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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2004



Manzanar National Historic Site  
Manzanar National Historic Site

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National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West  
Regional Office

Cultural Resource  
Programs

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM  
2010 Condition Assessment Update for:

**Manzanar National Historic Site**

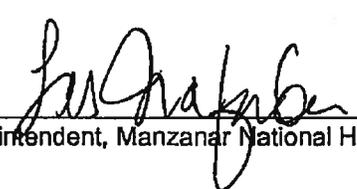
The park superintendent concurs with the updated CLI data (see attached) and updated condition assessment for Manzanar National Historic Site as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:       **FAIR**

**Good:** indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

**Fair:** indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

**Poor:** indicates the landscape shows 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 cultural and natural values.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site

09/29/10  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Please return to:

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PWR CLI Coordinator  
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## Proposed Revisions in the CLI Database for Manzanar National Historic Site

### 1. Landscape Description:

It is proposed that the existing landscape description (below) be modified in the database to reflect a greater emphasis on resources associated with the camp period of development. New information will be highlighted in **bold**, while deleted information will be noted by ~~strikethrough~~.

#### **Proposed Landscape Description Narrative:**

Manzanar National Historic Site, an approximately 814-acre designed landscape, is located in Inyo County, California, twelve miles north of Lone Pine, and five miles south of Independence. This region in east central California, which forms the western margin of the Great Basin and the northern edge of the Mojave Desert, is known as the Owens Valley. The western wall of the Owens Valley is defined by the escarpment of the Sierra Nevada; the White-Inyo Mountains form the eastern wall. **The period of significance of the site extends from 1925 to 1945. These dates encompass pre camp conditions at the Manzanar site, including features associated with agricultural development in the area as well as later development associated with the Manzanar War Relocation Center. The primary focus of this document is on the internment era, 1942 to 1945, in which the site derives its primary significance.**

~~The period of significance is 1925-1945, representing the developments at the town of Manzanar and the establishment of the war relocation center to the closing of the camp.~~ The principal development of Manzanar War Relocation Center occurred in a very brief period during the spring and summer of 1942. During that same time, Japanese and Japanese-Americans were relocated to the camp as part of the effort established by Executive Order 9066, which allowed the military to designate areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded." Over the next three-and-one-half years, Manzanar continued to evolve as the internees improved the scrub desert environment with victory gardens, ponds and waterfalls, lawns, and other landscape features to make the camp more inhabitable. Following the closure of the camp in 1945, most of the buildings and structures, except the auditorium, were sold to various organizations or private individuals, leaving only the footprints of most of the structures. However, remaining features from historic camp era, including the auditorium, two sentry posts, the road grid, and ruins and trace features, including walkways, concrete block foundations, masonry work, and garden pond and waterfall structures remain as testimony to the temporary city that once housed 10,000 relocated Japanese-Americans. Furthermore, the remnant orchard trees and ornamental vegetation related to both the township and camp eras are also contributing features.

Manzanar National Historic Site is nationally significant under Criteria A and D, retains integrity, and is in ~~poor~~ **fair** condition. Those landscape characteristic associated with the significance of the site include; Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Cultural Traditions, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings and structures, Cluster Arrangement, Archeological Sites.

## 2. Statement of Significance:

It is proposed that the existing statement of significance be modified in the database to reflect a greater emphasis on resources associated with the camp period of development. New information will be highlighted in **bold**, while deleted information will be noted by ~~strikethrough~~.

### **Proposed Period of Significance Narrative:**

Based on research associated with the 1976 National Register nomination, the period of significance for the CLI extends from 1925 to 1945. These dates encompass pre-camp conditions at the Manzanar site, including features associated with agricultural development in the area as well as later development associated with the Manzanar War Relocation Center. The primary focus of this document is on the internment era, 1942 to 1945, in which the site derives its primary significance.

~~The period of significance established in the National Register nomination of 1976 is 1925-1949, dates that encompass pre-camp conditions at the Manzanar site, including a number of pioneer homesteaders drawn to the region for agricultural opportunities. The primary focus of this document is on the internment era, 1942 to 1945.~~

In addition to the use of the site as an internment camp, Manzanar also contains evidence of earlier historical periods, including use by the Paiute and Shoshone peoples, late nineteenth century ranches, and the early twentieth century town of Manzanar. These historic eras and periods of use are part of the landscape history at Manzanar and are evident in the physical landscape today. **Although not the focus of this document, remaining patterns and features that relate to these historic periods will be addressed in the site history and documentation of resources.**

The site is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the war relocation efforts during World War II. During this time the camp was laid-out with roads, barracks, mess halls, and other buildings and structures necessary to house 10,000 Japanese Americans by the U.S. Army. The site includes historic Asian heritage, military, and social history resources. The nomination for the site, as well as additional archeological surveys conducted since 1995, establishes significance under Criterion D as the site has and will continue to provide information associated with the agricultural era and the internment camp. The district falls under the "Developing the American Economy" thematic context in the area of "Agriculture; Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)" and the "Shaping the Political Landscape" thematic context in the area of "World War II; The Home Front." Manzanar National Historic Site is comprised of 814 acres of the 6,000 acres formerly managed by the War Relocation Authority in Owens Valley.

Manzanar National Historic Site retains integrity according to the National Register of Historic Places standards which defines integrity through the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Based on the evaluation of character defining features, the cultural landscape of the Manzanar National Historic Site exhibits key patterns, relationships, and features that contribute to the historical significance of the site, specifically its association with the activities associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans. Contributing landscape characteristics

include natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation, and archeological sites. Other character defining features related to the district's historic land use, cultural traditions, vegetation, buildings and structures, or circulation have been compromised over time. Contributing features that remain from historic camp era include the auditorium, two sentry posts, road grid, and garden pools. In addition, the remaining orchard trees and ornamental vegetation related to both the township and camp eras are also contributing features.

#### *Historic Context and Significance*

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, leading to the, evacuation, relocation and internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans. To carry out the order, the United States Government established War Relocation Centers in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and other states. Manzanar was the first of ten centers in which Japanese American citizens and Japanese immigrants were confined during World War II.

Manzanar was initially administered by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, the civilian branch of the Army's Western Defense Command. In On March 5, 1942, approximately one week after the site for Manzanar was chosen, the U.S. Engineer's office in Los Angeles let bids for the construction of barracks, water, sewage disposal, electrical, and telephone systems, and other camp infrastructure.

The first truckloads of lumber arrived on March 14. In the following days, workmen began clearing the sage-covered land and digging ditches for water and sewer lines; the first buildings began to go up within the week. By March 21, 1942, 1,000 evacuees, mostly men who had volunteered to assist with the camp's construction, had arrived at Manzanar. By April, buildings were being raised at the rate of two per hour and 25,000 board feet of lumber were being used every ten minutes. Construction continued over several months under the direction of the Corps of Engineers to accommodate an expected peak population of approximately 10,000 internees.

On June 1, 1942, camp operations were taken over by the War Relocation Authority, a federal agency that had been established by President Roosevelt on March 18, 1942, by Executive Order 9012. The WRA was authorized to formulate and execute a relocation program to provide shelter, subsistence, clothing, medical attention, educational and recreational facilities, as well as private and public opportunities for evacuees. By the end of June, 9,671 Japanese Americans were confined at the camp. The agriculturally developed lands and livestock farms immediately outside the evacuee living area enabled Manzanar to become largely self-sufficient in vegetable, meat, and poultry products.

A core area was established for evacuee housing. Each of the thirty-six blocks within this central area included fifteen barracks, a mess hall, a laundry room, an ironing room, and separate men's and women's latrine buildings. Administrative buildings, warehouses, factories, and a hospital were located at the perimeter of the core housing area. In addition to the "general group," the camp included a military police group, an administration group, and a hospital group. Beyond the barbed wire that enclosed the camp were the farm field, hog and chicken farms, a reservoir, cemetery, and sewage treatment plant.

The last internee left the camp November 21, 1945. WRA personnel occupied the camp for several more months to close out the relocation center's operations, and to dispose of its surplus property. Barracks and other buildings were sold off for re-use, or were condemned and demolished.

The most visible remains today are the sentry house and police post at the entrance, the auditorium building, and the cemetery and monument. The barbed wire fence that historically enclosed the camp has been rebuilt for interpretative purposes and defines the extent of the historic camp. In addition, there are numerous concrete foundations, portions of the water system, vegetation, roadways and other infrastructure that define the historic extent and character of the site.

Almost fifty years after the last internee left Manzanar, Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, acknowledging that "a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II."

All ten relocation centers were assessed by the National Park Service in the mid-1980s and Manzanar was determined to be the best preserved and have the greatest potential as a national park unit. Prior to becoming a national park unit, Manzanar was designated California Historic Landmark No. 850 in 1972, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985.

In 1992, Congress recognized the importance of protecting and interpreting the historical, cultural and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II by establishing the Manzanar National Historic Site (P.L. 102-248). Manzanar is intended to preserve and interpret a representative War Relocation Center as an aspect of the nation's Pacific Campaign of World War II.

### 3. Chronology

It is proposed that the following entries in **bold** be added to the chronology section:

	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>AD</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>AD</u></b>	<b><u>Built</u></b>	<b><u>Circa 2005, the NPS installed a submersible pump, a solar panel and irrigation piping from Well #V-169 to the Wilder Orchard.</u></b>
	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>AD</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>AD</u></b>	<b><u>Established</u></b>	<b><u>Circa 2006-2009, several wayside exhibits were installed at Manzanar.</u></b>
	<b><u>2006</u></b>	<b><u>AD</u></b>	<b><u>2009</u></b>	<b><u>AD</u></b>	<b><u>Rehabilitated</u></b>	<b><u>Circa 2006-2009, tamarisk trees, sage brush and other woody vegetation was removed from numerous locations, exposing features such as the concrete net factory slabs, gardens and the baseball diamond.</u></b>

		<u>2006</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>Stabilized</u>	<u>Ornamental vegetation, including historic fruit trees and orchards were stabilized through regular maintenance, deadwood removal, pruning and irrigation.</u>
		<u>2007</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>A cast concrete vault toilet was installed in the cemetery parking area.</u>
		<u>2007</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>Stabilized</u>	<u>Circa 2007-2008, the excavation, documentation and stabilization of historic features was undertaken in Blocks 9 and 10 as well as at Merritt Park and in the Block 34 Garden.</u>
		<u>2008</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>Planted</u>	<u>Based on treatment recommendations from the CLR, vegetation was re-established around the Manzanar auditorium. The plantings were intended to replicate the character of the vegetation that was extant at the time that the Manzanar War Relocation Center was in operation.</u>
		<u>2010</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>AD</u>	<u>Reconstructed</u>	<u>Two barrack buildings were reconstructed in Block 14, adjacent to the historic auditorium building.</u>

#### **4. National Register Information**

It is proposed that the following text **in bold** be added to the first paragraph of the National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative:

**Proposed National Register Information Text:**

Manzanar National Historic Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places July 30, 1976 under Criteria A and D. **The period of significance extends from 1942 to 1945, reflecting the period of time in which the site served as the Manzanar War Relocation Center.** The site was designated a National Historic Landmark on February 19, 1985.

In addition, the California SHPO agreed with the findings of this CLI on September 14, 2004.

**5. Stabilization Description**

It is proposed that the existing stabilization measures and stabilization cost explanatory be removed from the database in order to provide more up-to-date information in the future.

**Existing Stabilization Measures Text:**

The stabilization at Manzanar National Historic Site includes the orchard remnants, as well as specimen vegetation including walnut, apricot, and fig trees. Stabilization measures for the historic fruit trees including discriminative watering, removing dead wood, thinning the canopy, and propping or bracing leaning trees.

**Existing Stabilization Cost Explanatory:**

The interim treatment cost for the buildings and structures listed on the LCS for Manzanar National Historic Site include the Block 9 Garden (\$5,000), Block 34 Garden (\$5,000), North Park Barbecue with Chimney (\$1,500), North Park (\$5,000), Block 35 Garden (\$5,000), Judo House Remains (\$2,500), Small Pool in Block 2 (\$500), Block 14, Barracks 6 Can Features (\$5,000), Warehouse 37 Concrete Slabs (\$10,000), Date Inscribed Slab (\$500), Kubota Slab (\$2,500), and the Internal Police Station Slab (\$2,000). Additionally, there are seven PMIS statements regarding the rehabilitation or stabilization of the historic structures, which total \$1,247,683.28.

PMIS #88620 (\$487,335.66): Restore Manzanar Mess Hall for Access by Visitors

PMIS #68290 (\$457,050.00): Implement GMP/Reconstruct Internee Barracks to Enhance Visitor Experience in Demonstration Block

PMIS #104910 (\$98,942.00): Emergency Stabilization and Repair of Historic Japanese Rock Garden/Pond in Block #34

PMIS #141 (\$75,000.00): Rehab Camp Perimeter Road and install Signing

PMIS #101303 (\$59,473.46): Rehabilitate Historic Entrance Road

PMIS #61717 (\$38,532.16): Implement Cyclic Maintenance Program for Historic Masonry Structure

PMIS #88598 (\$31,350.00): Rehabilitate Well and install Photo Voltaic Pump to Irrigate Threatened Cultural Landscape

There are three PMIS statement specially related to landscape features, which total \$283,848.20.

PMIS #88295 (\$143,848.00): Stabilize and Implement Deferred Maintenance Program for Cultural Landscape and Historic Orchards

PMIS #88688 (\$77,726.00): Complete Cultural Landscape Stabilization by Existing PLC Partners

PMIS #105226 (\$62,274.20): Prune Hazard Trees

**Proposed Stabilization Measures Text:**

Since the CLI was completed in 2004, staff at Manzanar have been actively working to stabilize historic buildings, structures and landscape features at the site. Today, the work continues through tamarisk and sagebrush removal projects and the stabilization of historic features associated with Blocks 9 and 10 as well as at Merritt Park and in the Block 34 Garden. Additional work has been performed and continues to be carried out in other locations at the site to clear vegetation from historic structures as well as from roads that were part of the historic circulation system at the camp. Substantial efforts have also been undertaken to stabilize historic fruit trees at Manzanar by pruning, removing deadwood and irrigation. As a result of these collective efforts, the overall landscape condition of Manzanar has been improved from poor to fair condition.

In 2010, an Orchard Management Plan will be completed for Manzanar, which will provide additional information regarding the maintenance of historic fruit trees and the potential rehabilitation of orchards at the site.

**6. Condition**

It is proposed that the Manzanar cultural landscape be updated from poor to fair condition. New information is noted in **bold**. Existing condition information associated with the 2004 assessment will be maintained in the database.

	*Condition Assessment	*Condition Assessment Date	Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative
	Poor	8/13/2004	The overall condition assessment for Manzanar National Historic Site has been determined as poor. The buildings and structures, the auditorium and both sentry posts, at the site have been rehabilitated and are in good condition. The road

			<p>grid system at the site is stabilized, particularly the entry road, 1st Street, and the touring road, parts or most of B Street, 9th Street, H Street, 7th Street, I Street, F Street, and Manzanar Street. Impacts to the road system, including vegetation and gullyng, have been mitigated. As a result, the roads are in fair condition. However, the vegetation, particularly the remnant orchard trees, and the gardens are in poor condition. Stabilization efforts, with advice from Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, was started by the park; however a large number of trees need water, pruning, mulch, and care provided by a small staff. The Block 34 garden is regularly losing soil exposing more of the pond features, which may break. Without immediate action these resources will continue to deteriorate.</p>
	Fair	7/14/2010	<p><b>The condition of the Manzanar National Historic Site cultural landscape has been assessed as fair. Although individual features or elements associated with the landscape may be in good, fair, or poor condition, collectively, the overall landscape is in fair condition. The inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the inventory unit may degrade back to poor condition.</b></p>

**7. Impacts to Inventory Unit**

Proposed changes to existing impacts are noted in **bold** below:

Impact Type	Impact Type - Other	External or Internal	Impact Explanatory Narrative
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	Exposure To Elements		Both Internal and External	<p>The harsh desert climate within the Owens Valley is hard on the resources. Concrete structures crack and crumble following intense heat during the summer and also during the cold winters. Some of the features, like ponds, can be protected by leaving them buried.</p>
	Pests/Diseases		Both Internal and External	<p>Damage to historic vegetation, particularly by bears and elk, hastens the decline of these already fragile resources. The impacts on historic vegetation caused by wildlife are evident in broken branches, toppled fruit trees, browsing and antler rubbing. Various fencing may be useful in deterring bears and elk.</p> <p>In addition to harm caused by large animals, ground squirrels are also causing damage by undermining the stability of historic fruit trees as they burrow around tree trunks.</p> <p>Large pack rat nests, possibly used for generations, add significant bulk and weight to the historic vegetation. The removal of pack rat nests may pose new threats, particularly if the tree has developed compression wood to hold the tree up-right under the weight. Removal of the nest may cause the tree to topple. Any removal of the nest should be monitored by an archeologist, since these nests may contain artifacts that date to the period of significance or earlier.</p>

Removed or heavily modified text from existing impacts to inventory unit are noted below:

	Vegetation/Invasive Plants		Internal	<p>In addition to pests and old age, the remnant orchard trees have also suffered inappropriate pruning, no irrigation, severe lean, and uprooting. The park, with assistance from the Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, has begun to correct these problems. They have set up a maintainable irrigation program, removed deadwood from tree canopies, pruning stubs from poor pruning cuts, and sucker growth. Trees that have been up-rooted or have severe lean have been up-righted or braced. These stabilization efforts have significantly improved the condition of the trees.</p> <p>Additional efforts planned by the park include</p>
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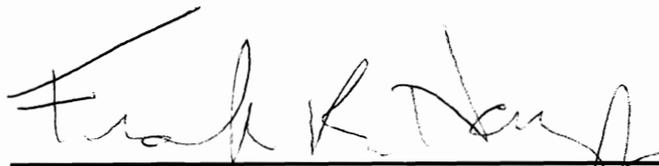
					grafting trees to maintain the genetic stock for a possible interpretation orchard.
		Exposure To Elements		Both Internal and External	The harsh desert climate within the Owens Valley is hard on the resources. Wood features such as the arbor and home plate (moved to the Visitor Center) desiccate and concrete structures crack and crumble following intense heat during the summer and cold winters with some snow fall. Some of the features, like ponds, can be protected by leaving the buried. Chemicals used commercially to prevent desiccation or cracking are still being tested for effectiveness in the harsh climate and as a preservation tool.
		Pests/Diseases		Both Internal and External	Damage to historic vegetation, particularly by bears and elk, hastens the decline of these already fragile features. The impacts on historic vegetation caused by wildlife are evident in broken branches, toppled fruit trees, browsing and antler rubbing. Additionally, animal holes are undermining the stability of historic orchard trees. Large pack rat nests, possibly used for generations, add significant bulk and weight to the historic orchard remnants. Various fencing may be useful in deterring bears and elk. The removal of pack rat nests may pose new threats, particularly if the tree has developed compression wood to hold the tree up-right under the weight. Removal of the nest may cause the tree to topple. Any removal of the nest should be monitored by an archeologist, since these nests may contain artifacts that date to the period of significance or earlier.

# Cultural Landscape Inventory: Manzanar National Historic Site

Manzanar National Historic Site concurs with the general findings of this Cultural Landscape Inventory, including the Management Category and Condition Assessment as listed below:

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Manzanar National Historic Site

8/30/04  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Please return this form to:  
Shaun Provencher  
Pacific West Region Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator  
National Park Service  
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700  
Oakland, CA 94607*



# MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

## California SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

     **X** **I concur**,            **Additional information is needed to concur**,      **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Manzanar National Historic Site (see the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, and cluster arrangement).

The following structures, located within the boundary of Manzanar National Historic Site, have been identified as dating to the historic period. As a National Historic Site, the following structures contribute to the significance of the site:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Built	Concur	Do not Concur
253304	Admin. Block Building C Concrete Slabs	1942-1944	X	
234938	Admin. Block Building A Entry Walk and Steps	1942-1944	X	
255157	Admin. Block Building A, Kubota Slab	1942	X	
058675	Admin. Block Building C Stone Masonry Pedestal	1942-1945	X	
058676	Admin. Block Building C Entrance Features	1942-1945	X	
058677	Admin. Block Building D Patio Wall	1942-1945	X	
253158	Admin. Block Building K Entry Steps	1942-1944	X	
253347	Admin. Block Building K Slab	1942-1944	X	
235867	Admin. Block Building Q Entry Steps	1942-1944	X	
058678	Admin. Block Camp Director's Residence Patio Walls	1942-1945	X	
255147	Admin. Block Date- Inscribed Slab	1942	X	
234960	Admin. Block Low Stone Wall at Post Office	1942-1944	X	
253189	Admin. Block Mess Hall Foundation	1942-1944	X	
058673	Administration Building Landscape Features	1942-1945	X	
255227	Administrative Parking Area	1942-1944	X	
058666	Auditorium	1944	X	
058658	Bairs Creek Picnic Area Oven/Griddle	1942-1945	X	
058672	Block 1, Storm Drain	1942-1945	X	
254606	Block 10, Garden Structures	1942-1944	X	
059697	Block 12, Garden Structures	1942-1945	X	
254690	Block 14, Rock Alignment West of	1942-1944	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Built	Concur	Do not Concur
	Ironing Room			
254703	Block 14, Wading Pool	1942-1944	X	
254593	Block 14, Barracks 1 Rock Alignment	1942-1944	X	
254732	Block 14, Barracks 12 Entrance Sidewalk	1942-1944	X	
254678	Block 14, Barracks 13 Entry Features	1942-1945	X	
254718	Block 14, Barracks 14 Entrance Rock Alignment	1942-1944	X	
254553	Block 14, Barracks 2 Rock Alignment	1942-1944	X	
254569	Block 14, Barracks 3 Features	1942-1944	X	
254583	Block 14, Barracks 4 Stone Stoop	1942-1944	X	
253054	Block 14, Barracks 5 Stone Path	1942-1945	X	
254898	Block 14, Barracks 6 Walkway Edging	1942-1944	X	
254752	Block 14, Barracks 7 Rock Alignments	1942-1944	X	
254775	Block 14, Recreation Hall Rock Alignment	1942-1944	X	
253361	Block 2, Small Pool	1942-1944	X	
234963	Block 20, Barracks 10, Wood Arbor	1942-1945	X	
058681	Block 22 Garden Structures	1942	X	
058682	Block 34 Garden Structures	1942-1945	X	
059698	Block 35 Garden Structures	1942-1944	X	
254629	Block 36, Barracks 12 Garden Structures	1942-1944	X	
254643	Block 4, Garden Structures	1942-1944	X	
255194	Block 6, Garden Structures	1942-1944	X	
369966	Block 7, Utility Pole		X	
058680	Block 9, Garden Structures	1942-1945	X	
254960	Camouflage / Mattress Factory Slabs	1942-1944	X	
369967	Camp Road Grid	1942	X	
058688	Cemetery Monument and Plots	1942-1945	X	
058690	Chicken Coop Foundations	1943	X	
058689	Chicken Farm Incinerator	1943-1945	X	
254416	Chicken Ranch & Processing Plant and Office	1943-1944	X	
254488	Chicken Ranch Breeder Coop Foundation	1943-1944	X	
255173	Concrete Perimeter Foundation	1942-1944	X	
369963	Guard Tower Foundation Piers		X	
058687	Hospital Area Features	1942-1945	X	
058686	Hospital Garden Structures	1942-1945	X	
059696	Hospital Laundry Steps & Retaining Wall	1942-1945	x	
255285	Internal Police Station Slab	1942-1944	X	
254851	Ironing Room Slabs	1942-1944	X	
234968	Judo House Remains	1942-1944	X	
254791	Latrine Slabs	1942	X	

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Built	Concur	Do not Concur
254812	Laundry Room Slabs	1942-1944	X	
058669	Main Entrance Gateway	1942-1945	X	
058670	Main Entrance Sign Posts	1942-1945	X	
058692	Main Entry Parking Area	1942-1945	X	
058683	Merritt Park Structures	1942-1945	X	
058668	Military Sentry Post	1942	X	
253381	North Park Oven/Griddle	1942-1945	X	
058684	North Park Oven/Griddle with Chimney	1943	X	
058685	North Park Road	1900-1935	X	
370153	Perimeter Security Dirt Road		X	
058667	Police Post	1942	X	
370152	Reservoir/Agricultural Dirt Roads		X	
211463	Security Fence	1942	X	
253439	Service Station / Motor Pool features	1942-1945	X	
255212	Staff Housing Blocks Rock Alignment	1942-1944	X	
253415	Staff Laundry Room Foundation	1942-1944	X	
058674	Stone Traffic Circle	1942-1945	X	
058679	Stone-Lined Sidewalks	1942-1945	X	
234955	Town Hall Entry Sidewalk	1942-1944	X	
254937	Warehouse 37 Concrete Slabs	1942-1945	X	
234197	Water Heater Slabs	1942	X	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to Manzanar National Historic Site:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
253078	California State Landmark Plaque/ Monument *	X	
232259	Reconstructed Cemetery Fence*	X	
058671	National Historic Landmark Plaque/ Monument *	X	
N/A	Blue Star Highway Marker	X	
N/A	NPS Well House/Propane Tanks and Fence	X	
N/A	Parking Lot for Cemetery	X	
N/A	NPS Visitor Center Parking Lot	X	
N/A	NPS Visitor Center Sidewalks	X	
N/A	Current Visitor Center Access Road to Hwy 395)	X	
N/A	Modern Utility Poles	X	
N/A	NPS Vehicular Barriers: Post and Cable	X	
N/A	NPS Auto Tour Posts/Signs	X	
N/A	NPS Directional and Interpretive, Informational, and Block Identification Signs	X	

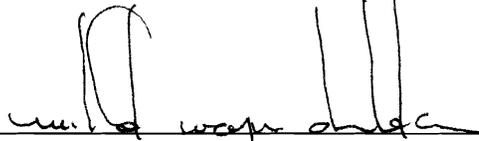
LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
N/A	NPS Boundary Fence	X	

\*These sites are listed on the LCS because they are managed as cultural resources by the park.

Reasons/comments why 'Additional Information Is Needed To Concur' or 'Do Not Concur' findings were made:

Note: At top of previous page template will not allow tabbing over to concurrence box. SHPO concurs that the item listed as "wall" at top of page is contributing.

o



14 SEP 2004

California State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Please return forms to the attention of:  
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 National Park Service  
 Pacific West Regional Office-Oakland  
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## Executive Summary

### General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

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, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

## SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

### Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

## Park Information

**Park Name:** Manzanar National Historic Site  
**Administrative Unit:** Manzanar National Historic Site  
**Park Organization Code:** 8760  
**Park Alpha Code:** MANZ

## Property Level And CLI Number

**Property Level:** Landscape  
**Name:** Manzanar National Historic Site  
**CLI Identification Number:** 725221  
**Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:** 725221

## Inventory Summary

**Inventory Level:** Level I

### Completion Status:

#### Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 8/8/1998  
Level 0 Recorder: Bright Eastman  
Date Level 0 Entered: 8/8/1998  
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Bright Eastman  
Level 0 Site Visit: No

#### Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 4/23/2001  
Level I Data Collection: K. Fitzgerald, C. Gilbert, A. Hoke, K. Koch, A.  
Date Level I Entered: 7/27/2004  
Level I Data Entry Recorder: Kathleen Fitzgerald  
Level I Site Visit: Yes

### Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI is the result of a conversion from the 80% draft Manzanar National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report (PWRO, 2004). In particular, the landscape characteristic analysis and evaluation texts have been paraphrased or directly quoted from the CLR. In addition, the chronology of this CLI is derived from the history of the CLR.

