This Is Minidoka
An Archeological Survey of Minidoka Internment National Monument, Idaho

by
Jeffery F. Burton
Mary M. Farrell

Western Archeological and Conservation Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Publications in Anthropology 80
2001
This is Minidoka
Black smoke rolls
Across the blue sky.
Winter chills our bones.
This is Minidoka.
PROJECT SUMMARY

**WACC Project Number:** MIIN 2001 A.

**Type of Project:** Archeological Survey.

**Field Director:** Jeff Burton.

**Project Archeologists:** Pat Baird (WACC), Laura Bergstresser (WACC), Jan Harper (HAFO), Anna Tamura (CCSO), and Doug Wilson (FOVA).

**Volunteers:** Dick and Flo Lord.

**Field Work Dates:** May 1-5 (survey) and July 19-23 (field review), 2001.

**Person Days in Field:** 35.

**Project Location:** Minidoka Internment National Monument and environs.

**Project Scope:** 83 acres were surveyed with 219 features recorded.

**National Register Status:** Entrance area (6 acres) of the Minidoka Relocation Center listed July 10, 1979.

Front cover: Oblique aerial view of the Minidoka Relocation Center (from *Minidoka Interlude* 1943).

Back cover: Block 7 group photograph (from *Minidoka Interlude* 1943).

This report is number 80 in a continuing series, *Publications in Anthropology*, published by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, 1415 North Sixth Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85705.
Abstract

In May and July 2001 the Western Archaeological and Conservation Center of the National Park Service conducted archaeological investigations at the Minidoka Internment National Monument, in Idaho. The Monument was designated in January 2001 to provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. The Monument comprises a small part of the Minidoka Relocation Center, one of ten major facilities at which Japanese American citizens and Japanese immigrants were interned. The archaeological investigations included survey, feature recording and mapping, and photography, to provide information about the kinds of structural remains and artifacts still present from that period.

Over 200 features were recorded within the Monument. Although the remains of two building at the entrance are the most prominent relocation-era features at the Monument, other structural remains are also abundant. Foundation slabs mark the locations of warehouses, and footings for many other administrative buildings are still in place. Within a 2½-acre Bureau of Reclamation parcel within the Monument boundary are two relocation-era buildings: one is half a garage, and the other a lavatory. The evacuee-built root cellar is partially within the Monument, partially on private land. Landscaping features created by the evacuees include gardens, pathways, trees, and stepping stones. Remnants of roads, utilities, and the perimeter security fence are also present, as is one of the two evacuee-constructed swimming pools.

All the relocation-center-era features are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as is one trash dump that consists mostly of cans prepared for recycling. Most of the randomly scattered artifacts, in contrast, are not likely eligible for the Register. To preserve the significant physical remains documented in the archeological survey and enhance their interpretive potential for the public, four general classes of activities are recommended: (1) clean-up of modern trash, accumulated sediments, and vegetation, and protection from modern intrusions; (2) limited archeological testing to better define and expose critical features; (3) stabilization and reconstruction of significant structures; and (4) long-term protection of associated features outside the Monument boundaries through land acquisition, special designation, or cooperative agreements with owners of adjacent land.
ミニドカのいま
アイダホ州ミニドカ収容所国定記念史跡における考古学調査

2001年5月および7月、国立公園局の西部考古学研究・保存センターにより、アイダホ州ミニドカ収容所国定記念史跡における考古学調査が行われました。この記念史跡は同年1月、第二次世界大戦中の日系人強制収容について国民に広く知ってもらい、後世に伝えていくために指定されたものです。ミニドカは、日系市民・日系移民が収容された十大施設のひとつで、そのうちの一角を記念史跡として残すことになりました。調査にあたっては、測量・史料記録と地図作成・写真撮影などが行われ、当時のまま残っている遺構や生活用品についての情報が収集されました。

