstripped the capacity of the existing navigation and traffic control systems. The mid-air collision scattered debris over one and one half square miles of a remote section of the canyon below, making recovery efforts difficult. It took multiple days for crews to reach the site via hiking trails or the Colorado River. Following the immediate recovery efforts, Grand Canyon National Park coordinated a second clean-up operation in September 1957 and a third in 1976. The remoteness and isolation of the Landmark – which includes the impact sites, debris fields, recovery camps and rappel lines – continues to convey an overwhelming sense of the tragedy: the improbability of the collision, the loss of life, and the challenges associated with recovering efforts.

On July 8, 2014, Grand Canyon National Park held a National Historic Landmark plaque ceremony and commemoration at the park. People gathered to remember the tragedy and honor the legacy of the mid-air collision. The commemoration included a wreath-laying ceremony in memory of the 128 people who were killed in the crash. Relatives of the crash victims participated in the ceremony.

Two Webinars on the Coronado Expedition Presented

More than 350 people in 21 national parks and all National Park Service (NPS) regional offices participated in two webinars presented by NPS Heritage Partnerships Program archeologist Charles Haecker on the 16th century Coronado expedition. The webinar, "1539-1542 Vázquez de Coronado Expedition in the American



As part of the NPS-HPP Coronado Expedition Archeology Project, a crew conducts a metal detection survey at Hawikku Zuni Pueblo Site National Historic Landmark, where members of the Coronado expedition fought Zuni warriors on July 8, 1540. Photo: NPS



Among artifacts found by the project team were a bridle curb chain and awl at New Mexico's El Morro National Monument and a chain mail ring, crossbow bolt head, and copper sheet armor at the Piedras Millarcadas Pueblo Site in New Mexico. Photo: NPS

–the NPS Coronado Expedition Archeology Project has identified 11 Coronado-related sites since 2003 and made hundreds of 1540s-era Spanish artifacts available for research.

Southwest and Great Plains,” opens by explaining the military tactics and equipment of 1540s Spanish warfare, then takes participants along on Coronado’s expedition from the Sonora River Valley of Mexico to what today is Kansas. The webinar focuses on battle and camp sites along the route – which passed through Arizona – and the artifacts found and knowledge gained at each site.

By employing a mixture of old and new methodologies, from metal detection to aerial photography and 3-D projection, the NPS Coronado Expedition Archeology Project has identified 11 Coronado-related sites since 2003 and made hundreds of 1540s-era Spanish artifacts available for research. The project, as illustrated in the webinar, also has mapped a “zone of uncertainty” boundary, within which the project team believes the actual route of the

Coronado expedition lies. This represents a significant advance from a 1991 Coronado National Trails Study, which concluded that the Coronado expedition was an event of national significance but that the route was not eligible for national trail designation due to insufficient archeological evidence, inclusive ethnographic data, and the lack of new information on geographically locating the route.

The webinar presents the project team’s new findings and explains the significance of artifact distribution patterns in understanding events. The webinar concludes with a call for additional surveys within the “zone of uncertainty,” as well as interpretation of the Coronado Expedition within National Park Service units, and a reconsideration of the potential for a Coronado Historic Trail. Among artifacts found by the project team were a bridle curb chain, chain mail ring, crossbow bolt head, and copper sheet armor. Project partners are: El Morro National Monument; Petroglyphs National Monument; Pecos National Historical Park; Pueblo of Zuni; University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Statistical Research, Inc.; Chris Adams, archeologist, Gila National Forest; Dr. Matthew Schmader, director, City of Albuquerque Open Spaces Program; Dr. Jim Kendrick, archeologist, NPS Northeast Region; Steve Baumann, archeologist, El Malpais and El Morro, New Mexico; Dr. Richard Flint, historian; Dr. Douglas Scott, archeologist, Connor Associates; and Nancy Marble, director, Floyd County Historical Museum, Floydada, Texas. DVDs of the webinar, presented on January 21 and February 19, 2014, are available upon request from the NPS. Contact Alex Hernandez at 303-969-2846 or at Alexandra_Hernandez@nps.gov.

National Japanese American Historical Society Completes Database and Trains Teachers with Two NPS Grants

A searchable database completed by the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS) integrates documents and artifacts from the ten War Relocation Authority “Relocation Centers” and other incarceration sites of Japanese Americans during World War II. The project was funded by a 2009 NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites grant of \$18,568. The searchable database integrates confinement site plans, architectural drawings, works of art, and artifacts from the “Relocation Centers” and other incarceration sites, including Gila River and Poston in Arizona. NJAHS partnered with the University of San Francisco to design the website

as an interpretive tool that links these resources together – making connections that bring a richness that the plans, drawings and objects cannot individually convey.

