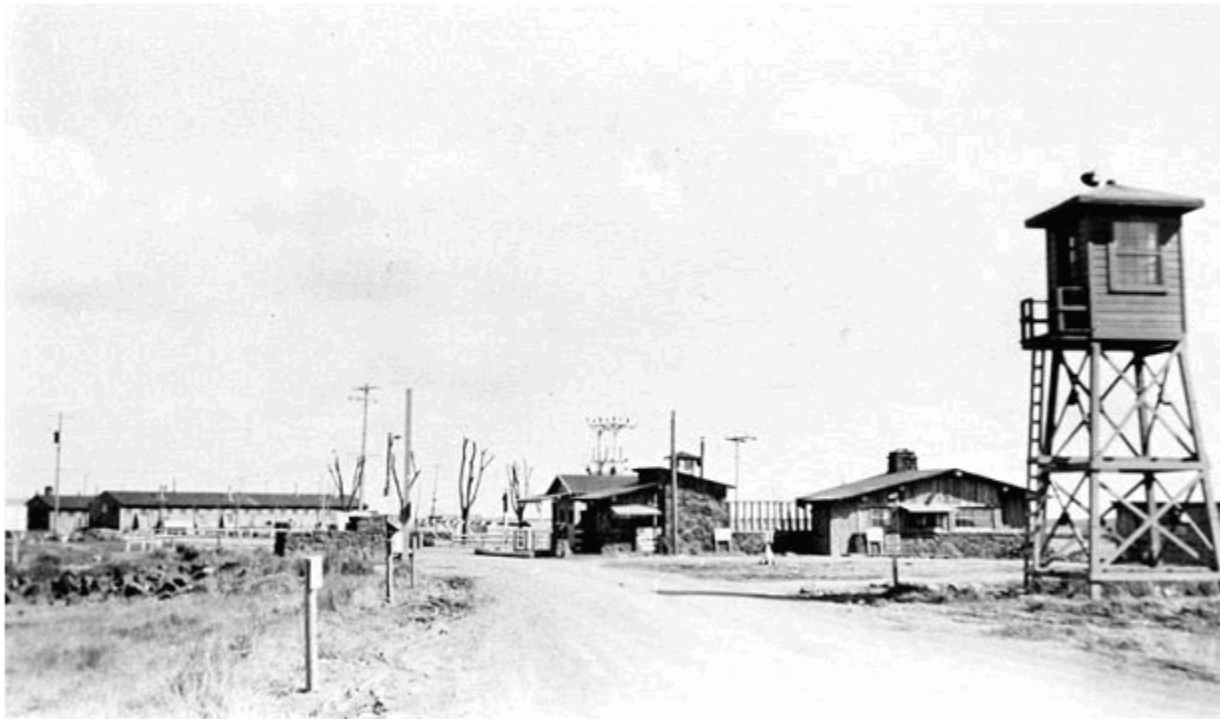
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2007



Minidoka Internment National Monument

National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2007

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Minidoka Internment National Monument concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**

Neil King 08/24/2007

Superintendent, Minidoka Internment National Monument Date

Please return to:

John Hammond
Historical Landscape Architect
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Oakland
1111 Jackson St. Suite 700
Oakland, CA, 94607

MINIDOKA INTERNMENT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Idaho SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:
1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the Monument (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Cluster Arrangement, Circulation, Cultural Traditions, and Vegetation):

I concur ✓, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the Minidoka Internment National Monument.

2) SHPO concurrence with the boundary adjustment for Minidoka Internment National Monument from the 6.06-acre parcel currently listed on the National Register to the 72.22-acre current monument boundary (see Boundary Description in the CLI).

I concur ✓, I do not concur _____ with the boundary established for the Minidoka Internment National Monument as described in the CLI.

3) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing structures to the Minidoka Internment National Monument, (see tables below and the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Buildings and Structures, and Circulation):

Existing National Register Status: The following structures are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing features of the Minidoka Internment National Monument:

Structure Name	NRIS Number
Military police building (Gatehouse) (ruin)	#79000791
Reception building (ruin)	#79000791

Contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **contributing** features of the Minidoka Internment National Monument:

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Entrance area- rock retaining walls	1942-1945	✓	
Warehouse area- gas station slab and pump island	1942-1945	✓	
Warehouse area- root cellar	1942-1945	✓	
Hunt Road - Entrance area	1942-1945	✓	
North-South Road - Between the entrance area and military police area	1942-1945	✓	
Connector Road to north of the administration area	1942-1945	✓	

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
East-West Road	1942-1945	✓	
Warehouse area - Parking areas	1942-1945	✓	
Administration area Blg. 35 slab	1942-1945	✓	
Warehouse area slabs (W1, W2, W3, W4, W9, W10, W11, W12, W13)	1942-1945	✓	

Non-contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following **structures** have been identified as **non-contributing** features of the Minidoka Internment **National Monument**:

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do Not Concur
Historical Markers	Post-1945	✓	
Warehouse area- barn	Post-1945	✓	
Hunt Road - East of 1400 E.	Post-1945	✓	
1400 East	Post-1945	✓	
North Side Canal Road	Post-1945	✓	
Warehouse area entrance road	Post-1945	✓	
Entrance area- Concrete Sidewalks	Post-1945	✓	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer — Date: 12/13/07

Please return forms to the attention of:

Erica Owens
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator - Seattle
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
909 1st Ave, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 220-4128
erica_owens@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Minidoka Internment National Monument, managed by the National Park Service (NPS), comprises 72.22 acres of the former Minidoka Relocation Center (Center). During World War II, the Center consisted of approximately 34,000 acres of land managed by the War Relocation Authority. The Cultural Landscapes Inventory addresses the 72.22 acres of nation monument land managed by the NPS. The National Monument, located in Jerome County, is situated in the Snake River Plain region of south central Idaho. This region is bounded by the Camas Prairie to the west, the Snake River to the south and east, and Craters of the Moon National Monument and the Lost River, Lemhi, and Bitterroot ranges to the north. The region is defined by a rolling plain of high desert sagebrush steppe punctuated by basalt outcroppings.

Minidoka Internment National Monument is nationally significant under Criterion A, for its association with the mass incarceration of Nikkei during World War II. ("Nikkei refers to Japanese emigrants from Japan and their descendants" (JANM 2007)). The period of significance is 1942-1945, beginning with the siting and construction of the camp and ending with its closure in 1945. As a historic site, Minidoka was representative of the large-scale encampments where West Coast Japanese Americans and Japanese resident aliens (collectively known as Nikkei) were incarcerated during World War II.

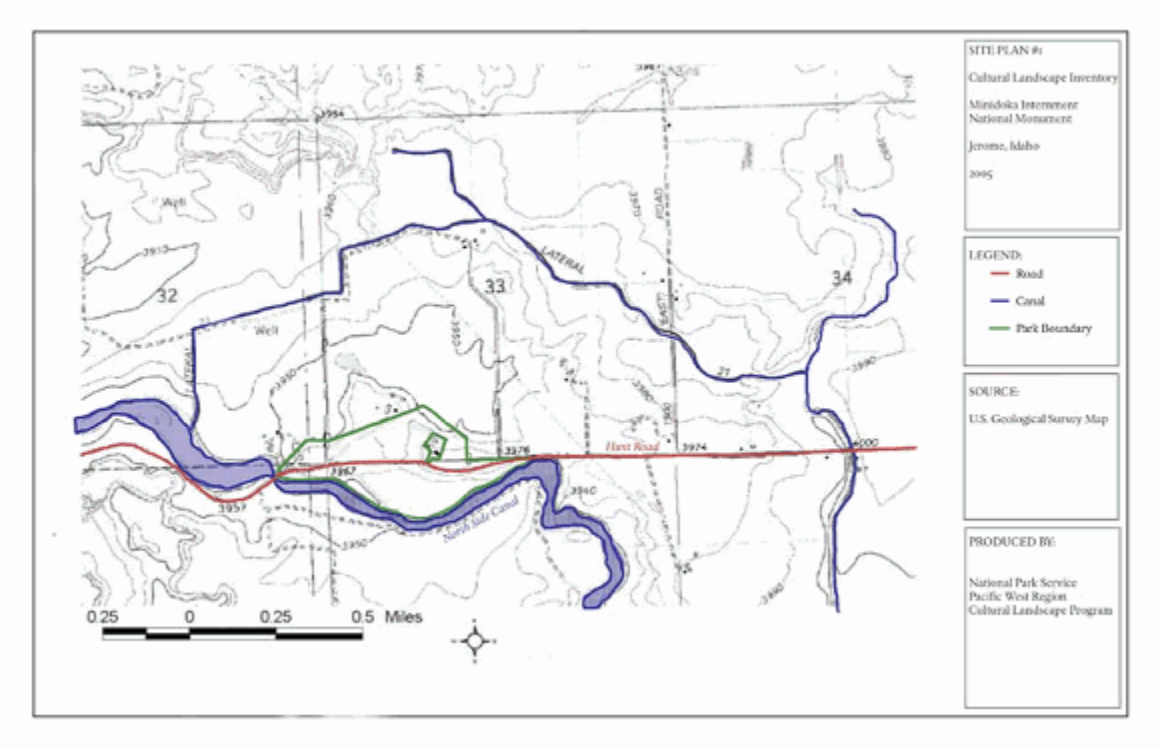
During its operation, the Minidoka Relocation Center encompassed 34,063 acres and was divided into distinct functional areas (USBR 1942:3). The central area of camp, totaling 946 acres, housed internees in approximately 600 barrack buildings, provided built and open space for work and recreational activities, and accommodated the War Relocation Authority in administrative, operational and staff housing areas. The central area of the camp was laid out in a crescent shape on the buildable land between the North Side Canal and basalt outcroppings to the north and east. Over the three year period, internees improved the site conditions in the camp with ball fields, victory gardens, and residential gardens. This central area was defined by eight watchtowers along its perimeter and for

nearly 6 months, a five-strand barbed wire fence encircled the area. Other areas within the 34,000 acre Center included extensive agricultural farm plots and animal husbandry farms that were developed and maintained by internees. The remaining area of the camp was undeveloped high desert sagebrush steppe.

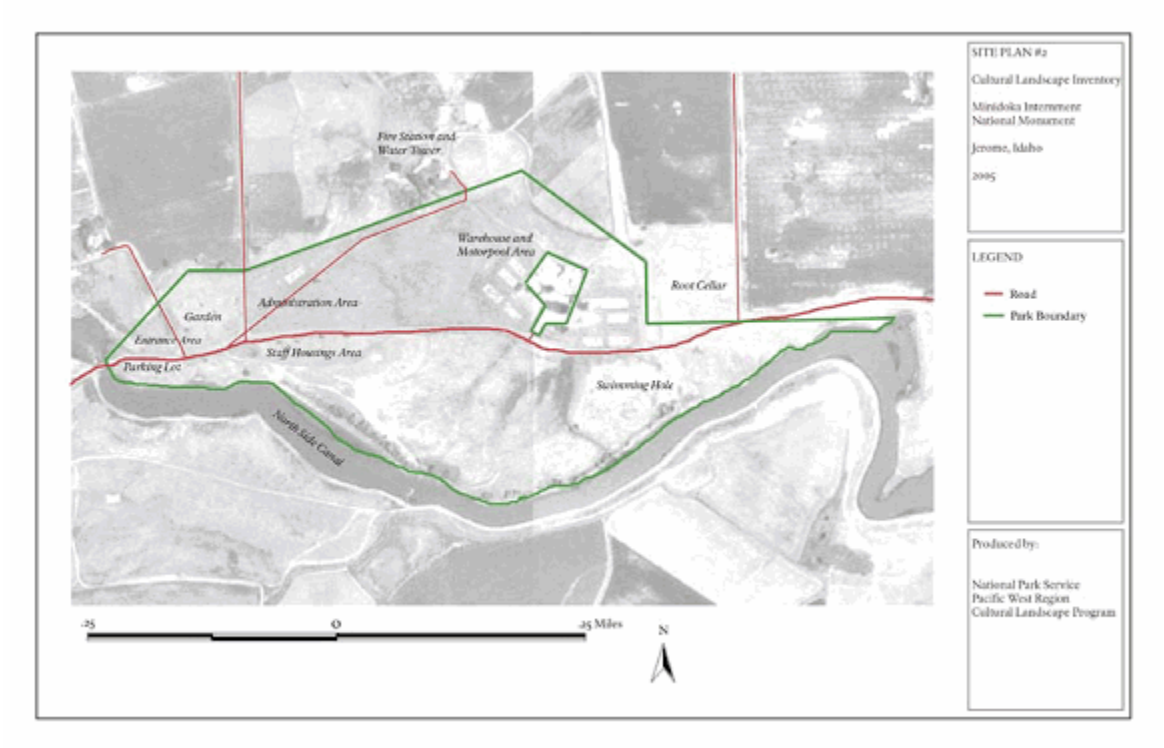
Following the closure of the camp in 1945, most of the camp's buildings and the vast majority of the 34,000 acre camp was parceled and given away to returning World War II veterans in land lotteries in 1947 and 1949 for homesteading. Roughly eighty-five acres was retained by the Bureau of Reclamation to continue land reclamation projects in the surrounding area. Of these 85 acres, 72.22 acres were proclaimed a National Monument and were transferred to the National Park Service in 2001.

As a temporary installation, nearly all the dominant landscape characteristics were removed after its closing and today the landscape is in poor condition. What remains of the camp are a scattering of buildings, foundations, remnant roads and walkways, trees, garden traces, and numerous remnant artifacts dating from World War II. Those landscape characteristics that contribute to the historic site include: natural systems, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, archeological resources, cultural traditions, circulation, buildings and structures, and vegetation.

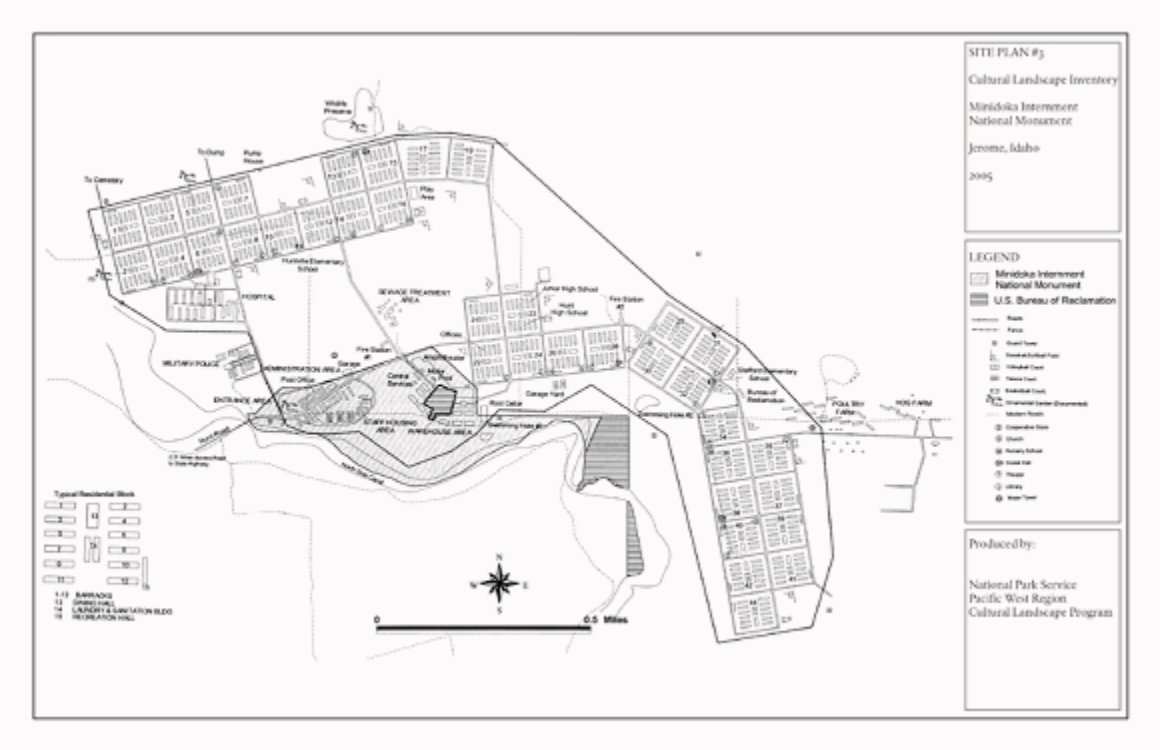
Site Plan



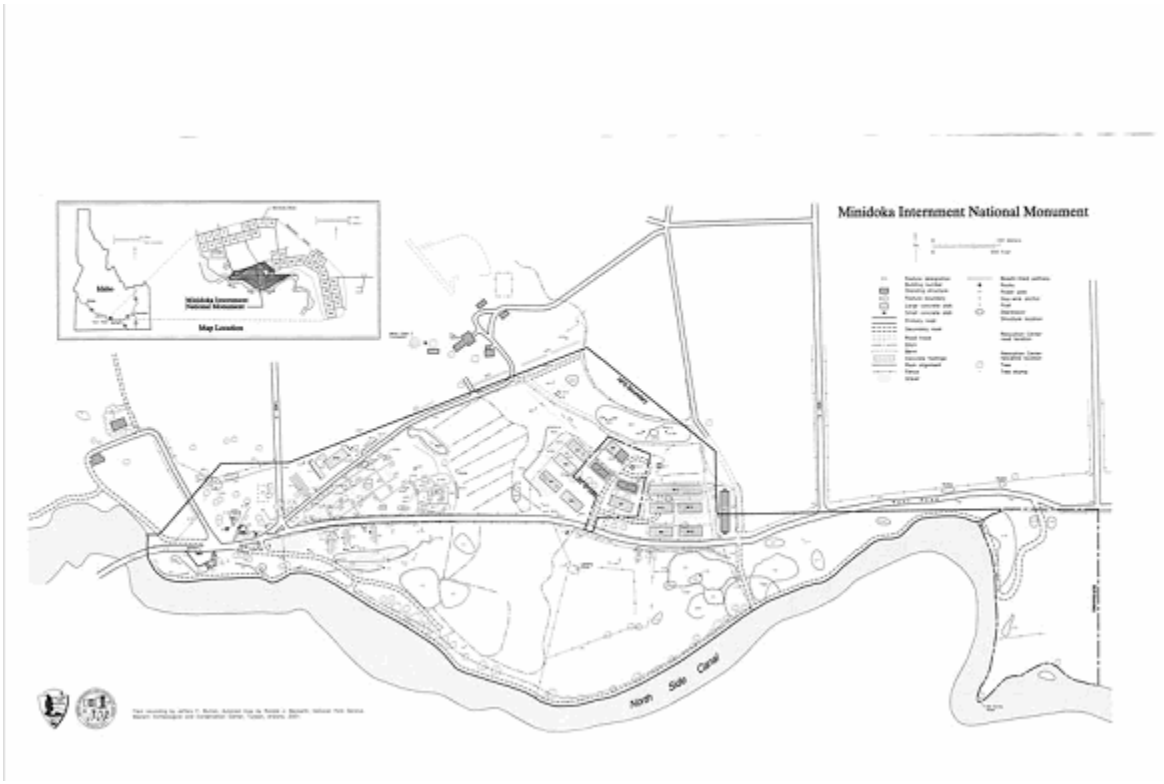
Site Plan #1: Regional map showing topography, roads, and canal system as related to Minidoka Internment National Monument. (PWRO-Seattle, 2005) See larger versions of map in supplemental information.



Site Plan #2: Contemporary aerial photograph showing the locations of the major developed areas within and immediately adjacent to the Monument. (PWRO-Seattle, 2005) See larger versions of map in supplemental information.



Site Plan #3: Current ownership map of Minidoka Internment National Monument superimposed on a historic map of the camp. (PWRO-Seattle, 2005) See larger versions of map in supplemental information.



Site Plan #4: Existing conditions at Minidoka Internment National Monument. See larger versions of map in the supplemental information.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Minidoka Internment National Monument
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975323

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Minidoka Internment National Monument -MIIN
Park Organization Code:	9360
Park Administrative Unit:	Minidoka Internment National Monument

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Fieldwork and research for the Minidoka Internment National Monument CLI was completed in 2001 by Anna Tamura. The report and all graphics were completed by Anna Tamura in 2005. Data was entered into the database by Jason Biscombe in 2007.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/24/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	12/13/2007

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the National Monument (see Site Plan #2) includes 72.22 acres of the original 34,000 acre Minidoka Relocation Center. The monument is owned and managed by the National Park Service. Monument lands occupy portions of the following four sections: T. 8 S., R. 19 E. Sections 32 and 33, and T. 9 S., R. 19 E. Sections 4 and 5. The boundary of the site is described as follows: Beginning slightly north of Hunt Bridge, the boundary generally runs northeast for approximately 0.6 miles, then generally southeast for 0.5 miles, then turns west along the edge of the North Side Canal for 1 mile back to Hunt Bridge and the point of beginning.

The boundary includes the entrance area, staff housing area, administrative area, warehouse area, and associated open spaces along the North Side Canal. The Monument does not include the residential areas where internees lived during World War II, farm plots, or outlying undeveloped areas. As a result, the site is comprised of only a small portion of the original internment camp.

State and County:

State: ID

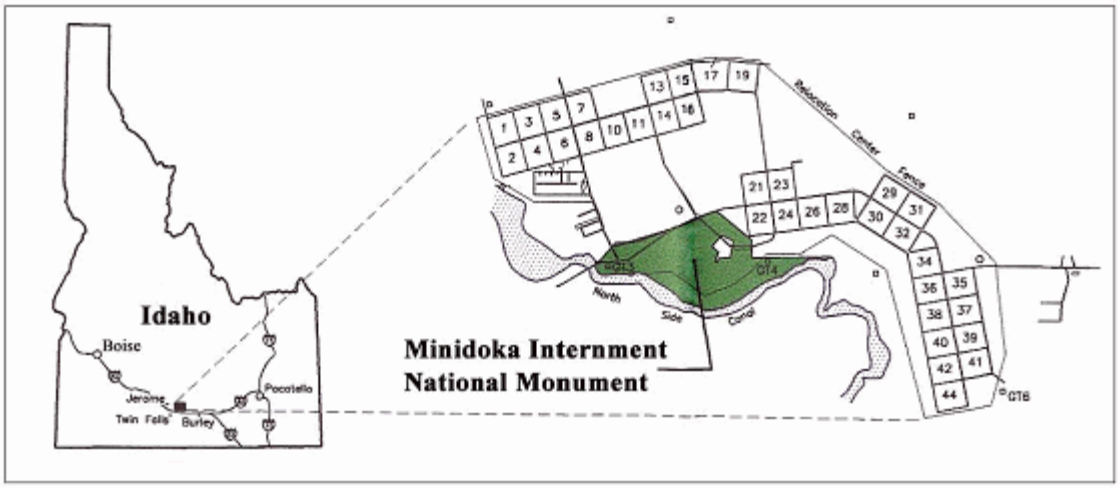
County: Jerome County

Size (Acres): 72.22

Boundary UTMS:

Source	Type of Point	Datum	UTM Zone	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	726,443	4,728,787
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	726,410	4,728,701
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	726,322	4,728,776
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,722	4,728,494
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,342	4,728,694
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,146	4,728,696
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,137	4,728,754
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,236	4,728,854
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,796	4,729,028
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,974	4,728,874
GPS-Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 27	11	725,978	4,728,774

Location Map:



Minidoka Internment National Monument is located in southeastern Idaho.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 01/17/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The preservation of the inventory unit was specifically stated in the presidential proclamation designating the unit and therefore falls under Category A, Must be Preserved and Maintained.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The 72.2-acres of land described in the cultural landscapes inventory are owned fee simple by the National Park Service.

Type of Interest: Less than Fee Simple

Other Agency or Organization: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Explanatory Narrative:

Approximately 10 acres, comprised of two parcels of land, in and adjacent to the National Monument, is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) (See Site Plan #3). In June 2006, the American Falls Reservoir District Number 2 Conveyance Act, H.R. 5665, 109th Congress was introduced in the House of Representatives to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey these two parcels of land from the USBR to the NPS.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The War Relocation Authority once managed approximately 33,000 acres of land, which surrounded the core developed area and included the agricultural lands and outlying desert scrub landscape. Beyond the NPS-owned 72.22 acres are numerous contributing historic landscape features on privately and

publicly owned land associated with the military police area, hospital complex, residential areas, and hog, poultry and agricultural farms. These lands are not included in the cultural landscape boundary because the NPS does not own or manage them. If historic lands are added to the National Monument, the cultural landscape boundary should be expanded to include these historic lands and features. Below is a brief description of the historic condition of these areas and a brief description of USBR and BLM owned lands that have been proposed for land transfer to the NPS in the Minidoka Internment National Monument General Management Plan.