## Landscape Description

Manzanar National Historic Site, an approximately 814-acre designed landscape, is located in Inyo County, California, twelve miles north of Lone Pine, and five miles south of Independence. This region in east central California, which forms the western margin of the Great Basin and the northern edge of the Mojave Desert, is known as the Owens Valley. The western wall of the Owens Valley is defined by the escarpment of the Sierra Nevada; the White-Inyo Mountains form the eastern wall.

The period of significance is 1925-1945, representing the developments at the town of Manzanar and the establishment of the war relocation center to the closing of the camp. The principal development of Manzanar War Relocation Center occurred in a very brief period during the spring and summer of 1942. During that same time, Japanese and Japanese-Americans were relocated to the camp as part of the effort established by Executive Order 9066, which allowed the military to designate areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded." Over the next three-and-one-half years, Manzanar continued to evolve as the internees improved the scrub desert environment with victory gardens, ponds and waterfalls, lawns, and other landscape features to make the camp more inhabitable. Following the closure of the camp in 1945, most of the buildings and structures, except the auditorium, were sold to various organizations or private individuals, leaving only the footprints of most of the structures. However, remaining features from historic camp era, including the auditorium, two sentry posts, the road grid, and ruins and trace features, including walkways, concrete block foundations, masonry work, and garden pond and waterfall structures remain as testimony to the temporary city that once housed 10,000 relocated Japanese-Americans. Furthermore, the remnant orchard trees and ornamental vegetation related to both the township and camp eras are also contributing features.

Manzanar National Historic Site is nationally significant under Criteria A and D, retains integrity, and is in poor condition. Those landscape characteristic associated with the significance of the site include; Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Cultural Traditions, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings and structures, Cluster Arrangement, Archeological Sites.

## **Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description**

The Manzanar National Historic Site is a single landscape with no component landscapes.

## Location Map



*Location of Manzanar National Historic Site and the other Assembly Centers, Relocation Centers, and Isolation Centers. (CLR 2004)*

## Boundary Description

The authorized boundaries for the site contain 814 acres, which includes the area historically occupied by the 10,000 internees; the administrative area, the camp cemetery, the barracks sites, roads and some support facilities including the hospital site, camouflage factory, auditorium and portions of the camp irrigation system. The boundary of the cultural landscape matches those of the legislated boundary of the Manzanar National Historic Site.

## Regional Context

### Physiographic Context

Manzanar is located at the interface between the Sierra Nevada bajada and the floor of the Owens Valley, a 100-mile long by six- to twenty-mile wide valley between at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada and at the western base of the Inyo mountains. (A bajada is a sloping, coalescing, spreading mass of gravel and sand extending from the mountain base into the surrounding valley.) The soils at the site are comprised of sand, gravel, and cobble from earlier geologic deposits.

The bajada is deeply dissected by perennial streams fed by snowmelt from the Sierra range. Manzanar is located between two of these streams: George Creek, one-and-one-quarter miles to the south, and Shepherd Creek which is less than a mile to the north. The water table at the camp fluctuates depending upon the season and the amount of water drawn out of the aquifer by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP). Only one wetland, south of Block 5, remains of the springs that once fed the site.

Because of the low levels of rainfall, the majority of native vegetation within the site is desert scrub and is part of the Shadscale Scrub plant community (Munz, 1968). Although cleared during the historic period, the desert scrub plant community has re-established itself throughout the camp, although the density of plant material represented in this community varies throughout the site. Within the scrub community, riparian corridors carry the melting snow from the Sierra Nevada Mountains down into the Owens Valley. These corridors generally have steep banks with dense vegetation (typically willows) and are important habitat for a variety of plant and animal species.

## Cultural Context

Humans first entered Owens Valley at least 12,000 years ago. By 3500 B.C., the Owens Valley inhabitants were still highly mobile, establishing camps adjacent to riparian areas and making short-term use of camp sites in the desert scrub vegetation zones. High elevations were used for hunting and plant gathering. Sometime after about 1200 B.C. the people of Owens Valley shifted their focus from lowland plant resources in riparian settings to the small game and plants of the desert scrub. Additional changes in settlements and technology occurred around A.D. 600, with an increase in centralized settlement, and a shift towards intensive land use focused on an increased reliance on small animals and plants.

Euro-Americans entering the Owens Valley in the 1850s encountered the Owens Valley Paiute residing in permanent, year-round villages located along streams flowing from the Sierra Nevada. Their territory stretched from the Sierra Nevada crest on the west to the Inyo Mountains on the east, from Owens Lake on the south to the pine forests of Long Valley on the north. In the 1930s, an ethnographer talking with elders of the Owens Valley Paiute recorded three villages as having been in the area between Shepherd and George Creeks, which includes the area of the Historic Site. Other historical accounts mention a village above the Shepherd Ranch, which may refer to the same or a nearby settlement. The Paiute population in the Owens Valley as a whole during this period has been estimated at about 2,000.

The Owens Valley Paiute were accomplished horticulturalists, constructing and maintaining systems of ditches and diversion dams to tap Sierran streams to flood areas of wild plants for later harvesting. While the Owens Valley Paiute traveled to temporary camps in other parts of their territory, they were more settled into their year-round villages than most Great Basin groups.

When substantial numbers of European Americans began entering the Owens Valley in the 1860s, cattle grazing and collecting wood for fuel significantly reduced the Paiute food supply. The winter of 1862 was especially severe, and in order to survive the Paiute began killing cattle for food. Conflicts over critical resources led to several battles. By the end of 1863, over 200 Paiute had been killed and nearly a thousand had been force-marched to a reservation at Ft. Tejon, 175 miles south.

In 1864, after the Paiutes were removed from the Owens Valley, John Shepherd built a small adobe cabin in what is now the Historic Site. The Shepherd Ranch, in the “North Park” area, was one of the earliest Euroamerican settlements in the southern Owens Valley. After the 1872 Owens Valley earthquake, Shepherd built a nine-room two-story Victorian-style ranch house, in which he and his wife Margaret raised eight children. Shepherd quickly rose to prominence in the area’s political and social circles, and by the late 1800s the Shepherd ranch had grown to some 2,000 acres.

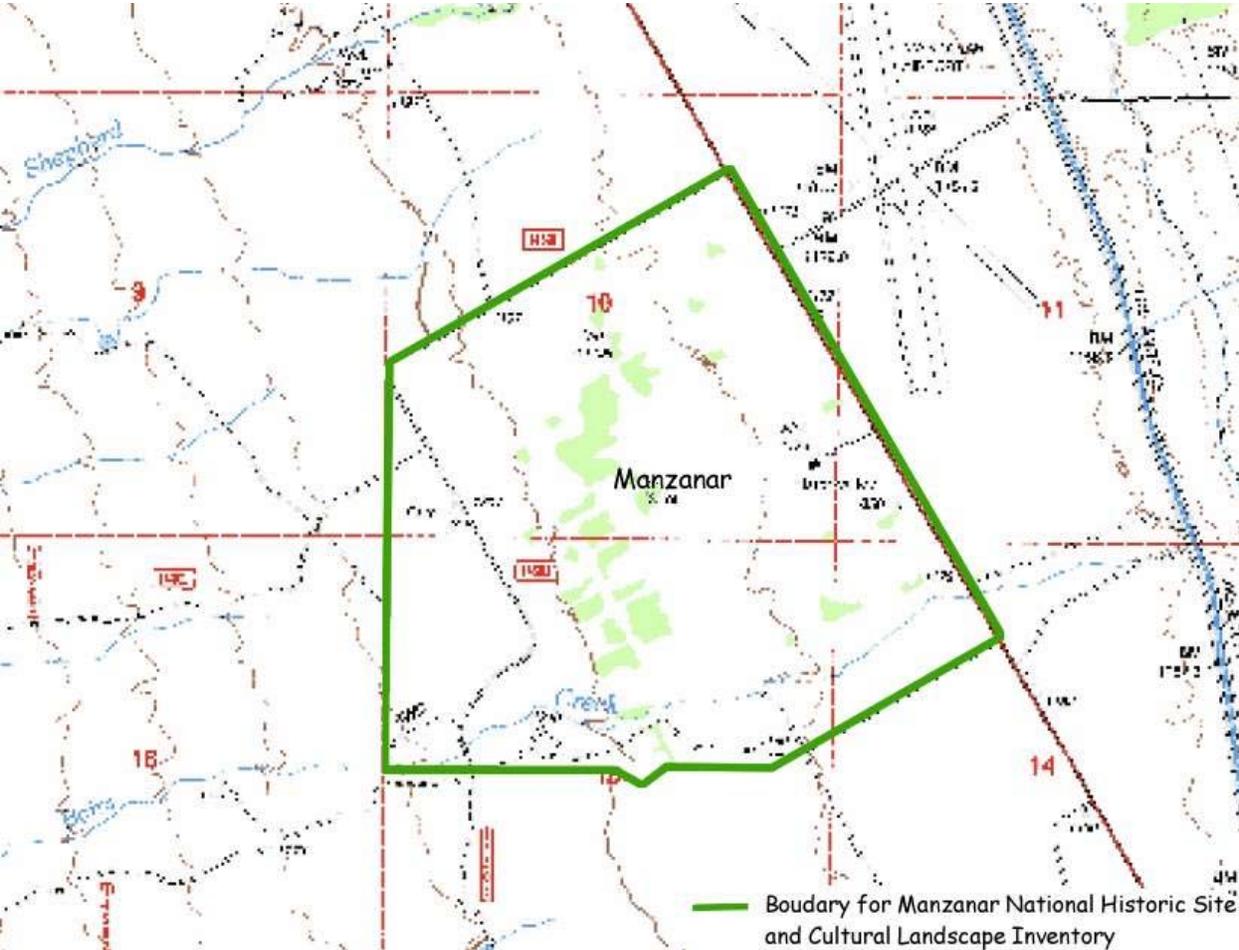
Following Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, Japanese Americans were relocated to Owens Valley. The designed landscapes at Manzanar became an important vehicle by which the Japanese American cultural values were physically expressed within the regimented organization of the camp. These were expressed through a wide range of sites, ranging from parks, to designed gardens, to a cemetery monument. In particular, the gardens were representative of an era in Japanese American history when landscape gardening was at its apex as a profession and hobby. Gardens at Manzanar 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.

## **Political Context**

Manzanar National Historic Site lies within Inyo County within the twenty-fifth Congressional District in the State of California. The site is situated 212 miles north of Los Angeles on the west side of U.S. Highway 395, twelve miles north of Lone Pine and five miles south of Independence, the seat of Inyo County. Death Valley National Park is located to the east. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is the major landowner in Owens Valley.

## Site Plan

*The boundary for Manzanar National Historic Site and the Cultural Landscape Inventory projected on the Manzanar (036118f2) USGS 7.5' Quad.*



An existing conditions site map of Manzanar National Historic Site. A larger version is located in the Appendix. (CLR, 2004)



## Chronology

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Description</b>
1834 AD	Explored	Captain Joseph Reddeford Walker led a beaver trapping expedition and crossed through the Owens Valley en route to the Pacific Coast.
1845 AD	Platted	Walker made subsequent trips through area, leading a mapping survey in 1845 that included John C. Fremont.
1855 - 1856 AD	Platted	A.W. Von Schmidt, working under federal contract, conducted the first federal land survey of the region east of the Sierra and south of Mono Lake.
1859 AD	Platted	In July, Captain J.W. Davidson was sent to Owens Valley to survey the area for an Indian reservation, as well as report on the agricultural, timber, and water resources.
1860 AD	Mined	By July, nearly 100 men were prospecting in the valley.
1860 AD	Platted	The State of California conducted a geological survey under the direction of Josiah Whitney. The California Geological Survey initiated a period of exploration and natural resource documentation of uncharted areas of California.
1861 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Cattle grazing began in the Lone Pine area in 1861.
1861 AD	Homesteaded	John Kispert first entered the valley in 1859 while on a trapping expedition, and returned in 1861 to claim 400 acres with water rights on George Creek.
1861 AD	Built	Kispert erected a rock and adobe house and grew barley for the mines.
1862 AD	Established	The Army established Camp Independence near the present-day Inyo county seat, in response to violent outbreaks between settlers and the Paiute.

1862 AD	Homesteaded	John Shepherd, his wife and two children, homesteaded 160 acres north of the Kispert ranch, on the future site of Manzanar. John's brothers, George and James, settled here at this time. James continued to ranch with John; George soon left the valley.
1862 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Shepherd began a ranching operation to supply the mines, growing alfalfa and grain crops for livestock feed.
1863 - 1866 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Stockmen drove cattle and sheep through the Walker Pass into Owens Valley as they searched for adequate pastures and some made their permanent homes east of the Sierra. By the late 1860s, some 2,000 acres of Inyo County land were enclosed in fences.
1863 - 1877 AD	Removed	U.S. Army Captain Moses A. McLaughlin removed the Paiute from Owens Valley to San Sebastian Reservation. The Indian attacks ceased and Camp Independence remained active until 1877, providing protection for settlers and travelers through the valley.
1872 AD	Built	One of John Shepherd's sons, James Edward, built a house south of the Shepherd Ranch on land patented in 1872.
1872 AD	Destroyed	Following the destruction of Shepherd's original cabin in the 1872 earthquake, he built an ornate Victorian-style ranch house. The grounds surrounding the house were landscaped with cottonwood, black walnut, willow, poplar, apple, and walnut trees.
1872 AD	Destroyed	Kispert's adobe house was destroyed in the Owens Valley earthquake of 1872 and he rebuilt on the site, constructing a wood-frame Victorian-style house.

1887 - 1893 AD	Built	Col. Sherman Stevens and several partners began construction of a fifteen-mile long ditch (Stevens Ditch) to take water from George Creek above Independence and convey it south to the George Creek settlement, providing additional irrigation water.
1893 AD	Ranched/Grazed	By 1893, the settlements at George Creek and Shepherd Creek consisted of a number of ranches with small herds of cattle and some sheep. Apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, and cherry trees were planted at several of these ranches.
1902 AD	Established	The Newlands Reclamation Act created the U.S. Reclamation Service, which provided for the irrigation and reclamation of undeveloped lands by constructing dams, channels, and flood control systems throughout the arid West.
1903 AD	Platted	In June, Jacob Clausen was assigned to conduct a reconnaissance of the Owens Valley to determine the extent of the area's unpatented public lands and to assess the possibility of storing water for its reclamation.
1904 AD	Purchased/Sold	The City of Los Angeles began acquiring property and water rights throughout Owens Valley.
1905 AD	Purchased/Sold	Engineer George Chaffey purchased the Shepherd Ranch and all its water rights.
1905 AD	Inhabited	Chaffey's brother, Charles, moved his family into the former Shepherd ranch house where he lived for the next several years. The Shepherd ranch house became the home of farm superintendents who took over management of the Chaffey properties in the area.
1907 AD	Abandoned	The Reclamation Service formally withdrew from the Owens Valley Project.
1910 AD	Purchased/Sold	By 1910, Chaffey had acquired more than 3,000 acres in the area, and owned all the water in Shepherd Creek and Bairs Creek and a portion of the water in George Creek.

1910 AD	Established	Chaffey and his associates established the Owens Valley Improvement Company and set up a concrete pipe and tile drain manufactory west of the former Shepherd house in order to construct the necessary infrastructure to carry out Chaffey's irrigation plan.
1910 AD	Platted	In August, the Owens Valley Improvement Company laid out the first portion of its proposed colony on roughly 1,000 acres, which they called "Manzanar," Spanish for apple orchard. The plan was to develop an agricultural colony based on growing apples.
1910 AD	Engineered	The company platted a town site and laid a system of concrete and steel gravity flow irrigation pipes to carry water from Shepherd and Bairs Creeks. The system was designed to prevent alkali deposits, which had made large areas of the valley infertile.
1911 AD	Planted	Town residents Ira L. Hatfield and W.B. Engle planted nearly fifty acres of apple trees on their individual farms, and helped promote future settlement through their membership in the Manzanar Commercial Club.
1911 - 1912 AD	Established	Roads were graded and buildings, including a two-room schoolhouse, community hall, cannery, garage, blacksmith shop, and store were built. A highway was constructed between Independence and Manzanar in 1912, and later incorporated into U.S. Highway 395.
1911 - 1918 AD	Farmed/Harvested	In addition to apples, which included Winesap, Spitzenburg, Roman Beauty, Delicious, New Town Pippin, and Arkansas Black varieties, residents planted their fields with alfalfa, corn, and wheat; pear and peach trees; grape vines; and onions and potatoes.
1917 AD	Built	A stone and cement ditch carried water to Manzanar's fields from Shepherd Creek.

1923 - 1926 AD	Purchased/Sold	In the mid-1920s, Los Angeles began to purchase land and water rights within the community of Manzanar, seeking to increase the amount of water delivered to the city via the LA aqueduct from Owens Valley.
1924 - 1927 AD	Purchased/Sold	While the city acquired individual properties, in September 1924, the city purchased the Owens Valley Improvement Company property and by 1927 it owned all the property in the town and surrounding subdivisions.
1926 AD	Farmed/Harvested	The 1926 Manzanar fruit crop amounted to six carloads of peaches, twelve of Bartlett pears, and thirty-seven carloads of apples. The apples were mostly Winesaps, with some Delicious and Arkansas Black varieties as well.
1927 AD	Farmed/Harvested	According to the Los Angeles Times Farm and Orchard Magazine, November 30, 1927 edition, “There were approximately 300 acres of orchard, the “major portion of which has not yet attained a full-production stage.”
1927 AD	Abandoned	Many of the former residents of the town left the valley entirely, although some remained in the area, settling in Independence or Lone Pine to become employees of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
1934 AD	Exploited	Los Angeles stopped irrigating the agricultural fields to increase groundwater pumping in its continuing effort to satisfy municipal water need with water from Owens Valley.
1935 AD	Abandoned	The LA Department of Water and Power asked the last remaining resident, a poultry farmer named Clarence Butterfield, to vacate his premises.
1941 AD	Abandoned	On October 6, the Inyo County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution at the request of the City of Los Angeles that “all streets, alleys, lanes, etc. in the Town of Manzanar” be abandoned.

1942 AD	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.”
1942 AD	Platted	Western Defense Commander General DeWitt ordered his staff to inspect the proposed Owens Valley and Poston, Arizona sites, and to report on the sites’ suitability for development of internment centers.
1942 AD	Purchased/Sold	On March 7, General DeWitt announced the army had acquired a satisfactory site in the Owens Valley for a “processing station” to house 10,000 to 15,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.
1942 AD	Established	In order to carry out the military’s evacuation program, the Army established the Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA) on March 11.
1942 AD	Built	The Griffith Construction Company was charged with constructing a temporary city to house 10,000 people. Initial site development required construction of roads and development of infrastructure and utility systems.
1942 AD	Built	Roads were aligned in a grid, defining the edges of residential blocks and firebreaks; east-west streets were designated by letters, north-south streets were numbered. Manzanar Street, south of 1st Street, led to the warehouses and industrial buildings.
1942 AD	Paved	Roads throughout the camp were surfaced with gravel and an application of oil to bind the material and minimize dust. In addition to the streets that separated the blocks into groups of four, alleys led from the streets to the courtyard of the blocks.

1942 AD	Built	Griffith and Company built the military police area with four standard barracks for enlisted men, a separate barrack for officers, latrine, guardhouse, motor repair building, first-aid station, mess hall, recreational hall, and administration building.
1942 AD	Built	Griffith and Company constructed thirty-seven oil-storage tanks and platforms, one in each block and one at the military police area.
1942 AD	Built	On March 17, the first buildings to house internees were under construction. Within twenty-four hours, workmen started on the first twenty-five city blocks and within days, a one hundred-foot administration building was standing.
1942 AD	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 a relocation program.
1942 AD	Established	A temporary medical facility, an improvised dispensary, was located in a single apartment in Building 2 in Block 1. This facility was set up March 21, and included five hospital beds.
1942 AD	Built	Mess Hall 1 was completed and opened on March 22, soon after the first volunteer evacuees arrived; six more mess halls were completed by April 4, including the installation of sinks, sewers and water-main connections.
1942 AD	Inhabited	On March 24, 1942, sixty-four families, or some 227 individuals, were evacuated from Bainbridge Island directly to Manzanar by train from Seattle. Upon their arrival on April 1, 1942, this group was housed in Block 3.
1942 AD	Inhabited	Los Angeles County, including Terminal Island and the harbor communities south of Los Angeles were the next areas to be evacuated and were housed in Block 9.
1942 AD	Farmed/Harvested	On March 27, a crew of approximately forty men started work to salvage the long untended orchards.

1942 AD	Expanded	In mid-April, equipped with running water and partitioned into ten-bed units, an operating room, pharmacy, laboratory, x-ray room, sterilizing room, utility and linen rooms, record room, and kitchen, medical services occupied an entire barrack in Block 7.
1942 AD	Inhabited	By mid-April, up to 1,000 Japanese Americans were arriving at Manzanar a day and by mid-May Manzanar had a population of 7,000. By July, the population at Manzanar reached nearly 10,000.
1942 AD	Built	On April 15, a crew of internee laborers started clearing 120 acres south of the camp and constructed an extensive irrigation system by reconditioning more than eight miles of old ditch and digging two miles of new irrigation canals.
1942 AD	Farmed/Harvested	Extensive agricultural fields, eventually totaling approximately 400 acres, were developed to the north and south of the internee residential area.
1942 AD	Built	Approximately twelve miles of irrigation ditches and pipelines were constructed for agricultural purposes. Several Los Angeles Department of Water and Power wells in the area were used to supplement irrigation water.
1942 AD	Planted	A community victory garden, approximately 300 by 1200 feet, was located in the firebreak between Blocks 11, 12, 17, and 18. Internees planted the edges of the victory garden with a flower border; they dug and maintained the garden's irrigation ditches.
1942 AD	Planted	On May 16, four acres of corn and three acres of cucumbers were planted. Radishes, carrots, beets, turnips, pumpkins, tomatoes, melon, onions, and potatoes were added. By the start of July, six fields comprising 126 acres were under cultivation.
1942 AD	Memorialized	The first recorded burial at Manzanar's cemetery, within an old peach orchard, occurred on May 16, 1942 and the date of the last burial was December 19, 1944. Most of the internees who died at Manzanar were sent to their hometowns for burial.

1942 AD	Planted	Some 5,000 locust seedlings as well as thirty-eight varieties of bushes, shrubs, trees, and plants were planted in a lath house (propagating nursery) erected near the southern boundary of the camp started on May 18 for transplanting throughout the camp.
1942 AD	Built	On May 22, Los Angeles contractors Vinson and Pringle began construction of a 540,000 gallon-capacity concrete dam and settling basin on Shepherd Creek, approximately 3,250 feet northwest of the camp's northern boundary.
1942 AD	Expanded	Internee work crews expanded the reservoir shortly after its initial construction by building up the banks of the reservoir with concrete and rockwork, which increased the storage capacity of the reservoir to approximately 800,000 gallons by early July.
1942 AD	Built	As part of the initial construction of the camp, twenty-nine warehouses were built in the two blocks south of First Street, between C and F Street. Lined up in rows, the warehouses were barrack-type buildings.
1942 AD	Altered	On June 1, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) assumed administration from the WCCA of the entire evacuation and relocation program, becoming the designated agency to manage Japanese-American internment and relocation.
1942 AD	Maintained	By June 1, there were twenty operating mess halls, each accommodating approximately 500 people. Sixteen additional mess halls remained inoperative because they lacked plumbing and stoves.
1942 AD	Built	An office for the motor pool was constructed west of staff housing and south of the first warehouse block. One of the warehouse buildings was used as a garage. Rotary hand pumps were attached to fifty-gallon drums, which served to dispense gasoline.

1942 AD	Designed	In June, the WRA issued a set of specifications for the construction of relocation centers that called for modifying standard “Theater of Operations-type” barracks with partitions for “family groups.”
1942 AD	Designed	The army also developed a uniform site plan for internee residential areas, with thirty-six rectangular blocks separated by firebreaks creating a grid system laid out within a one-mile square area bounded by barbed-wire fence.
1942 AD	Designed	Relocation center plans defined standards for construction of administrative buildings including offices, quarters, garages, post office, fire stations, warehouses, military police buildings, utility systems, and guarded watchtowers.
1942 AD	Planted	The camp administration authorized a basic landscaping program to improve conditions in the administrative block, staff housing area, and other public spaces.
1942 AD	Built	Cherry Park within Manzanar’s orphanage, Children’s Village, was designed with 1,000 Japanese cherry trees and wisteria vines, 21,000 square feet of lawn and plantings of other trees, shrubs, and flowers.
1942 AD	Altered	While internees began modifying their barracks to make them more livable, the administration announced in June that 200 pounds of rye grass seed, rakes, and shovels was available to establish lawns.
1942 AD	Planted	At the beginning of June, the first lawn in the camp was seeded between barracks 12 and 13 in block 6. By July, over 100 lawns had been planted in the residential blocks.
1942 AD	Planted	Internees created public gardens, usually located between the recreation and mess halls in their blocks. The block gardens usually included lawn areas, flowerbeds, decorative structures, bridges and footpaths, and some included water features.

1942 AD	Built	A barbed wire fence was erected around the boundaries of the core developed area of the camp.
1942 AD	Built	C.J. Paradise Company built wooden culverts in the water distribution system and the camp's fence system, which enclosed the camp, motor pool area, camouflage net factory area, chicken ranch, cattle ranch, and hog farm areas.
1942 AD	Built	By mid-June, basic construction had been completed as the last blocks to be opened—Blocks 29-36, along the northern section of the central residential area—were ready for evacuee occupancy.
1942 AD	Built	The WRA determined that steps were needed for each residence. Work began in June; by the end of the month the WRA reported that the work, which planned for 2,243 steps, was about seventy-five per cent complete when the lumber supply was “cut off.”
1942 AD	Planted	By the middle of June, a survey of residential gardens noted that an average of five out of fourteen barracks had some planting around it, usually a combination of flowers and vegetables in small plots near the apartment entries.
1942 AD	Built	Ironing rooms were the last buildings to be added to the blocks. Construction of the thirty-six ironing rooms started in June. The residents did not use them much, however, and the ironing rooms were soon taken over for other purposes.
1942 AD	Planned	In June, the Farm Security Administration (FSA) submitted plans for two elementary schools at Manzanar, a junior high school and senior high school, as well as an auditorium and gymnasium building.
1942 AD	Built	A number of temporary elementary schools opened on September 15, 1942 in Blocks 1 and 7, in un-partitioned recreational barracks. By the end of the month, the two barracks functioning as classrooms were outfitted with insulation and heating stoves.

1942 AD	Built	In July, four watch towers had been built at the corners of the camps by local contractor, Charles I. Summer of Lone Pine. The watchtowers were manned with armed guards.
1942 AD	Developed	In July, the barbed wire fence on the south side of the camp was moved 100 yards south, adding Bairs Creek to the camp. Residents began building a picnic area along the creek with a network of paths, bridges, and rock barbecues under the shade trees.
1942 AD	Built	In late July, medical services moved to a new hospital in the northwest corner of the camp, consisting of an administration building, pediatric ward, doctors' and nurses' quarters, surgery building, morgue, laundry building, storehouses, and boiler house.
1942 AD	Altered	The original reception building in the administrative group was remodeled by the WRA for use as a police station; a concrete floor was constructed, and a jail cell and three partitions were installed.
1942 AD	Built	By the end of July, thirty-one mess halls were opened, operational, and serving approximately 950 meals per day. The last five mess halls were constructed, but awaited delivery of the ovens.
1942 AD	Built	By late in the summer of 1942, internee stonemason Ryozo F. Kado designed and constructed two stone sentry posts served as control checkpoints. A third sentry house was erected at the entrance to the military police post.
1942 AD	Moved	On August 14, Manzanar's administrator south permission to move the entry drive to re-direct traffic from the residential area to the military checkpoint, military police area, and the administrative blocks. The entry drive was relocated by September.