More than 230 artifacts, drawings, and plans are available to the public on the interactive website (www.njahs.org/confinementsites/). Approximately one-third of the drawings and plans in the NJAHS collection were donated by Jimi Yamaichi, a former internee who advocated for the preservation of the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Other maps and drawings were researched and scanned from the collections of the National Archives and Records Administration. With technical support from the University of San Francisco Gleeson Library, more images can be indexed and loaded onto the database in the future.



The digital collection featured here includes three types of images relating to the War Relocation (WRA) Centers: 1) architectural drawings, 2) objects, and 3) engineering plans or maps made or related to the WRA Centers. These images are provided as a research resource of primary graphic documentation of the built environments of the WRA Centers for students, teachers, researchers, and the general public. To browse by WRA Center on the map, click on a red dot.

Please send inquiry requests to njahs@njahs.org.



The National Japanese American Historical Society searchable database integrates documents and artifacts from the ten War Relocation Authority sites where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II. Two of sites are in Arizona: Gila River and Poston. Photo: National Japanese American Historical Society

Heritage Partnerships Program Activities posted on NPS National Historic Landmarks Website

The National Historic Landmarks Program website now includes a link to the annual program reports of the NPS Intermountain Region’s Heritage Partnerships Program (<http://www.nps.gov/nhl/contact/imro.htm>), which administers the National Historic Landmarks program in the eight-state Intermountain Region (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming). These eight states encompass approximately 250 Landmarks, all of which reflect the diverse history of the West. Among them are the Hoover Dam, United States Air Force Academy, Georgia O’Keeffe Home and Studio, the mining towns of Leadville and Butte-Anaconda, the Folsom Site, Mountain Meadows Massacre Site, Cherokee National Capitol, Apollo Mission Control Center, and the Heart Mountain Relocation Center.

The Heritage Partnerships Program helps citizens, agencies, organizations, and communities identify, document, interpret, protect, and preserve National Historic Landmarks within the 8-state Intermountain

Region. This includes assistance in the preparation of Landmark nominations, historical documentation, historical and archeological surveys, treatment plans for stabilization and repair, and planning and education.



The National Historic Landmark Program website includes a link to the annual reports that highlight accomplishments of the Heritage Partnerships Program staff in the eight-state Intermountain Region, which includes Arizona. Photo: NPS

Ongoing Projects

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

Project Partner: Bureau of Reclamation

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Western United States, including Arizona (Roosevelt Powerplant and Crosscut Powerplant, 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



Roosevelt Dam and Powerplant. Photo: Library of Congress

2. Annie Wauneka National Historic Landmark Nomination

Project Partner: National Collaborative for Women's History Sites, Navajo Nation

HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper

Location: Navajo Nation

Project Goal: Create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

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



Annie Wauneka home at Tanner Springs, Arizona. Photo: NPS

3. Painted Desert Community Complex National Historic Landmark Nomination

Project Partner: Petrified Forest National Park

HPP Contact: Christine Whitacre

Location: Navajo and Apache Counties, Petrified Forest National Park

Project Goal: Create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

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



The Painted Desert Community Complex in Petrified Forest National Park. Photo: NPS



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

4. African American Soldiers in the U.S. Army in the American West, 1866-1891, Multiple Property Documentation

Project Partner: Organization of American Historians

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson, Charles Haecker, Shirli Kasper

Location: Western United States, including Arizona

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 of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks.



A Japanese-American child leans out of a window, a resident of the Poston War Relocation Center. Photo: Hikaru Iwasaki, NARA record: 8464103

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.



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: The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

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. Historic Structures Assessment and Stabilization School Site

Project Partner: Poston Community Alliance

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

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

Project Goal: Assess the condition of the rapidly deteriorating elementary school buildings at the former Poston site, temporarily stabilize the buildings, and create a preservation plan.

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



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

8. 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.