本プロジェクトでは、200点を超える史物が記録の対象となりました。収容所入口の建物2つをはじめ、多数の建設物遺構が史料を提供してくれています。倉庫のあった場所には基礎が残っており、その他多くの管理局の建物も、フーチングが当時のまま残っています。記念史跡境界内の、2,25エーカーにわたる開墾開発局管轄区域には、当時の建物が2つ（半壊の車庫と手洗い所）ありました。さらに、被収容者の手になる地下貯蔵庫も、史跡と境界外私有地にまたがってあったことが確認されています。被収容者たちは、庭園や小道、樹木や踏み石の設置といった造園活動も行いました。スイミングプールも2つ建設し、そのうちのひとつが石畳・上下水道施設・境界フェンスなどの遺構と共に、かつてのながりをとどめています。

リサイクル用空き缶専用のごみ回収施設を含め、収容所当時の史跡はすべて、国定史跡登録（National Register of Historic Places）への申請資格があります。反対に、散在している生活用品などは、ほとんど申請の対象となりません。考古学調査で記録された有益な物的史料を保存し、国民の教育に役立てるためには、大きく分けて次の4点の実施が求められます。（1）礫畳・積雪した土砂・植物など戦後の付加物を取り除き、開発が行われないようにする。（2）制限的考古学調験を実施し、重要史料のより確かな定義と提示を行う。（3）重要史料の安定化と復元を行う。（4）記念史跡境界外の関連史跡を、土地買収や特別指定、土地所有者との協力契約などを通じて長期保存する。
Acknowledgments

First, we want to acknowledge the support and interest of Neil King, superintendent of Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, who now has the additional responsibility of managing the Minidoka Internment National Monument. Bureau of Reclamation archeologist Lynne MacDonald and realty specialist Yvonne Daniel provided much useful support and information for the survey.

Field work was performed by Western Archeological and Conservation Center archeologists Pat Baird and Laura Bergstresser, with assistance from Anna Tamura of the National Park Service’s Columbia Cascade Support Office, Doug Wilson, an archeologist with Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Jan Harper of Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, and expert volunteer photographers Dick and Florence Lord. The crew’s dedication and perseverance in the face of bitter cold wind is much appreciated.

Former Minidoka evacuee Jim Kubota allowed us to make copies of photographs in his school yearbooks as well as those in Minidoka Interlude, which was published by the internees in 1943. Jim’s support and friendship has been an inspiration in this and previous work at Minidoka. Copies of historical U.S. Army and War Relocation Authority photographs and blueprints were supplied by the National Archives. The Japanese language abstract was translated by Shoko Fujita-Ehrlich.

Stephanie Toothman and Jim Thomson at the Columbia Cascade Support Office provided critical support; at WACC George Teague, Sue Wells, Angela Nava, Nancy Wilcox, and Kelly Shields maintained administrative and logistical assistance. Ron Beckwith drafted the AutoCAD® figures.

To all, many thanks.

J. Burton
M.M. Farrell
EIGHTH GRADE CLASS COUNCIL

LEFT TO RIGHT—William Tanaka, Joe Kuge, Mary Komachi, James Kubota, George Mano
# Contents

Project Summary ........................................ iv
Abstract ..................................................... v
Acknowledgments ........................................... vii
List of Figures ............................................. x
List of Plates ................................................ xiv

Chapter 1
Introduction ................................................... 1
A Note on Terminology ........................................ 2

Chapter 2
Historical Background ........................................ 3
Exclusion and Relocation ........................................ 5
Setting Up the Relocation Centers .............................. 8
The Minidoka Relocation Center ................................. 9
Leave Clearances ............................................. 17
Nisei in the Army ............................................ 18
Conflict at Minidoka ........................................... 19
Draft Resistance ............................................. 20
Supreme Court Cases .......................................... 21
Closing the Relocation Centers ................................. 21
After the Minidoka Relocation Center .......................... 22

Chapter 3
The Minidoka Relocation Center Today ....................... 23
Entrance ....................................................... 26
Administration and Staff Housing .............................. 40
Warehouse and Motor Pool ..................................... 66
Other Features Within the National Monument .............. 88
Features Outside the National Monument .................... 95

Chapter 4
Recommendations ............................................. 109
Significance ................................................... 109
Recommendations ............................................. 111