Historic Conditions of Lands outside the National Monument:

Military Police Area: The military police area was located to the north of the entrance area. It had its own access road which ran parallel to the north-south road and was separated by a barbed wire fence. The military police at Minidoka functioned as guards for the camp. They manned the military police building at the entrance to the camp and occasionally patrolled the camp's perimeter.

Hospital Complex: The hospital area was located to the north of the military police area. It contained twenty buildings that provide medical and dental services to the internees. The area housed the doctors and nurses, buildings for surgery, pediatrics, isolation, wards, as well as an incinerator and cannery.

Residential Areas: The Blocks were numbered 1 to 44 but did not correspond with the total number of blocks; Blocks 9, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27, 33, and 43 never existed. Barracks blocks were laid out at Minidoka and divided into residential area #1 and residential area #2. Residential area #1 was located to the north of the central core area and was laid out in an east-west swath. Residential area #1 was called the "Seattle area" after the majority population of its residents. Residential area #2 was laid out in an arc shape and was located to the east and south of the inner core area. Residential area #2 was called the "Portland area." Each block contained fifteen buildings, including twelve barracks buildings with six apartments in each barrack, one recreational hall, one mess hall, and one lavatory laundry building. Barrack buildings were arranged in two parallel rows of six residential barracks. The barracks were wood frame structures, 120 feet long and 20 feet wide. Spacing between buildings was a uniform 40 feet, while the spacing between rows of buildings was approximately 80 feet. The mess hall and lavatory laundry building was located in between the parallel barrack rows. A recreational hall was located at random corners to each block.

Hog, Poultry and Agricultural Farms: The hog, poultry, and agricultural farms were located on the far eastern side of the camp and beyond the perimeter and guard towers. Construction of the hog farm and chicken farms was started in July 1943 and completed in 1944. The chicken farm contained approximately twenty-five roosting structures and pens. The hog farm contained approximately eight pens. A farm mess hall served internee agricultural laborers and a second root cellar was built for vegetable storage.

USBR and BLM Land:

The historic warehouse, former staff housing building, two other potentially historic buildings, and

warehouse slabs are located on the 2.31 acres owned by the USBR and surrounded by NPS land. A transfer of this parcel was introduced in June 2006 in the 109th Congress and is recommended by the Minidoka Internment National Monument GMP.

The fire station, foundation piers of Water Tower #2, and concrete remnants of the sewage treatment plant are located on the farm-in-a-day property to the north of the National Monument. The farm-in-a-day homestead is comprised of a house, WRA era barrack buildings, and associated homesteading features. This property is locally significant for its association with the 1952 farm-in-a-day event. More historical research should be conducted to determine its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The Minidoka Internment National Monument GMP proposes a land transfer of this area from the BLM to the NPS.

The Minidoka Relocation Center landfill is located on BLM land approximately one mile north of the National Monument. It covers twenty-six acres and contains WRA era and more recent refuse. Some of the more notable artifacts include Japanese ceramics and Pond's cold cream jars. An archeological survey was conducted in 2004 to determine the extent of remains. The Minidoka Internment National Monument GMP proposes a land transfer of this area from the BLM to the NPS.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Minidoka Internment National Monument is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the 1979 nomination only included 6.06 acres focusing on the entrance area and did not adequately document the landscape features at the site. This Cultural Landscapes Inventory defines and clarifies the setting of the site and the remaining buildings, structures and landscape features. Two National Park Service reports have recommended a National Register boundary expansion to match the boundaries of the National Monument. The two reports are: "This is Minidoka," by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC) 2001 and the "Draft Japanese Americans in World War II Theme Study," by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and WACC in 2004. This inventory expands the existing National Register boundary to correspond with the existing National Monument boundary. Additionally, if historic lands are to be added or acquired by the National Monument that are part of the original camp, consideration should be given to include the new lands in the National Register boundary.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1942 - 1945
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	World War II
Facet:	The Home Front
Time Period:	AD 1942 - 1945
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Large-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)
Time Period:	AD 1942 - 1945
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Ways of Life
Facet:	Ethnic Communities (Including The Immigration Phenomenon)

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Area of Significance Subcategory
Politics - Government	None
Social History	None
Ethnic Heritage	Asian

Statement of Significance:

The Minidoka Relocation Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 18, 1979. The site was found to be nationally significant under criterion A, for its association with the mass incarceration of Nikkei during World War II. ("Nikkei refers to Japanese emigrants from Japan and their descendants" (JANM 2007)). The nomination included a 6.06-acre parcel containing the remains of the military police building, visitor reception building, garden, and the original parking lot. The period of significance for National Register site is 1942-1945, encompassing the construction of the Minidoka Relocation Center, its operation, and its closure. The areas of significance for the Center include politics/government and social/humanitarian. On January 17, 2001, President William Clinton signed Proclamation 7395, declaring 72.22 acres of the original 34,000-acre Minidoka Relocation Center as a National Monument. The 72.22 acre National Monument included the 6.06 acres listed on the National Register in 1979.

This CLI provides additional information to that provided by the National Register nomination regarding the landscape features associated with the Minidoka Relocation Center within the Minidoka Internment National Monument. The CLI focuses primarily on above ground resources that help to convey the

historic character and significance of the site. In the future, the site may also be found eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to yield archeological information.

Historic Context

Between 1942 and 1945, the landscape of undeveloped high desert sage lands was cleared, and the camp was constructed. Construction involved laying out the crescent shaped grid of roads and utilities and building some 600 barrack buildings and structures that provided housing for 13,000 Nikkei and the WRA's management functions. During its operation, internees actively improved the landscape with ornamental gardens and parks, athletic fields, and physical amenities that relieved some of the stress that incarceration imposed on their lives. Internees also transformed hundreds of acres of sage land into productive farmland, fulfilling the goal of land reclamation in the southern Idaho area. The produce cultivated from this newly developed land sustained the camp's population.

The influx of work and money from the construction and operation of the camp assisted southern Idaho in emerging from the Depression. Internees diverted a labor crisis by working for farmers throughout Idaho and invariably saved their crops from winter freezes and allowed farming to continue during the war years. When the camp was decommissioned in 1945, most of the land was disposed of by the USBR through land lotteries to returning war veterans. Most of the original 34,000 acre camp is now under cultivation, and yet there is evidence that the site was a WRA camp during World War II by the extant historic landscape features.

The National Monument owns only a small portion of the overall historic Minidoka Relocation Center, and most of the buildings have been removed and landscape characteristics changed or effaced. Despite this overall loss, the National Monument retains fragmentary portions of some landscape characteristics. These include fragmentary elements of natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, land use, cultural traditions, circulation, and vegetation. The National Monument site includes remnant features of the original camp related to agriculture, Japanese American heritage, politics/government, and social history. Contributing features that remain from the historic period include the rock structures of the military police building and reception building, Japanese-style entrance garden, swimming hole, root cellar, portions of the circulation system, and numerous buildings foundations and rock lined walkways. Though the landscape as a whole has lost integrity, the extant landscape features help to convey the historic character of the National Monument and therefore contribute to the existing National Register site.

The prelude to incarceration began with the Japanese immigration and settlement on the West Coast between 1880 and 1924. The early Japanese immigrants were primarily young and middle aged men, who hoped to make money and return to Japan. After working in the United States, these Issei (first generation Japanese immigrants to the U.S.) recognized that their jobs in farming, fishing, and timber offered more opportunities than in Japan. Between 1901 and 1908, 127,000 Japanese came to the U.S., including wives, picture brides, and children who eventually evened out the gender and age gaps. Nikkei (Japanese and Japanese Americans) communities developed rapidly, establishing churches, businesses, hotels, and schools in nihonmachi, or Japantowns, throughout the West Coast.

A number of debilitating laws, notably based on race, contributed to the marginal condition of Nikkei communities in the pre-war period. The Naturalization Acts of 1790 and 1922 prevented Japanese immigrants from being naturalized. Alien land laws, passed beginning in 1913, barred aliens ineligible for citizenship from owning and leasing land. The Oriental Immigration Act of 1924 effectively stopped immigration from Asia until the 1960s. As a result of these laws, the Nikkei majority was economically and socially marginalized within the mainstream of American society. Thus, Nikkei communities became tightly knit and self-reliant entities, where Nikkei lived or worked in and around the community neighborhoods. By 1940, roughly two-thirds of ethnic Japanese were American-born citizens. In the continental United States, there were 126, 947 people of Japanese ancestry.

Anti-Japanese sentiments were apparent from the beginning of Japanese immigration. The prejudice was based on economic competition, overt racism, and fear resulting from the first victory of an Asian nation (Japan) over a western one (Russia) in 1905 (Burton 1997: 26). "Yellow journalism" sponsored and incited racism against Japanese in all major newspapers along the West Coast. Anti-Japanese organizations developed at the turn of the century and intensified up to the forced removal of Nikkei from the West Coast in 1942.

On December 7, Japanese fighter planes attacked Pearl Harbor, resulting in 3,500 American casualties. The U.S. declared war with Japan the following day. Beginning on December 7, the Justice Department began arresting 1,500 Issei listed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as potentially subversive and dangerous. These Issei were deemed "enemy aliens" by the government, as they were Japanese nationals living in the U.S., and the U.S. and Japan were at war. Most arrested Issei were businessmen and community leaders involved in Japanese organizations and religious groups. Additionally, the bank accounts of enemy aliens as well as all American branches of Japanese banks were summarily closed. Without leadership or financial assets, the Nikkei community was immediately impacted by Pearl Harbor.

Deep resentment, discrimination, bitterness, and fear of Japanese-born immigrants and their Japanese American descendents living along the West Coast began to surface within the government, media, and general public. In months following December 7, the anti-Japanese bandwagon was getting larger and stronger and pressuring the government to take action against Nikkei.

Meanwhile, within the government, there was mounting suspicion and fear of Nikkei espionage and an evident dilemma about how to separate loyals and disloyals. Reports of Nikkei subversive activities were also mounting, despite being unsubstantiated. Ultimately, "military necessity" was the government's justification for the restrictions, exclusion orders, and eventual internment and incarceration of Nikkei.

On February 19, 1942, Executive Order 9066 was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt, giving the War Department the authority to establish areas from which any and all persons could be excluded. General John L. Dewitt of the Western Defense Command began the implementation of Executive Order 9066, with the creation of military area No. 1 that encompassed the western half of Oregon,

Washington, California, and the southern half of Arizona, and military area No. 2 that included the remainder of the entire state of California. Initially, voluntary resettlement to areas outside the exclusion zones was encouraged. Mandatory incarceration soon followed.

The first exclusion order, Civilian Exclusion Order 1, was issued for Bainbridge Island, giving fifty-four Nikkei families only six days to prepare for their departure. The Bainbridge Islanders departure, on March 30, 1942, alarmed Nikkei communities along the West Coast and substantiated the rumor that they would be removed soon. In preparation for their forced departure, Nikkei closed up businesses, consolidated their homes, and secured their possessions. Merchandise and possessions were sold in haste, since their future was uncertain. As a result Nikkei experienced significant economic losses in the process. When they left for the temporary assembly centers, they were allowed to bring only what they could carry without knowing where they were going or for how long.

Under the direction of the army-controlled Wartime Civilian Control Administration, between March and August all Nikkei living within the military areas were forcibly moved to seventeen temporary camps situated primarily on fairgrounds and called assembly centers. From northwestern Washington and Alaska, 7,682 Nikkei were sent to the Puyallup Assembly Center, coined “Camp Harmony” by army public relations officers. Among the Nikkei population were native Alaska spouses and mixed native Alaska and Nikkei children. From northwest Oregon and central Washington, 4,290 Nikkei were sent to the Portland Assembly Center in the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Pavilion. Conditions in the temporary centers were later characterized as more severe than in the WRA centers.

The move to Minidoka from the assembly centers began before the camp was completed. The first to move were those who agreed to work on completing construction and preparing the camp for the arrival of internees in the autumn of 1942. Between August and September, 7,150 Camp Harmony internees were placed on trains and sent to Minidoka. In September, internees from the Portland Assembly Center arrived at Minidoka, totaling 1,927 people. Minidoka housed residents from three states: Alaska, Washington and Oregon. When 1,500 people arrived from Tule Lake in 1943, their home of origins were other counties in Washington and Oregon.

Between September 1942 and October 1945, the Minidoka WRA Center was in custody of 13,078 people and 12,758 were admitted to the Center (Final Accountability Roster of the Minidoka Relocation Center 1945). However, the peak population was 9,500 persons in 1942. There were 489 births and 193 deaths. Minidoka constituted the 7th largest city in Idaho while it was operational between 1942 and 1945.

While Nikkei were incarcerated at the assembly centers, the WRA was hastily making plans for the construction and operation of more permanent camps, which were intended to be self-sufficient when operational. The style of the camps and building construction techniques were based on a traditional military “theater of operations” design, intended for speedy construction and short duration. As a result, virtually all of the structures built to house the internees were simple timber frame buildings on concrete piers with tar paper walls (WRA Final Reports, Minidoka Relocation Center 1946).

Between 1942 and 1945, the internment and incarceration effected immeasurable change within the social structure of the Nikkei community. Events and movements during this period dramatically altered the social environment and dynamics within the camp. These events included the loyalty questionnaire, Tule Lake segregation, call for military service, agricultural labor projects, Indefinite Leave program, as well as constant social unrest.

It is widely recognized that the Issei generation was most impacted by the internment and incarceration experience. Not only were they denied citizenship, prevented from owning land, and were victimized by racism and discrimination in the pre-war period, they also suffered immeasurably as a result of their forced incarceration at Minidoka and other WRA and Department of Justice and Army camps. Many Issei couples were separated for the duration of the war, with the men interned at Department of Justice and Army camps while the women were burdened with the family responsibilities of closing up their homes and businesses before the incarceration and then caring for the children and managing family affairs in the WRA camps. The Issei men's status as providers and leaders for the Nikkei community was directly impacted by government policies, and as a result, there was a noticeable and significant absence of Issei leadership in the WRA camps. This lack of Issei leadership forced Nisei (American born second generation Japanese Americans) to step forward to assist their families and communities, and their decisions and actions as representatives of the incarcerated Nikkei community occasionally gave rise to further tensions between the generations. Additionally, issues of loyalty and patriotism were exceptionally difficult for Issei, due to federal and state laws that prevented them from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens. The Issei bore significant losses due to loss of freedom, loss of property, loss of livelihood, and the weight of shame for being incarcerated as a result of their Japanese heritage.

The internees' daily lives were centered in the residential area and more specifically within each internee's residential block. Rooms provided the minimum requirements necessary for living, including cots, mattresses, blankets, a coal-burning potbellied stove, and a single electric light bulb. Family members resided together, with up to eight people per room. Internees did what they could to improve their sparse living conditions, including improving and personalizing their rooms with furniture built from scrap lumber and items that could be shipped from home. Also, internees began to garden in the areas around the barracks. Vegetable, flower, and ornamental gardens were developed throughout Minidoka.

The organization of internees into blocks had a profound impact on the traditional family structure. Issei men were burdened most by internment and incarceration, as their traditional familial role as patriarch and financial supporter had been completely undermined (Kitagawa 1967). For Issei women, the internment and incarceration relieved them of some traditional duties that included shopping, cooking, and cleaning. Dining together was no longer a family routine, as children and teenagers dined with friends and schoolmates, and family members were regularly on leave for agricultural labor.

Tensions between the Issei and Nisei were exacerbated in the Centers as a result of the WRA policies, emphasis on American culture, and breakdown of the traditional family structure. The WRA allowed only American born Japanese the right to hold representative political positions within the camps. This policy denied the Issei's social power as community leaders and had an even greater impact on

traditional Japanese cultural values related to honoring and respecting elders and family. As a result, the Issei had "little authority, responsibility, or opportunity to improve their futures or those of their families" (Tamura 1993: 207). For the Nisei, the experience posed a different set of circumstances, opportunities, and setbacks. They took the roles as community leaders and made life-changing decisions about their individual patriotism and family honor. Nisei children often saw the experience as an adventure away from home. A widening gap between the Issei and Nisei evolved over the duration of World War II, manifesting itself in the cultural characteristics and preferences of the more Japanese Issei and more American Nisei.

One of the most divisive issues during the historic period was the WRA's questionnaire, later termed the loyalty questionnaire, which was originally intended to determine the loyalty of potential draftees. The questionnaire was then used to expedite the resettlement of internees away from the West Coast by determining individuals' loyalty or disloyalty to the U.S. Entitled "Application for Indefinite Leave Clearance," the questionnaire was given to every person over the age of 17 regardless of whether they intended to seek resettlement or not. The controversial questions were Numbers 27 and 28.

Question 27: "Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?" was asked of draft-age men. For others the questionnaire asked whether they would be willing to join the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

Question 28: "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization?"

Question 28 for Issei, who were not allowed to become naturalized U.S. citizens, was particularly ambiguous and confusing. If they answered "yes" to being loyal to the Unites States, they were left without a nationality and thus no governmental protection. And the questionnaire did not describe what the consequences would be for answering the questions. Nisei answering the questions were not sure if answering "yes" to both meant they were volunteering for the armed forces or if they answered "no" would mean removal to Japan. Some internees answered "no" to protest the injustice of the whole internment and incarceration or because they had suffered economic tragedy and they believed prospects in Japan may have been better. Others answered "no" simply because they were loyal to Japan rather than the U.S. The responses to these questions would determine the fate of each internee confined in the Centers. At Minidoka, 97 percent of the population answered "yes-yes" to the loyalty questions, the highest rate of "loyalty" of the 10 camps.

Those who answered "no" to either question were considered disloyal or "segregants" and sent to Tule Lake Segregation Center in northern California. A total of 328 internees from Minidoka, including those who answered "no" to one or both questions, and their family members were sent to Tule Lake in 1943. Nearly 2,000 internees who answered "yes" at Tule Lake were transferred to Minidoka in 1943.

Tule Lake was originally a WRA Relocation Center, however, it was selected as the segregation center

as nearly 50% of its population refused to take the questionnaire or answered “no” to one or both questions. Other people who were sent to Tule Lake included: those who applied for expatriation or repatriation to Japan, those denied leave clearance due to some accumulation of adverse evidence in their records, aliens from Department of Justice internment camps who were recommended for detention, and family members of segregants who chose to remain with family (U.S. CWRIC1997: 208).

Internees who answered “yes” were allowed to apply for release from the WRA centers on indefinite leave for employment, education, and the armed forces which began in 1943. Over 4,000 internees left Minidoka on the indefinite leave program, with roughly half going to farm work in the local Idaho and eastern Oregon area. Others left for work and settlement in Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago, and major cities in the Midwest and Northeast. In 1943, Minidoka had the highest rate of resettlement for all Centers, with twenty-two per 1,000 internees leaving the Center per month, compared with the average fourteen per 1,000 for all centers (Sakoda 1989: 258).

Draft age men answering “yes” were then allowed to serve in the military. In 1943, Roosevelt established an all Nisei unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and called for volunteers from the WRA centers. At the end of WWII, the 442nd was known for its slogan, “Go for Broke,” and became the most decorated unit in American military history for its size and length of service.

On December 20, 1944, the WRA officially lifted the ban on persons of Japanese ancestry in military areas #1 and #2, effectively opening up the entire West Coast for Nikkei resettlement.

Internees returning home, rebuilding their lives, or settling in new areas of the nation encountered continued prejudice as well as new adversities. Many families returned to find their homes and businesses looted or their possessions stolen. Many families lost their businesses and properties, since their wartime salaries were insufficient to make payments on their mortgages and debts. A postwar housing shortage made housing extremely hard to find, so families often stayed at churches and community centers until they could secure new homes. Employment was also limited, particularly for Issei who were still viewed as the enemy. Yet, rebuilding their lives was a necessity, and most were determined to overcome the stigma of their wartime experiences through perseverance.

While the vast majority of Nikkei returned to their pre-war regions or settled in major cities in the East, some 8,000 Nikkei repatriated or expatriated to Japan after World War II ended (TenBroek 1954). Of those, 65% were born in the U.S., composed of Nisei, Kibei (a Nisei who spent a portion of his or her pre-World War II childhood in Japan), and Nisei minors accompanying their parents (Daniels 1981: 116). By 1951, all but 357 applied for return to the U.S. (Smith 1995: 444).

In 1948, the government established the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act, which attempted to reimburse property damages and losses. Over time, $38 million was settled in 23,000 claims for damages totaling $131 million; and the final claim was adjudicated in 1965. The best estimates of financial losses range from $77 million to $400 million. The Commission Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians determined that immeasurable “economic hardships and suffering” resulted from

the internment and incarceration (U.S. CWRIC 1997).

For the Nikkei community, the wartime incarceration was the defining event in the community's history. The incarceration damaged the dignity and identity of the Nikkei community and generated divisive rifts between generations, community organizations, and individuals over issues of patriotism and loyalty. Many Nikkei suffered severe economic losses, were forcibly incarcerated at remote camps, and were obliged to rebuild their lives after the war. The experience of injustice and racism at the hands of the federal government and American public created a stigma of shame that prevented most former internees from discussing their experiences for decades. This shame often resulted in the denial of Nikkei cultural heritage, high numbers of marriage outside their culture, as well as the need to prove themselves by succeeding in American society. The incarceration has had deep and lasting impacts that have affected not only the Issei and Nisei but also subsequent generations.

At Minidoka, land drawings were held in 1947 and 1949 at the site of the former WRA camp. The USBR gave away approximately fifty farms ranging in size from 80-190 acres. The transformation of the WRA camp to an emergent agricultural community was hasty and efficient, as most of the lands had already been cleared during construction of the camp in 1942 and then by internees for agricultural production. Homesteaders lived in converted barracks, and a state vocational agricultural school was established to assist these new homesteaders. All the old building foundations and construction rubble was hauled to the camp dump-site. The homesteaders established their ranches, and many homesteaders lived in the barrack buildings until as late as the 1970s (Shrontz 1994). Farming has continued as the primary occupation.

The USBR retained approximately seventy acres of the original camp along the North Side Canal, including the former entrance, staff housing area, and swimming hole. This property was the former site of the ornamental garden at the entrance, administration area, and portions of the warehouse area and root cellar. These areas were not altered in any significant way after the buildings were cleared in the late 1940s.

On August 18, 1979, the Minidoka WRA Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, recognizing its national significance. The historic site consisted of 6.06 acres in the entrance area, including the military police building, visitor reception building, garden, and the original visitor parking lot located between Hunt Bridge and the entrance buildings.

In 1979, six U.S. senators introduced a bill to create the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. On July 31, 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Public Law 96-317, establishing the Commission and initiating the investigation of these wartime events. The Commission held hearings nationwide with over 750 witnesses, the majority of whom were Nikkei who experienced incarceration. On February 22, 1983, the Commission made public its report, Personal Justice Denied. Their conclusion after eighteen months of research was that "the exclusion and detentions of Nikkei was not determined by military conditions but were the result of racial prejudice, war hysteria, and failure of political leadership" (U.S. CWRIC1997: 194). In June 1983, the Commission issued five recommendations for redress to Congress. Among the five recommendations was a proposal that each

surviving victim be compensated $20,000 as redress or reparations for the injustice.

On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which wrote into law all five of the U.S. CWRIC's recommendations. It was not until President Bush signed the appropriation bill on November 21, 1989, that payments were set to begin on October 9, 1990. The oldest survivors received their redress checks of $20,000 (tax-free) first, along with a letter of apology signed by President Bush. The Civil Liberties Act also established a fund for educational programs, called the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund.

Meanwhile, at Minidoka, the site became an Idaho Centennial Landmark on May 26, 1990. A ceremony dedicated the new commemorative plaques, sidewalks, and parking lot.