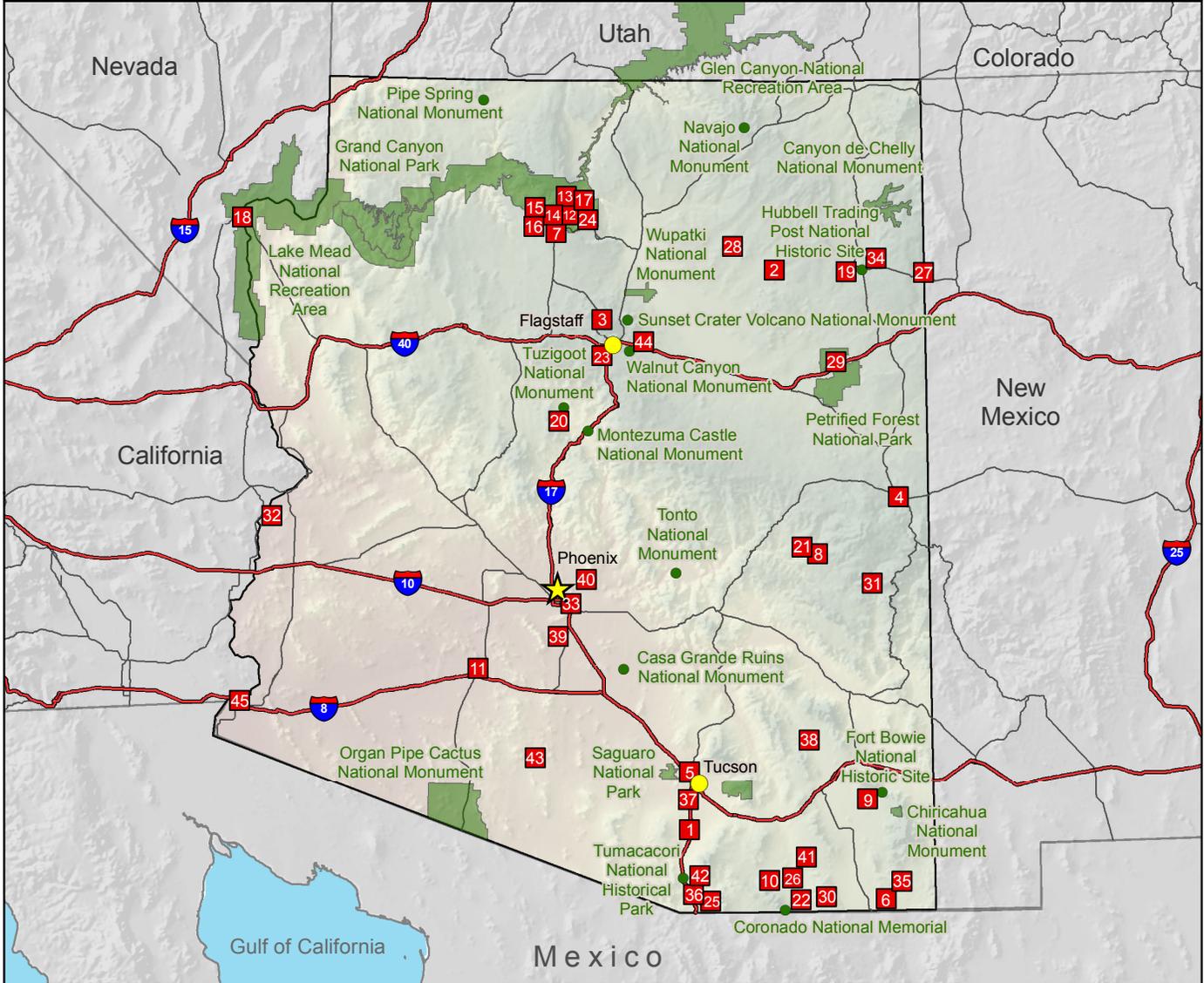
Yuma Territorial Prison. Photo: Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area



Annie Wauneka home at Tanner Springs, Arizona. Photo: NPS

National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Intermountain Region Arizona

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



■ National Historic Landmark
 US Interstate
 State Capital
 National Park Unit
 US Highway
 City
 N
 Miles

Landmarks		
1 Air Force Facility Missile Site 8 (Titan II ICBM Site 571- 7)	16 Grand Canyon Village	32 Poston Elementary School, Unit 1, Colorado River Relocation Center
2 Awatovi Ruins	17 1956 Grand Canyon TWA/United Airlines Aviation Accident Site	33 Pueblo Grande Ruin and Irrigation Sites
3 C. Hart Merriam Base Camp Site	18 Hoover Dam	34 Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Ganado Mission
4 Casa Malpais	19 Hubbell Trading Post	35 San Bernardino Ranch
5 Desert Laboratory	20 Jerome Historic District	36 San Cayetano de Calabazas
6 Double Adobe Site	21 Kinishba Ruins	37 San Xavier Del Bac Mission
7 El Tovar	22 Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site	38 Sierra Bonita Ranch
8 Fort Apache/TR Roosevelt School	23 Lowell Observatory	39 Snaketown
9 Fort Bowie & Apache Pass	24 Mary Jane Coulter Buildings	40 Taliesin West
10 Fort Huachuca	25 Mission Los Santos Angeles De Guevavi	41 Tombstone Historic District
11 Gatlin Site	26 Murray Springs Clovis Site	42 Tumacacori Museum
12 Grand Canyon Depot	27 Navajo Nation Council Chamber	43 Ventana Cave
13 Grand Canyon Lodge	28 Old Oraibi	44 Winona Site
14 Grand Canyon Park Operations Building	29 Painted Desert Inn	45 Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites
15 Grand Canyon Power House	30 Phelps Dodge General Office Building	
	31 Point of Pines Sites	

Intermountain Region Geographic Resources Division February 2015 Data Sources: NPS Data, ESRI Basemap (Hydrography, Roads, Cities.)