1942 AD	Built	By the end of August, a 1.25-million-gallon-a day-capacity sewage treatment plant was completed one and one-half miles east of the relocation center, replacing the camp's original septic tank.
1942 AD	Cultivated	By August, more than 200,000 seedlings of seven species of guayule were growing at Manzanar. The guayule lath house where the seedlings were propagated and seedlings were transplanted into a two-acre tract in the south firebreak was expanded by September.
1942 AD	Altered	A Buddhist church was established in the recreation building in Block 13, and held its first service in September, with a reported 1,600 people in attendance.
1942 AD	Built	In September, the army ordered construction of an additional watchtower on the west side of the camp. By November, four watchtowers had been built so that by the time the center closed eight watchtowers stood along the fenced camp boundary.
1942 AD	Built	A camouflage net production factory was built by QRS Neon Corporation of Los Angeles. Consisting of five buildings, the net production facility was located within the boundaries of the camp. It closed down in December.
1942 AD	Built	Merritt Park, located in the firebreak between Blocks 33 and 34, was designed and built by internees, featuring two small lakes connected by a waterfall, wood teahouse, two stelae, and about 100 different species of flowers, rose bushes, and pine trees.
1942 - 1943 AD	Built	A group of internees built a canvas-covered open-air judo platform, a dojo, in the firebreak north of Block 10. Later, the walls and a roof enclosed the structures and an adjacent dressing and shower room and connecting stone-lined walkways were built.

1942 - 1943 AD	Built	The garment factory was located temporarily in Warehouse 31 in the fall of 1942, but moved to a new building constructed just west of the camouflage factory in early 1943.
1943 AD	Memorialized	An obelisk on a stepped base and painted white with Japanese characters painted in black was erected as a memorial marker in memory of those who died while at Manzanar.
1943 AD	Built	By early spring, internees constructed a nine-hole golf course, eventually expanding to eighteen holes, south of the Bairs Creek picnic ground. Since there was no water available to irrigate the course, golfers played on fairways and greens of sand.
1943 AD	Planted	In the spring, crews planted lawn areas on the front and sides of the hospital administration building and the doctors' and nurses' quarters. Flowerbeds were planted; locust, birch, poplar, pine, and pear trees were transplanted to the hospital grounds.
1943 AD	Built	Internee Stonemason Kado worked with the Public Works Department to design and build rock gardens, benches, and water features as part of the hospital landscaping program.
1943 AD	Built	A kendo association formed in the spring of 1943, and constructed a thirty-five by sixty-foot building that housed a small dressing room at one end. The kendo dojo was built in the firebreak west of Block 10.
1943 AD	Planted	The victory garden program expanded, and gardens were developed in the north-south firebreak between blocks 22 and 23 and in the area north of Blocks 32 and 33.
1943 AD	Developed	A picnic area was developed in North Park, between Block 32 and the north boundary fence. Rock barbecues were built under the shade of old cottonwood trees that remained from an earlier homestead.

1943 AD	Destroyed	After the camouflage net factory ceased to operate, the WRA remodeled the storage shed for use as a mattress factory; a fire destroyed the building, but not before evacuee laborers had produced some 4,000 mattresses for Manzanar residents.
1943 AD	Built	In July, internees began constructing buildings to raise chickens to produce eggs and meat for the camp. The poultry farm, or chicken ranch, was located just beyond the south boundary fence, near the eastern edge of the internee residential area.
1943 AD	Altered	The other shed at the camouflage net factory was re-used as a food dehydration plant. At the western end of the camouflage net factory area, a root storage building served as food storage.
1943 AD	Farmed/Harvested	In 1943, additional farm fields were cleared and planted along the northern boundary of the central developed area. LADWP wells provided an auxiliary source of water for the late crops.
1943 AD	Built	Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Company of Bishop installed Manzanar's telephone system. Wires were strung on cross arms that were installed on existing power poles. Completed in November, telephones were installed in WRA offices and staff buildings.
1943 AD	Farmed/Harvested	A hog ranch, located south of the central camp area, consisted of two eight-foot-by-three-hundred-foot cement platforms, with adjoining exercise pens and cement drinking troughs. The hogs arrived in November.
1943 - 1944 AD	Ranched/Grazed	The cattle ranch lasted from December of 1943 to December 1944. Cattle were grazed in a fenced-in area near George Creek, south of the camp. Outside sources of cattle feed supplemented the scant grazing lands.
1943 - 1944 AD	Planted	From 1943 to 1944, workers at the chicken ranch planted lawns around the warehouses and planned and laid out some flower gardens in the area; a ring of locust trees surrounded the whole complex.

1944 AD	Built	In February, the gymnasium-auditorium was built, and served as the principal public building designed for use by the internees.
1944 AD	Moved	In February, more than 2,000 residents were moved to the Tule Lake Internment Center.
1944 AD	Altered	In early 1944, a separate barrack in Block 24 was designated for the practice of Japanese music.
1944 AD	Built	In the spring, the internee-operated Community Activities Cooperative Association financed construction of a baseball diamond in the firebreak between Blocks 19 and 20.
1944 AD	Altered	Elementary schools were set up in Block 16, and Block 7 was remodeled for use as a high school.
1944 AD	Planted	Landscaping projects improved conditions of the school blocks; pine trees brought in from the Sierra foothills alternated with locust trees in rows along the walkways to the school buildings. The central area of the school blocks was planted with grass.
1945 AD	Demolished	Following WRA Director Dillon S. Myer's July 13 announcement that Manzanar would be closed by November 30, internee workers started dismantling buildings at Manzanar. The Block 36 recreation hall was the first building taken apart.
1945 AD	Abandoned	Between August 15 and September 15, the administration closed down ten blocks at Manzanar; the remaining residents were consolidated with those living in the partially-occupied blocks.
1945 AD	Abandoned	The last evacuees left Manzanar on November 21. The WRA administered the center until March 10, 1946, when control of the relocation center was transferred to the General Land Office.
1945 AD	Built	Shortly after the camp closed, Project Director Ralph Merritt requested that the Public Works Department construct a fence to enclose the cemetery.

1946 AD	Purchased/Sold	The General Land Office offered the Manzanar buildings for sale in June, but received only ten successful bids. The terms of the lease with LADWP required the buildings be removed from the site by September 27.
1946 AD	Purchased/Sold	Inyo County purchased the auditorium and leased it to the Independence chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars until 1952; the building was then occupied by the Inyo County Road Department.
1946 - 1952 AD	Purchased/Sold	The remaining buildings were transferred to the War Assets Administration (WAA) so that they could be demolished for construction materials. By 1952, only the two rock sentry structures and the auditorium remained standing.
1952 AD	Altered	The auditorium's wood floor was replaced with a concrete slab and the stage at the east end of the building was removed and replaced by a truck door.
1976 - 1985 AD	Memorialized	Manzanar was designated California Historic Landmark No. 850 in 1972, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985.
1992 AD	Established	Congress recognized the importance of protecting and interpreting the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II by establishing the Manzanar National Historic Site (P.L. 102-248).
2002 - 2004 AD	Stabilized	Following an assessment of the remaining orchard and landscape trees, park staff began implementation of the recommended vegetation stabilization measures.
2003 - 2004 AD	Rehabilitated	The auditorium was rehabilitated for use as the park visitor center.

## Statement Of Significance

As a result of the research for the 1976 National Register listing and the designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1985, the period of significance for Manzanar National Historic Site was established as 1925 to 1945, encompassing the development of the Manzanar Township and their orchards and the establishment, and later closure, of the Manzanar War Relocation Center. Manzanar National Historic Site is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with early Euro-American settlement in northern California for the years between 1925 and 1941. This period encompasses the initial developments by John Shepherd and other area settlers of the Manzanar Township. The site is also nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the war relocation efforts during World War II. During this time the camp was laid-out with roads, barracks, mess halls, and other buildings and structures necessary to house 10,000 Japanese Americans by the U.S. Army. The site includes historic Asian heritage, military, and social history resources. The nomination for the site, as well as additional archeological surveys conducted since 1995, establishes significance under Criterion D as the site has and will continue to provide information associated with the agricultural era and the internment camp. The district falls under the “Developing the American Economy” thematic context in the area of “Agriculture; Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)” and the “Shaping the Political Landscape” thematic context in the area of “World War II; The Home Front.” Manzanar National Historic Site is comprised of 814 acres of the 6,000 acres formerly managed by the War Relocation Authority in Owens Valley.

Manzanar National Historic Site retains integrity according to the National Register of Historic Places’ standards which defines integrity through the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Based on the evaluation of character-defining features, the cultural landscape of the Manzanar National Historic Site exhibits key patterns, relationships, and features that contribute to the historical significance of the site, specifically its association with the activities associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans. Contributing landscape characteristics include natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation, and archeological sites. Other character defining features related to the district’s historic land use, cultural traditions, vegetation, buildings and structures, or circulation have been compromised over time. Contributing features that remain from historic camp era include the auditorium, two sentry posts, road grid, and garden pools. In addition, the remaining orchard trees and ornamental vegetation related to both the township and camp eras are also contributing features.

### Historic Context and Significance

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, leading to the, evacuation, relocation and internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans. To carry out the order, the United States Government established War Relocation Centers in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and other states. Manzanar was the first of ten centers in which Japanese American citizens and Japanese immigrants were confined during World War II.

Manzanar was initially administered by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, the civilian branch of the Army's Western Defense Command. In On March 5, 1942, approximately one week after the site for Manzanar was chosen, the U.S. Engineer's office in Los Angeles let bids for the construction of barracks, water, sewage disposal, electrical, and telephone systems, and other camp infrastructure.

The first truckloads of lumber arrived on March 14. In the following days, workmen began clearing the sage-covered land and digging ditches for water and sewer lines; the first buildings began to go up within

the week. By March 21, 1942, 1,000 evacuees, mostly men who had volunteered to assist with the camp's construction, had arrived at Manzanar. By April, buildings were being raised at the rate of two per hour and 25,000 board feet of lumber were being used every ten minutes. Construction continued over several months under the direction of the Corps of Engineers to accommodate an expected peak population of approximately 10,000 internees.

On June 1, 1942, camp operations were taken over by the War Relocation Authority, a federal agency that had been established by President Roosevelt on March 18, 1942, by Executive Order 9012. The WRA was authorized to formulate and execute a relocation program-to provide shelter, subsistence, clothing, medical attention, educational and recreational facilities, as well as private and public opportunities for evacuees. By the end of June, 9,671 Japanese Americans were confined at the camp. The agriculturally developed lands and livestock farms immediately outside the evacuee living area enabled Manzanar to become largely self-sufficient in vegetable, meat, and poultry products.

A core area was established for evacuee housing. Each of the thirty-six blocks within this central area included fifteen barracks, a mess hall, a laundry room, an ironing room, and separate men's and women's latrine buildings. Administrative buildings, warehouses, factories, and a hospital were located at the perimeter of the core housing area. In addition to the "general group," the camp included a military police group, an administration group, and a hospital group. Beyond the barbed wire that enclosed the camp were the farm field, hog and chicken farms, a reservoir, cemetery, and sewage treatment plant.

The last internee left the camp November 21, 1945. WRA personnel occupied the camp for several more months to close out the relocation center's operations, and to dispose of its surplus property. Barracks and other buildings were sold off for re-use, or were condemned and demolished.

The most visible remains today are the sentry house and police post at the entrance, the auditorium building, and the cemetery and monument. The barbed wire fence that historically enclosed the camp has been rebuilt for interpretative purposes and defines the extent of the historic camp. In addition, there are numerous concrete foundations, portions of the water system, vegetation, roadways and other infrastructure that define the historic extent and character of the site.

Almost fifty years after the last internee left Manzanar, Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, acknowledging that "a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II."

All ten relocation centers were assessed by the National Park Service in the mid-1980s and Manzanar was determined to be the best preserved and have the greatest potential as a national park unit. Prior to becoming a national park unit, Manzanar was designated California Historic Landmark No. 850 in 1972, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985.

In 1992, Congress recognized the importance of protecting and interpreting the historical, cultural and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II by establishing the Manzanar National Historic Site (P.L. 102-248). Manzanar is intended to preserve and interpret a representative War Relocation Center as an aspect of the nation's Pacific Campaign of World War II.

Manzanar also includes evidence of earlier historical periods, including use by the Paiute and Shoshone peoples, late nineteenth century ranches, and the early twentieth century town of Manzanar. These historic periods and uses are part of the landscape history at Manzanar and are evident in the physical

landscape. Although not the focus of this document, remaining patterns and features that relate to these historic periods will be addressed in the site history and documentation of resources.

## Physical History

### 1834-2004

The specific information regarding the history of Manzanar National Historical Site is contained within the chronology of this inventory.



*View westward of Sixth Street; barracks are located on the left and the firebreak is to the right. (CLR, 2004)*

## Analysis And Evaluation

### Summary

Manzanar National Historic Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, designated as a National Historic Landmark, and Congress further established the significance of the site when it named the camp a National Historic Site. While the physical condition of the site is poor, the landscape remains much as it did at the end of its period of significance when the camp was closed. The designed landscape continues to demonstrate the aspects of a remote relocation center during World War II, when fear led to the relocation of thousands of Japanese Americans from their homes to similar facilities throughout the West. The landscape characteristics; natural systems and features, land use, cultural traditions, vegetation, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, and archeological sites contribute to the setting of the site. Circulation features and the remnant buildings and structures also contribute to the site.

### Landscape Characteristics

The agricultural potential of the natural systems and features of Owens Valley helped to define the location and form the appearance of the developments of the camp. 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 gardens, and are contributing landscape characteristics despite the loss of some features.

The remaining buildings and structures display two very different styles. The auditorium is a WRA "gymnasium type A" of standard design and craftsmanship; conversely, the two entry posts exhibit a definite Japanese influence in the pagoda-style wood-shingled roof. Roads originally used during the period of significance to define the blocks and provide access around the camp are still used as circulation through the landscape for pedestrian or vehicular traffic. According to archeological investigations, MANZ 1992 A-30 encompasses 550 acres that once served as the core of the camp. Twenty four other sites have been identified.

Although there is a continuous history of use and occupation of this area documented in the Cultural Landscape Report: Site History and in several archeology reports, the focus for this analysis is on the primary period of significance for the historic site, 1941-1945. Other periods may be referenced in the Analysis and Evaluation, but the physical attributes associated with earlier developments are discussed primarily as they relate to the internment period.

## Landscape Characteristics And Features

### Natural Systems And Features

Natural systems and features including the physical attributes of the landscape, the climate, soils, hydrology and native vegetation, all directly or indirectly affected the design and layout of the camp.

Manzanar is sited at the interface between the Sierra Nevada bajada and the floor of the Owens Valley. (A bajada is a sloping, coalescing, spreading mass of gravel and sand extending from the mountain base into the surrounding valley.) The soils at the site are comprised of sand, gravel, and cobble from earlier geologic deposits.

The bajada is deeply dissected by perennial streams fed by snowmelt from the Sierra range. Manzanar is located between two of these streams: George Creek, one-and-one-quarter miles to the south, and Shepherd Creek which is less than a mile to the north. The water table at the camp fluctuates depending

upon the season and the amount of water drawn out of the aquifer by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP). Only one wetland south of Block 5 remains of the springs that once occurred on the site. However, the presence of cottonwoods and other lush vegetation extending from the vicinity of North Park southwest towards Blocks 5 and 6 is evidence of the high water table that remains throughout this portion of the site.

Manzanar is located within a well field of the Los Angeles DWP. In the recent past, high flows from the spring melt have been distributed across the bajada west of the camp by the DWP, resulting in the movement of sediment and gulying through the historic site (see photo, Natural Systems and Features). This practice has been stopped based on requests by the park service to minimize damage to the historic resources.

Because of the low levels of rainfall, the majority of native vegetation within Manzanar NHS is desert scrub and is part of the Shadscale Scrub plant community (Munz, 1968) (see photo, Natural Systems and Features). This plant community is named for the dominant specie, Shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*). Many of the shrubs in this community are similar in general characteristics, including being less than three feet in height.

Within the scrub community, riparian corridors carry the melting snow from the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the Owens Valley. These corridors generally have steep banks with dense vegetation (typically willows) and are important habitat for a variety of plant and animal species.

Although cleared from the camp during the historic period, the desert scrub plant community has re-established itself throughout the camp; however, the density of plant material represented in this community varies throughout the site. Within the barracks blocks, administrative area and firebreaks, the scrub vegetation has obscured building foundations, roads and important archeological features, particularly along the western portion of the site, where the water table is higher. Along the eastern side of the camp, the vegetation is lower and less dense. The most sparsely vegetated sites are within the east end of the north firebreak and at the intersection of the south and east firebreaks which contain little woody material (see Appendix, Supplemental Information: Partial List of Native Plants at Manzanar).

The site is habitat for a wide range of fauna. Larger wildlife within the area includes mule deer, black bear, mountain lions, coyotes, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep. Smaller animals include jackrabbits, cottontails, packrats (woodrats), bobcats, kit foxes, skunks, raccoons, and ground squirrels. Reintroduced species include tule elk.

## Summary

Natural systems and features, as a landscape characteristic, have been integrally connected to the historic development of the site. At the largest scale, the natural landforms, the Sierra Nevada and the White-Inyo Mountains, were the dominant natural systems influencing the development of Manzanar War Relocation Center and provide a strong visual context for the camp and any of the views and vistas from the camp.

The native scrub that surrounded the barracks and agricultural areas was an important element of the site's expansive setting. Its low, open nature throughout the valley allowed for expansive views of the mountain ranges on either side of the camp. Outside the core of the camp, the riparian corridors, such as at Shepherd, Bairs and George Creeks, provided much of the water for the camp as well as functioning as cool, welcoming sites for picnicking and other recreational activities during the hot summers. These corridors, as riparian areas, remain relatively intact today and are important contributing features of the camp.

The native vegetation that once surrounded the camp, has once again reclaimed most of the developed portions of the camp and is considered a non-contributing feature of the area once occupied by the roads and barracks. However, this vegetation is critical to maintaining historic features within the camp and needs to be carefully managed.

Other natural systems components that need to be factored into any future landscape preservation efforts within the camp, particularly any garden restoration, include the wide array of wildlife including elk, bear, rabbits and packrats that presently use the site, and the potential impact that their presence would have on the success of any project.



*Natural Systems and Features: Gulying, resulting from the distribution of high flows from the spring melt, have exposed archeological resources and disrupted the native Shadscale Scrub plant community and historic vegetation. (PWRO, 2004)*

## Spatial Organization

Spatial Organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic spatial organization for the Manzanar War Relocation Camp (Manzanar) was determined by the army and the War Relocation Authority. Based on the subsequent development of standardized plans for relocation centers (June 8, 1942), the final development of Manzanar can be seen as reflecting the design character of other internment camps developed during the historic period. While some of the standard components varied among the ten relocation camps, the general spatial organization was remarkably similar both at the large scale, reflecting site selection criteria, and at the site specific design scale as reflected in the core area and the outlying agricultural areas.

### Large-scale Spatial Organization

Located off of U.S. Highway 395, the 6,000 acres comprising the Manzanar War Relocation Camp met all of the initial design criteria for site selection of the internment camps, including a relatively isolated area for development, proximity to water and potential for infrastructure development, agricultural opportunity, and established access.

At the largest scale, spatial organization of both the core area and larger camp boundary was highly influenced by the natural topography and existing infrastructure and development remaining from the town of Manzanar. The initial lay-out of the core camp area following the axis along Highway 395 (earlier known as Independence Avenue) was logistically practical and emphasized the former circulation network from the town. Other roads from the town provided access during construction of the camp and later became part of the internal street grid. In addition, locating the camp at toward the bottom of Sierra Nevada bajada provided a relatively level grade for construction, and allowed a gravity-fed irrigation system to develop both for the residential area, and the outlying agricultural fields. Ultimately, the development of the 540-acre core area in the central portion of the 6,000-acre camp boundary met all of the army's needs and created two spatially distinct areas.

### The Core Area

The core area of Manzanar including the complex of structures housing the internees and WRA staff was constructed on 540 acres or about eleven percent of the property. Spatially, the core area was defined by the perimeter barbed wire fence with watchtowers, and controlled access from U.S. Highway 395 in the southern end of the enclosed area.

Within the core area the camp was organized as a grid of thirty-six uniform blocks, with firebreaks and streets defining the spaces between (see photo, Spatial Organization). The streets defining the blocks strongly reinforced the grid and ran generally north-south, and east-west. East-west streets were numbered between 1st Street at the entrance road, through 11th Street, along the north perimeter fence. Lettered streets began with A Street on the east, paralleling U.S. Highway 395, and extended to I Street along the eastern edge of the core area, behind the hospital.

Individual barrack blocks for the internees were also spatially uniform and patterned. Variations did occur in the organization and character of "blocks" designated for non-residential use such as the motor pool area, the administration block, the hospital, warehouses, etc. Spatially however, these blocks remained contained within the general configuration of the grid, and land use zones within the core.

Each residential block consisted of fourteen barrack buildings, a mess hall, latrines for men and women, a laundry, and recreation hall. Spaces between buildings were also uniform and standardized throughout.

Firebreaks in the core area followed the street grid generally running north-south, and east-west. Initially designated open space for fire safety, over time, these areas became the focus for recreational use by the internees. Gardens, baseball fields, basketball, tennis, and volleyball courts were established throughout these relatively large open spaces, somewhat extending the “living” area for the internees and the larger community.

At a smaller scale of spatial organization, individual internees, in some cases, did refine and articulate the spaces immediately adjacent to the residential barracks. This is important in terms of spatial organization as it began to create a demarcation between public and private spaces for individual families. While families did have simple partitions within the residential barracks, the uniformity of the barrack blocks offered virtually no gradation from public space to private space in the exterior spaces. In the overall organization of spaces related to the internees then, the firebreaks were used for public and community activity, the spaces around several barrack buildings became a transition zone to more private space, and then the stoop or entry into the barrack itself, became the demarcation to private space.

Also within the 540-acre core area, the primary administration zone in the southeast corner of the camp, and the warehouses along the southern end, created additional spatial transitions to other areas. For example, the administration area (including the military police area and the entry) was sited to control access to the camp for visitors and the transport of goods. In a similar way, the warehouses and associated industries along the southern end of the core area, transitioned into the agricultural operations (including the Chicken Ranch and Hog Ranch) located in fields to the south.

In a similar way, in terms of spatial organization, the cemetery located at the western edge of the core area, functioned as a “threshold” or transition point to the vast desert extending west to the base of the Sierra Mountains.

### Agricultural Areas

Large agricultural fields to the north and south of the core area represent the outer limits of active development associated with Manzanar. The north field extended approximately one mile from the perimeter fence and along Highway 395. The south field was larger, with both the hog ranch and the chicken ranch in the western portion of the field. All of the agricultural operations were fed by extensive irrigation ditches feeding off of Shepherd, George, and Bair’s creeks.

### Summary

Historically, spatial organization was defined first by the natural systems that influenced site selection and initial development, and secondly, by the standardization of governments plans for construction of relocation camps. Three aspects of spatial organization contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape:

- The establishment and extent of the fenced core area in relation to the outlying agricultural operations
- The street grid and firebreaks that reinforce the lay-out and organization of the barrack blocks, and
- The demarcation created by some internees within the blocks, creating transitions between public/community spaces, and private spaces.



*Spatial Organization: The camp organization into a grid of thirty-six uniform blocks was reinforced by the roads, which ran generally north-south, and east-west. The intersection remains, seperating blocks. (PWRO, 2004)*

## Land Use

Land Use is defined by the principal activities in the landscape that have influenced the landscape as a result of human activity, including fields, pastures, orchards, open ranges, and terraces.

Because the camp was closed and the majority of buildings were removed, few of the original land uses were intact when Manzanar National Historic Site was established. The one exception, the cemetery, still functions as the final resting place for six individuals and, during the pilgrimage, serves as a memorial to the Japanese Americans interned at the camp (see photo, Land Use).

Primary land use at Manzanar is currently focused on the preservation of historic features for the purpose of interpretation of the historic events, physical character, and daily life of the internees at the camp between 1942 and 1945. The National Park Service conducts interpretative walks at scheduled times throughout the year, but the majority of park visitors experience the site via the self-guided auto tour. In addition to general visitation, the Japanese American community also organizes an annual pilgrimage to the site. This event occurs the third weekend in April, and draws family and friends representing all ten interment camps. Events associated with the pilgrimage including tours of the site, interpretive displays, informal gatherings and picnics throughout the site, and formal ceremonies focused in the area around the cemetery draw large crowds.

From an interpretive point of view, historic patterns of land use, especially in the internee residential area can convey important and discernable distinctions between various use areas, and can communicate how the internees lived, worked, and recreated at Manzanar. This internee residential area historically dominated both the physical amount of space at the camp and in many ways was the site of the most variety in land use activities. In some instances physical remnants of structures, circulation, open space, and vegetation speak to these activities. Overall, the historic relationship among all land use areas enhances our understanding of the character of the cultural landscape during the historic period.



*Land Use: More than 100 people died while interned at Manzanar, six of whom remain at the cemetery. During the April pilgrimage, ceremonies are held at the cemetery monument and origami cranes and other mementoes are left on the fences. (PWRO, 2004)*

## Cultural Traditions

Cultural traditions are reflected in expressions of ethnicity in the physical landscape. At Manzanar, these expressions were far-reaching in terms of traditional use adaptation, and development of the landscape, reflected the distinct cultural influence of a diverse community of Japanese Americans interred 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 to applied building forms, the use of materials, stylistic preferences in the design of gardens, and selection of crops for dietary preferences. For example, internees grew crops which reflected dietary preferences and tradition. These included daikon (large white radish), gobo (burdock root), nappa (cabbage), kabu (white turnip), bannonegi (green onions), uri (Japanese melon), kabocha (Japanese pumpkin), akakabu (radish), takana (mustard greens), goma (sesame), nasubi (Japanese eggplant), bok choy, kyuri (Japanese cucumber) and Japanese onions.

One of the most prevalent cultural traditions expressed at Manzanar was manifest in the activities of making and maintaining gardens in all forms and styles. Garden building at Manzanar was dependent on three interrelated factors: the professional and cultural backgrounds of the internees; availability and type of materials; and, certainly in the beginning, varying degrees of support and regulation by the WRA.

By the 1920s, gardening and landscape maintenance had become an “ethnic niche” for Japanese Americans in the Los Angeles area. By 1934, almost one-third of the labor force working in garden-related professions was Japanese, and by WW II, Japanese Americans were considered an “ethnic monopoly” in the profession. High-end residential neighborhoods, such as Bel Air and Beverly Hills, combined with the overall suburban morphology in Los Angeles, created green spaces in need of yard care. West Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and the San Fernando Valley were neighborhoods with thriving Japanese American populations; they were also the locations of Japanese-run nurseries. Kuichiro Nishi, who designed Merritt Park at Manzanar, owned a large wholesale nursery specializing in roses in the San Fernando Valley. These demographics would change forever in 1942.