On January 17, 2001, President William Clinton signed a proclamation declaring 72.22 acres of the original camp the Minidoka Internment National Monument. Lands owned by the USBR and lands under public domain managed by the BLM were transferred to the NPS. Two parcels of land adjacent to and within the National Monument were retained by the USBR for operational use by the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Camp

Primary Current Use: Leisure-Passive (Park)

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Government-Other	Historic
Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Minidoka Internment NM	Current
Minidoka Relocation Center	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: Japanese American

Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

Japanese Americans, particularly from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska, have strong personal and communal ties to Minidoka. These connections include firsthand experiences by Issei (first generation), Nisei (second generation), and some Sansei (third generation) associated with the incarceration during World War II. Commemoration of the site by Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei (fourth generation), and so on began in the 1970s and continues to the present.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1700 - 1900	Inhabited	American Indian groups lived in and traveled through the local area. They left archeological remains as evidence of their presence on the landscape. From the 1700s and 1800s, the tribes who inhabited the area included the Northern Shoshones and were later joined by the Bannocks (Northern Paiutes) from the west and south.
AD 1902	Established	The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) established the Minidoka Reclamation Project as part of a government initiative to build dams and irrigation canals for agricultural development. The area, which was later to become the Minidoka Relocation Center, was situated on the Snake River Slope of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Reclamation Project.
AD 1909	Built	The North Side Canal was constructed as a main irrigation canal from the Snake River by the North Side Canal Company. This canal would form the southern boundary of the Minidoka Relocation Center.
AD 1912	Built	The North Side Branch Line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad was completed, connecting Gooding through Rupert to Minidoka, passing two and one half miles south of the site.
AD 1918	Land Transfer	October 24 A Carey Act Patent #: 651621 was filed for 289.85 acres to the State of Idaho. 51.8 acres of this patent were located on Lots 2, 3, and 4 of Section 4, and Lot 1 of Section 5, Township 9, South, Range 19 East, Boise Meridian, lying North of the North Side Canal in Jerome County, Idaho, which is included in the Minidoka Internment National Monument.
AD 1925	Land Transfer	A Secretarial Order withdrew the area that included the Minidoka Relocation Center for the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Reclamation Project.
AD 1932	Built	Beginning in 1927, the Milner-Gooding Canal was constructed as a main irrigation canal from the Snake River. The Milner-Gooding Canal would provide irrigation water to the Minidoka Relocation Center farms.

AD 1933	Established	The American Falls Irrigation District #2 was designated as a managing partner of the Milner-Gooding Canal.
AD 1942	Established	On February 19, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which authorized the Secretary of War to "prescribe such military areas in such places and of such extent … from which any or all persons may be excluded."
AD 1942	Established	On March 18, President Roosevelt created the War Relocation Authority (WRA), by Executive Order 9102, as an independent civilian authority responsible for formulating and executing the relocation program.
AD 1942	Moved	The WRA issued its first Exclusion Order for Bainbridge Island, Washington on March 24. On March 30, 1942, 227 Nikkei were the first group to be forcibly removed under Exclusion Order Number 1. They were taken from Bainbridge Island directly to Manzanar by train from Seattle.
AD 1942	Established	From March to September the WRA operated 17 assembly center facilities primarily located on fairgrounds along the West Coast. Approximately 100,000 Nikkei living along the West Coast were forcibly removed from their homes to these assembly centers.
AD 1942	Established	Between April 17, 1942 and June 5, 1942 the WRA and USBR negotiated the site of the Minidoka Relocation Center and agreement over use of the USBR land.
AD 1942	Established	The Puyallup Assembly Center was established at the Puyallup Fairgrounds. Beginning on April 28, 7,682 Nikkei from the Seattle area and Alaska were incarcerated at the Center.
AD 1942	Established	The Portland Assembly Center was established at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Center. Between April and September, 4,290 Nikkei from the Portland area were incarcerated at the Center.

AD 1942	Built	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, charged with overseeing the construction of the camp, hired Architect/Engineer Glenn Stanton Hollis Johnston, Architects of Portland, Oregon to design the camp, including the utility systems. Designs were prepared for the camp between May 20 and June 30.
AD 1942	Built	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers hired the Morrison-Knudsen Company, based in Boise, to construct the Minidoka Relocation Center. Construction began on June 5.
AD 1942	Built	The Morrison-Knudsen Company completed the clearing, grubbing, and grading of the site by July 31.
AD 1942	Inhabited	On August 10, 1942, thevance crew of 212 Nikkei from Puyallup Assembly Center arrived at Minidoka. At the time, the Center is seventy-five percent complete.
AD 1942	Built	The Morrison-Knudson Company completed essential facilities for initial occupancy by internees.
AD 1942	Inhabited	Beginning August 16, 500 people per day arrive from Puyallup. Portlanders arrive at 500 per day beginning August 16. Total Nikkei population at Minidoka on September 14 is 8,381, composed of 7,150 Nikkei from the Puyallup Assembly Center and 1,927 from Portland Assembly Center.
AD 1942	Built	The Morrison-Knudson Company completed theministration area, warehouse area, railroad spur, access road, and bridge, and troop housing for the military police by September 15.

AD 1942	Developed	During the autumn, construction on the camp continued. Approximately 3,000 internees were employed at the camp in various positions. Approximately 2,500 internees were residing outside the Center on farm labor projects. From arrival to Sept. 30 there were inadequate lights, insufficient warehouse space, no sewage, no hot water and outdoor latrines. The 200-bed hospital was organized with a total staff of 200 people and was handling an average load of 77 patients. Community enterprises, although not incorporated, were well under way with three stores, a watch repair shop, a laundry and dry-cleaning pick-up service, and a mail order service. Nine blocks at the eastern edge of the community were planted in rye grass to stabilize the dusty soil.
AD 1942	Altered	Internees cleared six acres for the construction of the airport located one half mile north of Block 29.
AD 1942	Built	The Morrison-Knudson Company completed construction of the block units, including the barrack buildings by October 15.
AD 1942	Built	The Morrison-Knudsen Company began construction of the perimeter barbed wire fence on October 15 and completed work on December 31.
AD 1942	Established	On October 19, 1942, the Huntville Elementary School opens in Block 10. The Stafford Elementary School opens in Block 32. The Hunt Middle School opens in Block 23.
AD 1942	Built	The Morrison-Knudsen Company completed construction of the hospital facility, sewage system and disposal plant, water supply and utility system, and electrical distribution system by October 31.
AD 1942	Established	On November 16, Hunt High School opened in Block 23.
AD 1942	Established	On December 3, Hunt Post Office was set-up and officially began receiving and sending mail.
AD 1942	Excavated	An ice rink was dug and flooded north of Block 21 on December 19.

AD 1942	Built	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Morrison-Knudsen Company completed construction of the Minidoka Relocation Center.
AD 1943	Built	The root cellar was constructedjacent to the warehouse area.
AD 1943	Engineered	Internees, USBR employees, and the DJ Cavanaugh Company began work a 6-mile spur canal connecting the Center with the Milner-Gooding irrigation system on January 4.
AD 1943	Established	In January, Judo Recreational Halls were set up in Blocks 5, 17, 39. Socials halls were set up in Blocks 6, 15, 28, 38.
AD 1943	Built	On February 5, the sewage plant was completed and began operation, with sewage flowing from the lavatory buildings to the treatment plant, and then on to the settling pond 2 miles south of the Center. Prior to the initiation of the sewage plan, internees used outhouses built over holes in the ground.
AD 1943	Inhabited	On February 17, Bainbridge Island Nikkei arrived from Manzanar Relocation Center in California.
AD 1943	Altered	By March, approximately 270 acres of land had been cleared, irrigated, and put into garden crops.
AD 1943	Excavated	In March, coal pits were dug in every block.
AD 1943	Built	On March 24, construction began on the staff housing areajacent to theministration area. The staff housing units were completed beginning in September. The construction project was completed in October 1944.
AD 1943	Planted	During the spring, trees, shrubs and flowers were planted in a Center beautification project. Chief Gardener Fujitaro Kubota was in charge of plowing gardens and planting donated trees at corners of blocks. Donations were provided by the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce, the ministerial association, and garden clubs. Residents created rock gardens with transplanted sagebrush, moss, cacti, and desert grasses.

AD 1943	Developed	During the spring, residents leveled playground areas and athletic fields, built sidewalks, porches and railings for functional purposes and for individual expression. An outdoor basketball court was constructedjacent to Block 23. Baseball fields and a volleyball court were built north of Block 21 and 23.
AD 1943	Engineered	Beginning on April 7, internees, USBR employees, and the D.J. Cavanaugh Construction Company built a lateral from the Milner Gooding Canal into the Minidoka Relocation Center lands.
AD 1943	Altered	In April, the perimeter fence was removed in residential areas. 4,800 feet of the fence remained on the south side of the hospital, east side of the military police area, and south side of theministration and warehouse area.
AD 1943	Excavated	In May, fire breaks were dug around the Center.
AD 1943	Cultivated	In early June, peas, alfalfa, early spring vegetables, fall rye and other grain crops were planted.
AD 1943	Expanded	On June 3, internees improved the Center`s cemetery. A rock wall, 3 feet wide and 4 feet high, was constructed around the cemetery. A road leading to the cemetery was improved. Gravel and sand were laid on the road inside the cemetery. Markers for three of the eleven graves were made uniform and another eight were planned.
AD 1943	Engineered	By June 5, the irrigation distribution system was operational with water being conveyed to the blocks.
AD 1943	Established	In June, community organization and enterprises were completed in Block 22.
AD 1943	Built	By June, construction projects focused on repairing and remodeling barrack rooms. Brooder houses for chickens, hog pens, and packing sheds were constructed.
AD 1943	Established	On July 17, the library was opened in the Recreation Hall, Block 24.
AD 1943	Built	The amphitheater was constructed in a huge earthen bowl-shaped landform near Block 22 by July 23.

AD 1943	Excavated	After a boy drowned in the North Side Canal, on August 17 a swimming hole, 5-9 feet deep, was dug with heavy machinery just south of the root cellar. Water was conveyed into the hole from the North Side Canal.
AD 1943	Established	In September, a dehydrating plant and cannery was created in the hospital area.
AD 1943	Built	By September, the WRA Irrigation, Roads, and Drainage division constructed ten drops, four check drops, one weir, and one check; installed culverts for drainage of roads; re-graveled about 2 miles of road in the Center; cleared sagebrush from approximately 600 acres of farmland; landscaped the hospital and staff housing areas.
AD 1943	Built	By September, the lateral from the Milner-Gooding Canal was completed to just east of Block 19. It was 12-17 feet wide, 7 miles long, and designed to supply water to 4,500 acres of land.
AD 1943	Platted	The USBR began subdividing land into farm units and provided a means for irrigation for each unit. "The units will vary in size from 60-110 acres of irrigatable land, this amount being necessary to provide a farm family with anequate and normal standard of living" (Irrigator 9/4/43).
AD 1943	Memorialized	On September 4, the honor roll was erected near the `Ad Hill` flagpole with a list of names of those serving in the military.
AD 1943	Established	A tofu manufacturing plant in Block 22 plant is completed on September 20.
AD 1943	Moved	On September, 25, 1,500 Nikkei, who answered "yes" to the loyalty questions, arrive at Minidoka from Tule Lake Relocation Center, after Tule Lake becomes a segregation center. 338 Minidoka internees who answered "no" to the loyalty questions are sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center.
AD 1943	Built	On September 25, construction began on the high school gymnasium. The building was 160 ft by 156 ft.

AD 1944	Developed	In March, Mr. Nitta began developing a park near Block 16 and 17 in March. The garden contained benches, camp stoves, footbridges, sculpted sagebrush, all surrounded by a low rock wall.
AD 1944	Built	On May 29, a platform was erected in the amphitheater area by the engineering section. The platform was used for memorial events for fallen soldiers.
AD 1944	Engineered	A pumping system to supply water for theministration area and staff housing area was completed in June. The area at the entrance was landscaped under the supervision of F. Kubota.
AD 1944	Cultivated	In June, flowers and pine tree seedlings were ready for transplant from the nursery in Block 26 with 6 by 80-foot long hotbeds. The plants were transplanted to theministration and hospital area under the direction of F. Akimoto of Block 3.
AD 1944	Developed	On July 1, construction began on Wildlife Preserve. The area was located north of Blocks 13, 15, 17 and was set aside for the preservation of wild plants. A torii gate was built at its entrance. (It is unknown whether this was the same area developed by Mr. Nitta.)
AD 1944	Altered	By July, the cemetery was improved with a lava rock wall, trees, and markers at all the graves. A pipe was connected to Block 1 to supply irrigation water.
AD 1944	Cultivated	In July, grain crops of barley, wheat and oats grain were seeded for feeding pigs and chickens.
AD 1944	Cultivated	By September 16, Minidoka was self-sustainable for food production. The farm fields yielded 7,301,000 pounds of produce.
AD 1944	Excavated	In September, a pond or swimming hole was dug near Block 30.
AD 1944	Abandoned	On December 20, the WRA officially lifted the ban on persons of Japanese ancestry along the West Coast.

AD 1944	Abandoned	By December, construction on the auditorium was halted. Interpersonal conflicts between Nikkei construction workers and Caucasian foremen result in constant delays throughout the duration of the project. The gymnasium was 90 percent complete. However, the building was used for a number of meetings and exhibitions.
AD 1945	Abandoned	On February 10, the WRA ordered all construction projects to stop. Construction workers moved to building boxes and crates for internee possessions.
AD 1945	Purchased/Sold	On March 10, the Center`s farmlands opened to bidding for the ease of 758 acres by the USBR.
AD 1945	Abandoned	From August to September, internees left Minidoka by train and automobile.
AD 1945	Abandoned	On October 28, the Minidoka Relocation Center officially closed. The WRA placed all buildings and structures in a "stand-by" condition.
AD 1946	Land Transfer	On February 9, the WRA relinquished management of the Minidoka Relocation Center property to the USBR.
AD 1946	Altered	The USBR began improving the irrigation systems and platted official homestead units.
AD 1946	Purchased/Sold	The War Department condemned 60.47 acres containing two tracts of land for the Minidoka Relocation Center. Tract No. 1 included 51.80 acres- including all of Lots 2, 3, and 4 of Section 4, and Lot 1 of Section 5, Township 9, South, Range 19 East, Boise Meridian, lying North of the North Side Canal in Jerome County, Idaho, subject, however, to existing easements for public roads and highways, for public utilities, for railroads, and for pipelines. Tract No. 1 is wholly included in the current National Monument property. Tract No. 2 included 8.67 acres of land in which the government had an easement for a road in Lots 1 and 2, Section 5, Township 9, South, Range 19 East, Boise Meridian, and said parcel being a 200 feet width along a center. Name of owner: Charles J. Marshall and Marjorie D. Marshall, et al.

AD 1947	Established	The Interior Department Appropriation Act directed the WRA and War Assetsministration to transfer the Minidoka Relocation Center lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment to the USBR for the purpose of making them available to veteran settlers and non-profit organizations.
AD 1947	Land Transfer	On June 14, the USBR held its first land lottery for forty-three farm units on the former Minidoka Relocation Center. Each winner received two barrack buildings, a smaller building, as well as household items surplused from the WRA.
AD 1949	Land Transfer	On April 17, the USBR held its second land drawing in Jerome, Idaho for 46ditional farms.
AD 1950	Land Transfer	In February, a final land drawing was held for the remaining plots on the former Minidoka Relocation Center lands, including nine farms on the original 950 acre core area of the camp.
AD 1952	Developed	On April 17, the North Side Conservation District of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service sponsored a daylong event to develop John Hermann`s homestead on the former site of the Minidoka fire station, water tower #1, and Blocks 21, 22 and other areas. The event, called "A Farm-in-a-Day", mobilized 1,500 workers and 200 state-of-the-art machines to prepare the land for farming. Over the course of the day, a house was built, a well was dug, two barracks and outbuildings were moved to the farm, fences were put up, and windbreaks and crops were planted.
AD 1979	Memorialized	Minidoka was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 18. The listing included a 6.06 acre parcel containing the remains of the military police building, visitor reception building, garden, and the original parking lot.
AD 1979	Memorialized	A commemoration ceremony was held at the site for the National Register designation on October 13. Former internees made a pilgrimage to the site.

AD 1990	Memorialized	On May 26, the site was designated an Idaho Centennial Landmark. Funding was allotted to the USBR for the design and construction of new commemorative plaques and sidewalks. A ceremony was held to commemorate the Idaho designation.
AD 2001	Established	On January 17, President William Clinton recognized the importance of protecting and interpreting the historical and cultural resources associated with the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II by signing Proclamation 7395, declaring 72.22 acres of the original camp Minidoka Internment National Monument.
AD 2001	Land Transfer	On January 17, the NPS and USBR initiated the process of transferring ownership and management of the 72.22 acres to the NPS.
AD 2001	Established	The NPS`s Western Archeological Conservation Center documented the archeological features on the site through an archeological survey.
AD 2002	Excavated	The NPS`s Western Archeological Conservation Center excavated portions of the entrance garden and historic features in the entrance area during the summer. They exposed walkways and cleaned the sites of debris and brush.
AD 2003	Stabilized	The root cellar, constructed by internees during World War II, was stabilized with emergency stabilization funds during the summer.
AD 2005	Moved	In an agreement among the NPS, USBR, and American Falls Irrigation District #2, the American Falls Irrigation District #2 moved theirministrative, housing, and operational functions from a three-acre USBR site in the National Monument to an outlying area. It is intended that the 3-acre site and its historic buildings will be used by the NPS in the future.

Physical History:

Pre-1942

Archeological evidence confirms that humans traveled and occupied the areas around Minidoka as early as ten thousand years ago. Northern Shoshones occupied the general area and were later joined by the Bannocks (Northern Paiutes) from the west and south. The "Salmon Eaters" were a food-group based name that has been used to refer to indigenous American Indians in the area prior to the establishment of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in 1868.

Earliest written reports, dating from 1811 and 1813, describe the area as "cheerless wastes and vast desert tracts" while the Snake River had a 'terrific appearance" (Shallat 1994: 127). In the 1850's, settlers bypassed the area on the Oregon Trail along the Snake River and on Goodale's Cutoff, which skirted the northern edge of the Snake River Plain. Because the plain was a secluded and desolate area, pioneering activities did not begin until the turn of the century, after better lands were claimed.

Built in 1910, the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad (O.S.L.) and its branch lines provided access to the area. Later, this access route allowed farmers to transport their harvests to consumer markets. The O.S.L. connected with the Union Pacific in Wyoming and Oregon; its branch lines connected towns and small cities throughout the region. By 1912, the North Side Branch Line, connecting Gooding through Rupert to Minidoka, passed 2-1/2 miles south. The majority of the materials and equipment for construction of Minidoka at Hunt Camp arrived by the North Side Branch Line.

After the O.S.L. the next effort to develop the area and attract settlers resulted from the Carey Act of 1894. The Carey Act was a federal-state cooperative system in which private developers funded and constructed irrigation canals and then sold the land and water rights to farmers. Projects in the area began in 1900. In 1902, the Department of the Interior created the United States Reclamation Service, and the Hunt area fell under its jurisdiction.

In 1902, the Reclamation Service established the Minidoka Reclamation Project as part of a government initiative to build dams and irrigation canals for agricultural development. The area, which was later to become Minidoka Relocation Center, was situated on the Snake River Slope of the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Reclamation Project. In 1933, the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 became a managing partner of the Canal.

The North Side Canal Company, which was one of the largest mutual irrigation companies in Idaho, constructed the North Side Canal in 1909. Irrigation water from the north side of the Snake River at Milner Dam, near Twin Falls, Idaho, was diverted into the North Side Canal, supplying irrigation water to thousands of acres of farmland along an eighty-mile stretch of the Snake River. In later years, the North Side Canal became a hallmark of an era that transformed the central Idaho Snake River Plain from sagebrush grasslands to productive farmlands.

Early Establishment and Settlement: April 1942 to February 1943

While the Nikkei were incarcerated at the assembly centers, the WRA was hastily making plans for the construction and operation of the WRA centers. On April 13, 1942, the WRA stated its site requirements: "1. All centers must be located on public land so that improvements at public expense become public, not private, assets. Any land required for this purpose will remain in public ownership. 2. Because of manpower need in the armed services and because the minimum guard unit can guard 5,000 persons as easily as smaller groups, first attention will be given to sites adequate for large projects. 3. Each center must provide work opportunities throughout the year for the available workers to be located there. 4. All centers must be located at a safe distance from strategic works" (War Relocation Authority quarterly and semiannual reports March 18-June 30, 1942). The WRA considered such site features as available land for agriculture, access to water for irrigation, remoteness from populated areas, and close proximity to railroads for shipment of materials and the internees. After considering 300 proposed sites, the WRA selected eight sites located in seven states (both Manzanar in California and Poston in Arizona were already in operation). The WRA negotiated with the USBR to site three of the centers on USBR land for the purpose of land reclamation using internee labor. These centers included Tule Lake, Heart Mountain, and Minidoka.

Minidoka appears to be one of the earliest selected sites. On April 17, 1942, negotiations between the USBR and the WRA were initiated for discussing the siting of a "Japanese evacuee center" at Minidoka. The site at Minidoka fulfilled all the WRA site selection criteria. It was on a remote tract of public land. The railway line was located just three miles to the south, and electricity was accessible six miles to the south by the Idaho Power Company. Water from the Milner-Gooding Canal could be used for irrigation once smaller canals were constructed and lands cleared. The North Side Canal water was concluded to be too costly; as it would require purchase of water rights from the North Side Canal Company and large scale pumping because it was lower than the site. Negotiations between the WRA and USBR settled on the following agreements: 1) in exchange for occupation of the land, the WRA agreed to construct laterals and farm ditches and clear lands to raise food crops, 2) construction work would be performed under the supervision of the USBR, and 3) the land would be returned to the USBR after the war (Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Annual Project History 1942). The USBR stated that internees would be removed from the area and would have no rights to the Minidoka lands after the war. The USBR lands would then be offered to "white settlers" for homesteading (USBR letter, April 18, 1942).

It was proposed that thousands of acres would be under cultivation by 1943 and would produce most of the food necessary for the internee community. The Minidoka Relocation Project area was finally negotiated to include 34,063.35 acres with the central camp area encompassing 946.3 acres (Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Annual Project History 1942). Further negotiations in December of 1942 concluded that the WRA would reimburse the USBR starting on Jan. 1, 1943 for twenty-five cents per acre foot of water used for the camp and $1.00 per acre of irrigable land until the war's end (Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Annual Project History 1942).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was charged with overseeing the construction of the camps. The Corps of Engineers contracted for the design and master planning of the camp to

the Architect-Engineer firm of Glenn Stanton and Hollis Johnston, Architects of Portland, Oregon, between May 20, 1942 and June 30, 1942 (with the last revision made on March 16, 1943) (WRA Final Report of the Construction Division, Minidoka Relocation Center 1946). The canals, basalt outcroppings, and uneven topography of the site led to the crescent shape design, spanning approximately three miles in length. Approximately $5,000,000 for construction of the camp was awarded to the Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise, Idaho. The contract also included the construction of roads, a railroad spur, wells, electrical utility system, water utility system, sanitary sewers and sewage disposal plant. Work was to be completed between June 5 and December 31, 1942. A crew of approximately 3,000 local laborers were paid from $72 to $300 a week, which was considered a very high wage at the time. In many ways, the construction of the camp and associated infrastructure helped south-central Idaho out of its financial depression (Arrington 1994, 88). The total cost for the construction of the Minidoka Relocation Center was approximately $6,000,000. (See photo, History #1).

The style and building construction techniques were based on traditional military "theater of operations" type and were designed for speedy construction and short duration. As a result, virtually all of the structures built to house the internees were simple wood frame buildings on concrete piers, with tar-paper walls (WRA Final Reports, Minidoka Relocation Center 1946). During the early construction phases the Bacon Bridge, west of the Hunt Bridge and over the North Side Canal, was used to transport materials and equipment. An oiled road from Perrine to the camp site was routed and built to avoid farmlands in the vicinity and became the only entrance to the camp (Northside News, June 4, 1942). A guard tower, guardhouse, and reception building were located at the entrance. The inner core area included: the administrative area, military police, hospital area, Sewage Treatment Plant, and warehouse area. Each area included a cluster of buildings surrounded by open space. Two residential areas surrounded the inner core: divided into area #1, encompassing Blocks 1-20, and area #2 encompassing Blocks 21-44. Block numbers on the original master plan were changed after construction and block numbers 9, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27, and 33 did not exist. The camp was arranged by streets lettered A-H, and Avenues 1st-23rd. Plans for the lands to the north and east included a chicken and hog farm and agricultural fields. The camp water supply came from 4 wells, pumped to two large water towers and then distributed to mess halls and the lavatory/laundry buildings in each block and the inner core clusters. (See photo, History #2)

The first stage of development encompassed the construction of all the necessary elements for the basic functioning of the site. All buildings were constructed for temporary occupation ("theater of operations" style). Many of the buildings in the hospital and administration area had wood paneled siding and interior walls, a step up from the rest of the barracks. The only permanent structures, constructed later in 1943, were the military police building at the entrance and the reception building, both constructed of basalt boulders and wood. The "Appointed Personnel Administrative Area" was comprised of fourteen buildings, including four ten bedroom dormitories, a mess hall, post office, recreation buildings, warehouse and administrative structures. The Hospital consisted of an enclosed walk which branched off to eighteen buildings; all of these buildings were similar in construction to the barracks, except they had wood siding and interior walls. The military police area consisted of fifteen buildings, including residence halls, a mess hall, administration and supply building, military police building,

recreation building, dispensary, a garage and post exchange. The warehouse and motor pool area contained seventeen warehouses, 39'x112'. Most had concrete floors and flat gabled roofs. Other significant features included four wells, two large water towers and two fire stations.