References Cited ............................................. 115

Appendix A
List of Archeological Features ................................. 117
List of Figures

Figure 1.1. Minidoka Relocation Center entrance ........................................... 2
Figure 1.2. T/4 Taniguchi visits his wife and daughter at the Minidoka Relocation Center ........ 3
Figure 1.3. 1992 aerial photograph and archeological base map separate enclosure Figure 2.1. Sites associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II .................... 4
Figure 2.2. Evacuation day ............................................................................ 5
Figure 2.3. The Puyallup Assembly Center .................................................... 6
Figure 2.4. The Portland Assembly Center dining hall .................................... 7
Figure 2.5. Barracks construction at the Minidoka Relocation Center ................. 10
Figure 2.6. Construction at the Minidoka Relocation Center ............................ 10
Figure 2.7. Construction blueprint of the western portion of the Minidoka Relocation Center 11
Figure 2.8. Typical evacuee barracks block at the Minidoka Relocation Center .......... 12
Figure 2.9. Community store in Block 30 ...................................................... 12
Figure 2.10. Minidoka hospital ward ............................................................. 13
Figure 2.11. Art class at Minidoka ................................................................. 13
Figure 2.12. Administration buildings at Minidoka ......................................... 14
Figure 2.13. Construction in the staff housing area .......................................... 14
Figure 2.14. Filter rock bed at the Minidoka sewage treatment plant .................. 14
Figure 2.15. Farm field at Minidoka .............................................................. 14
Figure 2.16. Farm fields at Minidoka .............................................................. 14
Figure 2.17. Relocation center hog farm ......................................................... 15
Figure 2.18. Farm workers with geese, chickens, and piglets ............................. 15
Figure 2.19. Baseball field ........................................................................... 15
Figure 2.20. Barracks garden ....................................................................... 15
Figure 2.21. Mr. and Mrs. Sakamoto, both age 80, had come to the United States in 1894 .... 16
Figure 2.22. George Nakashima, Seattle architect .......................................... 16
Figure 2.23. Mrs. Sakura and family; all four of her sons volunteered for the U.S. Army .... 16
Figure 2.24. Minidoka Honor Roll ................................................................. 19
Figure 2.25. Auditorium construction ............................................................. 20
Figure 2.26. Minidoka Auditorium ................................................................. 20
Figure 3.1. Minidoka Internment National Monument ................................... 23
Figure 3.2. 1942 blueprint of the Minidoka Relocation Center ....................... 24
Figure 3.3. 1945 blueprint of the Minidoka Relocation Center ....................... 25
Figure 3.4. Gate House, Reception Building, and commemorative plaques at the relocation center entrance (Features E-1 and E-2) .......................................................... 27
Figure 3.5. Gate House and Reception Building (Feature E-1) ....................... 29
Figure 3.6. Reception Building (Feature E-1) ............................................... 29
Figure 3.7. Reception Building fireplace (Feature E-1) .................................... 30
Figure 3.8. Detail of Reception Building chimney (Feature E-1) ....................... 30
Figure 3.9. Gate House (Feature E-1) ........................................................... 30
Figure 3.10. Wood interpretive sign next to Gate House .................................. 30
Figure 3.11. Overview of Gate House, Reception Building, and commemorative plaques .......................................................... 31
Figure 3.12. Commemorative plaques at entrance (Feature E-2) ..................... 31
Figure 3.13. Commemorative plaque at entrance ........................................... 31
Figure 3.14. Commemorative plaque at entrance ........................................... 31
Figure 3.15. Commemorative plaque at entrance ........................................... 31
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.107</td>
<td>Fence post (Feature P-6)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.108</td>
<td>Fence post (Feature C-9b)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.109</td>
<td>Fence posts (Feature C-12)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.110</td>
<td>Outlying features associated with the Minidoka Relocation Center.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.111</td>
<td>Small basalt rock and concrete pond along Hunt Road.</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.112</td>
<td>Water tower at Minidoka.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.113</td>
<td>Foundations of Water Tower 1.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.114</td>
<td>Water Tower 1.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.115</td>
<td>Overview of water tower foundation.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.116</td>
<td>Building adjacent to water tower foundation.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.117</td>
<td>Farm Workers’ Mess Hall.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.118</td>
<td>Concrete slab at the location of the Farm Workers’ Mess Hall.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.119</td>
<td>Farm Workers’ Mess Hall.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.120</td>
<td>Concrete foundation at the location of Guard Tower No. 7.</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.121</td>
<td>Fire Station No. 1, Minidoka Relocation Center.</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.122</td>
<td>The Minidoka Fire Station today (center building).</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.123</td>
<td>Minidoka Relocation Center sewage treatment plant.</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.124</td>
<td>Remains at the sewage treatment plant today.</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.125</td>
<td>Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.126</td>
<td>Trash cans at the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.127</td>
<td>Enamel metal pitcher at the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.128</td>
<td>Collector’s cache at the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.129</td>
<td>Concrete footings north of the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.130</td>
<td>Abandoned automobiles southeast of the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.131</td>
<td>Railroad spur south of Minidoka.</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.132</td>
<td>Area of the Minidoka Relocation Center railroad spur today.</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.133</td>
<td>Lateral 21.3 Canal showing the locations of canal drops and WRA farm fields.</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.134</td>
<td>Construction of canal drop.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.135</td>
<td>Completed canal drop.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.136</td>
<td>Diversion structure for Lateral 21.3 on the Milner-Gooding Canal.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.137</td>
<td>Canal drop in Section 3 on Lateral 21.3.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.138</td>
<td>Canal drop in Section 3 on Lateral 21.3.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.139</td>
<td>Lateral 21.3-14.3 Canal.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Minidoka Relocation Center entrance.</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>The Minidoka Relocation Center Entrance today.</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Plates