With the military evacuation and relocation program in 1942, thousands of Issei (a person born in Japan) and Nisei (a person born in America of Japanese ancestry) landscape professionals were sent to the internment camps. The majority of Nikkei (a person of Japanese ancestry) living in Los Angeles at the time were sent to Manzanar, and as a result, Manzanar had a large concentration of landscape professionals, ranging from landscape maintenance laborers to highly skilled garden designers, builders, and businessmen. Because of this, the gardens and landscape features at Manzanar became poignant examples and expressions of an era in Japanese American history when landscape gardening was at its apex as a profession in the United States.

At Manzanar, the landscape around the abandoned town underwent significant change as vegetation was stripped, infrastructure was installed, and barracks were hastily constructed. Descriptions of this early period repeatedly describe the sand storms, persistent dust, and intense sun and the associated health problems such as eye and respiratory ailments. With their arrival to the camp, the internees began improving the camp environment, incorporating Japanese American design styles and aesthetics.

The WRA administration supported several civic landscape and public garden projects, including the development of Merritt Park, design and construction of the hospital gardens, establishment of the traffic circle in the administration area, and the stone ovens/griddles in North Park. The WRA also paid a select group of landscape professionals to develop parks, gardens, and landscape features throughout camp.

Among the professionals employed were nursery owners Kuichiro Nishi and Tak Muto, landscape gardeners Buneyomen Wada and Nitaro Ogami, and stonemason Riyozo Kado.

## Landscape Design

Japanese American landscape expressions were most evident within the residential areas, firebreaks and outlying developed areas of the camp. The highest concentrations of these features exist in the residential areas, where the internees were allowed the greatest freedom to modify and personalize the landscape. Patches of available space were appropriated wherever possible: in front of apartments, between barracks, and adjacent to the mess halls. In the firebreaks, permission from the WRA was required prior to any modifications for safety reasons and because it was considered communal space. Consequently, the modifications to the open space in the firebreaks, such as parks and Victory Gardens, were community-based and benefited the overall camp.

At Manzanar, Japanese-style gardens were developed through an innovative fusion of traditional Japanese aesthetics, American sensibility, and creativity. Gardeners at Manzanar used designs and landscape elements with Japanese antecedents, and then re-worked them using available materials to fit the Manzanar landscape. The result was a unique collection of gardens that represented a wide range of designs and styles.

## Overview of the Historical and Cultural Context for Japanese Design

The Japanese-style gardens at Manzanar 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 or ancient trees, embodied the spiritual power of ancestors, and manifested itself as fluency between nature and the constructed landscape. 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.

The essential component of Japanese garden design is based on creating an ambient and scenic mood through asymmetrical balance. For example, the grouping of horizontal (Earth), diagonal (Man), and vertical (Heaven) elements which was typically reflected in the selection and arrangement of rocks and the training of trees based on horizontal, diagonal, and vertical lines, can be seen in selected sites and gardens.

In all cases, the selection of materials and the overall mood of a garden were meant to harmonize with the social and physical setting. For example, with large numbers of people in a concentrated area, some of the public gardens were relatively stylized using concrete and rock materials. These gardens were considered reminiscent of urban designed landscapes where bridges, paved walkways, and ponds were carefully designed to control human movement through the gardens. The constructed water features, other hardscape, and structures were the focal points in these gardens. In contrast, rough-hewn structures and bridges, large ponds, and open space joined to create a more naturalistic and tranquil feeling in the parks and picnic areas. These design concepts underlay the overall design and configuration of rocks, water, and vegetation in the Japanese-style gardens at Manzanar.

## Manzanar Gardens

There were a variety of gardens and expressions of garden making by the internees at Manzanar, leaving

a rich and culturally meaningful landscape. The following is a brief description of these gardens and features, including an inventory of associated structures and physical remains from these resources.

- Parks
- Block and Mess Hall Gardens
- Residential Barracks Gardens
- Other Landscape Sites and Features

### Parks

Manzanar's parks were developed between 1942 and 1943, and were designed primarily for community recreation. Such recreational sites were usually located in the firebreaks and along the camp's boundaries. The Manzanar administration supported these civic improvement projects, allowing internees to use government vehicles to transport boulders and vegetation from the surrounding area. Internees with landscape and horticultural backgrounds were selected to design, develop and maintain these areas for the duration of the internment period. Manzanar was home to two civic parks— Merritt Park and Cherry Park.

**Merritt Park:** Merritt Park, located in the western firebreak, between Blocks 33 and 34, covered approximately three acres of land. It was a pleasure garden designed in the Japanese tradition with extensive water features, ornamental plantings, and structures. It was first named Rose Park, after the rose bushes that were transplanted from Kuichiro Nishi's rose business in the San Fernando Valley. The second name was Pleasure Park, and the final name, Merritt Park, was given in honor of Manzanar's WRA Director, Ralph P. Merritt.

The design of Merritt Park represented an adaptation of a Japanese-style stroll garden. Kuichiro Nishi and Tak Muto directed a crew of four gardeners in the design and construction of the park. Nishi owned a large-scale nursery business and was an expert nurseryman and landscape designer before internment. He specialized in rose propagation and cross breeding and raised wholesale rose bushes that were sold throughout the United States. Tak Muto was a university-educated floriculturist and expert in crossbreeding new varieties and seedlings. When the park project was initiated, Nishi returned to the San Fernando Valley to retrieve dozens of varieties of rose bushes for the park.

The Merritt Park work group was allowed to collect rocks and plants in the surrounding area. Rocks and boulders with unique colors, shapes, and textures were carefully selected based on their aesthetic qualities and were placed throughout the park. Two memorial steles were placed at the corners and functioned as entrance markers into the park. (A stele is an upright stone or slab with an inscribed or sculptured surface, used as a monument or as a commemorative tablet in the face of a building.) The massive stones were placed in an upright position and were similar to steles found in gardens in Japan. One of the steles was painted with Japanese characters and read "To the memory of fellow Japanese Immigrants, who, although ushered to 'this place with the breaking of friendly relations between the two countries have come to enjoy this quiet, peaceful place.'" The park was dedicated "for the enjoyment of the people and to the memory of the time of our residence here."

The park contained meandering pathways, elevated hills, lakes, islands, waterfalls, bridges, a tea house, benches, and numerous rock arrangements and small-scale features. Natural materials were used throughout and there is very little evidence of cement except in the construction of the water features. Near one of the footbridges in the park, a large waterfall spilled over rocks and fell into a meandering concrete-lined pond. An immense boulder in the shape of a turtle was placed at the top of the waterfall; the water cascaded over the back of the turtle and its head divided the stream into two waterfalls. In Japanese tradition, the turtle is a symbol of endurance, long life, and reflection. Beneath a rough hewn wooden bridge, another turtle-shaped stone was placed to appear as if it was swimming in the pond.

The tea house located in Merritt Park was reminiscent of an important element in traditional Japanese gardens. Tea ceremony was a highly ritualized event that often took place in a secluded or unique location within a garden context. There is no written or oral record of tea ceremonies being performed in the tea house at Merritt Park. Rather, the tea house was an attractive feature at Manzanar and appreciated for its aesthetic value. The structure was built using locally gathered peeled and unpeeled logs to create a highly stylized rustic structure. Tree stumps connected by ropes defined the edge of the tea house and paths. The roof of the tea house appears to have been materials that were consistently used in structural elements located throughout the park: a combination of limbs, branches and twigs.

Merritt Park appears to have contained the widest diversity of plant material in Manzanar, and it was continually maintained and improved throughout the three years of internment. The plantings were a diverse collection ranging from Japanese pine trees, to rose bushes transported from the San Fernando Valley, to locally grown shrubs and flowers from the Manzanar nursery, and to native plants from the Sierras and Inyo County. As seen in historic photos, black locust trees, pines, lavender, and water lilies were among the numerous plant species in the park. Many of the larger trees and shrubs were pruned and trained into Japanese stylistic forms, in which diagonal and horizontal angles complemented vertical ones.

When completed in the autumn of 1942, the park was an innovative fusion of Japanese garden traditions with American aesthetics. It quickly became a destination point and a haven of beauty at Manzanar. It offered internees a scenic and photogenic place to mark the passage of major life events, such as birthdays, weddings, and farewells to soldiers. Teenagers, young Nisei soldiers, groups of internees, and even WRA staff were photographed on the bridges, boulders, and in the tea house at Merritt Park. It was one of the few places in camp where one could be photographed in a beautiful setting without a backdrop of barracks buildings. Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston remembered Merritt Park as a place of solace within the camp confines. She wrote, “You could face away from the barracks, look past a tiny rapids toward the darkening mountains, and for a while not be a prisoner at all. You could hang suspended in some odd, almost lovely land you could not escape from yet almost didn’t want to leave.”

After the internment period, Merritt Park was abandoned. The tea house was torn down, and the water supply was cut off. The area was repeatedly flooded by snowmelt from the Sierras, grazing cattle and elk trampled the area over the past sixty years, and native and invasive plants have taken over the area. The most discernible remnants of Merritt Park include two steles at the southwest and southeast corners of the park, boulders and rocks, a streambed, the foundation of the tea house, and remnant trees, primarily locust.

**Cherry Park:** Cherry Park was the name of the landscaped area within “Children’s Village,” the name given to the group of buildings clustered in the firebreak between Blocks 23 and 29 and which housed Japanese American orphans. A rustic wood fence encircled Children’s Village. It was constructed with posts, a top rail and cross supports made up of branches. Cherry Park was located in the southern end of this enclosure.

Like Merritt Park, it was a large designed garden with extensive water features, ornamental plantings, structures and approximately a half-acre of lawn. Cherry Park combined elements of flowing water, three linear ponds, and ornamental vegetation. The park contained hundreds of cherry and wisteria trees donated by F. M. Uyematsu who was given special permission to retrieve the plants from his pre-war business, Star Nurseries, in Montebello, California. The project was supervised by a well-known landscape gardener, William Katsuki.

A trellis was constructed to support the growth of wisteria over the watercourses. The combination of wisteria and water is a popular design theme in Japanese gardens. In the fifteenth century Japanese garden manuscript, *Illustrations*, the author writes, “It is fascinating when in bloom, if planted so that it [wisteria] extends out over the water in a marsh-pond landscape.”

Lawns covered some 21,000 square feet of the Children’s Village compound and the camp newspaper noted that it was “a beauty spot of the center, and one of the most restful to the desert-weary eye.” Recreational fields included a baseball diamond that extended west of the buildings to the street, and a court for basketball and volleyball was built at the east end of the lawn area. Flowering vines were planted to grow over the fence.

Cherry Park no longer survives. All of the cherry trees and wisteria plants have perished and the trellises have long since disappeared. The setting has been lost and the only remnant features are the empty earthen ponds.

**Hospital Gardens:** The hospital gardens at Manzanar served multiple functions; they were used by both the hospital staff and patients and provided a restful place to recuperate and relax.

The hospital pond garden contained expressive elements that echoed traditional Japanese-style design and its translation into the internment camps. Similar to other gardens at Manzanar, the hospital pond garden was designed with a traditional Japanese north-south axis and three levels. Additional Japanese principles included using rock work in the ponds to create diversity and hiding places for koi, as well as developing intricately detailed curving pathways and rustic footbridges. The pond was constructed in a traditional gourd shape; however the flat bottom was uncharacteristic of traditional ponds. The ancient Japanese technique of planting trees close together to create a sense of depth was employed along the stream’s pathway. For the patients, staff, and visitors, the hospital gardens provided a small refuge; its garden qualities provided comfort to the senses and its Japanese styling imparted cultural familiarity and an expression of pride.

The hospital complex was sited in the far northwest corner of the camp, on a slight rise requiring minor terracing toward the south and east. Many of the areas immediately around the hospital buildings were planted with grass. Garden beds were established around these grass areas to address grade changes and provide shade, visual interest, and beauty.

Under the direction of the hospital grounds foreman, Nitaro Ogami, crews planted lawn areas on the front and sides of the administration building as well as in the areas surrounding the doctors’ and nurses’ quarters. Garden beds were planted, and locust, birch, poplar, pine, and pear trees were transplanted to the hospital grounds from other locations in the camp, including the fruit orchards that remained from the earlier town of Manzanar. Riyozo Kado, Manzanar’s resident master stonemason, worked with Buneyoman Wada of the Public Works Department to design and build rock retaining walls, walkways, stone planters, a bench, plantings, and an elaborate pond garden. In addition, a manhole in the hospital area was covered with cement and designed into a large tree stump in the style favored by stonemason Kado. The street was lined with painted white rock, similar to the rock-lined streets and paths in the administrative complex.

Period photographs show that the gardens around Manzanar’s hospital complex were places where hospital staff, patients, and visitors could easily move from their rooms to sit in rocking chairs overlooking the pond in the garden.

The Hospital’s pond garden was excavated and mapped by the Western Archeological and Conservation

Center (WACC) in 1996. The concrete lined pond, configuration of boulders, pathways, and locust trees are relatively intact.

### Block and Mess Hall Gardens

The arrangement of barracks within blocks resulted in the organization of residents into physical and social communities within Manzanar. Block residents shared lavatory, laundry, recreation, and dining facilities. Gardens developed out of this social and spatial context; residents worked in groups to develop gardens for the enjoyment and use by block residents.

Residents waited in line for meals three times daily. These repetitive visits bred familiarity, attachment, and a sense of place and community in an overall unsettling experience. Mess hall gardens provided relief from one of the more monotonous aspects of camp life and represented a unique adaptation of the Japanese-style garden to the internment experience. A certain competitiveness existed between designers of mess hall gardens, a competition that was nurtured by the camp newspaper which, in a reader poll, asked residents to vote for the most beautiful garden at Manzanar. These gardens were similar in size and location, as the standardized block layout provided limited space between the mess hall and adjacent barracks.

Five of these mess hall gardens (Blocks 6, 9, 12, 22, and 34) were designed using traditions rooted in ancient Japanese garden design. These gardens exhibited characteristics of the Momoyama style, dating from the sixteenth century. Gardens designed in the Momoyama style were organized on a north to south axis with three distinct levels; the arrangement of elements was based upon Japanese interpretations of Chinese cosmology related to energy, direction, color, and numbers. The northern level was defined by a tsukiyama (artificial hill created with earth excavated from the pond) and water source, symbolizing a mountain and the headwaters of a stream. The middle level was characteristic of a stream or river's meandering path. Finally, the water fell into an elongated pond, symbolic of a lake or ocean and traditionally in the shape of a cloud or gourd.

Remains of rock patterns used in landscapes are evident at the mess halls for Blocks 4, 5, 11, 23, 35, and 36. According to the Block Managers' Daily Reports and the camp newspaper, the Manzanar Free Press, mess hall gardens at Block 4 and 24 also contained ponds. These gardens are presently covered by soil and would need archeological investigation to determine the configuration and design.

The layout of the buildings within the residential blocks created a kind of inner courtyard between the rows of barracks. In this space, block community life manifested itself through the daily routines of work and play. Such chores as washing, drying, and ironing clothes and recreational pursuits, including tending to gardens, took place within this inner space of the block. These inner courtyard-like areas took many forms, sometimes elaborately designed ornamental or Victory Gardens were built. Many of these areas were kept open, planted with grass to form lawns, or the ground was compacted by the use of the area for basketball and volleyball games. Thus, there was no set pattern for the use of these central areas, but reflected the variety of needs of the camp population and the particular interests of the block residents.

Structural remnants of some of these gardens exist at Block 10 between Buildings 12 and 13; and at Block 14 to the west of the ironing room. Historical records indicate there was also a large garden complex in Block 16, although archeological excavations have not been undertaken to document this garden.

Block 6 Mess Hall Garden: The Block 6 garden was featured in a short article in the Manzanar Free Press, calling it a "Unique Trout's Shangri-La." The project was directed by Ryozo Kado with trees and

plants donated by Miyoji Uyematsu, Munejiro Matsuyama and Moichiro Tachibana. The garden contained mounds, streams, and ponds and were designed in the Momoyama style.

**Block 9 Mess Hall Garden:** The Block 9 mess hall garden, another garden designed in the Momoyama style, contained a mound, stream, pond, and tinted concrete detailing.

**Block 12 Mess Hall Garden:** The Block 12 garden contained a large concrete-lined pond, a stream with waterfalls, signature crane and turtle rock islands, a sidewalk, and rock alignments in the Momoyama style. Historic photos show the boulder-lined stream flowing out of a large earthen mound, covered primarily in grass, with a few locust trees for shade. This stream flowed around an island into the large pond.

The Japanese design elements of the Block 12 garden were analyzed in detail by Anna Noah in 1999. Noah describes the northeastern entranceway as flanked by two vertical stones, which are believed to deter evil and typically guard the entrance to Buddhist temples. The garden is characterized by the symbolic *tsuru-kame* (crane and tortoise) rocks rising from the ponds surface, *tsuru-kame* represent long life. *Tsuru-kame* are common symbols in traditional Japanese gardens. The shape of the pond is characteristic of a traditional Japanese style defined as a cloud shape.

The Block 12 garden was excavated and mapped in 1996 and retains a sense of the original design, materials, workmanship and feeling of the original gardens.

**Block 22 Mess Hall Garden, Otaba no Ike:** Kitchen worker and organizer, Harry Ueno, first conceived the idea for the mess hall gardens in Block 22. Ueno invited Akira Nishi, landscape gardener and brother of Kuichiro Nishi, to draw up plans for a Japanese-style garden. Ueno collaborated with kitchen workers and men in the block to obtain the materials and to construct and maintain the garden and pond (Ike). Stylistically and materially, the garden was an innovative fusion of ancient Japan, the frontier west, pre-war Los Angeles, and the Manzanar environment.

The Block 22 garden had two nicknames. The first name, *Otaba no Ike*, derives from *O to wa no Ike*, the source of pure and sacred water that flows to the *Kiyomizu* Buddhist temple in Kyoto, Japan. The second name, “Three Sack Pond,” was based upon the Manzanar administration’s rule that landscape projects were allotted only three sacks of cement. Ironically, the creators of “Three Sack Pond” successfully erased and forged paperwork, returning eight times, collecting three sacks each time, to acquire twenty-four sacks of cement for their mess hall garden.

The garden was composed of various objects and plant materials from the Owens Valley. The group collected carp and trout in garbage cans, chicken wire, and rocks from the mountains. “AUG. 9, 1942” and “8-7 1942” are inscribed in the cement-lined pond as the dates of completion. Ornamentation included an enormous cottonwood stump, a wagon wheel, and old barrels. Water in the garden was conveyed through a “wishing well” constructed by George S. Takemura, who had been called a “landscape artist” in Los Angeles before entering camp. Wishing wells were popular picturesque garden elements in the first Japanese-style gardens in North America in the nineteenth century, and their existence today is extremely rare. The wishing wells at Manzanar illustrate the continuity of nineteenth century Japanese-style garden practices into mid-twentieth century camps. A concrete bridge crossed the pond, a lantern was positioned on the island, and sitting rocks were placed throughout.

In the autumn of 1942, a “Best Garden Contest” was initiated by the Manzanar Free Press. This instigated competition between blocks to create sophisticated and ingenious designs. Block 22 garden, *Otaba no Ike*, won first prize, followed by Block 34, *San-shi En*.

When the Manzanar riot broke out on December 6, 1942, Block 22 was its organizational center. The garden was located at the entrance to the Block 22 mess hall and was a staging ground for the ensuing riots. The Block 22 Mess Hall garden is unique among the Manzanar gardens because of its social connection to the Manzanar riots and political conditions within the camp.

The garden was mapped by WACC in 1993 (MANZ 1993 A-30, Feature 22-3). The wishing well, island lantern, and wagon wheel were removed sometime after the closure of the camp in 1945 and the beginning of the archeological excavation in 1993. Since the historic period, black locusts planted along the garden's perimeter have matured, creating an isolated and shaded area. The concrete pond, location of rocks and boulders, and workmanship are still clearly evident. Because of its historic significance and intact features—the cement ponds, configuration of boulders, stream path, sidewalks, and trees are still clearly evident—the Block 22 Mess Hall garden has strong interpretive value.

Block 34 Mess Hall Garden, San-shi-en: Block 34 housed internees working in the Manzanar hospital and was located adjacent to the hospital complex. The garden, begun on September 23, 1942, was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Kubota, Mr. Kayahara, and Mr. Murakomi.

San-shi-en (or, “3-4 garden”) was designed in the Momoyama style and constructed with jagged stones collected from the Inyo Mountains. The jagged red-hued stones were arranged to imitate the mood of the Inyo Mountains and became smoother and horizontal as water descended to the pond. This technique, called “the principle of geologic zones,” is characterized by jagged mountain rocks, eroded river stones, and smooth ocean cobbles that begin as in vertical positions and slowly transition to horizontal orientation along the pond's edge. The large concrete lined pond was built in a traditional Japanese gourd shape, and the base formed a traditional mortar elevation. Stones symbolic of the tsuru-kame (crane and tortoise) rose from the pond's surface. The garden contained stepping stones; a stone bridge across the stream course, and areas for water plants and exhibited the strictest translation of traditional Japanese garden design.

In the 1990s, some trees from this garden were cut, apparently for firewood. In 1999, the Block 34 Mess Hall garden was excavated and mapped by WACC. The cement pond, configuration of boulders, stream path, sidewalk, and segment of the garden's perimeter fence are still clearly evident (see photo, Cultural Traditions).

#### Residential Barracks Gardens

Residential gardens in the barracks areas were the result of internees who utilized and personalized the spaces adjacent to family apartments. The residential barracks gardens were usually small rectangular areas located near the apartment stoop, between barrack buildings, or at the ends of the barrack buildings. They ranged in size from two feet by four feet to twenty feet by forty feet.

These small gardens are evidence of place-making on a personal scale. The style, appearance, and function of these gardens depended upon individual motivations and personal preferences of the apartment resident. General types included: Japanese-style miniature rock and water gardens with associated vegetation, dry gardens with minimal plantings, flower gardens, combination vegetable and ornamental gardens, and lawns.

These gardens served multiple purposes: on a practical level, they reduced dusty conditions immediately adjacent to the apartments and provided flowers, herbs, fruits and vegetables that were otherwise unavailable or difficult to acquire. They also served an important aesthetic function by providing color and softening the uniform exterior of the military-style barracks. For many of the gardeners and

landscape designers interned at Manzanar, these areas adjacent to their living quarters were private places and important vehicles for personal expression. The majority of these gardens were the work of the Issei, as gardening was a pastime related to both religion and cultural traditions.

By the middle of June 1942, a survey of residential gardens noted that an average of five out of fourteen barracks, or nearly every other apartment building, at Manzanar had some planting around it, usually a combination of flowers and vegetables in small plots near the apartment entries. Gardens and lawns were springing up throughout camp.

Structural elements in the gardens utilized a wide range of materials. Stepping stones or rock-lined pathways created unique entryways; flowers and plants helped to individualize residences. A variety of garden structures, built with available leftover materials—scrap lumber, limbs from trees, tin cans, for example—included fences, awnings, shelves, furniture, containers, shade structures, gates, arbors, trellises, and pots. Scrap lumber or rocks were often laid as borders along flower beds or along walkways to define space. A larger stone or vertical stones were placed at the corners of a garden or at the entrances to apartments as markers. At the base of entrances, the resident's name or camp address was often painted, inscribed, or inlaid onto a paved or rock landing. Walkways that used decorated paving and stepping stones were commonly used for high-traffic areas. Decks, stoops, and arbors were constructed from scrap lumber. Some of these gardens also included ponds, which have been documented through archeological surveys at Block 2, Building 2; Block 24 between Buildings 5 and 6; Block 24 between Buildings 8 and 9; Block 26 between Buildings 13 and 14; Block 35, Building 8; and Block 36, Building 12.

According to the camp newspaper, one of the first completed landscape projects was the work of George S. Takemura, a landscape artist from West Los Angeles who lived in Block 23, Building 9. Mr. Takemura collected logs, branches, and scrap lumber from the camp environs to build landscape furniture, such as benches, wishing wells, fences, and sun umbrellas outside his apartment. The larger tree trunks may have originated in the orchards on site, where trees were felled to accommodate barrack buildings.

William Katsuki, an Issei landscape designer from Bel Air, designed and constructed one of the more detailed ornamental residential barracks gardens in Block 24 between Buildings 5 and 6. The linear garden contained a stream, small ponds, bridges, Joshua trees, a variety of plants, and many large rocks and found objects.

Although virtually every block contained individual gardens, Blocks 9, 11, 14, 15, 21, 22, 35 and 36 contain the highest concentrations of garden remnants. Detailed mapping of these gardens has yet to be accomplished through archeological investigation.

### Other Landscape Sites and Features

#### Landscape Features at the Camp Entrance

A rock garden was built around the main entry sign to the camp, where rocks interspersed with low plants (possibly cacti) were planted on the mound of earth below the camp sign adjacent to U.S. Highway 395. Rocks still surround the sign but any formal plantings have disappeared. The south side of the entrance to the camp was lined with locust trees of which only a few remain today.

Two sentry posts, known as the rock house and the rock sentry house, functioned as security buildings where guards checked all people entering and leaving Manzanar. As buildings designed to monitor the movement of individuals entering or leaving the camp, they represent confinement and incarceration, cornerstones of the Japanese American experience on the homefront during World War II.

The sentry posts at Manzanar were constructed in a style that reflected Japanese cultural traditions. Their use of battered mortared walls are indicative of architectural design and stylized stonework in Japanese palaces and fortresses, and the hipped roof with a ridge and projecting eaves evokes traditional Japanese construction techniques and roof forms. While the building forms are based on traditional Japanese structures, ornamental features on the buildings, such as the tinted concrete lintels and stylized tree stumps functioning as stanchions, are characteristic of the stone work found in many structures throughout the camp that were built by internee Ryozo Kado. These buildings are unique examples of Japanese American architecture wrought from the materials of the Owens Valley.

#### Landscape at the Guayule Lath House

A stylized ornamental landscape was developed along the front of the guayule lath house, which was located at the western end of First Street. Along this linear space, transplanted trees combined with highly sculptural tree trunks, formed a decorative and distinctive garden space. A rustic fence made of tree trunks paralleled the garden along First Street; the walkway to the building was flanked by a low-rising lattice work fence. Little evidence of this garden remains today.

#### Judo and Kendo Dojos

Internees developed spaces for the practice of traditional Japanese martial arts. Judo and kendo dojos were constructed in the south and west firebreaks, and provided a venue for martial arts enthusiasts to practice and compete. Although judo attracted athletes from all generations in the camp, the traditional sport of kendo was most popular with the older, Issei population. Following segregation to Tule Lake in 1943, widespread interest in the practice of kendo at Manzanar died out.

The judo dojo was sited within a group of large cottonwood trees that remained on the site from the Campbell ranch, established during the town era at the turn of the century. Within these trees, concrete paths in and around the dojo were lined by rocks that led pedestrians into the dojo dressing room. Many of the cottonwoods, a mulberry, and evidence of the paths and building foundation still remain today.

#### Cemetery Monument

The cemetery monument is historically significant for its distinctive and unique Japanese American design and its association with the commemoration of the Japanese American internment experience. I Rei To, written in Japanese characters, translates as “soul consoling tower.” On the back side of the monument the Japanese characters translate as “Erected by [or for] the Japanese people at Manzanar, August 1943”. Reverend Nagatomi of the Buddhist Temple painted the Japanese calligraphy so that the Japanese phrases could be perfectly carved into the cement. Stonemason, Ryozo Kado, directed the construction of the monument at the request of the Buddhist congregation.