The residential areas for the internees consisted of thirty-six blocks, measuring 470'x530'. Each block contained twelve barrack-apartments and one recreation hall arranged around a mess hall and "H"-shaped lavatory-laundry building. The barracks were 20'x120' and divided into six one-room apartments in varying sizes, which housed one family unit, or four to six single individuals. Barracks were constructed on concrete footings, had gabled roofs, three main entrances, and twenty-two windows. They were timber-framed with insulation board and black asphalt saturated roofing paper for walls and roofs. Each room had a light, a closet, and a coal burning stove. The mess halls were 40'x100' and similar in construction to the barracks; most had gambrel roofs, concrete floors, and were designed to accommodate 304 people. The lavatory-laundry buildings consisted of two 20'x60' sections connected by a 20'x20' boiler room. One section was the laundry room; the other was divided into separate facilities for men and women. The recreation halls were open 20'x100' buildings and were painted green.

The camp had been under construction for two months when on August 10, 1942, 212 Nikkei from Puyallup Assembly Center arrived at the Eden railroad spur. Beginning on August 16, internees arrived at a rate of 500 per day from Puyallup and then from Portland. By September 14, 1942, the transport and relocation was complete, and the Nikkei residents at Minidoka numbered 8,381, comprising the eighth largest city in Idaho. For the internees accustomed to the lushness of the Northwest, the sight of the sagebrush, dust and barracks was a dramatic and depressing change (Takami 1992, 38).

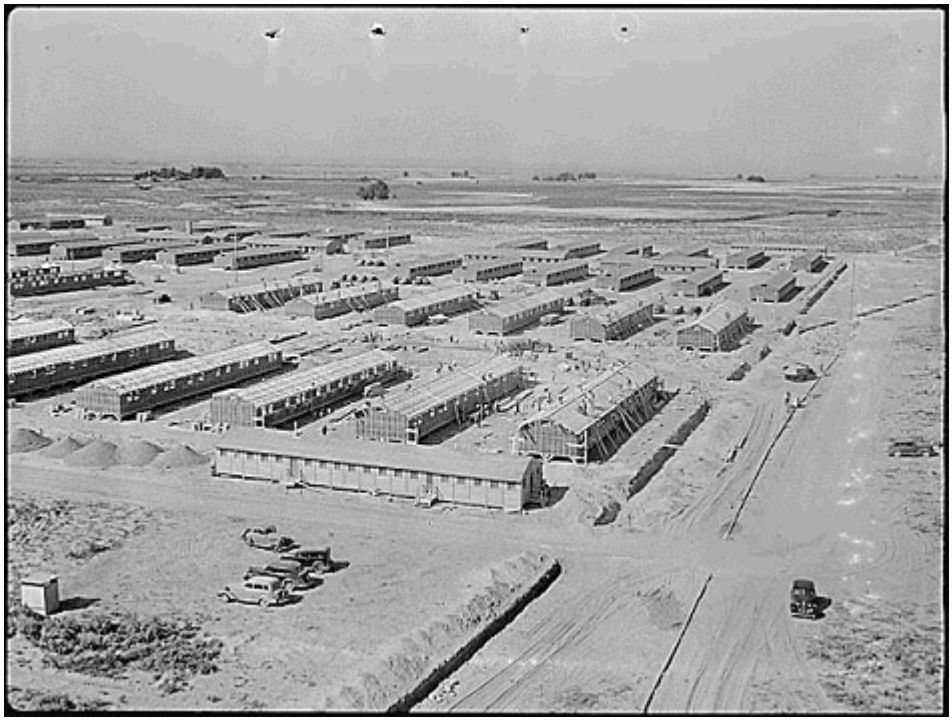
The camp was about 75 percent complete, while the internees were arriving. The Project Director, Harry L. Stafford, characterized the camp during this period, "Block occupation and block construction was interspersed like a checkerboard throughout the Camp. Clouds of abrasive volcanic dust permeated the air, reaching upwards for thousand of feet. Work was several times abandoned when dust storms brought about utter darkness" (Stafford, H.L. Letter to Mr. Dillon S. Meyer, Director of WRA, WRA Files September 26, 1945). In addition, the lack of sewage utilities posed a severe problem. There were two latrines to each city block, which would flood regularly. As winter approached, coal for heating had not arrived. Residents cut and hauled sagebrush from the outlying areas to heat their apartments. Finally, after rumors of planned protests over the fuel shortage, coal arrived on December 20, 1942. Nearly every description of this early period cites the overwhelming dust and heat, lack of plumbing and sewer facilities, and consequent hardships of the fuel shortage. Stafford described this time as "the most regrettable part of the Minidoka history" (Stafford, H.L. Letter to Mr. Dillon S. Meyer, Director of WRA, WRA Files September 26, 1945).

During the fall of 1942, some internees helped the Morrison-Knudsen laborers with the construction of the camp, and by September 30, the camp was 97 percent complete (War Relocation Authority quarterly and semiannual reports 1942-46). The camp hospital was completed by October. Blocks 22 and 23 were organized into community enterprises and

offices. From the Milner-Gooding Canal, a spur canal called Lateral 21, was underway. (The lateral is referred to as 21.3 and 21.5 in USBR and Minidoka Relocation Center historic documents. In review of the maps and location of the lateral, Lateral 21.3 and Lateral 21.5 are the same structure. On August 2, 2007, the supervisor of the American Falls Reservoir District #2 who manages these canals and laterals stated that this lateral is simply called Lateral 21.) By fall, walkways in high use areas were being constructed, as the camp flooded with every storm event. (See photo, History #3) The sewage plant was under construction. Located in the center of the camp, near water tower #2, it included a pump house, digesters, clarifiers, filters, chlorine tanks and a sewage lagoon three miles to the south. The lack of sewage facilities resulted in continuous outbreaks of diarrhea and ptomaine poisoning until February 5, 1943, when the plant began operation.

The organization of schools occurred in October and November of 1942. Nursery schools opened in Blocks 4, 16, 26, 36, and 40. The two elementary schools opened in mid-October, each using six barracks buildings. The Huntville School, located in Block 10, educated youngsters from area#1; the Stafford Elementary School was located in Block 32, serving area #2. Hunt Middle School occupied barrack buildings in Block 23. By mid-November, Hunt High School occupied Block 23, as well.

In November 1942, a controversy began over the construction of the guard towers and barbed wire fence encircling the camp. Internees had been residing in the camp for months and respecting the 208 boundary signs before the fences and towers started going up. The guard towers and fence incited a “deep and bitter resentment” against their confinement and a conviction that the camps were becoming “concentration camps” (The Fence at Minidoka, WRA Files 1943). There were outright protests, especially when the fence was electrified for a few hours on November 12. By December 5, the fence and guard towers were complete. Protests against the fence and formal requests by the internee block managers to the WRA administration led to its removal in the residential area in the spring of 1943. Two miles of the fence remained around the administration area (Ad Hill), the warehouse area, along the North Side Canal, across the entrance, and down to the hospital area until the closure of the camp in 1945.



History #1: Minidoka under construction. 12/10/1942. Photograph No. ft8489p1bn. Photograph by Francis Stewart. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft8489p1bn. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. UC Berkeley.

Improvement and Enhancement: February 1943 to February 1945

By February 5, 1943, all the necessary facilities had been completed and were in use. The next phase of development, from February 6, 1943 to February 10, 1945, was directed toward developing facilities for the maintenance of the camp and the improvement of living conditions.

This stage included the construction of the staff housing area, which was not a part of the initial master plan, except for two dormitories. The majority of the staff lived in Twin Falls and commuted to the site until the new staff housing was complete. Construction was performed by the internees between May 1943 and May 1944. The staff housing was located between the administration buildings and the North Side Canal. It was laid out in rows along a curving axis. The structures were more substantial buildings than the "theater of operations" style standard barracks. They were built on concrete blocks, contained separate entrance apartments with multiple room apartments for families, and had indoor plumbing. They had wood paneled siding, which was painted white, and were surrounded by lawns, children's play areas, and pathways lined with rocks. (See photo, History #4)

Numerous outbuildings were constructed to support animal husbandry and food preservation on the eastern edge of the central camp area. Development of a chicken and hog farm was

proposed to make the camp more sustainable. The chicken farm consisted of a clustering of thirty buildings including fourteen 20'x100' laying and growing houses, eight brooder houses, six feed storage houses and two general buildings. The hog farm was of the same design. Construction was performed between July 1943 and December 1944. A root cellar for the wintering of harvests was constructed in 1943 near the warehouse area. A dehydrating plant and cannery were built in the hospital area. Everything built was with an eye towards making the camp self-supporting.

The USBR supervised the ongoing work on the laterals and irrigation ditches. Early in 1943, thirty internees started working on the lateral which conveyed water from the Milner Gooding Canal into the farmlands. The D.J. Cavanaugh Company was contracted to perform the heavy machinery labor. The twelve to seventeen foot wide canal was ready for use by May, 1943. Farm units were platted along the lateral, and small irrigation ditches were built to convey water to these areas. In addition, ditches were dug throughout the central camp area to provide water for gardens in the residential blocks.

The WRA's original negotiations with the USBR concluded that "thousands of acres" would be cleared and under cultivation by 1943. Yet, during the fall of 1942, just after they had arrived, nearly 2,500 internees went to the fields to help Idaho's farmers avert a severe labor shortage crisis. Many of these farmers continued to help south central Idaho's farmers in 1943 and 1944. In addition, once the Department of Defense and the WRA accepted Nisei (American born second generation Japanese Americans), to enter the military in January, 1943, the number of able laborers was cut even shorter. Hence, the WRA decided to develop the Center's agricultural fields only to a minimum level necessary for sustaining the Center's population (Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Annual Project History 1943). The 1943 planting season comprised 233 acres broken into units between five to eighty acres between basalt outcroppings. The units were planted with a range of vegetable crops, generating more than 2,200,000 pounds of produce. In 1944, Minidoka cleared and farmed 950 acres and added oats, clover, barley and wheat to varieties of crops. The Center harvested 7, 300,000 pounds of produce, making the camp completely sustainable. (See photo, History #5) Meanwhile, victory gardens were planted throughout the central area of the camp. Community vegetable gardens were developed between barrack buildings. Most residents had their own private victory garden in the small plot outside their rooms. All the schools had victory gardens, with each grade having their own plot tended by students.

Recreation areas were developed throughout the camp. There were thirteen softball/baseball fields, and numerous basketball, tennis and volleyball courts. A shallow manmade pond was flooded during the winters north of Block 21 and used for ice-skating. For the summer of 1943, a swimming hole was dug and flooded with water from the North Side Canal adjacent to the root cellar. During the summer of 1944, a swimming hole was constructed near Block 30. (See photo, History #6) On the banks of the North Side Canal, men used rock and sagebrush to build small fishing shacks. Playgrounds were erected throughout the site. An amphitheater was sited adjacent to Block 22 to accommodate large outdoor gatherings.

Approximately one-half mile northwest of the camp, 3.64 acres of land was designated for use

as a cemetery. A dirt road was built from Block 1. Rocks walls were constructed around the cemetery and to beautify the grounds, trees and flowers were planted. Water was piped from Block 1 to irrigate the vegetation, and markers were installed at the head of each grave (Kleinkopf 1942-1946).

Plans for the construction of a gymnasium/auditorium were prepared in the fall of 1943. It was to be the largest building in the Center, complete with a large hall/gym with a seating capacity of 1,800. During construction of the building, difficulties between the supervisors and the internee labor forces slowed progress and when the Center ordered the cessation of all construction in February 1945, the building was only ninety percent complete. In spite of this, the building was used until the close of Minidoka in October 1945. (See photo, History #7)

Almost immediately after arriving at camp, internees began personalizing and beautifying their apartments and immediate surroundings. Residents developed ornamental gardens and planted flowers throughout the camp. Trees, shrubs, flowers, and seeds were donated by Twin Falls and Jerome County organizations. Basalt boulders were quarried and carted from the surrounding areas to be placed in Japanese-style rock gardens. Small fishponds were created using concrete and lava rocks; fish were caught in the North Side Canal and transplanted into these small pools. Exotic and native vegetation such as sagebrush and cacti were transplanted into the gardens. Some of the gardens had small bridges, fences, and pathways. Of the community gardens, two large garden/park areas were developed. One was across from the entrance buildings. Approximately one acre in size, it had four mounds, basalt boulders arranged on and around the mounds, stepping stones, a water feature, trees lining its edge, and shrubs and flowers planted throughout. The Hunt honor roll board was on the eastern side of the garden, faced outward toward the entrance area, and contained the names of the "Minidokan" men serving in the armed forces. (See photo and drawing, History #8 and #9) Its construction was supervised by Chief Gardener F. Kubota (Minidoka Irrigator, June 3, 1943). The second significant park area was located north of Blocks 13, 15, and 17. This "Wildlife Preserve" displayed artfully pruned sagebrush, differing types of native vegetation, and flowers enclosed by rock walls. The park featured a torii gate (a Japanese gateway of light construction commonly built at the approach to a Shinto shrine (Merriam-Webster Online)), bridges, and provided camp stoves for picnicking. (See photo, History #11) A 6'x80'tree and flower nursery was built adjacent to Block 26; these plants were then transplanted in the popular areas of the camp.



History #2: Aerial view of Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. Minidoka Interlude.



History #3: Constructed walkways in the barracks area. August 1943. Photograph No. 210-G-11G-413. National Archives: College Park, MD.



History #4: Staff housing area. Photograph No. 210-CMA-54-3. National Archives: College Park, MD.



History #5: Internees planting celery. Photograph No. 210-CMB-AG1-1120. National Archives: College Park, MD.



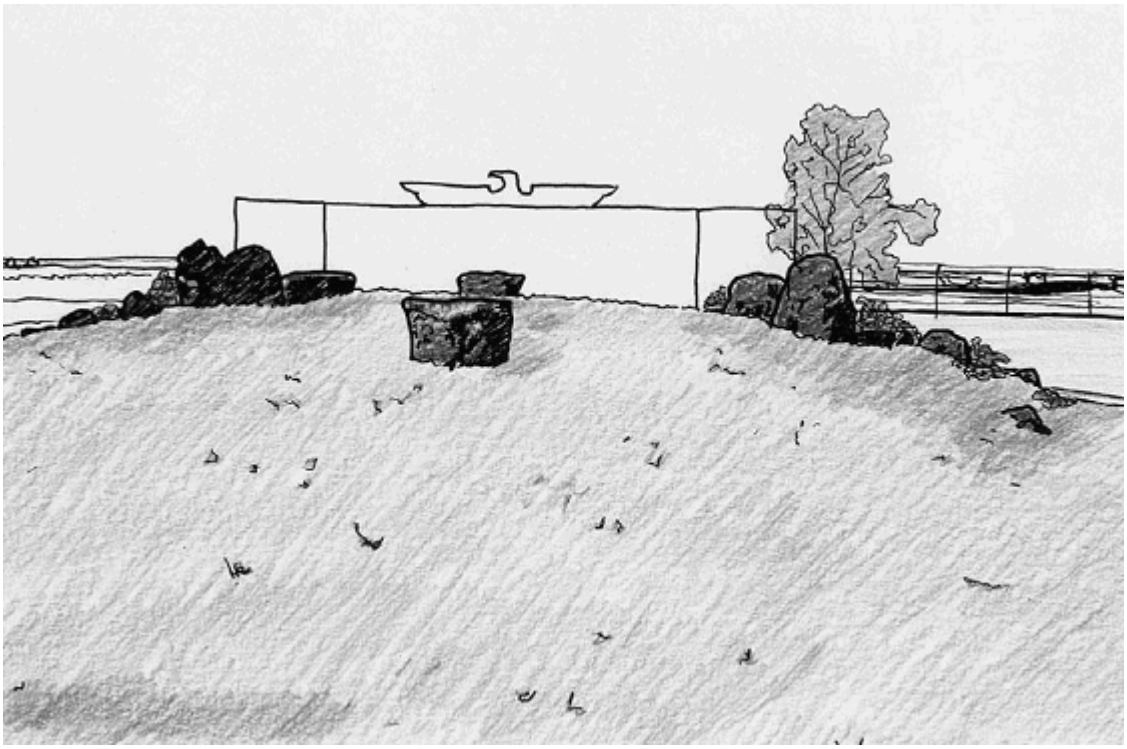
History #6: Swimming hole. 1943. Minidoka Interlude.



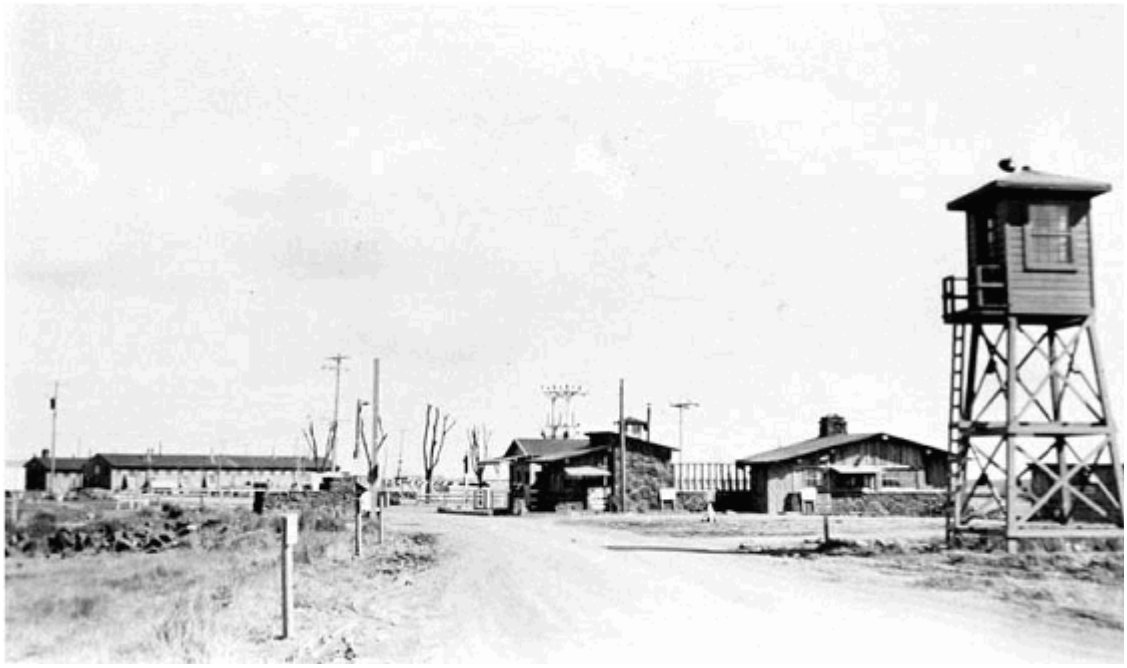
History #7: Minidoka auditorium/ gymnasium building. August 1943. Photograph No. 210CMB-SA2-1677. National Archives: College Park, MD.



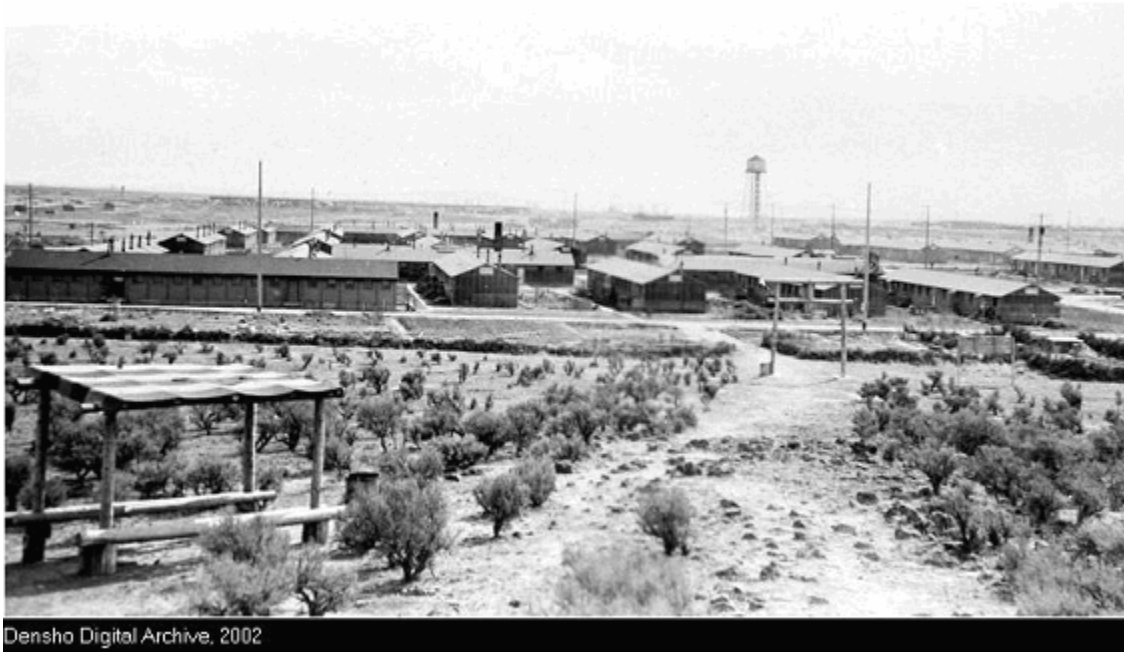
History #8: Three panel honor roll and garden. Photograph No. 210CMB-I2-1348. National Archives: College Park, MD.



History #9: Artist's conception of the entrance garden and honor roll as viewed from the management area during the historic period. Drawing by Anna Tamura.



History #10: Entrance to Minidoka. Circa 1944. Photograph No. denshopd-p15-00044. Permission of Densho Project. Mitsuoka Collection.



History #11: Wildlife Preserve. Permission of Densho Project. Mitsuoka Collection.

Closure: February 1945 to February 1946

On December 20, 1944, the WRA officially lifted the ban on persons of Japanese ancestry in military areas #1 and 2. All construction was issued to stop on February 10, 1945. All construction work was shifted from building camp facilities to building crates and boxes for the internees return to their homelands.

While the residents were packing and preparing for their departure, the WRA opened bidding for the lease of the 758 acres of the Center's agricultural lands. During the late summer of 1945, internees hastily departed, leaving their pets and miscellaneous goods behind. By September, there were empty barracks in every Block; and witnesses say the area resembled a ghost town with scrawny packs of dogs and starving cats (Kleinkopf 1942-1946). German prisoners of war from a nearby POW camp helped with the closing of the camp. The last few remaining residents left on October 23, 1945 and the Minidoka Relocation Center officially closed on October 28, 1945. The Nikkei were barred from staying in the area and were not allowed to participate in the future land drawings of the USBR properties.

The WRA announced that all the barracks would be put in a "standby" condition. The rooms would be cleaned, doors and windows would be nailed shut, and the surrounding grounds would be leveled. All of the unnecessary items were hauled to a dump located on the northern edge of the camp. The entire camp was inventoried in November and December. The work was done by the WRA staff who continued to live in the staff housing, as well as the German and Italian POW's who were housed at the Rupert POW camp. In December, WRA lumber, supplies and equipment and the many thousands of items left by internees was sold. The post office remained open and was run by a Japanese American couple. In 1946 and 1947 the Minidoka Relocation Center property officially reverted back to the Bureau of Reclamation.

One area of the camp, approximately fifty acres in size between the North Side Canal and the today's Hunt Road, was private property. During World War II, the WRA leased this property. After the camp closed, the property was condemned and transferred to the USBR.

Post Camp Era: February 1946- present

During 1946, the Bureau of Reclamation improved the canals and irrigation ditches, and officially subdivided the agricultural lands into small farmsteads. The USBR decided the fate of each building on the site. The majority of buildings would be allotted to future homesteaders on the former Minidoka Relocation Center site, including Blocks 14-18, 21-44, the poultry and hog farm buildings, auditorium, and forty-eight other small outbuildings. The staff housing, administration area, water towers, some of the warehouses and sewage disposal buildings were needed by the USBR for the Minidoka Reclamation Project. A staff housing building, warehouse, and small outbuilding was moved and donated to the American Falls Reservoir District #2, which was given a 2.31 acre parcel in the old warehouse area. Blocks 1 and 3 and all of the recreation halls were donated to non-profit organizations who aided in the future settlement program. Block 10 was needed by the Palisades Project, another large-scale USBR Snake River Dam project. The remaining nine blocks, hospital area, all of the mess halls and lavatory/laundry buildings, would go the USBR and would be available for sale or disposal. The entire hospital complex was later sold to a Basque family, and all the buildings were moved to

their sheep herding farm in the Sawtooth Mountains (Takami1992). The military police buildings would be divided into the above benefactors. The cemetery would be converted to agricultural fields, and the remaining bodies would be exhumed and reinterred in the internees' pre-war communities in the Northwest.