Plate 3.1. Basalt-lined pathway in the North Administration Area (Feature A-2) ........................................ 47
Plate 3.2. Basalt-lined pathway in the North Administration Area (Feature W-30) ........................................ 47
Plate 3.3. Basalt-lined pathway in the North Administration Area (Feature W-30) ........................................ 47
Plate 3.4. Pulled water pipe in the Central Administration Area (Feature A-24a) ........................................ 47
Plate 3.5. Basalt-lined pathway in the Central Administration and Staff Housing Area
(Feature A-28) ........................................................................................................................................ 53
Plate 3.6. Basalt-lined pathway in the Central Administration and Staff Housing Area
(Feature A-30) ........................................................................................................................................ 53
Plate 3.7. Basalt-lined pathway in the South Staff Area (Feature A-42) ...................................................... 53
Plate 3.8. Basalt-lined pathway in the South Staff Area (Feature A-43) ...................................................... 53
Plate 3.9. Relocation center can dump (Feature C-7) .................................................................................... 94
Plate 3.10. Detail of flatten cans at relocation can dump (Feature C-7) ...................................................... 94
Plate 3.11. Small post relocation center trash dump (Feature C-10) ............................................................ 94
Plate 3.12. Borrow pit with concrete debris (Feature C-8) ........................................................................... 94
Plate 3.13. Farm field at the location of Barracks Block 24. ................................................................. 94
Plate 3.14. Basalt rocks and concrete debris in farm field at the location of Barracks Block 24. ........ 94
Plate 3.15. Relocation center landfill. ........................................................................................................ 103
Plate 3.16. Relocation center landfill. ........................................................................................................ 103
Plate 3.17. Japanese ceramic at the relocation center landfill. ............................................................... 103
Plate 3.18. Ceramics at the relocation center landfill. .............................................................................. 103
Plate 3.19. Japanese ceramic and glass candy container at the relocation center landfill. ................ 103
Plate 3.20. Bricks and concrete debris north of the relocation center landfill. ..................................... 103
Plate 3.21. Canal drop in Section 2 on Lateral 21.3 .................................................................................. 108
Plate 3.22. Canal drop in Section 6 on Lateral 21.3 .................................................................................. 108
Plate 3.23. Canal drop in Section 6 on Lateral 21.3 .................................................................................. 108
Plate 3.24. Canal drop in Section 36 on Lateral 21.3-14.3. ................................................................. 108
Chapter 1

Introduction

Between May 1 and 5, 2001, National Park Service archeologists from the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, Arizona, conducted an archeological survey at Minidoka Internment National Monument, located northeast of the town of Twin Falls, Idaho. This report presents the results of that work, designed to identify and evaluate the features and artifacts at the newly-created National Monument.