Memorial markers or tombstones, called ohaka (family grave), are common to Buddhist and Shinto traditions in Japan. As members of a family pass, their bodies are cremated, their ashes are placed in the ohaka, and a visit or pilgrimage to one’s ohaka, is called an ohaka-mairi. In Japan, cemeteries are collections of ohakas and are located in a temple complex. In Japanese Buddhist traditions, cremation is preferred over burial, and one’s ashes are placed within the ohaka. The Manzanar memorial would have represented the ohaka for those who died and were cremated at Manzanar.

The style of the Manzanar cemetery monument is similar in overall composition to traditional Japanese ohaka, with tiered levels for placing offerings, and a prominent vertical stone emblazoned with a family name or memorial phrase. Traditionally, ohaka are chiseled from natural stone into a vertical rectangular shaft. The cemetery monument’s obelisk shape with the pyramidal apex reflects an adaptation of Japanese design traditions to American influences. The concrete posts fashioned as tree stumps, the rope

railing, and entrance stoop are adaptations of demarcating the perimeter for larger ohaka. In addition, the memorial is representative of the works created by Ryozo Kado in which Japanese tradition influenced but did not dictate his designs.

The memorial played an important role in the funeral ceremonies at Manzanar during the historic period. During Obon, Festival of the Dead, held in July/August, the memorial would have played a significant role in the festivities as an altar for offerings and prayers to the deceased. During the annual Manzanar pilgrimages, the memorial serves a similar function; it is the centerpiece for remembering those who died at Manzanar and commemorating the internment experience. It has become one of the most identifiable symbols of the internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

#### Ofuros, Japanese Baths

The use of ofuros or soaking baths as part of a daily personal routine is an important Japanese cultural tradition that survived internment and flourished at Manzanar. Nearly all blocks contained Japanese-style baths in the shower areas of the men's and women's latrine buildings. These baths were built by the internees, and were constructed with cement in one corner of the shower room. The construction of the ofuros allowed internees to continue their Japanese tradition of soaking in steaming baths. Foundations of these ofuros were excavated by WACC in 1996.

#### Other Features

Within the strictures imposed by the WCAA and WRA, landscaping crews under the auspices of the Public Works Department, beautified civic areas throughout Manzanar. Elements of the landscapes have strong roots in the Nikkei cultural traditions and include the landscaped area within the traffic circle in the Administrative Area. The circle was a mortared stone retaining wall located at the end of the cul-de-sac in the administrative area and was one of the first beautification projects at Manzanar. Buneyemon Wada, director of the project, adapted Joshua trees, cacti and Sierra rocks and boulders into a Japanese-style dry garden. The Joshua tree and cacti were transported from Death Valley. The rocks in the traffic circle have remained in place since the historic period and their arrangement is still visible.

The distinctive stone work of Ryozo Kado is still evident in the oven/griddles in the North Park picnic area and the incinerator in the chicken ranch. These features were built using mortared stone, tinted concrete with detailing in the "Kado style" which simulated wood patterning. Simulated wood patterning is also found around several storm sewer manholes.

#### Summary

The designed landscapes at Manzanar became an important vehicle by which the Japanese American cultural values were physically expressed within the regimented organization of the camp. These were expressed through a wide range of sites, ranging from parks to designed gardens to a cemetery monument. In particular, the gardens were representative of an era in Japanese American history when landscape gardening was at its apex as a profession and hobby. Gardens at Manzanar 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 the landscaped areas have disappeared. The remnant features are either ruins or archeological sites; primarily the result of the deconstruction of the camp after its closure, over sixty years of abandonment, and the return of natural processes to the site. Natural processes include the reintroduction of wildlife (flora and fauna) and an ever-shifting stream system, which has physically altered portions of the camp since the historic period.

Despite these losses, however, numerous remnant landscape features still exist around the camp. Primary discernable features include original rocks and boulders, a scattering of vegetation, and occasional landscape structures. The design intent, workmanship, and materials are still evident at several of the gardens at Manzanar that were excavated and mapped by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center between 1993 and 1996. These include the gardens at Blocks 12, 22, and 34, and one of the hospital pond gardens.



*Cultural Traditions: San-shi-en, the Block 34 mess hall garden, was built in the tradition Momoyama style, like many of the gardens at the camp. The large concrete pond, built in a traditional Japanese gourd shape, was excavated in 1999. (PWRO, 2004)*

## Vegetation

Vegetation includes native and non-native deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities that were used at Manzanar National Historic Site during the period of significance.

Prior to the construction of the Manzanar War Relocation Center, the onsite vegetation was primarily a mix of native desert-scrub species that had reclaimed what was left of the abandoned town, surrounding ranches and agricultural operations. After fifteen years of abandonment, several remnant orchards and other trees dating from the earlier ranching, agricultural, and town periods were incorporated into the organized structure of the internment camp.

Extensive efforts to landscape the camp were made by both the camp administration and the internees when the site functioned as an internment camp. These efforts reflected a mixture of needs and functions such as to initiate dust control, restore production of the orchards and develop gardens and parks. After the site was abandoned again in 1945, it remained neglected for almost sixty years. The desert shadscale scrub plant community quickly reclaimed the site and only the hardiest ornamental vegetation has survived the effects of the harsh environment, cattle grazing and wildlife (see Appendix, Supplemental Information: Partial List of Native Plants at Manzanar).

Since almost all of the camp barracks and administrative buildings were removed, the context for the historic vegetation is often difficult to understand. However, there are larger aggregations of vegetation on site, primarily trees, that are historically significant because they represent relatively intact plantings associated with the block gardens, parks, streetscapes or orchards. The majority of these trees are located in the western portion of the camp where the higher water table has allowed these trees to survive the dry climate of the Owens Valley. Collectively, these surviving stands of trees are significant because they provide important insights into the values and needs of the camp residents as expressed in the design and development of these community sites.

Although the majority of the historic trees are in poor condition, recent emergency stabilization efforts have greatly improved their chance of survival. Documentation of these is broken down into two parts: Orchards and Ornamental Vegetation.

### Orchards

Early Agricultural Development at Manzanar: In the dry, harsh environment of the Owens Valley, the Manzanar War Relocation Center benefited from being located on a site with early ranching and agricultural operations that dated back to the late 19th century. Records indicate that early ranches, like the Shepherd Ranch, contained cottonwood, black walnut, willow, poplar, and apple trees.

Having secured the water rights to Bairs and Shepherd Creeks in 1910, the Owens Valley Improvement Company (OVIC) hoped to establish an agricultural settlement on the same lands that would later become the Manzanar War Relocation Center. Their plan included the production of a variety of apples including Winesaps, Spitzenbergs, Roman Beauties, Delicious, Newtown Pippins, and Arkansas Blacks. Records indicate that fruit trees grown by other valley residents at this time included pears, peaches, and grapes (see Appendix, Supplemental Information: Historic Orchard Remnants).

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power: In the 1920's, with the purchase of the land by the City of Los Angeles and subsequent departure of the town's residents, the Department of Water and Power's

(DWP) prime concern became the protection of the watershed and not the further development of an agricultural-based community. Accordingly, all irrigation of the orchards was stopped by 1934. Local newspaper articles documented subsequent acts of the DWP to clear the area of houses and orchards. However, not all of the orchards or other ornamental trees that had been planted around the town of Manzanar were removed, and by the 1940's, many were still in place.

**Internment:** Although the orchards had been abandoned for over fifteen years at the time the camp was being built, a number of remnant stands from this earlier settlement period still remained. Some of these orchards were preserved relatively intact within the firebreaks or in the perimeter areas surrounding the camp.

These trees were remnants of the Wilder, Lafon, Lydston, Hatfield, Christopher, Wells, Capps, Page and Meyer fruit orchards. Where the barracks were built within the orchards, many of the fruit trees were incorporated into the layout of the barracks and blocks as garden or street trees. The organization of the camp road system appears to have paralleled many of the orchards and allowed these orchard trees to function as linear rows of street trees, providing welcome shade and visual distinctiveness to the barracks that were fortunate enough to be sited amongst them.

Manzanar became the home of a handful of experienced Japanese American orchardists. Upon arrival, an orchard crew was established under the supervision of Mr. Frank Cummings. Mr. Takeo Shima was the orchard foreman, assisted by Hideo Marumoto and Gummi Watanabe and a crew of twenty to forty members. Initially, the orchard crew was charged with pruning fruit trees that remained from the Manzanar township era. The crew maintained the orchards throughout the internment period and managed the harvest and distribution of the crop.

An excerpt from the Manzanar Free Press (n.d.) stated that in 1942, the neglected orchard of "600 apple and 400 pear trees" had been pruned, thinned out, sprayed and irrigated. Subsequent Manzanar Free Press articles reference the first years harvest as including Bartlett and Winter Nellis pears and Newtown Pippin, Winesap and Bellflower apples. At the time, many of the orchards contained about forty acres of what were considered "very fine trees" and were expected to produce again, given some irrigation. Within the boundary of the camp today are eight historic orchard remnants (circa 1910). The Wilder, Lafon, Lydston, Hatfield and Christopher (may be gone) orchards still contain living apple and pear trees. The Well, Capps, Paget and Meyer orchards consist of standing snags, cut stumps and wind-thrown remnants. The orchard configuration of the Wells, Page and Capps farms are still very much in evidence since a majority of the trees died only within the past decade.

Of the pear trees that remain today, most are from the Wilder and Lydston orchards located on the northwest side of the camp where the water table is higher, particularly in the vicinity of the intersection of the north and west firebreaks. Remnants of the Hatfield Orchard between U.S. Highway 395 and Block 13 still remain (see photo, Vegetation). None of the apple orchards remain intact; however, a few remnant apple trees from the Lafon Orchard are located on the south end of the west firebreak. The majority of apple orchard mortality is certainly attributable to the lack of irrigation for over sixty years in the harsh desert environment.

There may have been grafting of Asian pears onto existing orchard trees. Further research could verify this and possibly provide information as to what species were grafted during the internment period, or whether this grafting occurred during the internment period.

Other fruit trees that may be linked to pre-internment gardens or orchards include one Walnut (just east of Block 1) and three peaches (Blocks 14 and 29). The apricot (Block 12/near 3rd St.) appears too young to

have an orchard context. Three fig trees remain (Block 12) but there are no records of figs having been grown commercially in the vicinity and it may have been planted by internees. The plum tree identified in the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power survey has not been located.

Recent stabilization efforts including irrigation and the removal of dead limbs and sucker growth and general pruning have significantly improved the condition of the trees.

### Ornamental Vegetation

Historically, ornamental vegetation was planted around the ranch houses, and later the internment camps, to address a variety of domestic, functional, aesthetic, and recreational needs. The ornamental vegetation planted during the internment period ranged from the beautiful flowering cherry trees in Children's Park to the rose bushes in Merritt Park. Internees transported many of these ornamental plants from their pre-war homes to Manzanar, including bonsai, saplings, flowering plants, and seeds. In addition, thousands of trees and plants were propagated in the Manzanar nursery and in individual gardens. Just a few of the plants species visible in park records include locust, pines, cypress, cherries, camellias, mulberry, bamboo, wisteria, Joshua trees, desert olive, and a variety of roses, iris, chrysanthemums and other perennials. Much of this lush and highly ornamental vegetation was heavily dependent upon frequent irrigation and quickly died out after the site was abandoned (see Appendix, Supplemental Information: Remnant Historic Vegetation).

**Camp Administrative Gardens:** Construction of the internment camp had intensified the arid conditions as scrub vegetation was cleared and ground was leveled for construction of roads, building sites, and agricultural fields. The strong winds, extreme temperatures, and blowing sand combined to create a harsh desert environment at Manzanar which the camp administrators and residents attempted to mitigate through landscape plantings, including trees to slow the strong winds and lawns to control the dust.

Initial landscape efforts to address these harsh conditions were begun by the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, which called for the planting of 21,000 trees and 25,000 shrubs throughout the camp and for lawns to be established where possible. Although the camp administration did not implement the plan as recommended, it did initiate propagation of 5,000 locust seedlings as well as "thirty-eight different varieties of bushes, shrubs, trees, plants, etc."

Of the many town and ranch remnants that were integrated into the camp, one of the more prominent rows of trees was a row of black locust trees. These trees were offset along the north side of 6th Street beginning at A Street and extending along the northern firebreak to its intersection with the western firebreak at F Street. Many of these locust trees along 6th still remain today and are discernable as a row of street trees, although most are in fair to poor condition. It should be noted that orchard trees were also used as street trees when their locations coincided with the edge of developed areas. Few of the orchard trees that were used for street trees are evident today.

In addition, the administration authorized a basic landscaping program to improve conditions in administrative and public areas throughout the camp including the administrative block and staff housing area. Photos of these areas show fairly simple designs that included lawns with trees planted around the buildings, most likely for shade and visual interest. Certain amenities were included in original plans that were not initially available to internees such as paved, concrete sidewalks, patios, stoops, and stone barbecue structures.

A highly visible feature in the administrative area was the landscaped space within the traffic circle. The

circle was a mortared stone retaining wall located at the end of the cul-de-sac in the administrative area and was one of the first civic beautification projects at Manzanar. Other features included stone walls, which were built around the patio at the Project Director's residence to provide privacy.

The gardens in the administrative area were simple in character and usually included foundation plantings and defined lawns. The buildings, roads, and walkways were edged with whitewashed stones and a grid of sidewalks connected the administrative buildings. This resulted in crisply defined landscaped areas, consistent with the orderly character of the military camp design. The diversity of ornamental plant material that was evident in the homes and gardens of the internees does not appear to have been used in the administrative areas. Today, the majority of historic vegetation that remains in the administrative area is restricted primarily to locust and cypress trees.

**Auditorium:** The camp's main civic building, the auditorium, was completed in the fall of 1944, shortly before the camp's abandonment in 1945. Its late construction explains why the area lacked a mature landscape. However, historic photos show that pine trees were planted on either side of the entrance walkways, approximately ten feet on either side of the walkway near its juncture with the building plaza. The concrete entrance walkway was lined with short (less than two feet) hedges on either side. Two curb-lined planting beds were built in the center of the building's main walkway. The auditorium flagpole was located between the two planting beds.

**The Hospital Gardens:** A large-scale landscaping project began at the hospital block in the spring of 1943. Crews planted lawn areas on the front and sides of the administration building as well as in the areas surrounding the doctors' and nurses' quarters. Flowerbeds were planted, and locust, birch, poplar, pine, and pear trees were transplanted to the hospital grounds from other locations in the camp.

Today, the primary vegetation that remains on site are the locust trees which surrounded the pond and walkways and a solitary pear tree, probably a remnant of the Wilder orchard.

**The Cemetery:** Manzanar's cemetery is located near the western perimeter of the residential area, between the hospital block and Block 24, just outside the security fence. The area selected for the cemetery was within an old peach orchard that remained from the town of Manzanar. Photos also indicate the presence of a row of locust trees lining the back of the cemetery.

The cemetery, enclosed by a locust pole fence, was lined in back by a row of locust trees which provided a backdrop of vegetation for the cemetery monument and graves. All of the locust trees and the peach orchard to south of the site have since disappeared.

#### Parks and Picnic Areas

**Merritt Park:** Rose Park, later renamed Pleasure Park, and finally Merritt Park, was built in the firebreak between Blocks 33 and 34. Here, domestic rose stock was planted. (There is some speculation as to whether these roses were grafted onto native (wild rose) root stock onsite, but no evidence has been found to either support or refute this.) A wide variety of different species of plants were grown in Merritt Park and ranged from water lilies to pine trees.

No remnants of the roses or other cultivated flowers have been located. What appears to be several ornamental asparagus plants have been located adjacent to the eastern stele. Remnant locust and elm trees are all that remain from the internment period.

**Cherry Park:** This park was called "Japanese Cherry Park" after the 1,000 Japanese cherry trees and

wisteria vines that were planted. Children's Village was heavily landscaped with lawns between the buildings, recreational areas, and plantings of trees, shrubs, and flowers. None of these flowers, cherry trees or lawn areas remain today.

**Picnic Areas:** North Park was developed on the former site of the Shepherd Ranch, located to the north of Block 32. Historic photos show two mature cottonwood trees, planted in the pre-war period, framing the entrance into the park. Wooden benches enclosed one of the cottonwoods, and what appeared to be a simple log bench was placed at the base of the other. Another appears to have been placed under the shade of mature trees at the entrance to the park along Ninth Street. Stanchions (tree trunks) lined Ninth Street at the entrance to the park. Historic orchards from the Shepherd Ranch bordered the park. It also appears that younger trees had been planted at the park entrance. However, few historic photographs within North Park have been located, so little is known about the physical design and layout within the park.

Two rock masonry oven/griddles (also referred to in various documents as Dutch ovens or barbecue grills) were constructed at the site featuring the distinctive stonework of Ryozo Kado. The ovens/griddles were similar in construction to the ones at the Chicken Ranch, using mortared stone, tinted concrete detailing in the "Kado style" and simulated wood detailing. These two ovens/griddles, various rock alignments, and a number of cottonwood trees are the primary historic features still visible at the site today.

Picnic areas were also developed along Shepherd Creek, George Creek, and Bairs Creek after the Manzanar administration allowed internees to leave camp during the daytime hours. The natural settings were popular picnic destinations that provided amusement beyond the fence and a retreat from camp life. Children could swim and play in the streams and gullies that flowed from the Sierras. These picnic areas contained benches, stoves, and bridges constructed from rough hewn logs, salvaged lumber, and stone. Bairs Creek, in the southwestern corner of the camp, utilized the native willow trees along the banks of the creek for shade which made it an ideal picnic spot.

Two more picnic grounds were later developed in shady areas outside the central fenced area. One picnic area was established along George Creek, about one mile from the south fence, and another about one-half mile north of the camp, near Shepherd Creek. Shepherd Creek and George Creek lie outside of the current boundaries of the National Historic Site. In addition, changes to the stream courses makes identification of the historic locations of the creek side picnic areas difficult, and these picnic areas have not been thoroughly documented. Additional archeological investigation could provide important information about these areas.

**Block and Mess Hall Gardens:** Residents also undertook construction of collective, or block, gardens, which were usually located in the space between the recreation hall and the mess hall. The mess hall garden areas typically had trees and small structures that provided shade and protection from the heat of the mid-day sun and were the showcases for the many talented internee garden designers. Some of the more highly structured block gardens were built in Blocks 9, 12, 22, and 34. The mess hall garden in Block 6 featured a diverse mixture of trees and plants, including pine, cypress and camellias.

Today, if historic vegetation still remains at these sites, it consists primarily of the locust trees and tamarisk which still provide protection from the hot summer sun.

**Residential Barracks Gardens:** With a large number of experienced landscape gardeners among the internee population, Manzanar's residential areas became showplaces for often elaborate and ingenious garden designs. Typical residential landscape projects included lawn areas between barracks, small

victory-type gardens of flowers and vegetables adjacent to apartment entries, ornamental foundation plantings and communal, or “mess hall gardens.”

By July 1942, over 100 lawns had been planted in the residential blocks. A survey of residential gardens noted that an average of five out of fourteen barracks, or nearly every other apartment building, at Manzanar had some planting around it, usually a combination of flowers and vegetables in small plots near the apartment entries. Typical plant material used in the barracks gardens included potatoes, onions, cucumbers, Chinese cabbage, and watermelon, as well chrysanthemums, nasturtiums, carnations and roses.

Only isolated remnants of vegetation, primarily trees, remain from these gardens today but demonstrate much of the diversity of the tree species at the site including mulberries, catalpa, cypress, ash, tree-of-heaven, fig and Chinese elm.

Victory Gardens: During World War II, Americans aided in the war effort by purchasing bonds, conserving raw materials, recycling, and planting Victory Gardens. Nearly twenty million Americans kept Victory Gardens during World War II, producing as much as forty percent of their own food. Victory gardens, also called “hobby gardens,” made it possible for residents to grow what they desired, rather than rely on the crops cultivated in the camp’s agricultural fields that were destined for the communal mess halls. In addition to flowers and vegetables, other ornamental plants that could be used in gardens were also grown in the victory gardens.

In May 1942, internees Tak Muto and Masao Tanaka prepared plans for a community Victory Garden. Muto’s original garden design included a system of gravel walks separating individual plots with a sundial located at the junction of the paths. Residents could acquire rights to a garden space for a nominal monthly rental fee where they could grow their own “vegetables for vitamins, flowers for morale, and gardening for recreation.”

Manzanar’s internees embraced the Victory Garden concept, although the motivations to keep a vegetable garden expanded beyond the war effort. The meals served in the mess halls were based on standard American military menus, with preserved meats, vegetables, and heavy starches, and internees were not accustomed to the diet. By raising vegetables, particularly Japanese vegetables, they could supplement their diet with food reminiscent of home. In addition to crops normally grown in the Owens Valley (tomatoes, corn, and melons), internees introduced vegetables that reflected their traditional diets: daikon (large white radish), gobo (burdock root), nappa (cabbage), kabu (white turnip), bannonegi (green onions), uri (Japanese melon), kabocha (Japanese pumpkin), akakabu (radish), takana (mustard greens), goma (sesame), nasubi (Japanese eggplant), bok choy, and kyuri (Japanese cucumber).

Eventually, more than 120 families worked plots in the Victory Garden. Communal space was also available in the Victory Garden area where block residents combined their efforts at gardening.

Victory Gardens were located in the south firebreak between Blocks 11/12 and 17/18. In 1943, the Victory Garden program expanded, and gardens were reportedly developed in the north-south firebreak between blocks 22 and 23 although there is no photographic evidence to support this. Victory gardens were also established in 1943 in the area north of Blocks 32 and 33 (the north farm fields).

The Victory Garden in the south firebreak was approximately 300 feet by 1200 feet and was selected because it was one of the few to have “black soil suitable for gardening.” Individual garden plots ranged in size from ten feet by fifty feet to thirty feet by fifty feet. During the summers of 1942 and 1943, internee gardeners planted the edges of the firebreak in which the Victory Garden was located with a

flower border; they dug and maintained all the Victory Garden irrigation ditches, made out water schedules and regulated irrigation hours. In 1943, the Victory Garden program expanded. On Jan 13, 1943, the Manzanar Free Press indicated that there were ". . . plans for additional Victory Gardens are in the making as a plot of ground in firebreak 22-23 has been broken." However, no historic photos have been found verifying gardens at this location.

Victory gardens were also established in the same year in the area north of Blocks 32 and 33 (near the north farm fields). These gardens were located adjacent to the irrigation line that conveyed water from the canal into camp. An irrigation system was constructed in a grid with irrigation boxes, small canals lined with tin cans, rocks, and cement. A perimeter fence was built to combat foraging rabbits and wildlife.

Although not technically a Victory Garden, another communal gardening effort was instituted by the Community Activities Cooperative Association (CACA) when it established a half-acre cutting garden in the Victory Gardens to provide fresh cut flowers for funerals, weddings, parties, etc. Many internees were accustomed to growing flowers in nursery businesses and arranging and selling flowers from florist shops throughout the Los Angeles area. At Manzanar, flowers were grown for the visual enjoyment, morale, were used in ceremonies, and for ikebana flower arranging classes (a "hana matsuri" (flower festival) commemorated the birth of Buddha annually). Photographic evidence suggests that the cutting flower garden was located to the east of the Victory Garden in the south firebreak, within the convergence of the south and west firebreaks.

Today, the Victory Gardens at Manzanar are nearly unrecognizable. In the gardens north of Block 34, the irrigation boxes and fence are still clearly evident, although all traces of the plant life are gone. In the central Victory Garden, only a few remnant perennials have been documented including statice plants (a perennial cut flower), and asparagus.

In addition to vegetables, ornamental plants that could be used in gardens, including flowers and cacti, were grown in the Victory Gardens. Species identified in photographs include chrysanthemums, marigolds and zinnias. Statice, a perennial resembling purple babies breath, is one of the few remaining perennials that still survive on site; at least four plants have come up in their original row in the west firebreak. Drought tolerant grass species are also found in the vicinity, as are two asparagus plants.

#### Other Landscaped Sites

**The Chicken Ranch:** In July 1943, internees began constructing buildings for the chicken ranch. The workers planted lawns around the warehouses and planned and laid out some flower gardens in the area including a ring of locust trees surrounding the whole complex. Although period photographs have not been located that offer specific information about the extent of the landscaping at the chicken ranch; the historical record notes that workers "planted lawns and laid out some flower gardens in the area," while a ring of locust trees surrounded the entire complex.

The incinerator at the Chicken Ranch is another example of Ryozo Kado's distinctive stonework also found at the Cemetery Monument, North Park and stone sentry buildings. The incinerator is constructed of meta-volcanic rock from the Inyo Mountains with Kado's characteristic simulated wood detailing.

Remnant vegetation in the area of the chicken ranch includes the ring of locust trees, a cotoneaster and a cypress tree. The cypress tree appears to have been part of the designed landscape created by the workers at the chicken ranch, but it is not clear whether the cotoneaster dates to the historic period.

## Summary

The Wilder, Lafon, Lydston, and Hatfield orchards still contain living apple and pear trees; while the Christopher, Well, Capps, Paget and Meyer orchards consist of standing snags, cut stumps and wind-thrown remnants. Most of the pear trees remnants are from the Wilder and Lydston orchards. None of the apple orchards remain intact; however, a few remnant apple trees found at the Lafon Orchard. Regular irrigation, the removal of dead limbs and sucker growth, and general pruning has significantly improved the condition of the trees.

Today, little ornamental vegetation remains at the site. However, three species, including the black locust, tree-of-heaven and tamarisk (salt-cedar), have developed into thickets throughout the site. The tamarisk, in particular, is highly invasive and threatens both the natural vegetation and the open character of the site.



*Vegetation: A remnant pear trees from the Hatfield Orchard, like many of the fruit trees at the site, has been neglected since the camp closed. Park stabilization efforts include mulching and building a “dish” around the base to hold water. (PWRO, 2004)*

## Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Three factors influenced the establishment of historic circulation patterns and features at Manzanar. The initial layout of the camp roads, and to a large degree the camp itself, appears to have been patterned on road segments that dated back to the town of Manzanar. The WRA incorporated several of these roads into the camp plan, including Independence Avenue (now, U.S. Highway 395) and Francis Street (now, the Manzanar-Reward Road) which intersected near the center of the former town.

The second factor that influenced the camp layout was the overall design standards established for the construction of the camps. These specifications, developed by the Army Corps of Engineers and the army in 1942, directed that the camps be organized into a series of blocks and functional areas, defined by a regimented grid of roads.

The third principal factor was based on the operational need as perceived by the army and the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA), to control and monitor the movement of a resident “alien” population which, at its peak in the fall of 1942, numbered more than 10,000 internees. This, in turn, led to construction of a grid of roads within the perimeter barbed-wire fence accessed by a guarded entry road which limited access to and from the site.

### General Access

Although physically remote and isolated from major transportation centers, the Manzanar War Relocation Center (Manzanar) was connected to a regional transportation network via the Southern Pacific Railroad line running between Mojave, California and the nearby town of Lone Pine. The railroad was the primary transportation system for moving the evacuees from their homes, in areas such as Los Angeles, to the camp. The other primary access to the site was via U.S Highway 395, which cut through the western side of the Owens Valley between Lone Pine and Bishop. In 1912, this road linked the town of Independence with the Town of Manzanar, and was known as Independence Avenue, which was described at the time as a “straight, broad highway.” In 1942, it was still a paved two-lane road when it became the main supply route for the delivery of materials and people constructing the camp.