On June 14, 1947, the first land drawing was held in Jerome, Idaho for forty-three farms located along Lateral 21, encompassing 3,500 acres of the former Minidoka Relocation Center (Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Annual Project History 1947: 44-46). Nearly all of the drawing applicants were World War II veterans, as they had been given a 90 day preference to bid on the buildings. Each farm would comprise 75-170 acres of farmland with access to irrigation canals. The second land drawing was held on April 17, 1949 for nine farmsteads, averaging eighty acres in size, within the central area of the former Minidoka Relocation Center. Each homesteader would receive two barracks (20'x120') and one smaller building. In addition, each settler was given many items of personal property such as dishes, farm tools, wheel barrows, blankets, numerous miscellaneous items and in some cases farm machinery, all being surplus property obtained from the WRA. Block 30 housed the homesteaders until they could establish themselves at their new farms. In the administration area, a building was converted into the area community center, another into a grocery store. A State Vocational Agricultural School was established at Hunt to aid the new homesteaders. One homesteader stated that they were "given nothing except an opportunity" (Butler in Shrontz 1994). They had to invest large sums of money to establish their farms. Other problems they encountered were the lack of roads, schools, and homesteading laws. During these first few years, the homesteaders cleared the land where barracks and gardens once stood. All the old building foundations and construction rubble was hauled to the camp dump-site. The homesteaders established their ranches, and many homesteaders lived in the barrack buildings until as late as the 1970's (Shrontz 1994).

Within the site of the former camp, a veteran named John Herrmann acquired 128 acres on the former location of Minidoka's fire station, water tower, sewage treatment facility, blocks 21, 22, and portions of other blocks. In 1950, he was recalled for active duty at Fort Lewis in Washington (Shrontz 1994: 219-220), and Herrmann's military service caused a delay in the development of his homestead and farm. In the spring of 1951, the development of the Herrmann farm benefited from a demonstration project that was sponsored by the North Side Conservation District of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and an association of Jerome County Farm Equipment Dealers. The event was called "A-Farm-In-A-Day" and took place on April 17, 1951. It mobilized over 1,500 workers and made use of 200 state-of-the-art machines to prepare the land for farming. In the course of the day, a house was built, a well was dug, two barracks and outbuildings were moved to the farm, fences were put up, and windbreaks and crops were planted (Shrontz 1994: 223, Beal and Wells 1959: 300).

Roads were built to accommodate the new settlers and the agricultural economy. The new West Hunt Road and spur roads were aligned and constructed in the 1950s by Jerome County Roads, and Hunt Bridge was updated with concrete and steel supports.

The USBR retained approximately seventy acres of the original camp along the North Side

Canal, including the former entrance, staff housing area, and swimming hole. This property contained the ornamental garden at the entrance, administration area, and portions of the warehouse area and root cellar. These areas were not altered in any significant way after the buildings were cleared in the late 1940s.

Commemoration: 1979 to present

On August 18, 1979, the Minidoka Relocation Center was recognized as a nationally important site when it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The 6.06 acre parcel consisted of the entrance military police building, visitor reception building, and the area where the original visitor parking lot was located between the bridge and the entrance buildings. At that time the structures were simply concrete foundations with walls of basalt blocks held together with concrete mortar and covered with graffiti. On October 13, 1979, a dedication ceremony and "Day of Remembrance" event was held at the site. A National Register plaque was placed near the entrance military police building, and a large interpretive sign was erected.

On May 26, 1990, the site became an Idaho Centennial Landmark. The Bureau of Reclamation designed the new commemorative site with new commemorative plaques, sidewalks, and a parking lot. The Japanese American Citizen's League provided funding and guidance for the project. The Idaho Power Company donated funding and the Boy Scouts volunteered labor. Phase two of the camp's memorial project called for the restoration of the rock garden (Bureau of Reclamation On Course for the 90's: 16-19). An internee survivor stated, "I think the garden is a reflection of our culture… The garden was a symbol of the tradition and inner strength which helped many of the internees survive the experience" (Bowlin 1990).

On January 17, 2001, President William Clinton signed a proclamation declaring 72.22 acres of the original relocation center the Minidoka Internment National Monument. Lands owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and lands under public domain managed by the Bureau of Land Management would be transferred to the National Park Service. Following the designation, the Western Archeological Center conducted an Archeological survey in May 2001.

Beginning in 2003, a three-day pilgrimage has been organized from Seattle and Portland to the Minidoka site for former internees, their family members, and friends. Ceremonies are held in the entrance garden. (See photo, History #12) In these annual pilgrimages, the entrance garden has been the location for the closing ceremony, where the events that occurred at Minidoka are remembered and those who were incarcerated at Minidoka are honored.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Minidoka is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and it was designated Minidoka Internment National Monument and a unit of the National Park System in 2001 by presidential proclamation. Within the National Monument boundaries, the designed landscape continues to demonstrate aspects of a remote WRA center during World War II, when fear led to the internment and incarceration of thousands of Japanese Americans from their homes to similar facilities throughout the West.

Although the National Monument encompasses only a small portion of the original Minidoka Relocation Center, it includes important landscape features within the current boundaries. These comprise the historic entrance area, administration area, staff housing area, warehouse area, and a corridor along the North Side Canal. Outside the National Monument but within the historic boundary of the former Minidoka Relocation Center, the majority of lands are privately owned. Farming and livestock grazing have been the predominant land uses in these areas since the period of significance (1942-1945). The area within the National Monument was owned and managed by the USBR before being transferred to the NPS. Much of this land was fenced off, limiting the type and degree of physical modifications to the site over the past 60 years. The contributing landscape characteristics are fragmented due to the limited National Monument boundary and in large part to the transition of the landscape from a WRA center to a homesteading community following decommission of the camp.

Today, the Minidoka Internment National Monument retains features and patterns associated with nine landscape characteristics. These include natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, buildings and structures, circulation, cultural traditions, vegetation, and archeological sites.

Natural systems and features influenced the selection, design, and layout of the camp. The lack of water for human use and agriculture and the open arid environment were the primary factors that prevented settlement in the area until World War II. Conversely, these same factors contributed to the selection of the site for a WRA center. Minidoka's spatial organization differed dramatically from the rectilinear layouts of the other WRA centers. At Minidoka cluster areas were organized onto slight rises and depressions, conforming to the labyrinth of natural basalt outcroppings and buildable flat areas. These natural features contributed to the crescent shape layout of the camp. Cluster areas for the management and operation of the camp were located in the inner core area between the swaths of residential areas and the North Side Canal. Security was also a design factor that sited the administration area and staff housing area just inside camp's entrance. The internal circulation system linked these cluster areas by direct roads and pedestrian pathways. Similar to Manzanar, spatial organization and cluster arrangement continue to convey the response to the camp's functional requirements through the locations and arrangements of the remaining buildings and structures, building ruins, circulation, and garden. The landscape features retained from the period of significance assist with the conveyance of the historic significance of Minidoka Internment National Monument. Historic archeological resources have been identified throughout the National Monument during four archeological investigations.

Existing buildings and structures in the entrance area are evocative of the concern for security and the confinement under which internees lived at Minidoka. The most prominent buildings, the military police building and reception building, functioned as gatekeepers at the entrance, monitoring the movement of internees and staff. On the eastern edge of the National Monument, the root cellar remains as a testament to the fulfilled goals of the USBR to develop land and the WRA to promote self-sufficiency. Embellishments to the WRA landscape by internees included the creation of the entrance garden and the construction of the swimming hole. The entrance garden symbolized the internees responses to their incarceration, combining themes of patriotism with Japanese cultural traditions. The swimming hole was a significant water feature that ameliorated the camp conditions during summertime and provided recreational opportunities for youth.

Together, the remnant historic landscape features contribute to the Minidoka Internment National Monument both as individual features and as part of the historic setting associated with the events at the site. Although the internment camp has undergone a series of changes since 1945, including removal of the majority of the historic features, many still remain. Together, these remaining landscape features help to convey the historic significance of the site.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location

Design

Setting

Feeling

Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape, such as geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and vegetation. Natural systems and features were an influential factor in the selection of the Minidoka site for the construction of a WRA center. Natural systems and features were also important factors for its design and construction.

The Minidoka Reclamation Project fulfilled the WRA's site selection criteria (USBR, Confidential Letter, Subject: Establishment of enemy alien evacuees on the Gooding Division of the Minidoka Project, April 18, 1942). It was an undeveloped high desert landscape with an open and vast terrain away from population centers and strategic military operations. The site could provide year round work opportunities for internees and, improvements to the land would benefit the USBR. The beneficial aspects of the site's natural systems and features were its relatively flat topography, rich soil, and its farming potential.

The USBR intended to develop the area by clearing the land and building canals for irrigation. Internees would provide labor necessary for the development of the land. During the

three-year operation at Minidoka, internees cleared hundreds of acres of land and constructed miles of irrigation canals and laterals for agricultural production at the camp. After the camp closed, the area quickly transitioned into a homesteading community, which it remains to this day.

Geomorphology
The exact siting of the WRA center was based upon the geomorphology of the area combined with the location of the North Side Canal. The WRA center needed to be constructed quickly, and the barrack buildings that would house internees needed stable flat ground on which to sit. Areas of steep topography were not efficient buildable spaces. The areas to the north of the North Side Canal contained abundant natural basalt outcroppings. The Center's master plan illustrates the design strategy of locating building areas, including blocks, building clusters, and guard towers, on areas free from basalt outcroppings and on flat grounds. The administration and warehouse areas were built on slight rises. The designers first located area #2 (one of the two residential areas), as it was situated in the higher areas of the site. The cluster arrangement of buildings in the inner core area (entrance, administration, staff housing, and warehouse areas) were part of this first design phase. Next, area #1 (the other of the two residential areas) was located on lower ground and situated to be in close proximity to the inner core area. Blocks were purposely sited to avoid basalt outcroppings, thereby creating the crescent shaped layout of the camp.

Hydrology
Due to the desert environment, available and usable water in the form of streams and lakes was nearly absent preceding the development of canals in the area. Rainwater quickly seeped into the ground and filtered through a surface soil layer of decomposed igneous material and a thick vesicular porous basalt layer to the water table. Underground water made its way to major river corridors, such as the Snake River, and flowed out of underground springs along the river's cliffs.

The USBR's primary objective was to develop agricultural areas by clearing land and conveying water along canals. While the camp was being developed, four wells were constructed to provide water for human use at the camp. Internees and the USBR constructed spur canals and laterals to bring water from Milner Gooding Canal into the area for irrigation. The North Side Canal was topographically lower than the WRA Center site, and would have been too costly to pump water to the higher ground of the camp.

Native Vegetation
Indigenous vegetation in the area is characterized as a sagebrush steppe plant community composed of various species of sagebrush and grass. Some of this vegetation has re-established itself on the National Monument. However, much of the vegetation on the site is not native to the Snake River Plan. There are over twelve exotic species on the site, and seven of them are classified noxious weeds. The common exotic species are: prickly sowthistle (Sochus asper), common mullein (Verbascum thapsus), burdock (Arctium minus), bull thistle

(Cirsium vulgare), and cheatgrass or downy brome (Bromus tectorum). The noxious exotic species are: Canada thistle (Cursium arvense), field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), Scotch thistle (Onopordum acanthium), Russian knapweed (Acroptilon repens), musk thistle (Carduus nutans), yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis), rush skeletonweed (Chondrilla juncea).

Surrounding the National Monument, indigenous vegetation has been replaced with irrigated agricultural crops, including sugar beets, potatoes, corn, alfalfa, and grains. The ability to raise agricultural crops in the area is the direct result of internee labor at Minidoka.

Summary

Natural systems and features defined the historic development of the site. The natural landforms, hydrology, ecology, and climate which originally prevented settlement in the area, were the primary factors which made the site ideal for a WRA center with year-round work opportunities in land development. At the largest scale, these landscape characteristics are still apparent in the rolling high desert steppe, basalt outcroppings, absence of natural surface water, low growing sagebrush vegetation, and the open and expansive views. The location of buildable areas continues to be on flat unobstructed areas within the National Monument and throughout the original Minidoka Relocation Center area. The dry, sparsely vegetated setting conveys the historic character of the site which included expansive views and the feeling and association of the high desert. (See photo, Natural Systems and Features #1)

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Natural Systems and Features #1: The Minidoka Internment National Monument is predominantly undeveloped land surrounded by irrigated agricultural fields. (PWRO-Seattle, 2005)

Spatial Organization

At the largest scale, the 34,000 acre camp was laid out between the North Side Canal as the southwestern border and the Milner Gooding Canal as the northeastern border. The land was developed to the south of the Milner Gooding Canal where canals and laterals were constructed to support the camp and develop the land. The camp was an entirely new construction, including the infrastructure, circulation system, and buildings. It included a core area of dense development surrounded by agricultural fields.

Historically, the structural complex comprising the Minidoka Relocation Center was laid out according to a WRA master plan, which was determined by standard plans characteristic of the "theater of operations" temporary military installations. Minidoka's spatial organization was further determined by the geomorphology and water resources in the area. Compared with other WRA centers, Minidoka's spatial organization varied significantly from the norm. The other nine WRA centers had a compact rectangular shape, with blocks concentrated together in columns and rows. The layout of blocks at Minidoka was in a crescent shape, generally corresponding to the curvature of the North Side Canal, and contained between the canal and the basalt outcroppings to the north and east.

The Developed Area
The developed area of Minidoka was constructed on 950 acres, approximately 3 percent of the total WRA center land. The developed area included the residential areas and the central core of WRA operations which included the management buildings. The central core of the camp was further divided into seven functional clusters including the entrance area, administrative complex, staff housing area, warehouse area, sewage treatment complex, military police area, and hospital complex. Surrounding this central core were the two residential areas laid out in broad linear strokes mimicking the curvature of the North Side Canal. The residential areas were 1.5 mile wide and spanned three miles in length from northeast to southwest. The residential areas totaled thirty-six blocks. Each block was laid out in uniform fashion and included twelve residential barracks, a dining hall, a recreation hall, and one facility for lavatories and laundry. Between barrack buildings and between the stoops, internees built and maintained gardens, demarcating personal and private space within the public complex. Open areas between blocks were converted into victory and residential gardens, baseball fields, and basketball, tennis, and volleyball courts.

The primary entrance into the site was located in the southwestern corner of the camp at Hunt Bridge. All internees, visitors, and WRA staff were required to enter and exit the camp at the entrance, and access between the camp and other developed areas, including adjacent towns, was restricted. For six months between the fall of 1942 and the spring of 1943, the extent of the developed area was marked by the perimeter fence and guard towers. Once the fence was removed in the residential areas, internees were allowed to travel into the outlying desert areas and the WRA agricultural fields. However, the impression of a threshold or perimeter persisted with the existence of guard towers at key high locations surrounding the camp. From the spring of 1943 until its closure, a barbed wire fence remained around the central core area.

Dirt roads linked the clusters in the central core of the camp. In the residential areas, avenues and streets were arranged at 90 degree angles with main roads connecting with other areas of the camp. From the developed area of the camp, roads radiated in the most direct routes to the outlying clusters and features.

Agricultural Areas
Beyond the residential blocks were the livestock clusters to the east, and patches of agricultural fields interspersed within a matrix of sagebrush land cover and basalt outcroppings. The agricultural fields were located adjacent to Lateral 21 and to irrigation ditches. They were cleared and seeded to field sizes ranging from 3 to 90 acres in size. The dump area was located less than one-half mile to the north of the camp and the cemetery was located less than one-half mile to the northwest of the camp. Both the dump and cemetery were surrounded by native high desert land cover.

Remaining Aspects of Spatial Organization
Today, many features of the historic spatial organization remain and provide clues to the original extent and design of the camp. These features include the entrance sequence and parking area, numerous building foundations and walkways in the central core area, extant structures such as the root cellar and remains of the military police building and reception building, and landscape features such as the garden, historic vegetation, circulation systems, canals, and the Hunt Bridge. These remaining features help to convey the historic organization of that portion of the camp encompassed by the Monument.

Cluster Arrangement

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Buildings and Structures

The 2001 archeological report, "This is Minidoka," by Jeff Burton, contains detailed descriptions of the buildings, structures, and archeological features within the monument. This section summarizes those findings.

Historic Buildings

Most of the relocation center buildings and structures are no longer extant, but within the National Monument, 25 features including buildings, building ruins, and structural features are retained and assist in conveying the historic character of the site.

The Minidoka Relocation Center contained more than 600 buildings. In the residential areas, there were 402 residential barracks; twenty-four barracks for schools; six barracks for offices; thirty-six mess halls; thirty-six lavatory/laundry buildings; thirty-six recreational halls, and an auditorium/gymnasium. There were twenty buildings in the hospital complex, eighteen buildings in the military police area, seventeen warehouses and eight buildings in the warehouse area, nineteen buildings in the administration area, sixteen buildings in the staff housing area, and three buildings in the entrance area. The vast majority of the barrack buildings were standard military design with timber-framing, tar paper siding, and without indoor plumbing. Some of the buildings, notably the buildings in the staff housing area were designed as apartments with kitchens, bathrooms, and painted white clapboard exteriors.

The military's standardized building designs constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers were implemented in all ten of the WRA centers. The buildings and structures at Minidoka and Manzanar were similar in materials and function. The following paragraphs have been used and adapted from the Manzanar National Historic Site CLI (2004) for the purposes of this CLI.

The predominant building style at Minidoka was utilitarian, which expressed expediency of construction and limited resources. Buildings were typically the bare minimum needed to provide a reasonably comfortable living and working environment for a temporary period. These buildings also exhibited an inherent bias; those meant for staff received a slightly higher level of finish, siding and roll roofing on the exterior rather than tar paper, which would have provided slightly better insulation against the extreme weather conditions of the Idaho high desert. WRA staff and their families lived in apartments with kitchens and bathrooms, while internee families used external restroom and dining facilities. Agricultural structures were likewise simple and expedient. Even the auditorium, which was built to a higher standard and may have been meant to be permanent, exhibited a simple design based on use. Although the buildings were constructed in a uniform style, they were occasionally differentiated on their exteriors by residents who added gardens with rustic fences, shade structures, and awnings over windows.

The predominant building type used at Minidoka was a wood frame, gable-roof structure, reflecting a modified army "Theater of Operation" style structure. These buildings were designed to be inexpensive, rapidly constructed, and required the minimum quantity of materials

during wartime shortages. The predominant building module was the barrack building, measuring 20'x120', with three entrances along one side and eleven, four-light sliding windows on each side. This module was used for all the internee residential barracks and school barracks. A modified version of two basic modules bolted together formed the 40 'x100' mess halls. Variations of the basic module were also used for recreation halls, staff structures at the hospital, military police area, administrative area, and staff housing area. The lavatory-laundry buildings consisted of two, 20 'x60' sections connected by a 20'x20, feet boiler room. One section was the laundry room; the other was divided into separate facilities for men and women. The buildings were supported on pre-cast concrete blocks or concrete foundations with slab floors, depending on use. Most buildings at the camp were sided and roofed with building paper and 3/8-inch by 2-inch wood battens, although some of the buildings located in the administration, staff housing, military police, and hospital area had painted, exterior siding (with a few exceptions).

There were a few masonry structures at the camp, notably incinerators, the smoke stack in the hospital area, laterals and drops for irrigation in the agricultural fields, and the military police building and reception building in the entrance area. The majority of the stone masonry structures that remain show expert craftsmanship, and obvious care was taken in the selection of stone for their construction.

Historic Structures

Most of the other structures located at the camp were, like the barrack buildings, temporary in nature. These included structures in the hog and chicken farms, sewage treatment clarifiers, irrigation laterals and drops, underground water and sewer lines, electricity lines, wells, water towers, watch towers, fences, bridges, and recreation-related structures.

Water was pumped underground from well #2 to water tower #2 and then distributed to the areas within the boundaries. Sewage was conveyed to the treatment plant before it was directed to the settling ponds located one mile south of the camp. The water system was constructed of metal and wood stave pipes. The sewer system was constructed of concrete, ceramic, and wood stave pipes. (Minidoka War Relocation Area Completion Report, 1943 states that the water and sewer systems used wood stave pipes. Archeological surveys on the Minidoka site also found concrete, ceramic, and metal pipes associated with these systems.)

The main Idaho Power line provided electricity from six miles south of the camp. After crossing the North Side Canal, power lines branched off in all directions and into nearly every room in the camp.

The irrigation system was largely contained to the east and north of the camp, and had smaller ditches serving the blocks. In the central core area, a pumping system was constructed to irrigate gardens and lawns in the staff housing and administrative area, including the garden.

The security system, composed of barbed wire fences and guard towers, was predominantly located within the central core area. In the entrance area, a guard tower was situated between Hunt Bridge and the military police buildings, an entrance gate allowed military police to monitor incoming and outgoing pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and the barbed wire fence ran from the hospital area down to Hunt Bridge and along the North Side Canal, encircling the warehouse, administration and staff housing areas. Another guard tower was situated just east of the root cellar.

Existing Buildings and Structures

One building, several building ruins, and structural features still remain throughout the site. A summary of these features is listed below.

Root Cellar
The root cellar was constructed in 1943 by internees in preparation for storing potatoes and root vegetable harvests during the winter months. The root cellar was located to the southeast of the warehouse area. It measured approximately 200 feet long by 30 feet wide. Timber frame construction supported the gabled building. It had entrances on its north and south sides. The entrance to the north was used most often. The root cellar was covered with tar paper and hay bales for insulation. In 2001, the root cellar was intact with some damage to the support beams and roof on the southern end. Between 2001 and 2002, the damaged area expanded to a larger hole in the roof about twenty feet long.

In 2003, the NPS secured emergency funds to repair the root cellar by stabilizing and replacing damaged support columns and beams. The entrance columns were stabilized with cross supports, and debris from the fallen sections was removed. The stabilization measures contributed to the preservation of the root cellar, and it retains its historic appearance and character. (See photo, Buildings and Structures #1)

Hunt Bridge
Hunt Bridge was constructed by the Morrison-Knudsen Company as part of their construction contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942. Since the period of significance, the bridge has been re-built and re-surfaced. Further research will be required to determine whether the bridge is a contributing feature. The bridge is owned and maintained by the local highway district. (See photo, Buildings and Structures #2)

Entrance Area

Military Police Building
The military police building regulated all comings and goings in the camp. The military police building was constructed by internees and a WRA stone mason, Mr. H. T. Pugh. Art Sasaki assisted with the construction and was the foreman in charge of the twenty-three person rock crew which collected the rocks for the buildings. The building was 20 feet long and 10 feet

wide and divided into two small rooms. One room was completely enclosed by basalt walls and had a small parapet on its top with windows for day lighting. A wood stove heated the structure. The front room, facing toward the road, provided shelter for the military police while allowing them to monitor the entrance through large windows. A 4-foot high basalt pillar was located just between the building and the road. The pillar corresponded with a basalt rock wall that extended northward from the north side of the road.

Today, the military police building is one the most identifiable remnants of the incarceration era. The existing building features include its supporting basalt piers, its interior concrete surface, and small wood remnants of its interior features. The wood frame, windows, parapet, roof and interior furnishings have all been removed. In 1979, as part of its listing on the National Register, a large red sign was mounted on its entire exterior western wall. The sign described the history and significance of the Minidoka Relocation Center. In 1990, as part of the Idaho Centennial Project designation, a sidewalk was constructed along the building's western edge. At the time of its designation as a NPS unit in 2001, high growing sagebrush encircled the building. In 2002, during an NPS archeological excavation of the entrance area, the sign was removed from the building's exterior in order to prevent further deterioration of the building. The sagebrush and debris was removed from the areas surrounding the military police building and reception room. The basalt pillar was restored with original boulders that were on-site. (See photo, Buildings and Structures #3)

Reception Building

The reception building was located between the military police building and the North Side Canal. The reception building served as a waiting room for visitors and internees traveling on buses from the Center. The building was constructed in conjunction with the military police building by the stone mason and internees. A 3-foot tall by 14-foot long basalt rock wall connected the military police building to the reception building. The reception building was a single room, 15 feet wide by 33 feet long. Similar to the front room of the military police building, it had a 3-foot tall basalt rock wall base, supporting wood frame walls, and windows. A basalt fireplace with a mantle served to heat the large room. The building's remnant features include its basalt piers, fireplace, concrete slab floor, and bolts where the wood frame attached to the basalt walls.