Minidoka Internment National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on January 17, 2001, to “provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history – the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.” The Monument comprises a small part of the Minidoka Relocation Center, one of ten facilities at which Japanese American citizens and Japanese immigrants were interned during World War II (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Minidoka Internment National Monument is administered by the National Park Service as a unit of Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, with headquarters in Hagerman, Idaho, 40 miles west of the Monument. The National Park Service is in the initial process of developing a General Management Plan for the Monument. As part of this planning process, the identification and evaluation of cultural resources is essential to informed decision-making for interpretation, park maintenance, visitor services, and development. This report summarizes the history of the Minidoka Relocation Center (Chapter 2) and describes the archeological features present today (Chapter 3). Chapter 4 presents recommendations for management.

Figure 1.1. Minidoka Relocation Center entrance (photograph courtesy of Jim Kubota).
The Minidoka Relocation Center was located in south-central Idaho, in Jerome County, 15 miles east of Jerome and 15 miles northeast of Twin Falls. The relocation center was also known as Hunt, after the official Post Office designation for the area, since there was already a town of Minidoka in Idaho, 50 miles east. The relocation center lies within the Snake River Plain at an elevation of 4000 feet. The natural vegetation of this high desert area is dominated by sagebrush and other shrubs. Dominant geological features of the area are thin basaltic lava flows and cinder cones overlying thick rhyolitic ash. The most notable topographic feature at the site is the wide meandering man-made North Side Canal. For the most part, the canal formed the southern boundary of the 33,000-acre relocation center reserve.

Prior to the present study the full extent of the cultural resources within the Monument was unknown. However, numerous intact features associated with the relocation center were noted during a brief reconnaissance in 1995 (Burton et al. 1999), and many of these are within the Monument. Field work included 100 percent survey not only of the entire Monument, but also a Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) inholding and a small parcel of BOR land adjoining the east side of the National Monument. A total of 83 acres was surveyed, and over 200 features were recorded. A few outlying features associated with the relocation center were also briefly inspected. No features or artifacts predating the relocation center were encountered during the work, besides the North Side Canal, which was completed in 1906. Intensive pedestrian survey techniques were used, with the field team walking parallel zig-zag transects generally spaced no more than 15 meters apart. Field recording included detailed descriptive notes, plan maps drawn to scale using compass and tape or pacing, and field sketches. No artifact collection or subsurface testing was conducted. The locations of features, isolated artifacts, major vegetation, and recent cultural features were recorded using aerial photographs (Figure 1.3) and Geographic Positioning System (GPS) technology. Photography included 35-mm black-and-white prints and color transparencies, augmented by digital photography. A field review of all data was completed by the senior author July 19-23, 2001.

A Note on Terminology
The War Relocation Authority used euphemisms such as “relocation center” and “evacuee.” The relocation centers certainly fit the dictionary definition of a concentration camp and use of that term for the relocation centers has many historical precedents (Uyeda 1995:57). However, the term “concentration camp” has since become almost synonymous with Nazi extermination camps. Even the use of the relatively benign term “internees” in reference to Japanese Americans has resulted in controversy (e.g., Baker 1994:23-24). This report uses to a great extent the terminology originally coined by the War Relocation Authority. In this we follow the use of the terms used by the National Park Service in its interpretation at Manzanar National Historic Site (Manzanar Committee 1998:iii-iv). The terms are not presumed to be an accurate definition of the events, attitudes, or facts of the relocation. They are used because they are most common in the historical records and may reflect the contemporary subjective context.
Chapter 2

Historical Background

The Minidoka Relocation Center was one of ten relocation centers established during World War II to intern around 120,000 Japanese Americans who had been forcibly removed from the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska. To understand why the United States government decided to remove Japanese Americans from the West Coast in the largest single forced relocation in U.S. history, one must consider many factors. Prejudice, wartime hysteria, and politics all contributed to this decision (U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians 1982; Hirabayashi and Hirabayashi 1984). The cultural and economic forces that led to the anti-Japanese feelings are discussed in detail by Daniels (1989:2-25).