Initial access to Manzanar from U.S. Highway 395 was along a single lane road located approximately 650 feet north of 1st Street near Block 7. This road was in use until the fall of 1942, when the road was moved south to its present location, extending from 1st Street. The new entry included two, one-lane roads approximately 330 feet long from the edge of the highway to the police station. The northernmost road was aligned for vehicles entering the camp, and was separated and parallel to the other road, which routed vehicular traffic out of the enclosed camp area. The roads were divided by an open median, approximately twenty-two feet wide. Two sentry structures located in the median along these roads controlled access to the camp (see photo, Circulation). Located at the east end near the highway, a sentry post manned by military police checked all visitors and directed supply carriers and goods to designated areas within the camp. A police post at the edge of the camp next to the police station was staffed by internees, monitoring vehicles leaving the camp. Two concrete posts (fashioned to look like tree stumps) were located on either side of the sentry post and masonry stub walls flanked either side of the entry drive, narrowing the road bed and providing greater control over general access to the site. Just beyond the first sentry house the road widened slightly on the north edge to accommodate parking for visitors conducting business at the camp and needing security clearance before entering the residential area. Individual parking spaces were delineated by small rocks, painted white. The entire road extending one

block past A Street was paved with asphalt.

### Internal Circulation

Roads: As the principal means of defining spaces and regulating movement in the landscape, the street grid was a fundamental component of the overall design and the primary circulation system of the camp. As indicated above, when the army initially constructed the road system at Manzanar, it incorporated several remnant road segments associated with the Town of Manzanar. Eventually, the grid was expanded and filled-in and structural components of the camp were located within that framework. In combination with the firebreaks, the road grid was a fundamental structuring element of the overall layout of the camp. The road grid defined the boundaries of the residential blocks, but it also acted as a system of corridors linking blocks together, which were, with few exceptions, clustered into groups of four (see photo, Spatial Organization).

The road grid also bounded most of the firebreaks, and generally provided primary access to a variety of different areas including agricultural fields, industrial and warehouse zones, recreational areas, and the residential core.

The roads were graded only slightly above the finish 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 twenty feet wide and were surfaced over the native soils (which were primarily decomposed granite) with a penetration of asphaltic oil. Because the heaviest traffic and large freight trucks regularly used the main entry drive from U.S. Highway 395 and one block of First Street (leading to the warehouse blocks and motor pool area), this section of the street system was wider (forty feet) and was surfaced with asphalt over compacted gravel.

The internee residential area was laid out entirely within this rigid grid system. The administration area, however, was characterized by some modifications to this grid, including a cul-de-sac in the administration block, and an arced road through the staff housing area. The primary street into the administration area terminated in a cul-de-sac. The post office and the town hall fronted 1st Street. Remaining buildings were clustered in the block formed by 1st Street and Manzanar Street running east-west, and A Street and B Street, running north-south. Paved parking areas were also developed in this block. Rock alignments described the edges of roads and parking areas, lined concrete walkways, and bordered buildings. First Street, which formed the north border of the administrative area, also led to the motor pool and warehouse group and was thus a controlled public thoroughfare, regularly used by trucks, delivery vehicles, and visiting officials.

Secondary roads and service access roads including roads into the agricultural areas were generally less formal, were aligned based on functional need and were often no more than tread tracks or compacted soil. One road leading to the south field left the camp mid-way along the westernmost warehouse block. The other access road led to the north field and left the camp from Block 33. Both of these routes were dirt roads with a relatively short portion (approximately 2,000 feet) oiled on the surface to stabilize the bed and reduce dust near the camp. Another dirt road ran parallel to the perimeter fence along the north and west sections of the camp. This road circled around and connected with the road to the south fields. On the east side of U.S. Highway 395, a service road was also constructed to provide access to the sewage treatment plant.

Although residential blocks were designed as pedestrian zones, maintenance vehicles and delivery trucks also used undifferentiated block interiors. In the internee residential area, there was no formalized system of roads through the blocks; however, service vehicles did access these areas. For example, oil storage

platforms located on the west end of each blocks, opposite the mess hall building, and garbage can racks in the courtyard area of the block were serviced by delivery and pick-up vehicles on a regular basis.

The WRA administration established speed limits on the main streets through the camp at twenty mph and at ten mph on the service alleys. As a safety and security measure, parking was prohibited within twenty-five feet of any building. Within a relatively short time however, it became apparent that the rules were somewhat irrelevant to the internees and difficult to enforce. A report issued in June 1942, noted that “no one, either driver or pedestrian, has noticed any difference between 1) street, 2) pedestrian path, 3) backyards, 4) alleyways, 5) gardens, and 6) baseball diamonds.”

**Pedestrian Systems:** Although pedestrian movement through residential blocks tended to repeat certain patterns from block to block, no formal walkways linked apartments with the service buildings such as the latrines, laundry room, ironing room and mess hall within the interior area or courtyard. Pedestrian paths through these areas were typically informal with residents generally using the most direct route between their apartments and service buildings. The most consistent pattern of movement within the blocks occurred at the mess hall, where, three times a day, residents gathered to line up for meals. As a result, the areas around the entry to the mess halls became gathering areas of a sort.

Each apartment had an entry stair or stoop of some type, and in some cases, residents constructed picket fences and border treatments adjacent to their apartments that, to a degree, controlled general access through the interior areas of the blocks, and offered some additional privacy. Some residents also constructed concrete walkways leading to apartments, and delineated other paths within the blocks with rock alignments.

Walkways within the administrative area were more formal than those designed for the internee residential area. Concrete sidewalks (leading to the administration building, the town hall, and the post office) and gravel sidewalks were common throughout this area. Walkways were also more formal in the hospital area, located in the far northwest corner of the camp. The wards were connected by covered walkways, reducing the amount of dust and dirt collecting in the medical buildings. In addition to the walkways, formal circulation patterns in the hospital area included a concrete sidewalk that extended approximately 90 feet between the morgue and the laundry building. In addition, the doctors' and nurses' quarters located in the firebreak south of the hospital complex had stone masonry and concrete sidewalks leading to the north end of the building from 7th Street, and two sidewalks leading from the east end of the building to the north-south street that cut through the firebreak in front of the quarters.

Informal dirt trails were used to link the camp with the agricultural fields, hog farm, chicken farm and picnic areas developed outside the perimeter fence. Under the WRA administration, residents were eventually allowed to leave the central fenced area of the camp to picnic in the shade of the trees along Bairs Creek. Access to these sites from the residential blocks led through a gate in the south side of the perimeter fence. North Park, another picnic site located inside the perimeter fence, was accessed by following a remnant dirt road that once led to the Shepherd homestead.

## Summary

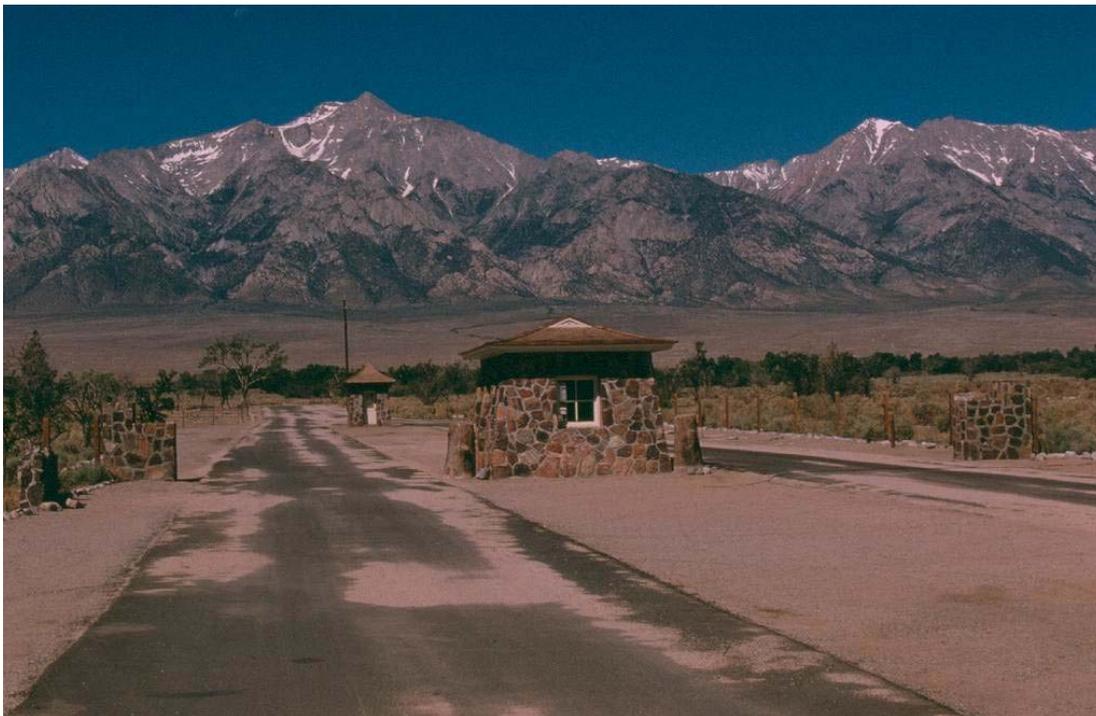
Existing and remnant circulation systems and features from two historic periods, the Manzanar town era and the internment era, remain at Manzanar, in variable conditions. The primary circulation systems that remain include U.S. Highway 395, the entry drive, and the camp road grid, which is still largely discernable although in areas it is ill defined and, in some areas, portions are badly eroded. Francis Street, part of the original Manzanar town grid, is now called Manzanar-Reward Road and leads to the war-era airport runway east of U.S. Highway 395. The driveway to the Shepherd Ranch also remains,

and large cottonwood trees continue to delineate its route.

Although a remarkable amount of the historic road survives in poor condition, portions of the road—particularly sections of 1st and 7th streets, are threatened as a result of gully erosion. In other areas, portions of the roadbed are obscured by encroaching vegetation and duff. For example, locust trees that once lined many of the streets have seeded and spread beyond their original locations. Other vegetation, including tamarisk, tree of heaven, and sagebrush also obscure many parts of the original grid and the boundaries of the firebreaks. The road to the picnic area at North Park, once lined with nearly century-old Lombardy poplars dating to the Shepherd Ranch, which was located here in the late nineteenth century, remains a distinctive feature of the road system at the site.

Secondary circulation elements also remain at Manzanar. Rocks lining the edges of former roads, parking areas and walkways can be found throughout the site. Concrete stoops appear in many locations as well, and denote the location of apartment entryways. As a whole, many of the components from the historic circulation system at Manzanar remain.

There are three designated visitor parking areas. The first is the historic paved parking area at the camp entrance (see photo, Circulation). The second, behind the auditorium, serves as a new drop-off, entry, and visitor parking area. The third parking area is a large unpaved area located between the western perimeter road and the cemetery. This area is heavily used for car and tour bus parking and as a staging area during the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage.



*Circulation: Two, one-lane roads divided by an open median with two sentry posts controlled access to the camp. Unlike other camp structures, the sentry posts had a Japanese influence. A historic parking lot is on the right side of the entry. (PWRO, 2004)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Administaive Parking Area	Contributing	Administaive Parking Area	255227	HS-35
Apartment Building A Entry Walk and Steps	Contributing	Apartment Building A Entry Walk And Steps	234938	HS-36
Block 14, Barrack 12 Entrance Sidewalk	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 12 Entrance Sidewalk	254732	HS-55
Block 14, Barrack 13 Entry Features	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 13 Entry Features	254678	HS-62
Block 14, Barrack 14 Entrance Rock Alignments	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 14 Entrance Rock Alignments	254718	HS-56
Block 14, Barrack 5 Stone Path	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 5 Stone Path	253054	HS-59
Building K Entry Steps	Contributing	Building K Entry Steps	253158	HS-38
Building Q Entry Steps	Contributing	Building Q Entry Steps	235867	HS-40
Camp Road Grid	Contributing		N/A	
Entrance Features Apartment Building C	Contributing	Entrance Features Apartment Building C	058676	HS-28
Main Entry Parking Area	Contributing	Main Entry Parking Area	058692	HS-30
North Park Road	Contributing	North Park Road	058685	HS-25
Stone Traffic Circle	Contributing	Stone Traffic Circle	058674	HS-10
Stone-Lined Sidewalks	Contributing	Stone-Lined Sidewalks	058679	HS-29
Town Hall Entry Sidewalk	Contributing	Town Hall Entry Sidewalk	234955	HS-49
Cemetery Parking Lot	Non-Contributing			
Visitor Center Parking Lot	Non-Contributing			

## Buildings And Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Between 1941 and 1945, more than 800 buildings were constructed at Manzanar, including 504 residential buildings (barracks); thirty-six mess halls; seventy-two bath and latrine buildings, thirty-six recreation halls, ironing rooms and laundries. In addition, forty warehouses, two refrigerated warehouses, two car garages and two truck garages and an auditorium-gymnasium building were built. The hospital complex included sixteen separate buildings, and the Children's Village complex, three buildings.

The predominant building style at Manzanar 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 racial bias; those meant for Caucasian 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 Owens Valley. Caucasian families lived in apartments with kitchens and bathrooms, while internee families (and bachelor staff and military police) ate in mess halls and used external latrines. Agricultural structures were likewise simple, expedient, and built to accommodate their uses. Even the auditorium, which was built to a higher standard and may have been meant to be permanent, exhibits a simple design based on use. Many of the utilitarian buildings were constructed by internee labor, but their simple design does not appear to have been elaborated upon by construction crews. Although the buildings were constructed in a uniform style, they were often differentiated on their exteriors by residents who added gardens with rustic fences, shade structures, small sheds, and awnings over windows.

There were a few masonry structures at the camp, notably incinerators, outdoor ovens/griddles (also referred to in other documents as barbecues or Dutch ovens) and those structures associated with utility systems. 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.

The predominant building type used at Manzanar 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 twenty feet by 100 feet, with twelve, four-light sliding windows on each side. This module was used for all the internee residential barracks and recreation halls. A modified version of two basic modules bolted together formed the forty-foot by 100-foot mess halls. Variations of the basic module were also used for housing and staff structures at the Children's Village, Hospital, Military Police Camp, Staff Housing Area, Administrative Area, and Warehouses. Support structures such as latrines, laundry rooms, and ironing rooms utilized many of the same components of the module but were of varying lengths. 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 three-eighths-inch by two-inch wood battens, although those located in the Military Police group and the Administration Group had painted, exterior siding (with a few exceptions). The buildings in the Staff Housing area had V-groove shiplap siding. The auditorium was built to a higher standard than most of the buildings, and used the best of materials. It was the only wood structure not to have been moved or deconstructed and removed from the site when the camp closed. In addition to the wood buildings, security checkpoints, or sentry posts, were housed in stone buildings built by internees. Unlike the wood structures, which displayed an expedient style, these

had a decidedly Japanese appearance. The battered stone walls with concrete faux wood lintels supported pagoda-style wood hipped roofs covered with cedar shingles.

Most of the other structures located at the camp were, like the buildings, temporary in nature, and included oil storage tanks and platforms, observation and watch towers, fences, bridges, and recreation-related structures. There were structures necessitating more substantial construction, such as those related to the water and sewer system, and the cemetery monument, the hospital incinerator, chicken ranch incinerator, and North Park ovens/griddles.

Although only three original buildings remain from the internment camp era, there are remnants and smaller structural elements located throughout the site that date to the historic period. A summary of these features is listed below.

### Remaining Historic Structures

**Auditorium:** The auditorium is the largest of only three buildings to remain on site from the historic period. The auditorium was rehabilitated to serve as the park Interpretation and Administration Center (see photo, Buildings and Structures). The south shed-roofed wing that had been removed from the site was reconstructed as part of the rehabilitation. The stage was also being reconstructed.

**Sentry Posts:** Both the Police Post and the Military Sentry House remain, as do the stone gateway pylons (see photo, Circulation). The two buildings were re-roofed, the masonry repaired and the windows and doors reconstructed in 2002. At that time, a plinth holding the California Landmark Plaque that had been built against the east side of the Military Sentry Post was carefully removed from the building and moved to the side of the entrance area. The two faux stump stanchions have since been donated back to the park and restored to their original locations.

### Remnant Structures: General Group

**Residential Barracks:** Although no residential barracks remain on the site today, there are concrete foundation blocks for several of the barracks buildings scattered throughout the site. In addition, there are scattered concrete or stone walkways and remnants of small gardens at barrack building locations.

**Mess Halls:** No Mess Halls remained on site when the NPS took over. Remnants of Mess Halls include some foundation blocks, rock alignments, and in some cases, elaborate gardens.

In December 2002, an original mess hall building was returned to Manzanar and moved to Block 14. The building is approximately 100 feet wide and 135 feet long. The double gable roof is an inverted 'W'. It is unknown at this point if an addition at the south end of this building dates to the Manzanar period or if it was a later addition. Originally the building would have had tarpaper with three-eighths inch by two-inch battens as an exterior covering on the walls and roof over the one inch vertical random width siding; but when it was discovered in Bishop, it was sided with asbestos cement shingles. The roof has several layers of various roofing materials. The asbestos was removed by Inyo County prior to the park accepting the building. There are a number of stove pipes and vent stacks penetrating the roof.

The north, double gable end of the building is approximately forty feet wide and has two doors and two windows. Wood steps lead up to the eastern door and may be historic fabric. A door to the west of the façade is missing steps. The doors are now single doors, but the steps and historic photographs point to

the doors being double doors originally. There is a four-light, original window near the center of the façade, and a one-light window to the west of it. It is an odd location for the four-light window, which may have been moved here from another location. The one-light window is not like any of the others on the building and likely is not original

The west side of the mess hall is approximately 100 feet long. There is one set of double doors, about seventy feet from the north end. To the north of the doors there were originally eight evenly spaced four-light sliding windows. At some point after the building was moved to Bishop a stone fireplace was added (now removed) and some windows removed. To the south of the doors there are two more windows. The spacing seems to indicate that one window is missing.

The east side of the mess hall is approximately 135 feet long. It also has a pair of double doors about seventy feet from the north end and retains all eight evenly spaced four-light sliding windows north of the doors. To the south of the doors are three windows, spaced further apart than the others. Steps that once led to the double doors are missing.

On the south end of the building, the east gable portion extends about thirty-five feet south of the west gable portion. The east gable end has a single panel door on the south side with a wood porch. The west face of the extension has two four-light sliding windows. Again, it is not yet known if this addition was added during the Manzanar period or after the building was moved and converted to a house, although the latter is more likely. The windows in the extension appear to have come from other portions of the building when it was modified. The west gable end of the building has two square openings for extant propeller type ventilation fans.

One originally entered at the north end [or through double doors on the east and west sides] into a large open room filled with tables and benches. Four-inch by four-inch posts ran down the center of the room and there were a number of heating stoves located throughout the room. Today, one enters into rooms that were added when the building served as a house, although the majority of the main room is intact. When the camp was first opened, as evidenced by historic photos, the mess halls were of bare wood construction. Later historic photos show plasterboard on the walls and ceiling and curtains on the windows. In the returned mess hall, the south end of the structure has a partition with pass-through windows that separated the eating area from the food preparation area, which appears typical. On the eastern side, there are built-in refrigerated cabinets and other storage areas. The western side houses a large iron range. The interior walls are plasterboard above a wood wainscot that runs up to the window sills. The wainscot does not appear to be original. There is no plasterboard at the ceiling, which is open to the underside of the roof above. The plasterboard on the walls is water stained and missing in many places.

For the time being, the building has been mothballed at the location of the Mess Hall in Block 14 and has been set on cribbing. The building has been fenced off to keep people out until plans can be prepared for its restoration.

**Recreation Halls:** Like the barracks, no recreation halls remain, although some features associated with the structures do remain such as concrete foundation blocks, sidewalks, and rock alignments at some sites.

**Laundry Rooms:** Concrete slabs remain for many of the laundry rooms. These slabs contain drains that were for the laundry tubs and in some cases, grease traps with and without wood covers. Of the original thirty laundry room slabs, Block 7 is gone; Blocks 1 and 18 are in poor condition; Block 14 is in fair condition with drains and grease trap existing, but it is cracking and crumbling at its edges; and Block 4,

25, 27, 28, 33, and 34 are partly or completely buried. The rest were not all assessed but are assumed to be in fair condition.

**Latrines:** Historically there were seventy-two concrete slab floors for the latrines, two per block. The slabs in Blocks 1 and 7 are now gone. The slab to the men's latrine in Block 8 is in poor condition. Slabs in Blocks 4, 6, 15, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33 and 34 are completely or partially buried. Slabs in Blocks 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 (women's), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 32, 35 and 36 are in fair to good condition.

**Ironing Rooms:** Historically there were thirty-six concrete slabs (one building per block). Blocks 1, 18, and 24 are in poor condition; Block 7 is gone; Blocks 4, 15, 23, 25, 30, 31, and 34 are buried; Blocks 28, 35, and 36 are mostly buried; and Blocks 2, 3, 5, 6, 8-14, 16, 17, 19-22, 26, 27, 29, 32, & 33 are visible and considered to be in fair condition, although that has not been confirmed.

**Oil Tank Platforms:** It is not known if any features remain from the oil tank platforms.

#### Remnant Structures: The Cemetery

**Cemetery Monument:** Apart from many layers of paint, the cemetery monument remains and has integrity (see photo, Land Use).

**Grave Sites:** A few gravestones remain from the historic internment period. One marker has been returned to the site in recent years. Archeological documentation and research have led to the identification of other sites, which have been restored based on historic photographs.

**Cemetery Fence:** A reconstruction of the cemetery fence was installed in 2001 based on historic photographs and archeological evidence.

#### Remnant Structures: Children's Village

There are nineteen foundation blocks remaining from the boys' dormitory and nine foundation blocks and a concrete stoop at the location of the girls' dormitory. There are fourteen foundation blocks at the location of the third building. These footing blocks are approximately sixteen inches square, which is larger than the typical foundation block.

#### Remnant Structures: Administration Block

Remains of Apartment Building C include a concrete walkway and steps, and a concrete and rock pedestal on the east side. The pedestal, thirty inches high with a simulated wood grain top, may have once held a sign. Other remains include three small concrete slabs of unknown function that would have been within the interior of the building, a concrete water heater slab on the east side of the building, and six concrete footing blocks. At Apartment Building A there is a short concrete walkway with one set of concrete steps (two steps). At the south end of Building A, there are the remains of a flagstone stoop and patio. An upright terra cotta sewer pipe is located on each side of the flagstone stoop, most likely used for planters. Apartment Building D has a large concrete and rock wall enclosing a concrete slab patio at the south end of the building, concrete walkways and rock alignments on its west side, a concrete water heater slab on the east side, and three concrete footing blocks. Remains at Apartment Building E consist of a concrete water heater slab and two concrete footing blocks. There is barely a trace of Apartment

Building F. Remains at the Staff Mess Hall consist of seven concrete footing blocks, a larger center slab or footing, and an eight-foot by twenty-two-foot concrete slab at the north end of the building.

Staff Housing: The most prominent feature remaining is a patio at Building G. It consists of a three-foot to six-foot high granite boulder and concrete wall surrounding a concrete slab on the east side of the Director's Residence. The wall, similar in workmanship to one in the Administration Block, was built by Japanese Americans hired by the Project Director. Also at the building site are three concrete sidewalks on the west side, a small water heater slab on the east side, and eleven concrete footing blocks. There is a rock outlined asphalt parking area to the north.

Small concrete slabs for water heaters are also adjacent to each of the remaining thirteen apartment buildings and concrete footing blocks remain at Buildings G, O, P, R, and W. There are rock alignments and concrete steps at Buildings N and Q, a rock alignment at Building J and four sets of concrete steps and a cobblestone entryway at Building K. A concrete and rock ditch and rock alignment encircles Buildings R through W. The laundry room consists of a sixteen-foot by twenty-foot concrete slab with a one-and-one-half foot square central floor drain. Other features include a concrete slab and brick-lined hole (possibly a pit barbecue) at Building K, a pole and wire clothesline north of Building J Dormitory, rock alignments along roads and around buildings.

Town Hall: A rock alignment at the north end and a concrete sidewalk that led to the main entrance is the extent of features of Town Hall remaining onsite.

Post Office: There is a rock alignment that originally ran from the north east corner of the building to the street

Administration Building: An L-shaped rock alignment indicates the location of the Administration Building. Within the alignment there are four concrete footing blocks and a concrete foundation that apparently once held a safe. On the building's northern exterior there are two circular planters and a sidewalk incorporating a diamond-shaped planter with a metal flagpole near the location of the main entrance.

Fire Station: The foundation of the fire station consists of a central twenty-foot by forty-foot concrete slab; around its perimeter there are imbedded bolts to anchor wood-frame walls. There is a seven-foot by eleven-foot concrete entry ramp to "A" Street on the east side. Adjacent to the building along the north and south sides, two inches below the level of the central slab, are seven one-half foot by thirty-eight-foot concrete slabs, possibly foundations for additions. North and south of the entry ramp there are seven-foot by sixteen-foot slab additions of a different texture and composition. The entry ramp has a few shoe imprints in the concrete and the additions have several inscriptions. The Block managers Daily Report for this block mentions that on 8/11/42 an addition was made to the Fire Station to make room for another vehicle.

#### Remnant Structures: Hospital Group

South of the hospital block in the location of the doctors and nurses quarters, there is an eighteen-foot by four-foot sidewalk and a stoop on its east side, a seven foot square concrete entry on its west side, and a five-foot by eight-foot concrete slab entry on its south side.

There are a significant number of remaining features at the hospital block. Concrete footing blocks remain at the administration building, doctors quarters, nurses quarters, mess hall, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and Storerooms 1 and 2. Other formal features include three intact manholes, a destroyed manhole,

and a pulled manhole with an intact brick and concrete lining. The most significant remains in this block are those built by the evacuees. These include a massive rock and concrete retaining wall located between the administration building and the wards, and a garden complex in the southeast portion of the block. The three-foot high rock and concrete retaining wall is partially buried and has been cut in two areas by gullies. The wall incorporates a concrete bench with a simulated wood finish located in front of and between Wards 4 and 5 and curving rock and concrete steps to each of the wards. The steps to two of the wards (6 & 7) have been destroyed.

The concrete slab foundation of the hospital laundry room, hospital heating plant, morgue, and garbage can washing rack remain. The hospital laundry foundation consists of a twenty-foot by 100-foot concrete slab. It appears to have been one large room. It has remnants of two of the original three entries, drain troughs, a fat trap, equipment mounts and stains, and protruding bolts. A drainage groove carved into the slab and a brick holding tank appear to be later additions due to a leaking water heater. The laundry slab is enclosed on three sides by a massive one-and-one-half-foot high rock and concrete retaining wall, there is a cobblestone entryway with step centered on the east side and a concrete entry ramp on the south side.

Remains of the hospital heating plant consist of a thirty-six-foot by thirty-eight-foot concrete slab that incorporates two rooms divided by low concrete walls, and an attached four-foot by eight-and-one-half-foot bathroom. There is a concrete entry ramp on the north side. The large central room has the remains of three brick-lined boiler fireboxes, concrete equipment mounts, protruding bolts, and floor drawings. The smaller room has equipment mounts, protruding bolts, and a floor drain. Though heavily damaged the bathroom still has a toilet waste pipe and other floor features.

The morgue foundation is twenty-eight feet by thirty-eight feet and divided into four rooms by low concrete walls. Three of the rooms have at least one floor drain, two rooms have embedded equipment mounts, and two had toilets. The toilets are indicated by obvious toilet waste pipes and bolts, and adjacent to one of these can be seen traces of a wood frame partition wall.

A ninety-foot long sidewalk, attached to the south and east sides of the morgue, lead toward the hospital laundry room. It measures from four-foot by seven-and-one-half-foot wide and has six inscriptions, including one in Japanese. The garbage can washing rack foundation consists of a twenty-foot by thirty-five-foot concrete slab foundation with two concrete rings to support garbage cans, a drainage trough, and a large grease trap.