Other Structures

During the historic period, other buildings and structures in the entrance area included the guard tower, Building #2 which was adjacent to the military police building, and rock retaining walls running east and west along the southern edge of the entrance area adjacent to the North Side Canal. Along the eastern edge of the entrance area, the rock retaining wall corresponds to the alignment of the historic perimeter fence and may have been constructed as the retaining wall for the fence base. Along the western edge, the rock walls may have formed the edge of a parking area. Of these features, only the rock walls are still extant; they run for nearly 300 feet and are constructed of dry laid basalt rocks.

Commemorative Markers (Non-contributing)
In 1990, a series of historical markers were constructed at the entrance area to provide information for visitors about the Minidoka site. The feature contains one National Register plaque and three Idaho Centennial plaques with information about the designation, a historic map, and an honor roll of men from Minidoka who sacrificed their lives in military service during World War II.

Administration Area and Staff Housing Area

Nineteen buildings lined the primary entrance road in the administrative area. These buildings housed WRA management and administrative functions, including the offices for the lead WRA supervisors. Eight of these buildings were for staff housing in dormitories with a mess hall and recreation building. These buildings formed an arc bounded by a driveway along the southern edge which corresponded with the edge of a slight promontory over the North Side Canal.

While all the buildings were removed from these areas following decommission of the camp, remnant features include:
1. the footings of Building 32-Post Office
2. the footings and rock lined foundation of Building 34-Garage
3. the slab of Building 35-Warehouse
4. the footing and power poles of the substation
5. sewer manholes and upright concrete pipes
6. rock alignments
7. the footings and five feet by four feet slabs of Building 60-Staff Apartment, Building 61-Staff Apartment, and Building 63-Staff Apartment

Additional remnant structures include sections and artifacts from the water, sewer, and electrical systems. These features include sewer manholes, pipes, and cut power poles.

Warehouse and Motor Pool Area

The warehouses and structures in this area were used by the WRA for a variety of functions. Functions included a receiving office, storage, motor repair and tire shop, refrigerated storage, co-op storage, and offices and shops for the engineers, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians.

There were nineteen buildings in this area, including seventeen 48’x112’ warehouses, a 9’x14’ gas station, and an 18’x18’ lavatory. By 1945, sixteen additional buildings were constructed in this area for offices, additional storage, the root cellar, and a mess hall.

Only one half of an original warehouse remains in the warehouse area; it is located on eastern end of Warehouse #5. The warehouse is owned by the USBR and has been used by the American Falls Reservoir Irrigation District #2 for its operations. The warehouse is in the process of being abandoned and transferred to the National Park Service. It is a contributing building. (See photo, Buildings and Structures #4)

Four other buildings exist in the warehouse area. A house is located on the slab of Warehouse #6 and is owned by the USBR. The house is a former WRA apartment that was moved to its current location. A duplex apartment building is located on the slab of Warehouse #9 and is owned by the USBR. The duplex building was originally a WRA staff housing building that was moved from the staff housing area to the warehouse area. A porch area, siding, and roofing have been added to the building. (See photo, Buildings and Structures #5) A utility building is located on the slab of Building #25 and is owned by the USBR. A new barn used by the USBR is located on NPS land. The barn is a non-contributing building. The house, duplex, and utility building need further analysis by a historical architect to determine whether they are contributing buildings.

The National Monument property encompasses only twelve of the original warehouse locations, and of these, ten building slabs and associated artifacts still remain for Warehouses 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20. In addition, the slab of the gas station and filling island also remain. These building slabs are cracked and overgrown with vegetation. Additional remnant structures include sections and artifacts from the water, sewer, and electrical systems. These features include sewer manholes, pipes, post-holes, and guy-wire anchors.

Perimeter Fence

The security system at Minidoka was composed of the perimeter fence and guard towers. The perimeter fence was 5 feet tall, composed of wood posts with five strands of barbed wire and an wood overhang pointing inward to the camp. The total length of the fence was approximately 6 miles long. In November 1942, internees were outraged at the WRA over the construction of the fence that encircled the 950-acre developed area of the camp. They had been living in the camp for two months without disturbances before the fence went up. During the construction, internees would cut the fence to access the sagebrush areas beyond the camp to collect firewood during a coal shortage and rocks and plants for creative projects. At one point during the construction of the fence, it was electrified for a couple of hours by the contractor. With the construction of the fence, the camp became akin to a prison where the fence was meant to keep the internees from escaping. The WRA recognized that the fence created animosity and bitterness toward the WRA, and the Minidoka internees were generally compliant with the WRA policies. In April 1943, the WRA approved the removal of the fence from the residential areas with approximately 1 mile of the fence remaining from the hospital area through the entrance area and along the North Side Canal to the swimming hole. This length of fence remained until the camp was decommissioned in 1945.

Remnant features of the fence still exist within the National Monument boundary. They include a 100 feet long fence alignment to the south of the warehouse area, fence posts, and basalt rock alignments along the historic fence-line.

Canals, Irrigation Ditches and Other Water Features

The primary water features at Minidoka were the extensive network of canals, canal drops,

and irrigation ditches for land reclamation and agricultural development. The canals are located outside the boundary of the Monument, but are described in the "Adjacent Lands" section of this CLI.

The swimming holes at Minidoka provided recreational activity for youth and some respite from the heat. Swimming hole #1 was developed after an eight year old boy, Nobi Tada, was playing along the North Side Canal and drowned. The swimming hole was dug with heavy machinery by a voluntary crew of internees. It was located between the root cellar and the North Side Canal in a cove-like area. Water was directed into the hole from the canal. It was approximately 1 acre in size and 6 feet deep. Other water features that existed at Minidoka included swimming hole #2 near Block 30, an ice skating pond north of Block 21, and many small fishponds associated with ornamental gardens in the barracks areas.

After 1945, swimming hole #1 was used as a dumping area for historic debris. In addition, it appears that cattle have used the pool area to cool themselves in the mud that remains after rainfall. Although there is no water and the pool is overgrown with grasses and shrubs, the large swimming hole #1 is still clearly evident and is a contributing constructed feature.

There are additional historic buildings and structures located on private and public land outside the Monument. Because they are not owned or managed by the NPS, they cannot be documented in the CLI. A brief description of resources on USBR and BLM lands can be found in the "Adjacent Lands" section of this CLI.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Bridge

Feature Identification Number: 122439

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Military Police Building

Feature Identification Number: 122441

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Reception Building

Feature Identification Number: 122443

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Historical Markers

Feature Identification Number: 122445

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entrance area- rock retaining walls

Feature Identification Number: 122447

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Administration area-Building 35 slab

Feature Identification Number: 122449

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Administration area-footings

Feature Identification Number: 122451

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Administration area-displaced WRA footings

Feature Identification Number: 122453

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Administration area- post WRA footings

Feature Identification Number: 122455

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Administration area-footings, unknown debris

Feature Identification Number: 122457

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Administration area- utility remnants from water, sewer, and electrical systems. Such as sewer manholes, pipes, cut power poles.

Feature Identification Number: 122459

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Administration area-rock alignments

Feature Identification Number: 122461

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Staff housing area- footings and slabs

Feature Identification Number: 122463

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Staff housing area- displaced WRA footings

Feature Identification Number: 122465

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Staff housing area- utility remnants from water, sewer, and electrical systems.

Feature Identification Number: 122467

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Staff housing area- rock alignments

Feature Identification Number: 122469

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area- concrete slab and house

Feature Identification Number: 122471

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Warehouse area- concrete slab and garage

Feature Identification Number: 122473

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area- concrete slab and duplex apartment

Feature Identification Number: 122475

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Warehouse area- concrete slab and building

Feature Identification Number: 122477

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Warehouse area- barn

Feature Identification Number: 122479

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area- gas station slab and pump island

Feature Identification Number: 122481

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area-slab

Feature Identification Number: 122483

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area- displaced footings

Feature Identification Number: 122485

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area- utility remnants from water, sewer, and electrical systems. Such as sewer manholes, pipes, post-holes, and guy-wire anchors

Feature Identification Number: 122487

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area- root cellar

Feature Identification Number: 122489

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Perimeter Fence Segment

Feature Identification Number: 122491

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Swimming Hole

Feature Identification Number: 122493

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buildings and Structures #1: Interior of the historic root cellar after stabilization. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)



Buildings and Structures #2: Hunt Bridge. Historic status undetermined. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #3: Military police building and reception building in the background. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Buildings and Structures #4: One half of a warehouse #5 on the USBR 2.31 acre property. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



Buildings and Structures #5: The staff housing building converted into a duplex on the slab of warehouse #9 on the USBR 2.31 acre property. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)

Circulation

The layout of the camp and its circulation system was a compromise between design standards established for the construction of the camps and existing natural systems and the alignment of the North Side Canal. The specifications, developed by the Army Corps of Engineers, directed the camps to be organized into a series of blocks and functional areas. However, geology and hydrology forced the layout of the camp into more of a crescent shape. As a result, the layout of Minidoka's circulation system varied significantly from that of the other WRA centers which had rectilinear layouts. The circulation system is divided into four sections:
1. Regional
2. Entrance Area
3. Internal Road System
4. Pedestrian
See Site Plans #2 and #3 for a visual representation of the key roads associated with the Entrance Area and the Internal Road System.

Regional
Minidoka Relocation Center was connected to a regional transportation network via the Oregon Short Line Railroad line running between Jerome and Eden. A spur line 0.4 miles in length was constructed by the Morrison Knudsen Company about 4 miles to the south of the camp. The railroad was the primary transportation system for moving all of the materials necessary for the construction and operation of the camp. It was also by this route that the internees from the Puyallup and Portland assembly centers were transported to Minidoka. The other primary access to the site was via Hunt Road. Hunt Road was built in 1942 by the Morrison-Knudsen company as part of their contract for the construction of the camp. Hunt Road was a 2.31-mile access road from Highway 25 to the south; it was 18 feet wide with a bituminous mixed surface.

Entrance Area
The site was accessed via the Hunt Bridge. (See photo, Circulation #1) The entrance area was the most heavily used and highly controlled circulation area. After crossing the bridge, a deep unused depression was located to the north. To the south, between the road and the canal, a guard tower marked the formal entrance into the camp. Just beyond the tower was a visitor parking lot. (See photo, Circulation #2) The guard station and visitor waiting room formed the eastern border of the parking lot. This is where internees, staff, and visitors presented their paperwork for admission or release from the camp. Just beyond was an intersection where a main road ran northward to the military police, hospital and residential area #1. An eastbound main road continued from the intersection directly through the administration area. At this intersection, between the northbound and eastbound roads, was the Hunt Honor Roll board. It was strategically placed in a dominant visual location so that all people entering the site would see it. The Hunt Honor Roll listed the names of all the Minidokan men serving in the armed forces. On foot, pedestrians could cross the road, follow the stepping stones to the honor roll board and then enjoy the Japanese-style ornamental garden just behind it.

Internal Road System

Roads were the principal means of defining spaces and regulating movement within the camp. The road system was composed of bituminous, gravel, and improved earth roads, including the main primary, secondary, and minor streets and parking areas. Most of the roadwork was done by the Morrison Knudsen Construction Company and the United States Engineering Division. Associated elements included traffic signs and adjacent drainage ditches.

Approximately 12.43 miles of streets and parking areas were constructed within the camp. Primary streets totaled 3.77 miles and were 18 feet wide with a bituminous road mixed surface. Secondary streets totaled 5.5 miles and were 18 feet side with a gravel surface. Minor streets totaled 3.15 miles and were also 18 feet wide with an improved earth surface. Parking areas totaled 8,200 square yards with a gravel surface. The roads were graded only slightly above the finished grade, with minimum sloping for drainage. No additional drainage structures were built, and what run-off did occur, was absorbed on the surface. The roads were designed to be 20 feet wide and were surfaced over the native soils with a penetration of asphaltic oil.

Within the larger area of the historic relocation center, there were several primary streets that connected major buildings and developed areas. A north-south road connected the entrance area with the military police area, hospital, and residential area #1. An east-west road connected the entrance area with the administration area, warehouse area, and residential area #2. From residential area #1 (between Block 12 and 14), a road led to the warehouse area. From residential area #1 at Block 19, another road connected with Blocks 21 and 23. Another main road ran from Block 35 east to the hog farm, chicken farm, and the WRA agricultural areas. The staff housing area was serviced by a curving access road that spurred off the main eastbound road just before the administrative area. This curving road formed the southern boundary of the staff housing area.

Adjacent to the east-west road in the entrance area, a historic parking lot encompassed most of the area south of the road between the Hunt Bridge and the military police building and reception building. The parking lot is where visitors left their automobiles before entering the site, and where buses were available for transportation to neighboring towns. A guard tower was located within the western portion of the parking lot and visually dominated the entrance area. The parking lot had a gravel surface and was made level by cut and fill construction. Its southern border along the North Side Canal was built up using basalt dry laid rocks.

Pedestrian Walkways/Trails
The pedestrian system consisted of walkways and informal trails between buildings and different areas of the camp (Final Report of Engineering Section, War Relocation Authority microfilm, University of Washington).

In the fall of 1942, rainwater mixed with dirt and dust and transformed the dry arid land into mud. Walking between the barrack rooms, lavatory buildings, and mess halls became nearly impossible because of the mud, a foot deep in some places. As a response, the WRA invested $17,000 into a walkway construction project. Internees built walkways throughout the

residential areas. These walkways took the form of 6 inch elevated pathways lined with basalt rocks and filled with gravel. Wooden boardwalks were also constructed with scrap lumber. In the administration and staff housing areas, the pedestrian system was quite elaborate with walkways encircling and connecting buildings. (See photo, Circulation #3)

Existing Circulation Features

Since the historic period, the road system has been significantly altered. The first and most dramatic alteration was the construction of the West Hunt Road in the 1950s by Jerome County Roads. The new West Hunt Road cuts through what used to be the administration area and staff housing area. The new alignment then progresses along the southern edge of the old warehouse area and root cellar and continues just north of the North Side Canal turn. The road is a standard two-lane county road with a black top surface, 30 feet in width, and ditches on either side for drainage. Except in the entrance area, the West Hunt Road bears no relation to the historic character of the site and is a disorienting feature. Another new road, 1400 East, heads north from West Hunt Road, cutting through the western edge of the historic administration area. A road maintained by the North Side Canal Company also runs along the full length of the canal within the National Monument. This road was constructed after the period of significance.

Located within the Monument are segments of the historic road system including the east-west entrance road, a short section of the northbound road, the connector road to the north of the administration area, the staff housing curved road, and the road that accessed the warehouse area. Approximately 300 feet of West Hunt Road follows its historic east-west alignment in the entrance area, from the Hunt Bridge, past the ornamental garden, to the intersection where two driveways branch off to the north. This historic alignment is a significant contributing element within the entrance area. The alignment of the historic eastbound road is being used as a farmstead driveway but ownership is under negotiation between the National Park Service and the private landholder using this road as a driveway. The alignment of the northbound road has been slightly altered to angle more to the west for use as a private driveway. The historic connector road to the north of the administration area, the curved staff housing road, and the warehouse road alignments have been abandoned and are overgrown with vegetation, although they are still evident by their hardpack gravel surfaces and absence of large woody vegetation.

The walkways in the administration area and staff housing are fragmented but still provide evidence of the historic design, workmanship, materials, and location. Although all of the existing walkways are impacted by overgrown vegetation, they can still be identified by their historic location or by features like the lava rock borders, elevated tread line, and straight or curving alignment. In the administration area, walkways continue to encircle and parallel building foundations, stopping abruptly where an entrance to a building would have been. In the staff housing area, a main walkway runs east west and smaller walkways branch off at right angles that used to run along the lengths of the barracks. Entrances to non-extant buildings can be discerned by the curvature and abrupt edges of the walkways.

In the entrance area, the original parking lot is located adjacent to the military police building and reception building. New sidewalks associated with the commemorative area and large basalt boulders distinguish its edges. It has a paved surface and its size is approximately one third its original size. The western area has been abandoned and overgrown with sagebrush, although its rock wall support is still clearly evident. The elevation of the parking lot is three to four feet higher than its historic western portion, and it is unclear at the time of writing whether it had this type of construction during the historic period. Because of the changes made to the historic parking lot since the period of significance to function as a visitor parking lot, it no longer contributes to the site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Hunt Road

Feature Identification Number: 122495

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hunt Road

Feature Identification Number: 122497

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking Lot

Feature Identification Number: 122499

Feature: North-south Road

Feature Identification Number: 122501

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Connector Road to north of the administration area

Feature Identification Number: 122503

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: 1400 East

Feature Identification Number: 122505

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Staff housing area Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 122507

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: East-west Road

Feature Identification Number: 122509

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: North Side Canal Road

Feature Identification Number: 122511

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area Roads and Parking areas

Feature Identification Number: 122513

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area entrance road

Feature Identification Number: 122515

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entrance area- Concrete Sidewalks

Feature Identification Number: 122517

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entrance Garden area

Feature Identification Number: 122519

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Administration area Walkways

Feature Identification Number: 122521

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Staff housing area Walkways

Feature Identification Number: 122523

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Warehouse area Walkways

Feature Identification Number: 122525

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Circulation #1: Hunt Road (contributing) looking west from the parking lot across Hunt Bridge. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Circulation #2: The non-contributing parking lot in the entrance area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Circulation #3: Unexcavated historic pathway in the administration area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)

Cultural Traditions

Cultural traditions are reflected in expressions of ethnicity in the physical landscape. Cultural traditions in the Minidoka landscape were far-reaching and reflected the distinct cultural influences of a diverse community of Japanese Americans interned for over three years, in a remote, controlled, and desolate landscape. While the WRA set the parameters for design and development of the camp, over the years of confinement, the internees adapted structures and spaces to serve both personal and community-oriented cultural biases, needs, and traditional use. These adaptations occurred at several levels and influenced land use patterns, stylistic conventions, applied building forms, the use of materials, stylistic preferences in the design of gardens, and selection of crops for dietary preferences.

At Minidoka, Japanese American internees adapted and developed the WRA center landscape with distinct cultural traditions that first originated in Japan and then were modified in the United States in the pre-war period. Not only were specific cultural traditions related to landscape and architecture evident, but also the Japanese mentality of adapting to new situations. A Japanese phrase that was said repeatedly throughout the internment period was,

"Shikata ga nai" (meaning "It cannot be helped," or "It is inevitable"). This mentality combined with landscape and architectural knowledge, skills, and Japanese design aesthetic produced numerous physical features at the camp. Evidence of cultural traditions in the landscape is similar to that of Manzanar.

At Minidoka, examples of cultural traditions are evident from historical records and photographs. These include the design and creation of Japanese-style ornamental gardens, civic landscape projects, and Japanese vegetable gardens and crops. Most of these features were located in the residential areas of the camp and were consequently destroyed when the camp landscape was divided into homesteads. Some of these features remain both within the National Monument and on private land.

Ornamental Gardens

The Japanese-style gardens embodied design aesthetics that were developed through centuries of practice and refinement in Japan. In the Shinto religion, places and natural features such as time weathered boulders and ancient trees embodied the spiritual power of ancestors. This belief manifested itself as fluency between nature and the constructed landscape, such that interior and exterior spaces were designed to complement each other. Buddhism, which came to Japan through China and Korea, had garden traditions based on stylized construction techniques and ornate aesthetics. The result was a fusion of native Japanese aesthetics, tending toward simplicity and naturalness, with highly stylized and regimented Chinese design. Thus, in addition to fulfilling aesthetic needs, the traditional acts of designing, creating, and tending a garden were acts of spiritual practice.

Japanese-style ornamental gardens were documented in the entrance area, Blocks 2, 5, 26, 34 and a wildlife preserve near Block 13, 15, and 17. Other citations state ornamental gardens were located in nearly every block (Hosokawa 1943 or 1944, 1-4 and Kleinkopf 1942-1946, 206, 235). Typologically, gardens at Minidoka included any of the following features: 1) strategically placed and selected basalt rocks and boulders, 2) mounds, 3) a small architectural feature such as a bridge or a temple, 4) a path or stepping stones, 5) a screening device such as a fence, 6) transplanted and tended native plants, 7) a collection of flowering plants, and 8) a water feature such as a fish pond. The plants mentioned in documents included: grasses, mint, cattail, reeds, willows, cactus, desert moss, bunchgrass, and sagebrush (Hosokawa1943 or 1944, 1-4). Remains of these historic gardens include the entrance garden in the National Monument, the wildlife preserve and Block 34 pond on adjacent private property, and the Block 5 garden which was moved to Seattle after World War II.

Entrance Garden

The Japanese-style ornamental garden in the entrance area conveys interpretive themes related to confinement, injustice, patriotism, and loyalty. Approximately 0.5 acre in size, the Minidoka entrance garden was strategically located just inside the main entrance to the camp, behind the honor roll board, and in front of the WRA administration buildings. The garden contained mounds, basalt boulders arranged on and around the mounds, stepping stones, trees lining its

edge, and shrubs and flowers planted throughout. To date, only a few photographs and very little information have been located regarding the appearance, design and construction of the garden, except as a backdrop for photographs of the honor roll. (See photo, Cultural Traditions #1)

The honor roll board was the centerpiece of the garden. It was designed and painted by camp sign-makers, Kenjiro Nomura and Kamekichi Tokita. Kenjiro Nomura was a distinguished artist and many of his paintings of the Minidoka Relocation Center have been published in recent years (Nomura 1991). The honor roll was put up at the entrance in October 1943 with a carved eagle, shields, quotes, and 418 names of recent military volunteers from Minidoka.

A citation in the camp newspaper, The Minidoka Irrigator, stated that F. Kubota supervised the development of the garden area beginning in June 1944. Fujitaro Kubota was a nursery businessman, master designer of Japanese-style gardens, and one of Seattle's most renowned landscape designers [Kubota Gardens in south Seattle is now a King County Landmark]. Kubota rarely produced plans or graphic illustrations of his gardens; rather, he relied on his design sensibility and the site with which he worked (Robinson 1992). Therefore, it is unlikely that plans or documents of this kind were used for the design of the garden. While at Minidoka, Kubota and his family lived in Block 26. Adjacent to Block 26, he created and maintained a tree and flower nursery, similar to his pre-war and post-war profession. Plants grown in the nursery were then transplanted to other areas of the WRA center.

The entrance garden had mounds and lava rocks arranged into formations for viewing and sitting. The rocks were quarried beyond the residential area and then transported to the garden site. A traditional rock arrangement was located on one of the mounds with an upright stele stone surrounded by sitting stones. The central mound was adjacent to the honor roll. Viewed from the WRA administration buildings, the honor roll formed a backdrop to the mound. Viewing the mound today from the historic location of the administration area, there are two concentrations of vertical, horizontal, and diagonal boulders between the north and south edges of the mound. The facing boulder resembles an eagle's head. (See photo, Cultural Traditions #2) Viewing the mound from this vantage point, the location, orientation, and shape of the rocks evoke the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings like that found on top of the honor roll. From a historic photograph, one tree was planted on the central mound which would have obscured the view of the entrance guard tower from the administration building. Trees were also planted along the garden perimeter. Also located in the entrance garden is a noncontributing 3'x3' pit that was likely excavated after the relocation center closed (Burton et al., 2003).

A line of stepping stones, a defining characteristic in Japanese garden design, led to the honor roll from the entrance road. Another line of stepping stones ran parallel to the honor roll, so that admirers stood on large basalt stepping stones as they read the names. Intersecting the stepping stone path to the honor roll was the V-shaped basalt lined pathway. One leg of the V led to the northern corner of the main administration building and the other led to the southern

corner. The pathway was filled with gravel and lined with basalt rocks. Rock-lined gravel paths were built throughout the WRA center to alleviate walking in mud, but this path may have had special significance. "V" was often used during World War II to signify "victory."

After Minidoka was dismantled, the Hunt honor roll was taken down, the perimeter fence was removed, and the garden was abandoned. In the 1950s, when the West Hunt Road and private driveway to the north were aligned and constructed, the garden's edges may have been altered. Sixty years of weathering have effaced most of the ornamental plantings, and given it a neglected, timeworn appearance. In 1990, as part of the Idaho Centennial Project, the Bureau of Reclamation intended to restore the garden as part of its Phase II commemoration. In 2003, an archeological team from the Western Archeological and Conservation Center excavated the rock-lined V pathway and conducted archeological tests throughout the garden. Today, the boulders, the uncovered walkway, and the trees along the edges of the garden all help to convey the garden's historic organization and appearance.