Some of the prejudice against Japanese Americans arose from economic factors combined with envy, since many of the first-generation immigrants (“Issei”) had become very successful at raising fruits and vegetables in soil that many people had considered infertile. Other prejudice derived from fears that were military in nature; the Russo-Japanese War proved that the Japanese were a force to be reckoned with, and stimulated fears of Asian conquest. Discrimination included the formation of anti-Japanese organizations, such as the Asiatic Exclusion League, attempts at school segregation (which eventually affected Americans of Japanese ancestry under the doctrine of “separate but equal”), and a growing number of violent attacks upon individuals and businesses.

In 1913, California passed the Alien Land Law which prohibited the ownership of agricultural land by “aliens ineligible to citizenship.” In 1920, a stronger Alien Land Act prohibited leasing and sharecropping as well. Both laws were based on the presumption that Asians were aliens ineligible for citizenship, which in turn stemmed from a narrow interpretation of the naturalization statute. The statute had been rewritten after the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution to permit naturalization of “white persons” and “aliens of African descent.” This exclusionism, clearly the intent of Congress, was legitimized by the Supreme Court in 1921, when Takao Ozawa was denied citizenship. Therefore, Japanese immigrants remained aliens, even if they settled permanently in the United States. However, the second generation (“Nisei”) were citizens by birth, and therefore parents would often acquire land in the names of their children. The Immigration Act of 1924 prohibited all further Japanese immigration, with the side effect of making a very distinct generation gap between the Issei and Nisei.

After Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the Justice Department organized the arrests of 3,000 people whom it considered “dangerous” enemy aliens, half of whom were Japanese. Of the Japanese, those arrested included community leaders who were involved in Japanese organizations and religious groups. Evidence of actual subversive activities was not a prerequisite for arrest. At the same time, the bank accounts of all enemy aliens and all accounts in American branches of Japanese banks were frozen. These two actions paralyzed the Japanese
Figure 2.1. Sites in the western United States associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II.

American community by depriving it of both its leadership and financial assets. In late January 1942 many of the Japanese arrested by the Justice Department were transferred to internment camps in Montana, New Mexico, and North Dakota (Figure 2.1).

Politicians called for the mass incarceration of people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the West Coast. In Hawaii, the military resisted this idea: one-third of the Hawaiian population was of Japanese ancestry and the military did not have enough soldiers to guard them or enough ships to send them to the mainland (Weglyn 1976:87-88). More importantly, their labor was crucial to the civilian and military economy of the islands (Daniels 1993:48). In the end, fewer than 1,500 (out of a population of 150,000) were confined and eventually removed to the mainland.

The Japanese American population on the West Coast suffered more indiscriminate discrimination. Lt. General John L. DeWitt, the commander of the Western Defense Command and the U.S. 4th Army, at first recommended that only enemy aliens over 14 years of age be removed from sensitive areas on the West Coast and held at detention centers inland. However on February 11, DeWitt submitted his final recommendations in which he called for the removal of all Japanese, native-born as well as alien, and “other subversive persons” from the entire area lying west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains (Hersey 1988:43). DeWitt justified this broad-
scale removal on “military necessity” stating “the Japanese race is an enemy race” and “the very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken” (Hersey 1988:44).

Despite opposition by U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, the Japanese American Citizens League, and U.S. Army General Mark Clark, on February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War “to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary of War or said Military Commander ... ”

Since Executive Order 9066 left details of who would be excluded from which areas up to the military commander, it was still unclear what would happen. General DeWitt originally wanted to remove all Japanese, German, and Italian aliens from the West Coast. However, public opinion (with a few vocal dissenters) was in favor of relocating all Japanese Americans, citizen and alien alike, but opposed to any mass evacuation of German or Italian aliens, much less second generation Germans or Italians.