#### Remnant Structures: Motor Pool

Motor Pool Office: Concrete stoops on the north and west sides of an apparent twenty-foot by fifty-foot building pad and a surrounding rock alignment are the only features remaining onsite.

Automotive Repair Shop: The concrete slab remains in the location of the automotive repair shop, along with a dirt and asphalt ramp at the north end

Automobile service shop: The automotive service garage consists of a thirty-foot by forty-eight-foot concrete slab divided into three equal sized rooms that open to the east. One of the rooms had two large floor drains, one has the remains of a truck lift, and one has no floor features. Attached to the rear of the building is a small slab, possibly for a bathroom.

Gas Service Station: A concrete slab, ten feet by sixteen feet with an asphalt ramp on the east side.

Initials and a date were found inscribed in one corner of the concrete foundation. Nearby is a three-foot by ten-foot concrete slab with a one-foot-deep circular pit in the center, extruding pipes and wires, and a seven-foot tall steel post that likely supported a gas pump.

#### Remnant Structures: Warehouses and Factories

**Camouflage Net Factory Complex:** Concrete slab foundations that are twenty-four feet by 300 feet remain at the Camouflage factory site. One has an attached concrete slab that is two feet by three feet on its west side which might have been an entry. The Mattress Factory location is indicated by rock and concrete alignments at its north end. The Dehydration Plant foundation consists of a twenty-four-foot by 100-foot concrete slab. Southwest of the camouflage factory are two U-shaped concrete foundations, possibly tank supports.

**Root Cellar:** All that is left of the root cellar is a dirt mound at its south end and a small depression and sinkholes, possibly indicating an infilled basement.

**Lath House:** Apart from some remnant pieces of lath, there are no apparent remains of the lath house.

**Warehouse Complex:** The foundation of Warehouse 37 consists of a twenty-foot by 100-foot concrete floor of five contiguous twenty-foot by twenty-foot slabs. The slabs incorporate seven footing blocks along its perimeter indicating it was a later addition. There is a mostly buried concrete driveway on the south end. A concrete slab at Warehouse 31 was not found, but could be buried. Some concrete footing blocks remain at the locations of Warehouses 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 37, 38, and 39. Other features noted in this block include three asphalt driveways between Warehouses 27 and 28, 9 and 10, and 23 and 24. Also, there are some indistinct rock alignments and two manholes.

**Refrigerated Warehouses:** Remains of the refrigerated warehouse consist of two parallel twenty-foot by 100-foot foundations. Both are perimeter foundations into which a concrete slab was later poured. The refrigeration equipment was apparently to the north of each slab where there is a waste pipe, floor drain remnant dividing wall, and other pipes. Some concrete footing blocks remain for Warehouses 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

#### Remnant Structures: Military Police Group

The locations for all of the buildings except the rock sentry building can be discerned. Barracks can be defined by level areas, some with a few concrete footing blocks. The guard house (military personnel jail), latrine, and first aid buildings are evident from structural debris. The location of the motor repair shop is evidenced by a terraced area with six substantial concrete foundation blocks with embedded iron bars. There is a twenty-foot by twenty-five-foot concrete slab located in an area that shows no building on the blueprints.

**Police Station and Jail:** A twenty-foot by 100-foot concrete slab with rock alignments and trees on the west side and a large area of buried asphalt on the east side.

**Watchtowers:** Concrete footings remain in the location of watchtowers 4 through 8. The foundations consist of four one-and-one-half-foot by one-and-one-half-foot concrete footing blocks with steel straps ten feet apart. A graded road runs along the line of watchtowers 1 to 3. The footings for Watchtower 1 are gone; those for watchtowers 2 and 3 were pulled out of the road and are lying to the side.

**Boundary Fences:** Some of the original, central area redwood posts remained on site when the NPS arrived. The central area redwood post and barbed-wire fence was restored using existing fence posts and newly constructed posts. This project was completed in 1999-2000.

#### Remnant Structures: Agriculture

**Chicken Ranch:** The incinerator remains on the site and is in good condition. The remains of the office and processing plant consist of a large eighty-foot by eighty-foot U-shaped concrete slab with a raised edge. The slab is divided into three rooms connected by doorways. One room has a floor drain and the remains of a red brick enclosure, possibly the remains of a storage locker. On the east side of the slab there is an attached ten-foot by twenty' concrete slab with four bolts (machine mounts). There are six laying house foundations, each a twenty-foot by 200-foot concrete slab with raised portions along the edges and at the dividing walls. Each slab is divided lengthwise into eight twenty-foot by twenty-five-foot rooms, each room with an apparent doorway on its east and west side. On the east side of each slab there is a small outside enclosure (chicken yard) indicated by rock alignments and retaining walls. There are eight brooder house foundations located in the northwest portion of the site. The foundations consists of fourteen-foot by twenty-four-foot concrete slabs with raised edges and low walls that divide each slab into two fourteen' by twelve' rooms. All have at least two doorways and four have an additional interconnecting doorway.

**Hog Ranch:** Features remaining on site from the hog ranch include a concrete slab, 250' by ten feet with four feeding troughs and a gutter and curb that run along the south edge of the slab. Offset from the west end of the slab there is a smaller square slab with a ramp on the south side. There is a concrete slab 150 feet by ten feet with two feeder troughs and ramps at the north and south ends. A gutter and curb run along the west edge of the slab. Just south of this slab is a small three-foot by two-foot concrete trough. There is a ten-foot by ten-foot by fifteen-foot rectangular rock alignment and a concentration of wire nails. This may be the remains of the hog farm office. There is a partially buried concrete slab with a lipped edge, indicating it was walled that was twenty feet wide. It is likely that this is the foundation of the warehouse.

#### Remnants: Other Structures

**Judo House:** Decorative rock alignments delineate both the Judo House and storage room and there is a circle of rocks to the northeast. At the Judo House itself there are remnants of a concrete edge around its outside perimeter and a two-foot by forty-five-foot concrete slab at its north end. To the south are three contiguous concrete slabs from a pre-relocation center building that were reused in place as the foundation for the attached storage room. Concrete stoops were added to the east and north sides of the slabs, and two elaborate rock-lined cobble and concrete walkways lead to the storage room.

**North Park:** Two rock and mortar ovens/griddles remain in North Park. They are different in style, craftsmanship, and in the rock used. One is a concrete and meta- sedimentary rock and concrete barbecue with a chimney, seven-and-one-half feet by five feet two inches in plan; the front is three feet eight inches high, and the back is presently five feet four inches high. There is an inscription in the concrete: Ray Kobota August 1943. The chimney was a concrete cylinder with a coating of concrete dyed and scored to resemble wood. The chimney is broken and has fallen into the barbecue. The metal plate on which food was cooked, is missing. The second is a four-foot by six-foot-three-inch stone flattop oven/griddle, thirty-three inches high that is made of granite boulders and concrete. The metal rack is missing. There is a concrete pad in front for ash cleanout.

North Park ovens/griddles: These structures remain and were stabilized in 2001

Sewage System: All that remains of the control house is a three-foot high concrete foundation of the three room control house measuring thirty feet wide and sixty feet long. There are entry steps on the west side. Most of the concrete features remain on site, with some damaged areas.

Water System: Remnant features of the water system used by the internment camp, but located outside the perimeter boundary fence, include primary elements such as the camp reservoir and its associated spillway, underground pipelines, and diversion ditches. Within the historic boundary of the camp, an extensive array of features survive that were constructed as components of the water delivery system. The most numerous of these are the barracks spigots, which remain in almost every residential block.

### Summary

Of the more than 800 buildings constructed for the internment camp, only three survive: two sentry posts and the auditorium/gymnasium building. Other structures remain including the cemetery monument, concrete stanchions at the entry gate and at the cemetery site, two stone masonry oven/griddle structures at North Park, and the incinerator at the chicken ranch. The reservoir, located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, is also considered an important contributing resource.

Although only three buildings remain from the internment period, a wide variety of small-scale features that relate to the internment period exist on the site. These include elements associated with the camp's infrastructure such as fire hydrants, outdoor faucets, and manholes. Additional features include concrete barracks stoops, and concrete barracks footing blocks. The most pervasive small-scale features are rock alignments. These occur throughout the site and delineate road edges, surround backyard gardens, encircle trees, and mark barracks entries.

Elements of the many internee-designed gardens occur throughout the camp landscape and represent a range of types and possess varying degrees of structural integrity. Representative garden structures include cement ponds, bridges, arbors, walkways, and rock alignments. The gardens provided an outlet for internees, many of whom were design, gardening, and horticulture professionals, to express their cultural traditions. Because the gardens were so strongly influenced by the cultural backgrounds of the internees, gardens, and their Japanese influence and symbolism, are discussed in the Cultural Traditions section of this document. A discussion of the plant material used in the garden's design is discussed in the Vegetation section of this document. However, for the purpose of the National Register and the List of Classified Structures, the physical stone and concrete features that remain are listed in the following Buildings and Structures characteristic features list as contributing elements.

In 2001, a park service preservation crew undertook restoration of several historic structures at the site, including replacing the roofs and reconstructing the windows on the two rock sentry buildings, reconstructing the locust fence around the cemetery, and restoring the camp entrance sign. Their work also involved masonry stabilization of both North Park barbecue structures as well as conservation of simulated wood-grain finishes on concrete structures including the two stanchions at the entry, the posts at the cemetery, the monument at the cemetery, and structures in the administration area, hospital, and chicken ranch.



*Buildings and Structures: The auditorium was recently rehabilitated into the park Interpretation and Administration Center. The south wing that had been removed from the site was reconstructed as part of the rehabilitation. (PWRO, 2004)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Administration Building Features	Contributing	Administration Building Features	058673	HS-07
Apartment Building C Interior Slabs	Contributing	Apartment Building C Interior Slabs	253304	HS-37
Auditorium	Contributing	Auditorium	058666	HS-01
Block 1 Storm Drain	Contributing	Block 1 Storm Drain	058672	HS-11
Block 10 Garden	Contributing	Block 10 Garden	254606	HS-66
Block 12 Garden	Contributing	Block 12 Garden	059697	HS-32
Block 14 Rock Alignment West of Ironing Room	Contributing	Block 14 Rock Alignment West Of Ironing Room	254690	HS-51
Block 14 Wading Pool	Contributing	Block 14 Wading Pool	254703	HS-52

Block 14, Barrack 1 Rock Alignment	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 1 Rock Alignment	254593	HS-54
Block 14, Barrack 2 Rock Alignment	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 2 Rock Alignment	254553	HS-53
Block 14, Barrack 3 Features	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 3 Features	254569	HS-57
Block 14, Barrack 4 Stone Stoop	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 4 Stone Stoop	254583	HS-58
Block 14, Barrack 6 Can Features	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 6 Can Features	254898	HS-60
Block 14, Barrack 7 Rock Alignments	Contributing	Block 14, Barracks 7 Rock Alignments	254752	HS-61
Block 14, Recreational Hall Rock Alignment	Contributing	Block 14, Recreational Hall Rock Alignment	254775	HS-63
Block 22 Garden	Contributing	Block 22 Garden	058681	HS-16
Block 34 Garden	Contributing	Block 34 Garden	058682	HS-17
Block 35 Garden	Contributing	Block 35 Garden	059698	HS-33
Block 36, Barrack 12 Garden	Contributing	Block 36, Barracks 12 Garden	254629	HS-67
Block 4 Garden	Contributing	Block 4 Garden	254643	HS-68
Block 6 Garden	Contributing	Block 6 Garden	255194	HS-69
Block 9 Garden	Contributing	Block 9 Garden	058680	HS-15
Building K Slab	Contributing	Building K Slab	253347	HS-39
California State Landmark Plaque Monument	Contributing	California State Landmark Plaque Monument	253078	HS-41
Camouflage/Mattress Factory Slabs	Contributing	Camouflage/Mattress Factory Slabs	254960	HS070
Camp Director's Residence Patio Walls	Contributing	Camp Director's Residence Patio Walls	058678	HS-13

Caucasion Recreation Club Patio Wall	Contributing	Caucasion Recreation Club Patio Wall	058677	HS-14
Cemetery Fence	Contributing	Cemetery Fence	232259	HS-71
Cemetery Monument and Plots	Contributing	Cemetery Monument And Plots	058688	HS-18
Chicken Coop Foundations	Contributing	Chicken Coop Foundations	058690	HS-27
Chicken Farm Incinerator	Contributing	Chicken Farm Incinerator	058689	HS-26
Chicken Ranch & Processing Plant and Office	Contributing	Chicken Ranch & Processing Plant And Office	254416	HS-72
Chicken Ranch Breeder Coop Foundation	Contributing	Chicken Ranch Breeder Coop Foundation	254488	HS-73
Concrete Perimeter Foundation	Contributing	Concrete Perimeter Foundation	255157	HS-44
Date Inscribed Slab	Contributing	Date Inscribed Slab	255147	HS-42
Hospital Area Features	Contributing	Hospital Area Features	058687	HS-20
Hospital Garden	Contributing	Hospital Garden	058686	HS-19
Hospital Laundry Steps & Retaining Wall	Contributing	Hospital Laundry Steps & Retaining Wall	059696	HS-31
Internal Police Station Slab	Contributing	Internal Police Station Slab	255285	HS-43
Ironing Room Slabs	Contributing	Ironing Room Slabs	254851	HS-75
Judo Dojo Remains	Contributing	Judo House Remains	234968	HS-78
Kuota Slab	Contributing	Kuota Slab	255157	HS-44
Latrine Slabs	Contributing	Latrine Slabs	254791	HS-77
Laundry Room Slabs	Contributing	Laundry Room Slabs	254851	HS-76
Low Stone Wall at Post Office Site	Contributing	Low Stone Wall At Post Office Site	234960	HS-45
Main Entrance Gateway	Contributing	Main Entrance Gateway	058669	HS-04

Main Entrance Sign Posts	Contributing	Main Entrance Sign Posts	058670	HS-05
Merritt Park	Contributing	Merritt Park	058683	HS-21
Mess Hall Foundation	Contributing	Mess Hall Foundation	253189	HS-46
Military Sentry Post	Contributing	Military Sentry Post	058668	HS-02
National Historic Landmark Plaque Monument	Contributing	National Historic Landmark Plaque Monument	058671	HS-06
North Park Barbecue	Contributing	North Park Barbecue	253381	HS-23
North Park Barbecue with Chimney	Contributing	North Park Barbecue With Chimney	058684	HS-22
Picnic Area Barbecue	Contributing	Picnic Area Barbecue	058658	HS-24
Police Post	Contributing	Police Post	058667	HS-03
Security Fence	Contributing	Security Fence	211463	HS-34
Service Station/Motor Pool Features	Contributing	Service Station/Motor Pool Features	253439	HS-79
Small Pool in Block 2	Contributing	Small Pool In Block 2	253361	HS-64
Staff Housing Blocks Rock Alignment	Contributing	Staff Housing Blocks Rock Alignment	255212	HS-47
Staff Laundry Room Foundation	Contributing	Staff Laundry Room Foundation	253415	HS-48
Stone Masonry Object	Contributing	Stone Masonry Object	058675	HS-12
Warehouse 37 Concrete Slabs	Contributing	Warehouse 37 Concrete Slabs	254937	HS-80
Water Heater Slabs	Contributing	Water Heater Slabs	234197	HS-50
Wood Gate at Block 20, Barrack 10	Contributing	Wood Gate At Block 20 Barracks 10	234963	HS-65
NPS Maintenance Shed	Non-Contributing			

## Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement of a landscape refers to the location and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated spaces.

The individual buildings constructed at Manzanar between 1941 and 1944 served various functions and, with few exceptions, reflected standard military design and configuration. While the standard barracks building was the dominant form and style of structure used throughout the camp, modifications did occur, and other types of structures were sited and organized to serve specific functions in support of the camp. In general, there were seven cohesive building clusters located around the thirty-six residential blocks providing services such as administration, medical support, military security, and industrial and agricultural production.

### Barracks Blocks—the “general group”

Thirty-six barracks blocks were laid out at Manzanar. These blocks, with few exceptions, were bounded by the road grid within the fenced enclosure of the camp and were based on standard army plans (see photo, Spatial Organization). Each block contained twenty buildings, including fourteen barracks buildings with four apartments in each barracks, one recreation hall, one mess hall, two latrine and shower buildings, a laundry room, and an ironing room. Barracks buildings were arranged in two parallel rows of seven residential buildings. The WRA called the group of barracks buildings comprising the core evacuee residential area the “general group.” The barracks were wooden frame structures, 100 feet long and twenty feet wide. Spacing between buildings was a uniform forty feet, while the spacing between the rows of buildings was approximately eighty feet. This arrangement of buildings created a central courtyard area in each of the blocks where support structures were located including the men’s latrine and shower room, the women’s latrine and shower room, and the laundry room (regularly located between barrack buildings 7 and 14). These courtyard-like spaces were also often used as recreational areas, where basketball courts and other play structures would be located. An ironing room was added between the recreation building and the mess hall in the central courtyard of each block after the initial construction was completed. The ironing rooms were twenty by twenty-eight-foot wood frame buildings. The residents did not use them much, however, and they were quickly adapted for other purposes. Some of the alternate uses for the ironing rooms included a sporting goods store, a fish market, and a shoyu factory. These buildings also accommodated recreational activities and a variety of social clubs.

Located next to the recreation halls were the mess halls. These buildings were the largest structures on each block, basically comprised of a double barrack located at the west end of the northern row of residential buildings.

The fire department indicated that, from a safety standpoint, the overall alignment of the buildings was “well planned...the buildings being laid out to run north and south, an excellent idea due to the fact that most winds were from either of those directions.” The fire department was less pleased with the close proximity of the buildings, noting that they were “too close together [and] during a high wind, fire could have raced out of control.”

### Hospital Complex

When Manzanar opened, facilities for medical care were temporarily housed in an apartment located in Building 2, Block 1. Medical services were expanded to an entire barracks building in Block 7, but before long this facility was also inadequate and plans were made to construct a larger hospital complex for medical services. A new hospital for Manzanar was designed to accommodate 250 patients. The

building cluster comprised seventeen structures, including a large, central administration building, general wards, a pediatric ward, quarters for doctors and nurses, a surgery building, a morgue, a laundry building, storehouses for supplies, and a boiler house.

The hospital complex was located in the far northwest corner of the internment camp, and consisted of separate ward buildings, interconnected by covered walkways, arranged in parallel rows perpendicular to H Street. Seven wards including one obstetrical ward, four general wards, and two isolation wards were located behind the administration building, generally orientated east to west. An extended walkway ran along the north side of the buildings, linking all seven wards.

Fronting H Street, the administration building acted as the reception point for visitors and patients, and created a somewhat formal entry. The Administration building was a shallow U-shaped structure oriented north to south with projections on the northwest and southwest. Doctors' and nurses' quarters flanked the administration building.

Individual buildings within the hospital complex were spaced a minimum of fifty feet apart and, with the exception of the storehouses, were connected by wooden walkways. This spacing of the separate buildings afforded the opportunity to introduce landscaping to the hospital complex, which typically consisted of lawns and flower beds, as well as benches, terraces and rock walls. (see Gardens Section) Walkways connecting the administration building with the wards, the mess hall, and the morgue were enclosed. Walkways linking the doctors' and nurses' quarters to the wards were not enclosed.

The doctors' quarters, located south of the Administration Building, and the nurses' quarters, located north of the Administration Building, were oriented north to south with entry doors at each end.

Service and support structures were clustered near the wards and included two storehouses on the north end of the complex and a laundry, a morgue, and a heating plant sited west of the wards. A mess hall was located between the wards behind the administration building.

Other buildings and structures associated with the hospital were located nearby including the community hostel located in Building 15, Block 34. This building was used for the treatment and care of patients who did not require hospitalization, but nonetheless needed some medical attention.

### Children's Village

Children's Village consisted of three buildings, and was located in the firebreak between Blocks 23 and 29. Two of the three buildings in Children's Village housed the orphans, while the kitchen and children's dining hall, social hall and offices and living quarters of the orphanage superintendent occupied the third building in the group. Like the internee barracks, these buildings were arranged in a row, perpendicular to the street. The front porches of the buildings were oriented toward 7th Street. A teahouse/gazebo was located south of (behind) these structures. A fence enclosed the complex on the southeast side of the primary buildings, creating a "backyard" for all three buildings, and enclosed garden around the teahouse.

### Agricultural Clusters

Primary structural clusters associated with agriculture and animal husbandry projects were the chicken ranch and the hog farm.

Chicken Ranch: In August 1943, internees began constructing a complex of structures for raising chickens. The poultry farm, or chicken ranch, was located just beyond the south boundary fence, near the

western edge of the residential area, and covered approximately five acres, which sloped gently to the south. Following WRA plans, the facility had forty-eight hen houses (contained in six structures), sixteen brooder houses (in eight structures), a processing plant, an office, and an incinerator.

The six hen houses, located on the eastern side of the complex were aligned in two rows. Each of these structures was divided into eight separate twenty by twenty-four-foot units. The eight brooder houses located on the west side of the complex were fourteen feet by twenty-four feet, and each building was divided into two equal sized rooms each large enough to brood 500 baby chicks.

The office and processing plant was sited between the hen houses and the brooder structures, generally in the north-central portion of the complex. A relatively large (eighty-foot square) “U”-shaped building, it was partitioned into rooms and included feed storage space, egg-storage rooms, and a dressing and packing room.

The incinerator was located just south of the processing plant, and based on archeological evidence, may have been surrounded by a garden area.

**Hog Farm:** The hog farm was comprised of a small cluster of structures located on approximately six acres about one-half mile south of the residential area and the chicken ranch. The cluster arrangement at the hog ranch included two buildings—depicted on blueprints as an office and a warehouse. Other structures included hog pens, windbreaks and shelters, garbage feeders, a brooder house and a loading chute.

#### Military Police Complex

The military police cluster was comprised of thirteen buildings located southeast portion of the camp, just south of the boundary fence and Bairs Creek. The large block that contained the complex was divided into three areas defined by short access roads. Eight of the thirteen buildings in the cluster were basic barracks-style structures, with some modifications to the interior spaces. The western end of the compound contained the majority of structures. Enlisted soldiers were housed along the north side of the cluster, in four of the standard twenty feet by 100 feet barracks. These quarters were designed to accommodate fifty soldiers in each. Across from (south of) the barracks were the administration building and storeroom, a mess hall, and a recreation building. A latrine, the guardhouse, and a first aid station were located between barracks and administration building. The middle area of the compound contained another barracks-style building providing seven quarters for officers and doctors. This barracks building had running water and a lounge within the building. East of this building was the garage or motor repair building, with a shed for eight vehicles. Access to the complex was from the main highway, passing a rock sentry house located east of the building cluster along the access road to the military police compound (see photo, Circulation). In this regard, general access to the military police area was highly controlled and physically separate from the main camp.

#### Camp Entrance

In addition to this primary complex of structures, other buildings associated with the military police were clustered near the camp entrance. One of these buildings, the police station and jail, was located in a remodeled barracks building located in the administrative area. In addition, there were two sentry posts at the park entrance that served to control vehicles and individuals leaving and entering the camp.

#### Industrial Facilities, Warehouses, and Maintenance Clusters and Garages

Industrial facilities and storehouse functions were clustered on the southern end of the camp, south of First Street. This location separated the industrial cluster from the residential spaces of the camp, and provided direct access, via First Street, to these industrial and warehouse clusters for delivery vehicles and other heavy equipment. The buildings were laid out and organized to address this functional efficiency. Industrial clusters within this group included the motor pool area, warehouses, a garage group, and a separate cluster of factory buildings.

**Motor Pool:** The WRA established a controlled motor pool area west of the staff housing block and south of the first warehouse block. The motor pool office was constructed in this area that commanded a view of the entrance. It was a twenty by fifty-foot building originally used by the Corps of Engineers. By June 1942, the motor pool consisted of a fleet of sixty vehicles, a combination of sedans, Army pickup trucks, and dump trucks. The complex also included facilities for auto repairs and service. A small gas service station was also a component of the Motor Pool area.

Another cluster of garages was located in this industrial zone south of First Street. Some six buildings comprised this cluster of garages, located opposite Block 5. It appears that these garages were planned to store impounded vehicles that internees had driven to Manzanar.

**Warehouse Complexes:** Twenty-nine warehouses were built as part of the initial construction of the center (on WRA Camp Layout map dated April 20, 1945 they are numbered 9 – 40). These warehouses were built in the two adjacent blocks south of First Street between C and F streets. Arranged in rows similar to the residential barracks, the warehouses were twenty-foot by 100 foot barrack-type buildings with five by seven foot double doors in each end. Warehouses 31 and 37 reportedly had concrete floors. Each block also included a latrine designed and constructed by Ryozo F. Kado, evacuee stonemason. Each latrine was a wood-frame structure, sixteen feet by twenty-four with a center partition separating the mens' side from the womens'. The foundation and floors were concrete.

The garment factory was located in Warehouse 31, and plans were made to move this facility to a new location west of the camouflage factory in early 1943, but only the foundation and slab for this building were constructed. Smaller-scale industrial projects included a furniture shop, a sewing machine repair shop, and a typewriter shop.

**Garage Block Warehouses:** A single row of eight, twenty feet by 100 feet warehouse buildings was built in the block immediately east of the two warehouse blocks; and two refrigerated warehouses were also erected along the south side of this block.

**Camouflage Net Buildings:** A camouflage net production factory consisted of five buildings located west of the administration group and south of the warehouse group. This cluster of structures was located within the boundaries of the camp, but separate from the core internee residential area. Because this was a war-related industry, the area was enclosed by a security fence.

Three large structures (300 by twenty-four feet) were built to accommodate net production. The fourth building was a twenty-four by 100 feet enclosed shed with an attached sixty by 100 feet open shed, used for net cutting and net garnishing. The fifth structure was the cutting shed, 150 feet by twenty-four feet six inches. The buildings were arranged in parallel fashion, and fronted First Street, allowing easy access for service vehicles to make deliveries or pick-ups.

#### Administrative Area

Administrative functions were clustered primarily in two blocks in the southeast corner of the camp, and

portions of other blocks. These ancillary administrative functions included spaces given over to schools, libraries, a fire station, and a variety of administrative office space.

The two primary administrative blocks were located just south of the main entry to the camp, and were physically separate and visually distinct from the internee residential area as well as the industrial areas of the camp.

The northern building cluster included five apartment buildings for staff, a mess hall, post office, town hall, and large “L”-shaped administration building. The apartment buildings were twenty feet by 100 feet and were sited along secondary roads with open yards on one side. West of these apartments was the mess hall. The staff mess hall was forty feet by 100 feet. In 1943, a twenty-foot by 100-foot addition was constructed. Across the street from the mess hall was the town hall and directly east of that structure, was the post office. The post office was constructed—like the internee mess halls—by bolting two barrack buildings together. The main building in the block was the administrative building. It was an L-shaped building constructed by placing two pre-existing forty-foot by 100-foot structures at right angles.

The main housing area for staff was located south of the main administration block and consisted of eighteen wood-frame buildings with accommodations for up to 250 staff members. The housing area included fourteen apartment buildings, three dormitories and a laundry building. The laundry building for the staff housing area was sixteen by twenty feet and likely of the same construction.

Although additional administrative activities occurred in Block 1, the arrangement of structures in this block was similar to other barracks blocks. Administrative functions were also carried out in blocks 7 and 16 (school), block 13 (firehouse), and at the community auditorium building between blocks 7 and 13, but do not reflect distinct cluster arrangements.