Vegetable Gardens and Crops

Victory gardens were developed and maintained by individual internees at Minidoka to provide familiar and traditional Japanese vegetables to supplement the government issued diet. These victory gardens were located in the residential areas, usually directly adjacent to the gardeners barrack rooms. The WRA large-scale farming activities also included traditional Japanese vegetables for use in the block mess halls. Japanese vegetables that were documented at Minidoka included daikon (large white radish), nappa (cabbage), gobo (burdock root), azuki (sweet red beans), and shingiku (edible chrysanthemum). It is likely there were many other varieties of Japanese vegetables raised by internees at Minidoka. With the decommissioning of the camp, these gardens were no longer maintained and have since been lost.

Summary

The Japanese-style gardens and Japanese vegetable gardens became important vehicles by which Japanese American cultural values were physically expressed within the regimented organization of the camp. Gardens at Minidoka typified the adaptability of Japanese garden design and their designers and were expressions of their cultural traditions including an affinity with nature and its representation through garden design. Today, most of these garden areas have disappeared with the exception of the entrance garden.

The entrance garden is the primary contributing landscape feature which explicitly conveys Japanese American cultural traditions and political responses to the incarceration. Strategically placed boulders, mounds, stepping stones, and vegetation were design elements typical of Japanese-style gardens, while eagles, honor rolls, and "V for victory" were outward symbols of Americanism. These features were strategically located at the entrance to Minidoka, so that everyone entering and exiting the camp was made aware of the Minidokans military contributions to the war effort. Additionally, the orientation of the eagle mound facing toward the administration buildings was a patriotic symbol directed toward the governing agency.

Analyzed together, the combination of these elements illustrates the power of design to convey meaning, and in this case, the meaning was a political response to a complex situation in which the internees were caught in the middle. The entrance garden demonstrated that the internees were linked to Japan by culture and heritage while conveying their loyalty and allegiance to the United States of America. The entrance garden is an important and unique landscape feature of the homefront during World War II.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Entrance Garden mounds, rocks, pathways

Feature Identification Number: 122527

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Entrance Garden depression

Feature Identification Number: 122529

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cultural Traditions #1: Entrance garden during excavation. (PWRO-Seattle, 2002)



Cultural Traditions #2: Stone resembling the head of an eagle. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Vegetation

Vegetation includes native and non-native deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants and plant communities that were used at Minidoka Internment National Monument during the period of significance. Prior to the construction of Minidoka Relocation Center, the area was covered with native high desert vegetation including various species of sagebrush, greasewood, and various grasses and shrubs. During the period of significance, the native vegetation was altered as the internees planted ornamental vegetation within the camp, planted agricultural crops in the outlying fields, and constructed irrigation canals.

Ornamental Vegetation

The Minidoka Internment National Monument still contains numerous planting areas dating from the period of significance. Beginning in the spring of 1943, hundreds of trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals and lawns were planted throughout the central camp area. Documentation cites that nearly all of these plants were donated from local community organizations for the beautification of the camp. Chief Gardener Kubota and the landscape crew were in charge of planting and camp beautification. Ornamental and flower gardens were abundant throughout the camp. The entrance ornamental garden contained shade trees, shrubs, and flowers. Black locust trees were planted at the edge of the garden near the entrance area. In the administration and staff housing area, trees and flowers were planted and seeded with grass. Individual and communal victory gardens were also planted in every block, at the schools, and in the staff housing areas.

Agricultural Crops
The outlying agricultural fields supported harvests of over 2 million pounds of produce for 1943 and over 7 million pounds for 1944. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, nappa cabbage, onions, and tomatoes were among the largest scale crops in 1943. In 1944, in addition to these crops, the camp planted and harvested more than 450 acres of beans and grain crops. The bumper harvest of 1944 allowed the Center to become a self-sustaining system (Irrigator, September 16, 1944). The creation of the North Side Canal allowed emergent, aquatically-adapted plants to grow near the Canal's edge, and disturbance regime plants and trees to grow along the Canal corridor.

Existing Historic Vegetation
Today, much of the historic vegetation has been lost due to lack of continued maintenance or exists on adjacent lands, outside the monument boundary. Japanese-style gardens and victory gardens were abandoned. The agricultural fields were divided among homesteaders and are now on private land. The canals are also located outside the boundaries. However, remnants of the Japanese-style garden near the entrance still remain and are further described in the "Cultural Traditions" section of this report. In addition, many of the elm and black locust trees still remain throughout the Monument. Eight black locust trees are located on the edges of the remnant garden. Approximately thirty additional trees exist throughout the entrance area, administration area, and staff housing area, with the majority appearing to be from the historic period. In the staff housing area, one locust tree is surrounded by stepping stones laid out in a geometric shape. (See photo, Vegetation #1) In addition, there is a lilac and a rosebush that has naturalized in the staff housing area.

Due to the lack of systematic maintenance over the years much of the ornamental vegetation associated with efforts by the internees to "beautify" the camp has been lost. However, the remaining arrangement of trees on the edge of the garden still provides a sense of the garden's physical limits and spatial composition. The remnant ornamental trees in the entrance area, administration area, and staff housing area are identified as contributing vegetation features.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation #1: Black locust tree surrounded by stepping stones in the staff housing area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites discussed by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape which are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features and contribute to the period of significance. The CLI takes every precaution not to disclose the location of archeological sites in order to preserve the resources.

Four archeological investigations have been conducted at the former relocation center by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center. The first archeological project was conducted between 1994 and 1999 as a drive-through survey of the visible archeological features on and off-site before the site became a unit of the National Park System. The second archeological survey was conducted in 2001. It entailed archival research, survey of 73 acres of the National Monument and adjacent lands, and feature recording, mapping, and photography. Over 200 features were identified within the National Monument. The third archeological project, conducted in 2002, focused on the entrance area. The team uncovered and mapped the entrance garden, excavated at the location of a entrance building to the east of the military police building, and performed limited tests at the location of the entrance guard tower. The most recent archeological project was conducted in 2004 at the 26-acre Minidoka Relocation Center landfill on BLM land. The project identified 229 trash features and 260 debris piles. To date, all archeological features relate to the period of significance at Minidoka and more recent uses at the site.

Archeological investigations have identified a wide range of features that remain from the Minidoka Relocation Center, such as WRA building sites, roads, and infrastructure as well as significant artifacts that portray the daily life and cultural traditions of the internees.

One hundred and eighty-one features are listed in the archeological report, “This is Minidoka,” and are broadly described by their location in relation to the WRA cluster areas. There are several trash pits throughout the National Monument including the recycling can dump and military ceramics in the swimming hole. Debris piles include historic and non-historic items including concrete rubble, building materials, furniture and appliances, structural materials (nails, window glass, and building hardware), food storage containers, ceramics, and a variety of personal items.

Archeological resources at Minidoka Internment National Monument include elements and features from the WRA period and more recent use. The types of archeological features and artifacts are directly linked to the WRA cluster areas within the National Monument boundary. These archeological resources are predominantly related to the operations and management of the WRA center rather than the day to day activities of the internees. The collection of road traces, building foundations, pathways, infrastructure, and remains of historic buildings comprise the underlying footprint of the camp within the National Monument boundary.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 02/15/2007

Stabilization Measures:

The overall condition of Minidoka Internment National Monument is poor. The majority of remaining historic resources show clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Some features are in fair condition, such as the root cellar the entrance garden, the military police building and reception building remains, swimming hole, maintained sections of the road system, and building footings. However, other historic landscape features, including historic foundations, pathways, unmaintained sections of the historic road system, and vegetation are in poor condition. Impacts to these features, including vegetation, windblown soil deposits, trampling and refuse dumping, have contributed to the deterioration of these features since the period of significance and are described below. Without immediate action, the historic features will continue to deteriorate and be lost.

The historic trees and shrubs need water and general care and maintenance. An arborist should identify the historical trees and plants, assess their individual health, and provide detailed stabilization recommendations. Stabilization techniques for the fence posts and other wood features should be explored so that no further deterioration of these important features occurs. Removing the vegetation from the historic concrete slabs will protect features from being broken apart by the plants' root systems and will restore visual access to these camp features. Once the vegetation is removed from the concrete slabs, recurring maintenance will be required to control future growth of vegetation in these areas. A systematic inventory of vegetation on the National Monument should be completed to identify contributing historic vegetation and to generate recommendations for prevention and/or eradication of noxious weeds and invasive plants.

Conditions assessment of buildings is necessary to determine necessary stabilization measures. Cessation of illegal grazing and ATV use will help mitigate their impacts on the cultural landscape. Finally, cessation of illegal dumping of would improve visitor and staff safety on-site as well as enhance the visitor's experience.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Neglect

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Historic vegetation from the period of significance in the

entrance, administration and staff housing areas is suffering from old age, a lack of irrigation and pruning, and potential pest infestation. The historic vegetation includes the black locust trees, rose bush, and lilac bush. Some historic black locust trees have already been lost due to neglect, and additional trees could perish from summer drought conditions.

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Wood features that exist on-site, including the posts of the perimeter security fence and wood building materials, desiccate and concrete structures crack and crumble following intense heat during the summer and cold winters with some snowfall.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Both native and non-native vegetation have intruded on all historic building slabs in the warehouse area and at Building 35-Warehouse Office, obscuring these camp features. The roots of the vegetation, particularly larger shrubs and trees, have created and expanded cracks in the concrete foundations, accelerating their deterioration.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Over the past 60 years, native and non-native plants and noxious weeds have taken over the site. Non-native species were introduced during the WWII era and as a result of agricultural activities in and around the National Monument since WWII. Of the 12 documented non-native species on the site, 7 were determined to be noxious weeds by the NPS Exotic Plant Management Team. Many of these plants, including Cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum), displace native vegetation that was present during the period of significance and obscure the vegetated open space areas at the site.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Deferred maintenance of the historic buildings and structures on the USBR property has caused the condition of these features to

deteriorate. These buildings and structures include the warehouse, two residential units (formerly a WRA staff housing building), and one structure (located at the site of Building 25 in the warehouse area). Neglect and adaptive re-use of these buildings over the past 60 years has contributed to their deterioration.

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The area northwest of the entrance parking lot is being used by the adjacent private landowner for cattle grazing on the National Monument property. An area in the northern section of the National Monument is being used by an adjacent landowner for irrigated agriculture. Another adjacent landowner is using portions of the USBR 7.87 acre site for irrigated agriculture. Impacts from these activities include obscuring the historic open space areas of the camp, destroying native and historic vegetation, and creating the potential for introduction of non-native and noxious plants.

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Damaged

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: There is evidence of All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use on the National Monument property around and to the south of the staff housing area. It is against the law to use ATVs on the National Monument. Impacts resulting from ATVs include vegetation destruction and the risk of destroying or obscuring historic features such as pathways, building foundations, and archeological features.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 15,000.00

Cost Date: 02/16/2007

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Landscape Stabilization Costs

(The estimated cost of the physical work necessary to perform stabilization work associated with landscape features excluding the cost of professional services.)

Stabilization of Historic Vegetation:
Have an arborist study the historic vegetation and develop a historic vegetation management plan. Professional services are not included in the landscape stabilization cost estimate.

Stabilization of Historic Wood Features:
Have an historical architect or architectural conservator study the wood features and develop a preservation plan. Professional services are not included in the landscape stabilization cost estimate.

Vegetation/Invasive Plants:
Have a restoration ecologist develop a plan for invasive plant and noxious weed management. Professional services are not included in the landscape stabilization cost estimate.

Removal of Vegetation that is Negatively Impacting Historic Concrete Slabs:
Cost estimates for the removal of non-historic vegetation impacting the historic concrete slabs are based on an approximate area of 2.5 acres and a cost of approximately $4,000 per acre (2001 NPS Cost Estimating Guidelines). With park location adjustment and overhead, the total cost for removing the vegetation, excluding the cost of professional services, is approximately $15,000.

Total Landscape Stabilization Cost:
$15,000

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: 09/06/2006

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

A Record of Decision completed the planning process for the General Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement on September 6, 2006. The General Management Plan was published in November 2006.

The General Management Plan (GMP) specifies a variety of treatments for the cultural landscape in addition to preservation. These include stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The GMP states:

"Comprehensive cultural resource management practices will include the stewardship, protection, and preservation of historic elements such as landscape features, structures, buildings, and remnants of the historic circulation system. Research will continue to identify, evaluate, and document information related to Minidoka. Appropriate treatments for the cultural landscape are based on broad public support for the accurate depiction of living conditions, in the camp, and more importantly, historic features that demonstrated confinement and loss of freedom, as well as features that reveal the Nikkei's responses to confinement" (GMP 2006: 63).

"Cultural landscape treatments will vary depending on the condition and significance of historic features; treatments can include stabilization, delineation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction" (GMP 2006: 64).

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Cost Date: 09/06/2006

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Year of Publication:	2006
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Description: Contact the the Pacific Region CLI Program for 11x17 Site Plans.

Title: Additional Photographs

Description: Contact the Pacific Region CLI Program for additional photographs.

Title: Bibliography

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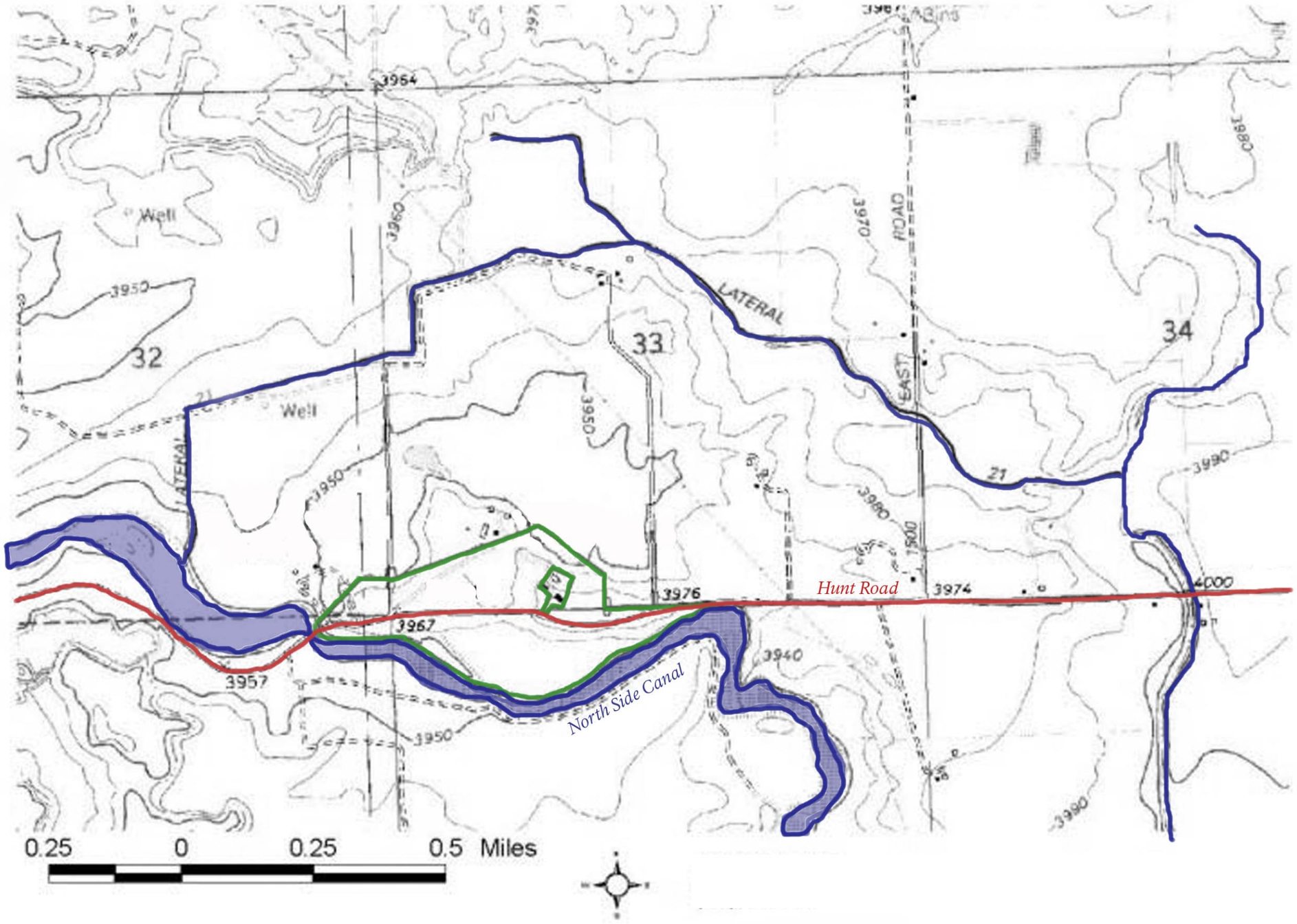
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SITE PLAN #1

Cultural Landscape Inventory

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Jerome, Idaho

2005

LEGEND:

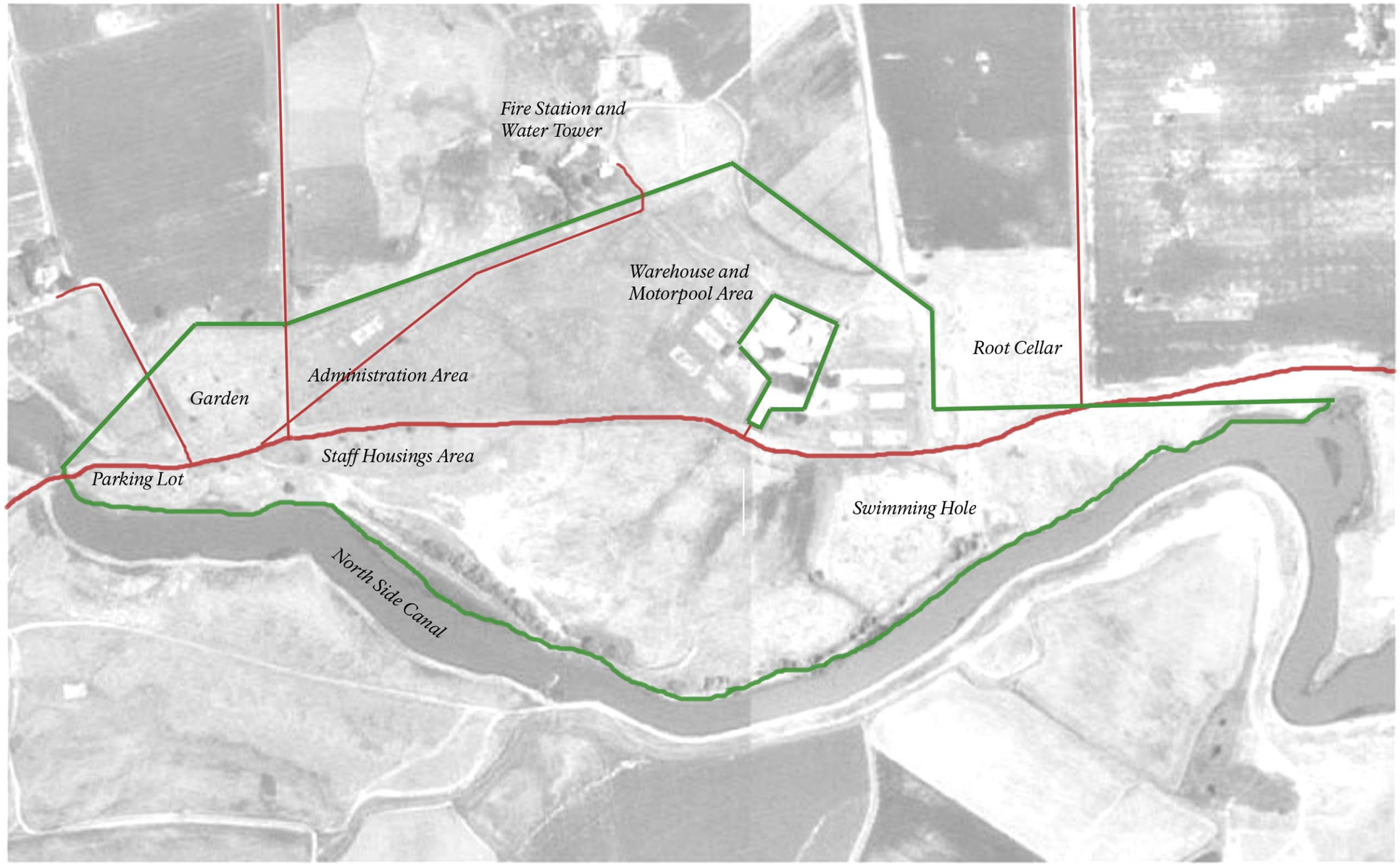
- Road
- Canal
- Park Boundary

SOURCE:

U.S. Geological Survey Map

PRODUCED BY:

National Park Service
Pacific West Region
Cultural Landscape Program



.25 O .25 Miles

N

SITE PLAN #2

Cultural Landscape Inventory

Minidoka Internment
National Monument

Jerome, Idaho

2005

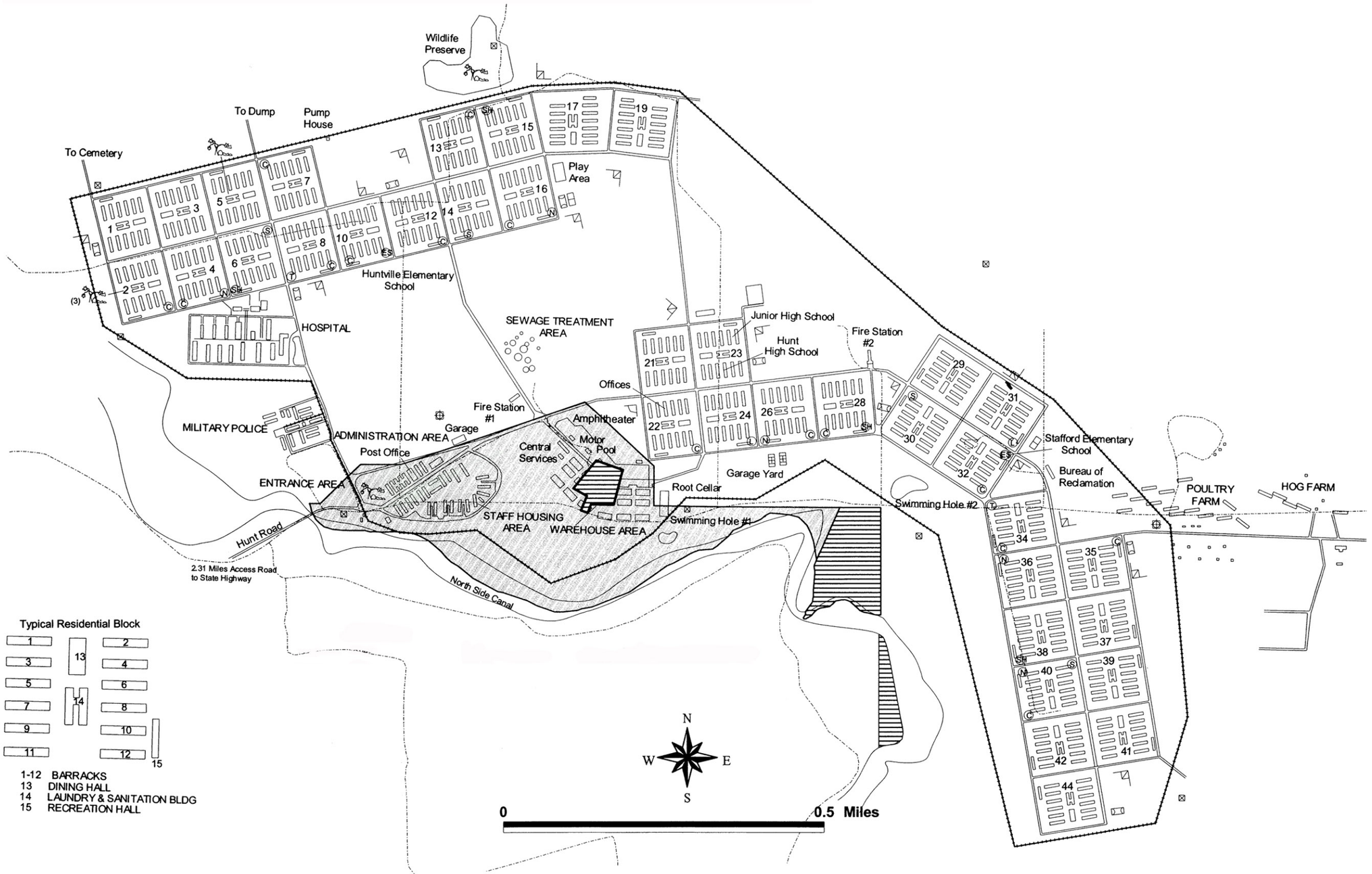
LEGEND

Road

Park Boundary

Produced by:

National Park Service
Pacific West Region
Cultural Landscape Program



SITE PLAN #3

Cultural Landscape Inventory

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Jerome, Idaho

2005

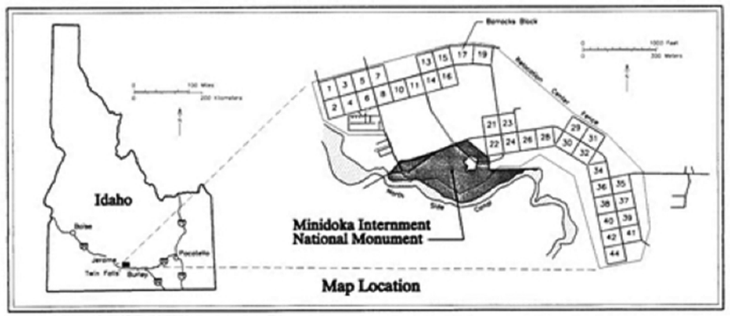
LEGEND

- Minidoka Internment National Monument
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- Roads
- Fence
- Guard Tower
- Baseball/Softball Field
- Volleyball Court
- Tennis Court
- Basketball Court
- Ornamental Garden (Documented)
- Modern Roads
- Cooperative Store
- Church
- Nursery School
- Social Hall
- Theater
- Library
- Water Tower

Produced by:

National Park Service
Pacific West Region
Cultural Landscape Program

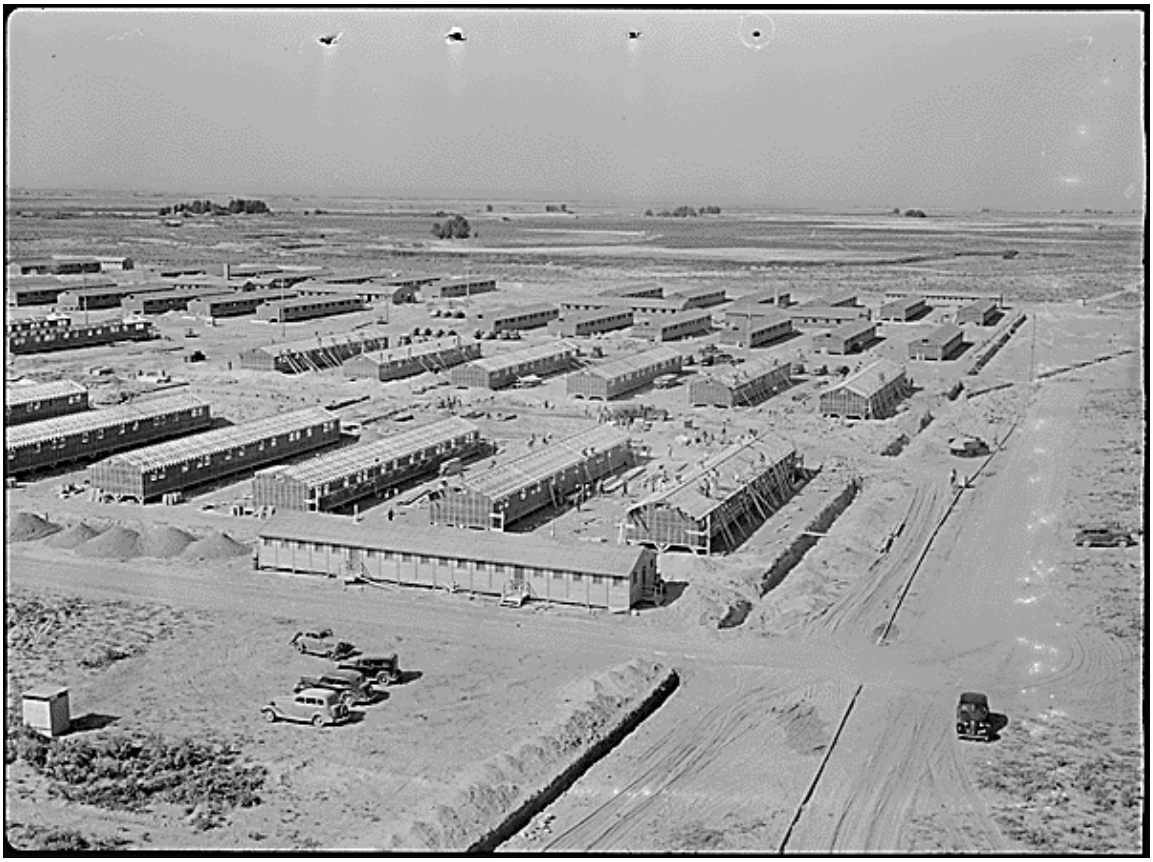
Minidoka Internment National Monument



Field recording by Jeffery F. Burton, Autocad map by Ronald J. Beckwith, National Park Service, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, Arizona, 2001.

Additional Photographs:

History



Minidoka WRA under construction. December 10, 1942. Photograph No. ft8489p1bn. Photograph by Francis Stewart. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft8489p1bn. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley.



Aerial view of Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. *Minidoka Interlude*.



Minidoka internees arrive in Eden, Idaho. 1942. Photograph No.: WRA Photographs, Series 9, Minidoka, Group 7, Volume 25, Section C, WRA no: D077. Courtesy of The Bancroft Library. University of California, Berkeley.



Flooded area east of Block 3, latrine in right. January 19, 1943. Photograph No. 210-CMA-CS-208. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Mud from rain and melting snow at Minidoka. December 10, 1942. Special Collections Division. Photograph No. SOC513. Courtesy of University of Washington Libraries.



Constructed walkways in the barracks area. August 1943. Photograph No. 210-G-11G-413. National Archives: College Park, MD.



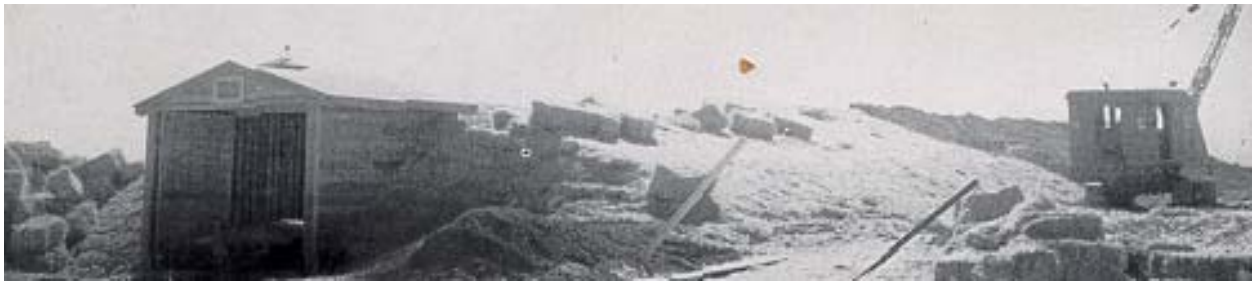
"Guard Tower" and fenceline at Minidoka Relocation Center. Circa 1943. Painting by Kenjiro Nomura. Courtesy of George and Betty Nomura.



Staff housing area. Photograph No. 210-CMA-54-3. National Archives: College Park, MD.



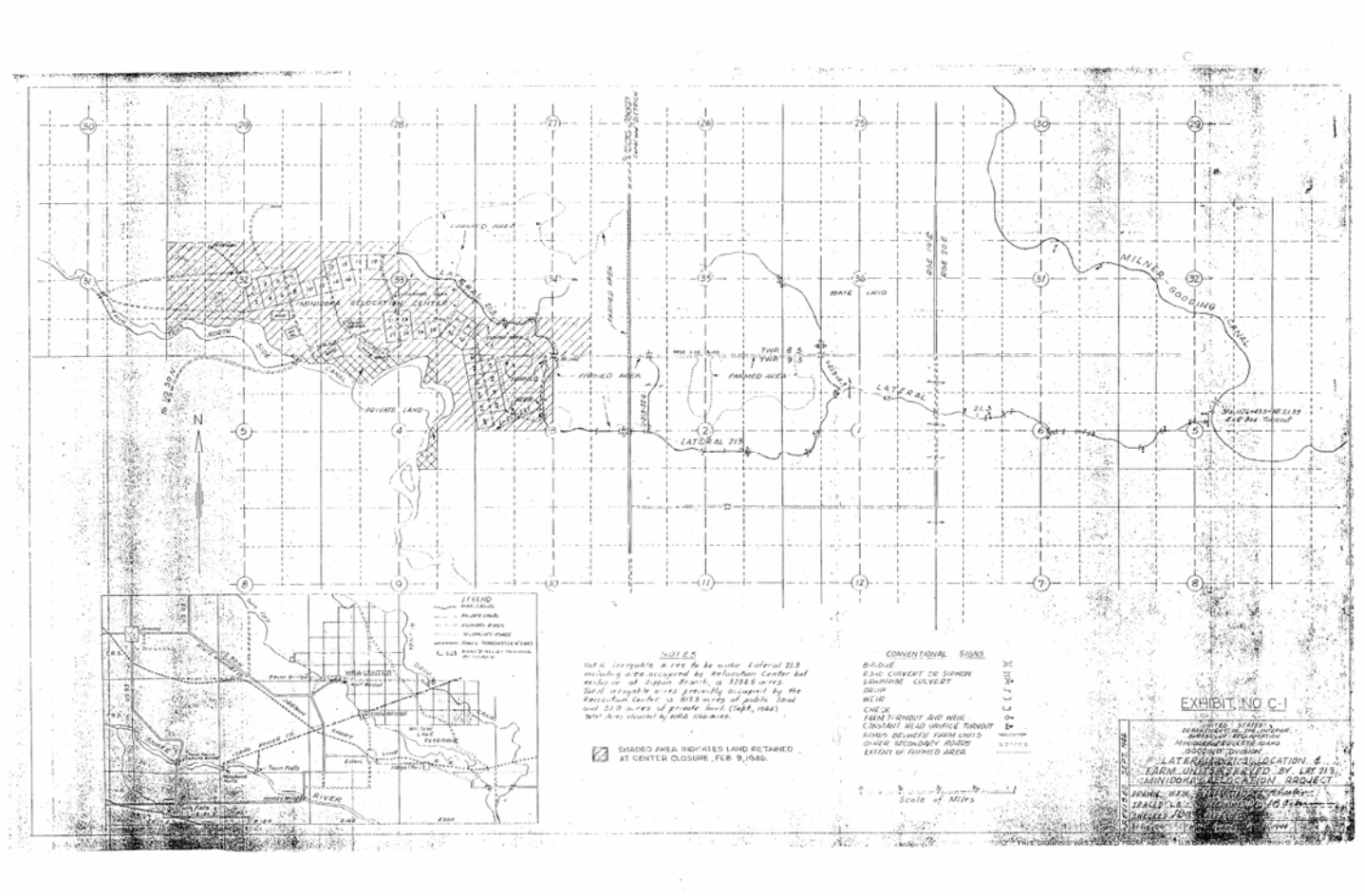
Chicken ranch and hog farm on the eastern side of the camp. July 11, 1944. Photograph No. 210-CMB-AGI-1130. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Construction of the root cellar. 1943. *Minidoka Interlude.*



Construction of canal drops. 1943. *Minidoka Interlude*



USBR map of Lateral 21 and the Minidoka Relocation Center. 1944.



Internees clearing sagebrush for land development. Photo No. 210-CMA-FS-4. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Internees planting celery. Photograph No. 210-CMB-AG1-1120. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Swimming hole. 1943. *Minidoka Interlude.*



Minidoka auditorium gymnasium building. August 1943. Photograph No. 210CMB-SA2-1677. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Kogita garden in Block 5. After the camp closed, Mr. Kogita hired a trucking company to transport the rocks to Seattle. Today, the rocks adorn Paul Kogita's garden in the Beacon Hill neighborhood of Seattle. Photograph No. 210CMB-I1-1254. National Archives: College Park, MD.



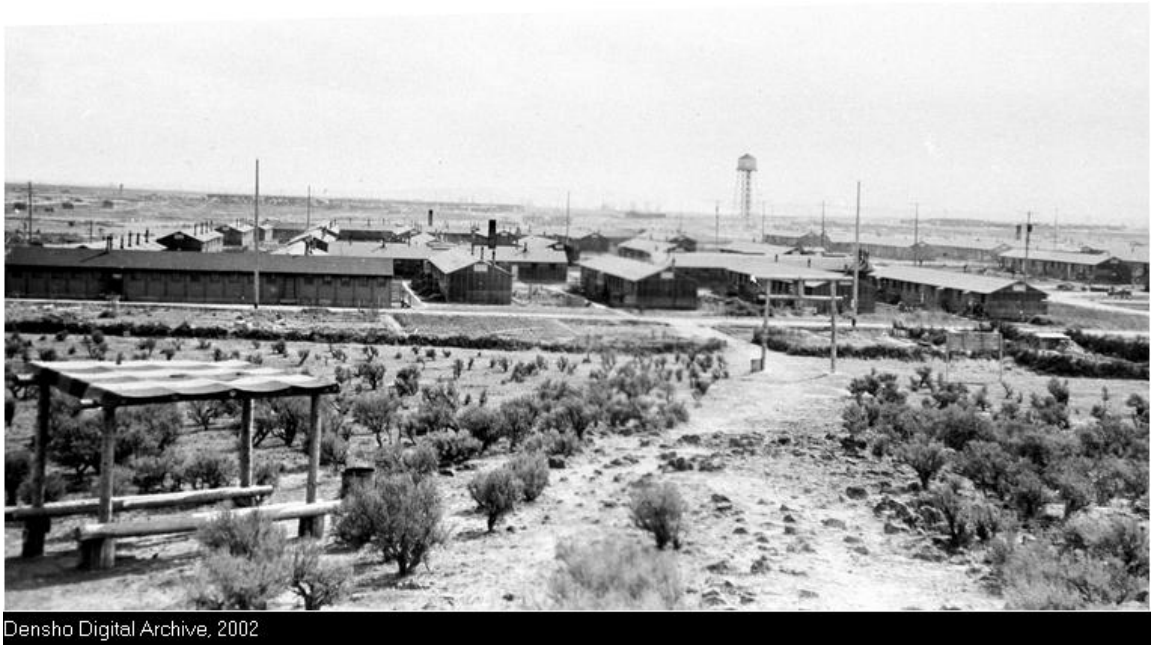
Honor roll and garden. Photograph No. 210-CMA-A-14. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Three panel honor roll board and garden. Photograph No. 210CMB-I2-1348. National Archives: College Park, MD.



Entrance to Minidoka. Circa 1944. Photograph No. denshopd-p15-00044. Permission of Densho Project. Mitsuoka Collection. All Rights Reserved.

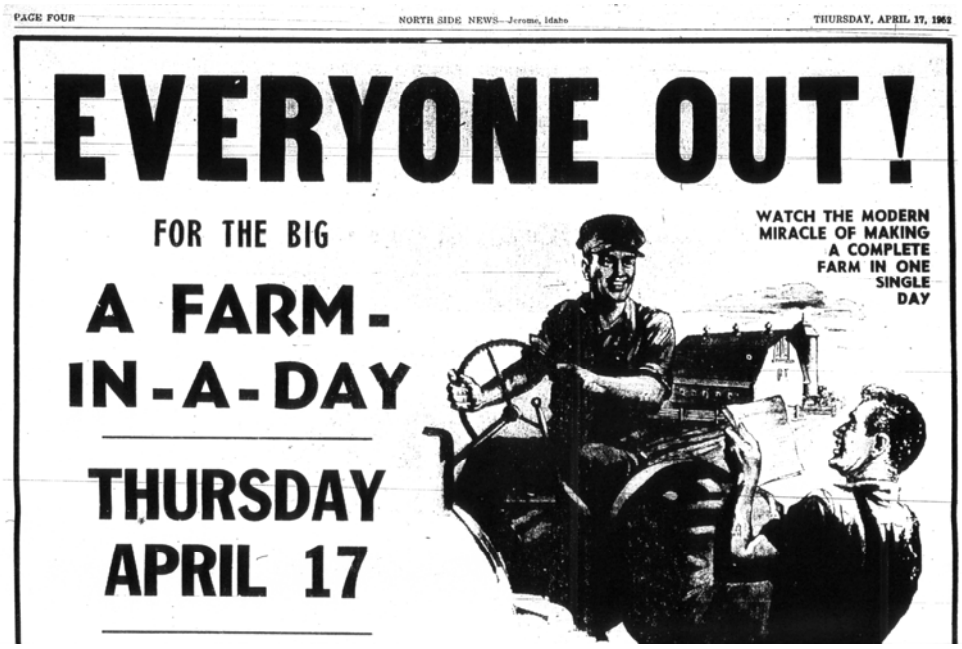


Wildlife Preserve. Permission of Densho Project. Mitsuoka Collection. All Rights Reserved.


Winning homesteaders receiving surplus household items leftover from the Minidoka Relocation Center. USBR photograph.



Moving a staff housing building from the Minidoka Relocation Center. USBR photograph.



Farm-in-a-day advertisement. 1952. *North Side News.*



Minidoka pilgrimage. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)

Natural Systems and Features



The Minidoka Internment National Monument is predominantly comprised of undeveloped land surrounded by irrigated agricultural fields. (PWRO-Seattle, 2005)

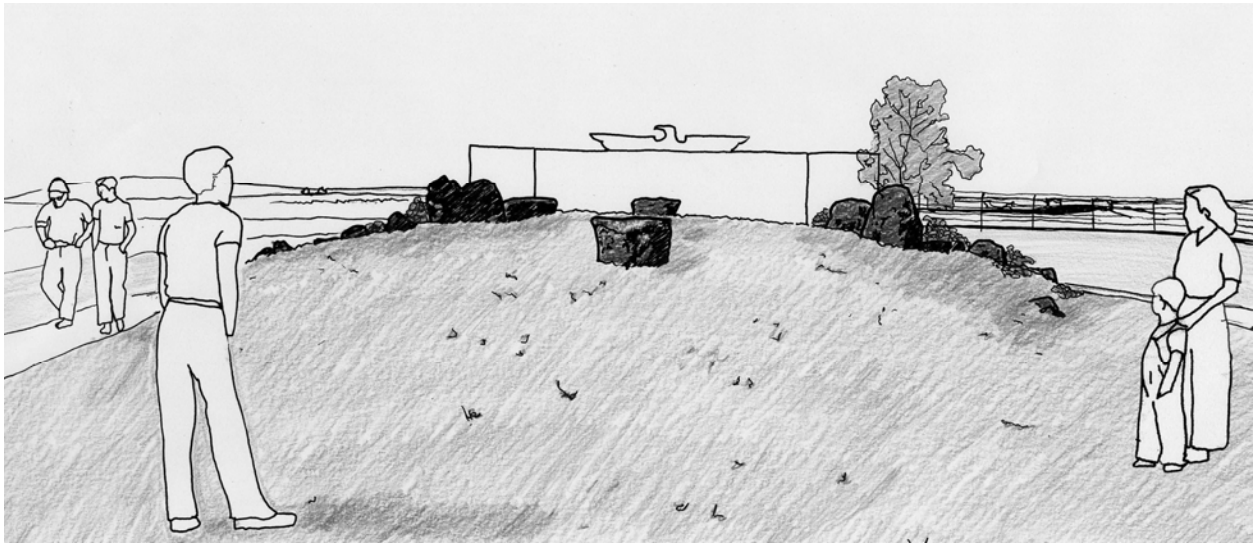
Cultural Traditions


Entrance garden during excavation. (PWRO-Seattle, 2002)


Stele stone arrangement in the entrance garden. (PWRO-Seattle, 2002)



Stone resembling the head of an eagle. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Artist's conception of the entrance garden and honor roll as viewed from the management area during the historic period. Drawing by Anna Tamura.

Buildings and Structures


Root Cellar. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)


Interior of the root cellar after stabilization. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)



Hunt Bridge. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Military police building and reception building remnants in the background. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)


Reception building chimney. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)


Modern Commemorative Features. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)



A typical building footing in the staff housing area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)



Garage slab remnant in the administration area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



One half of a warehouse #5 on the USBR 2.31 acre property. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



A house on warehouse slab #6 on the USBR 2.31 acre property. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



The staff housing building converted into a duplex on the slab of warehouse #9 on the USBR 2.31 acre property. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)



The utility building located on the site of warehouse building #25. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)


Warehouse slab remnant. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)


Perimeter fence post. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)

Vegetation



Black locust tree surrounded by stepping stones in the staff housing area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)



Rose bush and lilac bush in the staff housing area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2004)

Circulation


Hunt Road looking west from the parking lot across Hunt Bridge. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

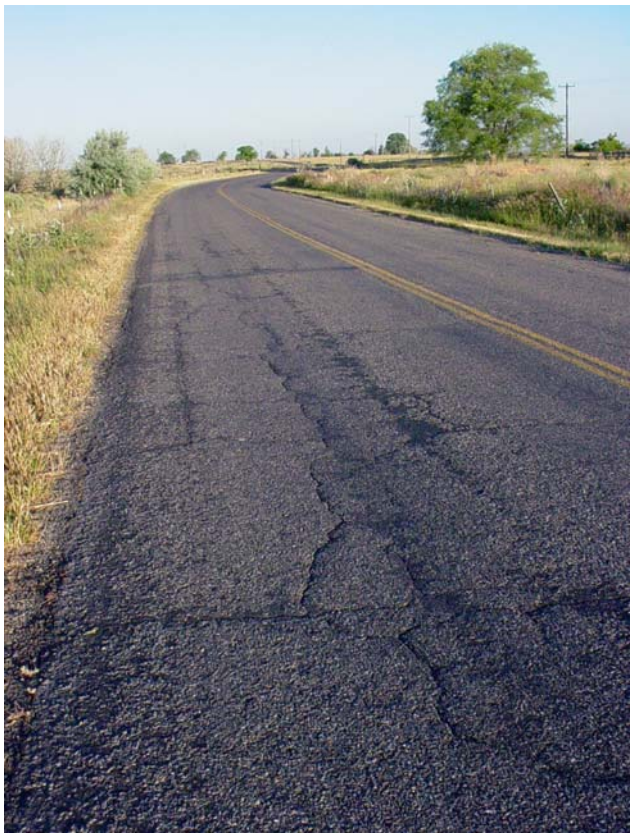

The parking lot in the entrance area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Excavated pathway in the entrance garden. (PWRO-Seattle, 2002)



Unexcavated pathway in the administration area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)



Hunt Road looking west from the root cellar. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



1400 East road looking north through the administration area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Constructed Water Features



The bowl-shaped depression of swimming hole #1. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

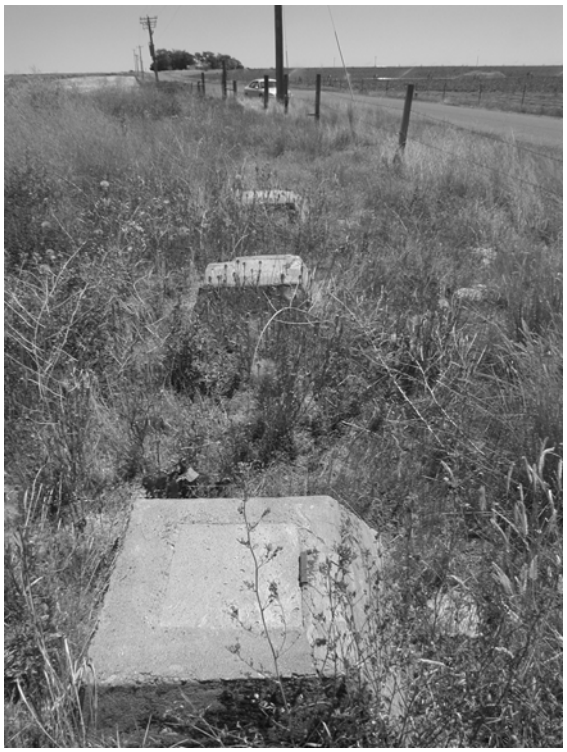
Archeological Sites



A debris pile of cans intended for recycling. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)

Adjacent Lands


Fish pond remnants in the area of historic Block 34. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)


Water Tower #1 footings. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



Farm mess hall slab. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



Guard tower slab. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



Fire Station on Herrmann property. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)



Sewage Treatment plant remnant on Herrmann property. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



Farm-in-a-day house on Herrmann property. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Barrack building on Herrmann property. (PWRO-Seattle, 2002)



Japanese ceramic in the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)



Canal drop on Lateral 21.3. (Photograph courtesy of Dick Lord, W.A.C.C., 2001)


Irrigation ditch north of the National Monument. (PWRO-Seattle, 2001)


Wildlife Preserve. (PWRO-Seattle, 2002)



Barrack building on a private homestead located in the former military police area of Minidoka WRA. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Barrack building on a private homestead located in the former Block 30 area of Minidoka WRA. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)