Exclusion and Relocation

Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities (Figure 2.2). Living conditions at the assembly centers were chaotic and squalid. Existing buildings were used, and supplemented with temporary “theater of operations” -type army barracks, buildings divided into five rooms. These barracks were originally designed for temporary use by combat soldiers, not families with small children or elderly people.

At racetracks converted to assembly centers, stables had been hastily cleaned out before their use as living quarters, but the stench remained. Still, the converted stables were described as “somewhat better shelter than the newly constructed mass-fabricated houses” (McWilliams 1942:361). Privacy at the assembly centers was next to non-existent, with communal lavatories and
mess halls and thin walls in the barracks. Families were crowded into small apartments, usually 20 ft by 20 ft. Shortages of food and other material and deplorable sanitation were common at many of the centers (Weglyn 1976:80-82).

Some 6,600 of the future Minidoka residents, from Alaska and the Seattle and Puyallup areas in northwestern Washington, were first incarcerated at the Puyallup Assembly Center. The Puyallup Assembly Center, located at the Western Washington Fair Grounds south of Seattle (Figure 2.3), held a total of 7,628 Japanese Americans, some of whom were sent to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in California (DeWitt 1943). Mudrock (1997) provides insight into life at “Camp Harmony,” as the center was called:

Despite the innocuous name of Camp Harmony (coined by army public relations officers), this was no summer camp. Barbed wire fences surrounded the camp and armed guards patrolled the grounds. Movement between the different areas of the camp was strictly controlled.

Petty regulations ruled everyday life – twice a day roll calls, curfews (though trips to the toilets were allowed) and lights out, set meal times. Other regulations denied basic rights such as the right to assemble (organizations were forbidden except with the express permission of camp authorities), religious freedom (Shinto was forbidden), speech (Japanese language materials were confiscated) and privacy (interior police could enter any room without warrant).
Morale was not improved when a machine gun was set up on the grandstand. Parents had to apply for special permission to turn the lights on at night to care for babies:

I hereby submit application for permission to turn on a shaded light between the hours of 10:30 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., if necessary for the proper care of a child aged 20½ months. Lights will be turned on for short intervals only, and only for the purpose of changing diapers or calming the child if necessary. Thank you for your cooperation (Mudrock 1997).

Over 2,300 of the future Minidokans were first detained at the Portland Assembly Center, centered around the 11-acre Pacific International Livestock Exposition Pavilion. A total of 4,290 people from northeast Oregon and central Washington were interned there between May 2 and September 10, 1942 (DeWitt 1943). Over 3,800 evacuees were housed under one roof in the pavilion, which was subdivided into apartments, a kitchen, and dining hall (Figure 2.4). Outlying buildings included a hospital, a laundry, other support facilities, and the military police compound. The Portland Assembly Center evacuees were eventually sent to either the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming, Tule Lake, or Minidoka.
Setting Up the Relocation Centers

To reduce the diversion of soldiers from combat, a civilian organization, the War Relocation Authority (WRA), had been created on March 19, 1942. While the military’s Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA) was responsible for moving people out of the exclusion areas and temporarily housing them in assembly centers, the WRA was left to provide for a more long-term solution. Milton S. Eisenhower, then an official of the Department of Agriculture, was chosen to head the WRA. Eisenhower initially hoped that many of the evacuees, especially citizens, could be resettled quickly. He expected that evacuees could be either directly released from the assembly centers and sent back to civilian life away from the military areas, or sent to small unguarded subsistence farms.

However, after meeting with the governors and other officials from ten western states on April 7, Eisenhower realized that anti-Japanese racism was not confined to California. Governors did not want any Japanese Americans in their state, and if any came, they wanted them kept under guard. Eisenhower was forced to accept the idea of keeping both the Issei and Nisei in camps for the duration of the war. The idea of incarcerating innocent people bothered him so much, however, that he resigned in June 1942. He recommended his successor, Dillon S. Myer, but advised Myer to take the position only “if you can do the job and sleep at night” (Myer 1971:3).