### Summary

Because virtually all of the building clusters were removed at the end of the historic period, cluster arrangement is not considered a contributing component of the cultural landscape today. From an interpretive point of view however, the dominant cluster typology of the barracks block, hospital, warehouses, agricultural areas/ranches, and administrative areas convey the dominance of the military in both physical site design (order and uniformity) and in the segregation of functions predicated on security and control of civilian populations.

## Archeological Sites

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

Prior to 1993, three archeological surveys had been undertaken in the area around Manzanar. One focused on approximately forty acres northwest of the Historic Site (on Bureau of Land Management land). One survey covered an area of proposed modifications to US Highway 395, where the highway was widened to facilitate access to the Historic Site. The third survey followed the west edge of the highway right-of-way for a fiber optics line. Eight archeological sites in the vicinity of Manzanar were identified from these investigations, including the remains of the relocation center itself.

The most extensive archeological work at Manzanar occurred between 1993 and 1995, when the National Park Service completed four archeological projects at the newly-established National Historic Site. The work included archival research, intensive survey of over 1,200 acres, mapping, repeat photography, controlled surface collection, and subsurface testing. Based on these investigations fifty-four archeological sites were recorded within the National Historic Site. Some of the archaeological sites were in prime locations that were reused throughout the centuries, and so show evidence of more than one period of use. Thirteen sites have artifacts and features related to Native American occupation, thirty-five sites have components related to the Town of Manzanar or earlier ranching activities, fifteen sites are related to the Manzanar War Relocation Center, and portions of three sites exhibit post-relocation center use.

Since 1995, archeological work has focused on more intensive investigations at some of the sites. The relocation center landfill, the cemetery, security features, and Blocks 8 and 14 were investigated to provide more detailed information for their interpretation and management. Town-era sites along Highway 395 were excavated as part of the proposed widening of that road. The Shepherd Ranch, the first Euro-American settlement in the area, was tested to provide information that could be used in public interpretation. Excavations were conducted at several of the Native American sites to learn more about the earlier use of the region.

### Town of Manzanar

Twenty-four of the thirty-five archeological sites related to the town of Manzanar are within the designated boundaries of the Historic Site. These sites fall into three general categories: residential and commercial (including farms and downtown areas), utilities (irrigation and water works), and trash deposits. Other features in the vicinity of the town site such as road traces, orchards and other vegetation, and isolated pipes did not receive individual site designations. Components and features recorded from these sites reflect the agricultural foundation of the town with many features associated with cattle ranching and orchard production. Both archeological and historical records indicate that the 5,000 acres surrounding the Town of Manzanar contained relatively extensive orchards of apple and pear trees, as well as alfalfa fields, and other crops. All of this land was irrigated drawing on natural sources to channel water first in unlined ditches and then, as the town grew, water was conveyed in concrete pipes. The early home sites were located near these water sources. As the community grew, it expanded based on the expansion of the water supply. Today, a significant portion of the remnant vegetation within the historic site survives from the Manzanar town orchards.

Some of the other features related to the town of Manzanar recorded during the archeological survey

include building foundations, fence remnants, underground utilities, irrigation pipes, a small dam, building hardware, personal artifacts, farm tools, orchard-related artifacts, ceramics and glass fragments, and numerous trash deposit sites. Many of these town-era sites and features were investigated during archeological testing conducted along U.S. Highway 395 and during monitoring of fence construction.

### Manzanar War Relocation Center

Archeological investigations conducted since 1993 have encompassed a wide range of features that remain from the Manzanar War Relocation Center, such as building sites, roads, and infrastructure as designed and constructed under the War Relocation Authority, as well as significant artifacts that portray the daily life and cultural traditions of the internees. The archeological record, combined with the personal accounts and remnant landscape, enhance our understanding of the value and meaning of the cultural landscape of Manzanar.

Twenty-five archeological sites related to the Relocation Center have been documented, ten of which are outside the Historic Site boundaries. Some of the sites are outside of the core area, and cover the military police compound, the chicken ranch, hog farm, the agricultural lands and domestic water systems, a sewage treatment plant, trash disposal areas, and recreational facilities. The most significant archeological investigations have been conducted at the landfill and the cemetery, and have documented the locations of guard towers and the perimeter security fence. One of the twenty-five sites (MANZ 1992 A-30) encompasses the entire 550-acre central portion of the camp where the residential area, administration complex, and hospital were located. In this site alone, over 800 archeological features were recorded. Some of the features recorded in this site include three standing buildings, concrete and rock walls, building foundations, concrete steps and stoops, manholes, sewer and water lines, ponds and gardens, historic vegetation, ditches, and artifact concentrations. Within this core area, five residential blocks – Blocks 8, 12, 13, 14, and 21 – and the staff housing area were the focus of more intense survey, surface collection, and study. From these areas artifacts include a variety of structural materials (nails, window glass, building hardware), food storage containers, ceramics, furnishings, and personal items. Archeological testing revealed a well-constructed basement under one of the barracks of Block 8, with a concrete floor and wooden walls. The staff housing area alone contained 5,000 artifacts, mostly consisting of structural materials, domestic items, pharmaceutical, and automobile-related items.

### Summary

Archeological resources in the vicinity of Manzanar National Historic Site include elements and features from several significant historic periods, including use by the Owens Valley Paiute, the first settlement of the area, early ranching and farming, developments associated with the town of Manzanar, remains from the Manzanar Relocation Center, and post relocation center use. The archeological remains reflect the use of resources, occupation, and adaptation to the physical setting, and modification of the landscape as settlement and communities developed. Archeological features and artifacts related directly to the Manzanar War Relocation Center provide an extraordinary and relatively intact record of the camp design and structure, daily life within that structure, and the personal and ethnic expressions of the people who were interned there between 1941 and 1944. In addition, the aggregate of archeological site features such as road traces, vegetation, fences, ruins and artifacts associated with infrastructure (such as waterworks, irrigation ditches, utility structures, and pipes), and the isolated remains of significant garden structures throughout the enclosed living area collectively comprise the underlying footprint of the camp during the historic period. In this regard, archeological resources are a contributing landscape characteristic of Manzanar National Historic Site.

## Management Information

### Descriptive And Geographic Information

**Historic Name(s):** Manzanar War Relocation Center  
Manzanar Internment Camp  
Manzanar Concentration Camp

**Current Name(s):** Manzanar National Historic Site

**Management Unit:**

**Tract Numbers:**

**State and County:** Inyo County, CA

**Size (acres):** 814.00

### Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 27	11	398053	4064736
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 27	11	397207	4066174
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 27	11	395931	4065524
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 27	11	396781	4064003

**GIS File Name:** C:\GIS\manz

**GIS File Description:** GIS data is available from Manzanar National Historic Site and PWRO-Oakland, Cultural Resources.

### National Register Information

**National Register Documentation:** Entered -- Inadequately Documented

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Manzanar National Historic Site is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as a National Historic Landmark. However, the nomination does not thoroughly discuss the remaining features at the site. This Cultural Landscape Inventory defines and clarifies the setting of the site and the remaining buildings and structures.

**NRIS Information:**

NRIS Number: 76000484  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 7/30/1976  
Other Certifications: Designated National Landmark  
Other Certification Date: 2/19/1985  
Name In National Register: Manzanar War Relocation Center, National Historic Site  
Other Names In National Register: Manzanar Internment Camp;Manzanar Concentration Camp;Manzanar Internment Camp;Manzanar Concentration Camp

**National Register Eligibility:** Eligible -- Keeper

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Manzanar National Historic Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places July 30, 1976 under the Criteria A and D. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark on February 19, 1985.

In addition, the California SHPO agreed with the findings of this CLI on September 14, 2004.

**Date of Eligibility Determination:** 7/30/1976

**National Register Classification:** Site

**Significance Level:** National

**Contributing/Individual:** Individual

**Significance Criteria:** D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history  
A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

**Period Of Significance**

Time Period: 1925 - 1941 AD

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy  
Historic Context Subtheme: Agriculture  
Historic Context Facet: Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)

Time Period: 1941 - 1949 AD

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape  
Historic Context Subtheme: World War II  
Historic Context Facet: The Home Front

**Area Of Significance:**

Category:	Ethnic Heritage
Sub-category:	Asian
Priority:	1
Category:	Military
Priority:	2
Category:	Social History
Priority:	3

## State Register Information

### State Register Documentation

Document ID Number:	850
Date Listed:	1/20/1972
Document Name:	Manzanar Relocation Center
Explanatory Narrative:	"In the early part of World War II, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation centers by Executive Order No. 9066 issued February 19, 1942. Manzanar, the first of ten such concentration camps, was bounded by barbed wire and guard towers. It confined ten thousand persons, the majority of them American citizens. May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism, and economic exploitation never emerge again ( <a href="http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21422">http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21422</a> , accessed July 27, 2004)."

## National Historic Landmark Information

<b>National Historic Landmark Status:</b>	Yes
<b>Date Determined Landmark:</b>	2/19/1985
<b>Landmark Theme:</b>	

## World Heritage Site Information

<b>World Heritage Site Status:</b>	No
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## Cultural Landscape Type and Use

<b>Cultural Landscape Type:</b>	Historic Designed Landscape
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### Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Domestic (Residential)  
Use/Function: Camp  
Detailed Use/Function: Camp  
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Government  
Use/Function: Correctional Facility (Jail)  
Detailed Use/Function: Correctional Facility (Jail)  
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Government  
Use/Function: Monument (Building)  
Detailed Use/Function: Monument (Building)  
Type Of Use/Function: Current

Use/Function Category: Landscape  
Use/Function: Leisure-Passive (Park)  
Detailed Use/Function: Leisure-Passive (Park)  
Type Of Use/Function: Current

### Ethnographic Information

**Ethnographic Survey Conducted:** Yes-Unrestricted Information

#### Associated Groups

Name of Peoples: Japanese-American  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Owens Valley Paiute  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Shoshone  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

### Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

#### Adjacent Lands Description:

The War Relocation Authority once managed approximately 6,000 acres, which surrounded the core developed area, of the desert scrub land bracketed by the Sierra Nevada to the west and the

White-Inyo Range to the east. The desert scrub landscape remains primarily undeveloped and adds a sense of isolation experienced by the internees. As a result, the lands surrounding Manzanar National Historic Site contribute to the historic scene of the interment camp.

## General Management Information

**Management Category:** Must Be Preserved And Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 3/3/1993

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Manzanar National Historic Site is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria and therefore falls under Category A, Must be Preserved and Maintained. Additionally, the site is directly related to the park's legislated significance.

## Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

*Good:* indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

*Fair:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

*Poor:* indicates the landscape shows 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.

*Undetermined:* Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

**Condition Assessment:** Poor

**Assessment Date:** 08/13/2004

**Date Recorded:** 08/13/2004

**Park Management Concurrence:** Yes      **Concurrence Date:** 8/30/2004

**Level Of Impact Severity:** Moderate

**Explanatory Notes:** The overall condition assessment for Manzanar National Historic Site has been determined as poor. The buildings and structures, the auditorium and both sentry posts, at the site have been rehabilitated and are in good condition. The road grid system at the site is stabilized, particularly the entry road, 1st Street, and the touring

road, parts or most of B Street, 9th Street, H Street, 7th Street, I Street, F Street, and Manzanar Street. Impacts to the road system, including vegetation and gullyng, have been mitigated. As a result, the roads are in fair condition. However, the vegetation, particularly the remnant orchard trees, and the gardens are in poor condition. Stabilization efforts, with advice from Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, was started by the park; however a large number of trees need water, pruning, mulch, and care provided by a small staff. The Block 34 garden is regularly losing soil exposing more of the pond features, which may break. Without immediate action these resources will continue to deteriorate.

### **Stabilization Measures:**

The stabilization at Manzanar National Historic Site includes the orchard remnants, as well as specimen vegetation including walnut, apricot, and fig trees. Stabilization measures for the historic fruit trees including discriminative watering, removing dead wood, thinning the canopy, and propping or bracing leaning trees.

#### **Impact:**

Type of Impact: Erosion  
Internal/External: Both Internal and External

#### Description:

Manzanar is located within a well field of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. In the recent past, high flows from the spring melt have been distributed across the bajada west of the camp by the DWP, resulting in the movement of sediment and gullyng through the historic site. This practice has been stopped based on requests by the park service to minimize damage to the historic resources. However, considerable damage has been done. The gullyng has disrupted several archeological features and undermined some vegetation and foundation slabs. Gully sites should be monitored for exposure or disruption of other features.

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements  
Internal/External: Both Internal and External

#### Description:

The harsh desert climate within the Owens Valley is hard on the resources. Wood features such as the arbor and home plate (moved to the Visitor Center) desiccate and concrete structures crack and crumble following intense heat during the summer and cold winters with some snow fall. Some of the features, like ponds, can be protected by leaving the buried. Chemicals used commercially to prevent desiccation or cracking are still being tested for effectiveness in the harsh climate and as a preservation tool.

Type of Impact: Fire  
Internal/External: Both Internal and External

#### Description:

Fire represents a threat to the remaining historic and interpretive features, including the outlying fence lines, camp buildings and structures, historic vegetation and archeological

features. Through the recommendations of a Fire management Plan, fuel hazard loads, both within and surrounding the camp (a broad swathe extending from North Park towards the Guayule Lath House), can be reduced.

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases  
Internal/External: Both Internal and External

Description:

Damage to historic vegetation, particularly by bears and elk, hastens the decline of these already fragile features. The impacts on historic vegetation caused by wildlife are evident in broken branches, toppled fruit trees, browsing and antler rubbing.

Additionally, animal holes are undermining the stability of historic orchard trees. Large pack rat nests, possibly used for generations, add significant bulk and weight to the historic orchard remnants. Various fencing may be useful in deterring bears and elk. The removal of pack rat nests may pose new threats, particularly if the tree has developed compression wood to hold the tree up-right under the weight. Removal of the nest may cause the tree to topple. Any removal of the nest should be monitored by an archeologist, since these nests may contain artifacts that date to the period of significance or earlier.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration  
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Although a remarkable amount of the historic road survives in poor condition, portions of the road—particularly sections of 1st and 7th streets, are threatened as a result of gully erosion. In other areas, portions of the roadbed are obscured by encroaching vegetation and duff. For example, locust trees that once lined many of the streets have seeded and spread beyond their original locations. Other vegetation, including tamarisk, tree of heaven, and sagebrush also obscure many parts of the original grid and the boundaries of the firebreaks.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants  
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Some ornamental species, like the tree of heaven and salt-cedar/tamarisk, have spread beyond their historic boundaries into adjacent areas. Corrective action is needed to ensure that the more aggressive populations don't impact other areas of the site or adjacent properties. Less invasive ornamentals, like the locust trees, have also formed thickets which often block views through the site, making it difficult to understand the organizational framework of the camp and obscuring other historic features.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants  
Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Native vegetation within the camp has intruded on the road network by blocking the route, obscuring pathways, and breaking apart the road surface. Careful removal of the overgrown vegetation will make the roads easier to identify and increase the understanding of the grid system laid out for the camp.

Type of Impact:                      Vegetation/Invasive Plants  
Internal/External:                   Internal

Description:  
Desert scrub vegetation has become overgrown within the individual blocks, obscuring camp features such as building foundations and garden features. Additionally, the roots of the vegetation create and expand cracks in the concrete foundations and pools, accelerate their deterioration. Removing the vegetation will restore visual access of key camp features and protect features from being broken apart by the plant’s root systems.

Type of Impact:                      Vegetation/Invasive Plants  
Internal/External:                   Internal

Description:  
In addition to pests and old age, the remnant orchard trees have also suffered inappropriate pruning, no irrigation, severe lean, and uprooting. The park, with assistance from the Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, has begun to correct these problems. They have set up a maintainable irrigation program, removed deadwood from tree canopies, pruning stubs from poor pruning cuts, and sucker growth. Trees that have been up-rooted or have severe lean have been up-righted or braced. These stabilization efforts have significantly improved the condition of the trees.

Additional efforts planed by the park include grafting trees to maintain the genetic stock for a possible interpretation orchard.

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

<b>Management Agreement:</b>	None
<b>Explanatory Narrative:</b>	
<b>NPS Legal Interest:</b>	Fee Simple
<b>Explanatory Narrative:</b>	
<b>Public Access:</b>	Unrestricted

## Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Preservation  
**Approved Treatment Document:** General Management Plan  
**Document Date:** February 3, 1997

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Manzanar National Historic Site “would be managed as a cultural landscape relating to the internment camp era. To achieve this, the existing features remaining from the camp period such as the road system, structural remains, and landscape plantings would be preserved (GMP 1997; 10).”

**Approved Treatment Completed:** No

## Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost:** \$0

**Landscape Approved Treatment Cost:** \$0

**Cost Date:**

**Level of Estimate:**

**Cost Estimator:**

**Explanatory Description:** The LCS approved treatment cost is derived from the Latest Ultimate Treatment Costs for all the buildings and structures within Manzanar National Historic Site. There are no Ultimate Treatment Costs listed for any of the buildings and structures located at the site.

There are no approved treatment costs for the landscape.

## Stabilization Costs

**LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:** \$52,000

**Landscape Stabilization Costs:** \$283,848

**Cost Date:** August 23, 2001

**Level Of Estimate:** C - Similar Facilities

**Cost Estimator:** Support Office

**Explanatory Description:**

The interim treatment cost for the buildings and structures listed on the LCS for Manzanar National Historic Site include the Block 9 Garden (\$5,000), Block 34 Garden (\$5,000), North Park Barbecue with Chimney (\$1,500), North Park (\$5,000), Block 35 Garden (\$5,000), Judo House Remains (\$2,500), Small Pool in Block 2 (\$500), Block 14, Barracks 6 Can Features (\$5,000), Warehouse 37 Concrete Slabs (\$10,000), Date Inscribed Slab (\$500), Kubota Slab (\$2,500), and the Internal Police Station Slab (\$2,000). Additionally, there are seven PMIS statements regarding the rehabilitation or stabilization of the historic structures, which total \$1,247,683.28.

PMIS #88620 (\$487,335.66): Restore Manzanar Mess Hall for Access by Visitors

PMIS #68290 (\$457,050.00): Implement GMP/Reconstruct Internee Barracks to Enhance Visitor Experience in Demonstration Block

PMIS #104910 (\$98,942.00): Emergency Stabilization and Repair of Historic Japanese Rock Garden/Pond in Block #34

PMIS #141 (\$75,000.00): Rehab Camp Perimeter Road and install Signing

PMIS #101303 (\$59,473.46): Rehabilitate Historic Entrance Road

PMIS #61717 (\$38,532.16): Implement Cyclic Maintenance Program for Historic Masonry Structures

PMIS #88598 (\$31,350.00): Rehabilitate Well and install Photo Voltaic Pump to Irrigate Threatened Cultural Landscape

There are three PMIS statement specially related to landscape features, which total \$283,848.20.

PMIS #88295 (\$143,848.00): Stabilize and Implement Deferred Maintenance Program for Cultural Landscape and Historic Orchards

PMIS #88688 (\$77,726.00): Complete Cultural Landscape Stabilization by Existing PLC Partners

PMIS #105226 (\$62,274.20): Prune Hazard Trees

## Documentation Assessment and Checklist

<b>Documentation Assessment:</b>	Good
<b>Documentation:</b>	
Document:	Cultural Landscape Report
Year Of Document:	2004
Amplifying Details:	The CLR is in draft format, and not yet approved by the park.
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	General Management Plan
Year Of Document:	1997
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Document:	Historic Resource Study
Year Of Document:	1996
Adequate Documentation:	Yes

## Appendix

### Bibliography

#### Citations:

Citation Title: Draft Cultural Landscape Report, Manzanar National Historic Site  
Year of Publication: 2004  
Source Name: PWR Files  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Library, PWR Oakland and Seattle

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Citation Title: General Management Plan and Environment Impact Statement  
Year of Publication: 1997  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Number: F868.O9 G46 1996  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Library, PWR Oakland and Seattle, and Manzanar National Historic Site

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Citation Author: Unrau, Harlan D.  
Citation Title: The Evacuation and Relocation of Persons of Japanese Ancestry during World War II : a Historical Study of the Manzanar War Relocation Center  
Year of Publication: 1996  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Number: D769.8.A6 U57 v.1-v.2  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Library, PWR Oakland and Seattle, and Manzanar National Site

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Citation Author: Heald, Gina, Pepper, Charlie  
Citation Title: Landscape Stabilization Plan, Manzanar National  
Historic Site  
Year of Publication: 2004  
Publisher: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation  
Source Name: Draft Files  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: PWRO-Oakland Cultural Resources Library, Olmsted  
Center for Landscape Preservation, and Manzanar  
National Historic Site

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Citation Author: Unrau, Harlan D///  
Citation Title: The Evacuation and Relocation of Persons of Japanese  
Ancestry During World War II: A Historical Study of  
the Manzanar War Relocation Center, Historic  
Resource Study / Special History Study  
Year of Publication: 1996  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 017201  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Library, PWR Oakland and Seattle,  
and Manzanar National Site

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Citation Author: Burton, Jeffery F.//Hughes, Richard E.//Origer,  
Thomas M.//Rogers, C. Lynn//Waters, Jennifer A.  
Citation Title: The Archeology of Somewhere: Archeological Testing  
Along U.S Highway 395, Manzanar National Historic  
Site, California  
Year of Publication: 1998  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 017675  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Library, PWR Oakland and Seattle,  
and Manzanar National Site

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Citation Author: Jeffery F. Burton; et al.  
Citation Title: Three farewells to Manzanar : the archeology of  
Manzanar National Historic Site, California  
Year of Publication: 1996  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Number: F868.I6 B87 1996 pt.1 - pt.3  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Library, PWR Oakland and Seattle,  
and Manzanar National Site

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## Supplemental Information

**Title:** Historic Orchard Remnants

**Description:** Source: Compiled from Landscape Stabilization Plan, Olmsted Center, 2002 and Historic Trees survey data from R. Stewart, 2001.

Table included at the end of document.

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**Title:** Partial List of Native Plants at Manzanar

**Description:** Source: Preliminary identification of species by Patti Novak, botanist for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, supplemented by on-site observations of project team and R. Stewart. For original list, see Burton, Three Farewells to Manzanar, Part 1, pg. 10, 1996.

Table included at the end of document.

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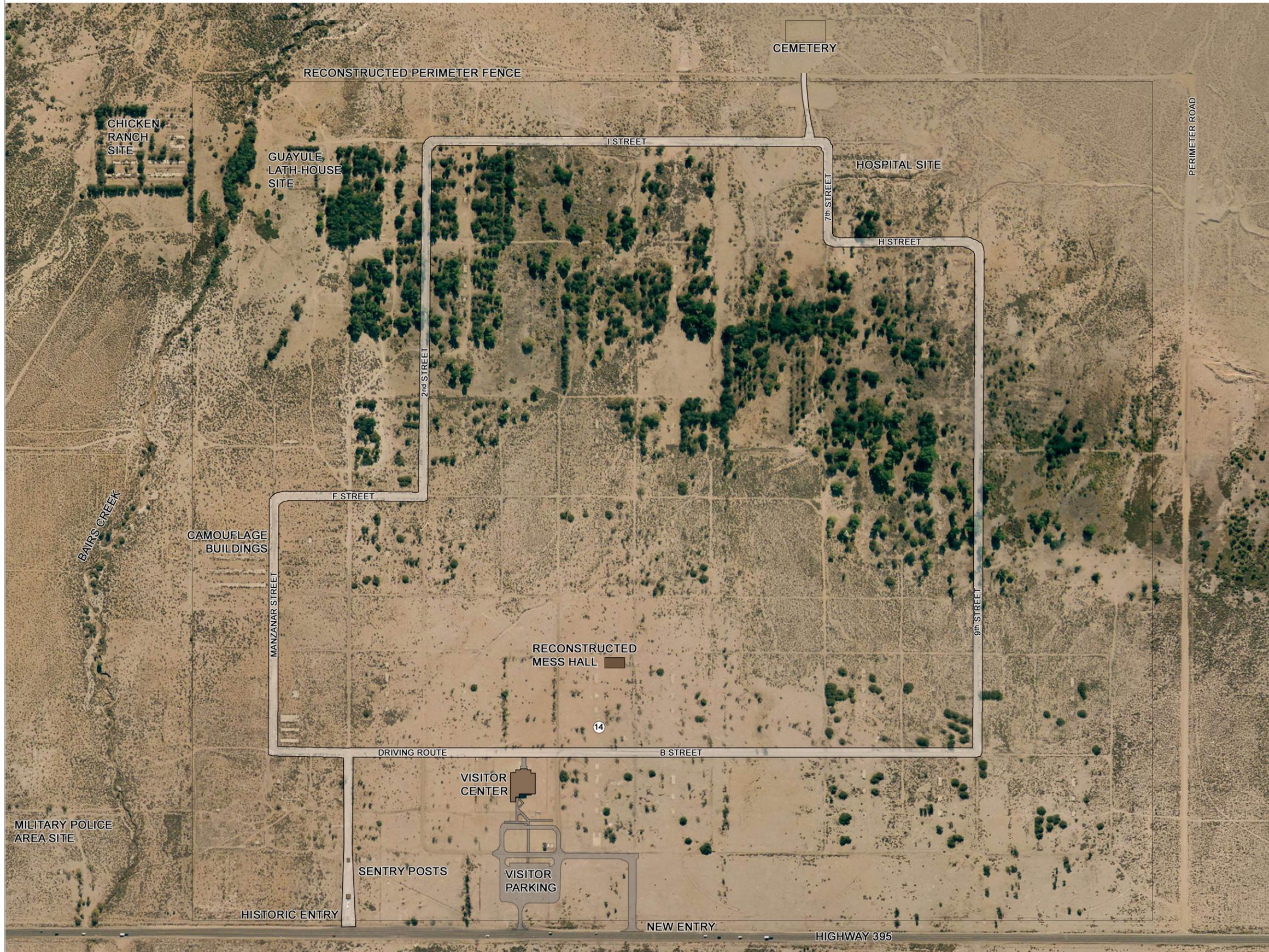
**Title:** Remnant Historic Vegetation

**Description:** Note: Some species have been recently documented as being on-site but appear to have died out since the initial inventories were taken. This information is still included to assist in future treatment decisions in case re-introduction of historically used species is determined appropriate.

Table included at the end of document.

Source:  
Preliminary identification of species by Patti Novak, botanist for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, supplemented by on-site observations of project team and Richard Stewart. For original list, see Burton, Three Farewells to Manzanar, Part 1, pg. 10, 1996.

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## EXISTING CONDITIONS

Cultural Landscape Inventory  
 Manzanar National Historic Site  
 2004

National Park Service  
 Pacific West Region  
 Cultural Landscape Program

### Sources

Historic Photograph Collection, Manzanar National Historic Site  
 1945 Camp Layout Map, War Relocation Authority, on file Manzanar National Historic Site  
 2000 Manzanar Aerial Photograph, on file Manzanar National Historic Site  
*Three Farewells to Manzanar*, Volumes 1-3, by Jeff Burton et al, 1996  
 Field Survey, 2002

### Notes

Reconstructed Mess Hall moved to site in 2002.  
 Rehabilitated Visitor Center and visitor parking area completed 2004.  
 Reconstructed Guard Tower to be sited along perimeter fence at new entrance.  
 Perimeter road provides minimal access for maintenance and special events.

### Legend

- ⑭ Block Identification Numbers
- Approximate Location of Fence
- Existing Structures

### Approximate Scale in Feet