By June, there was a growing realization that life within the centers would be difficult and demoralizing even if all physical facilities were adequate (Smith 1995:222). Further, the ostensible rationale for the Japanese American evacuation faltered after the defeat of Japan in the Battle of Midway, June 4-7, 1942, because it became clear that a Japanese invasion of the West Coast was unlikely if not impossible (Smith 1995:220). Although by then it was considered too late to reverse the evacuation, Myer conceived of a generous leave policy to help Japanese Americans “relocate” to non-sensitive areas in the West, Midwest, and East (Smith 1995:223). Hence the long-term internment locations were euphemistically called “Relocation Centers,” although other terms, including “concentration camps,” were also commonly used.

Over 300 possible sites were reviewed for suitability for the relocation centers; primary consideration was given to locations with railroad access and agricultural potential (Madden 1969:23-25). Site selection was made by the WRA, but site acquisition was left to the War Department. The assembly centers at Manzanar and Poston were redesignated relocation centers and eight new sites in seven states were selected. The relocation centers were primarily on unused or underutilized federal lands; the Minidoka Relocation Center, for example, was located on undeveloped federal reclamation project lands. All were in sparsely populated areas, making them some of the largest “communities” in their respective states.

General plans for the construction of the relocation centers were developed prior to the establishment of the WRA. The first facilities were constructed by the War Department, which also procured the initial equipment. The total construction cost, for all centers, was over $56 million. Per capita construction cost at the Minidoka Relocation Center was $584, the highest of all the centers.

The relocation centers were designed to be self-contained communities, complete with hospitals, post offices, schools, warehouses, offices, factories, and residential areas, all surrounded by barbed wire and guard towers. Since the centers were supposed to be as self-sufficient as possible, the
residential core was surrounded by a large buffer zone that also served as farmland. As at the
assembly centers, the Military Police (MPs) had a separate living area adjacent to the relocation
center, to reduce fraternization. The civilian employees also had living quarters available at the
relocation center, but these were usually supplemented by whatever housing was available in the
nearby towns.

The layout of the relocation centers varied, but certain elements were fairly constant. There was
generally a main entrance leading to the local highway, and auxiliary routes to farming areas
outside the central fenced and guarded core. Some of the major interior roads were paved, but
most were simply dirt roads that were dusty or muddy depending on the weather.

The design of buildings for the relocation centers presented a problem since no precedents for
“family” barracks existed. A set of standards and details was developed by the Army, modifying
the “theater of operations”-type buildings to make them suitable for housing women, children
and elderly people while still meeting the requirements of quick construction, low cost, and
restricted use of critical materials.

These standards and details of construction were put in place by the WCCA on June 8, 1942, and
provided for uniform construction after that date. However, construction varied because different
local Engineer Divisions interpreted the rather vague standards differently, and these local offices
were responsible for developing or contracting out the plans and specifications for each center.

The five-room 20-ft-by-100-ft plan of the assembly center barracks was supplanted by 20-ft-by-120-
ft barracks plans with six variably-sized rooms. The barracks thus built followed standard plans,
with different-sized apartments to accommodate different-sized families and groups of single
people. Each barracks had two rooms (called “apartments”) at each of the following sizes: 16 ft
by 20 ft, 20 ft by 20 ft, and 24 ft by 20 ft. Partitions between the apartments extended only to the
eaves, leaving a gap between the walls and the roof. Each apartment had a heating unit, fueled by
coil, wood, oil, or natural gas. Furnishings included a single drop light, army cots, blankets, and
mattresses.

Most other buildings were variations on the same theme. Recreation halls and community
buildings were basically the same as barracks, but 20 ft by 100 ft in size and without interior
partitions. Mess halls were 40 ft by 100 ft, and included a kitchen, store room, and scullery.

The exterior walls and roofs of the barracks were generally of boards covered with tarpaper on
frames of dimension lumber. The raised floors were wooden boards, which quickly shrank and
allowed dust and dirt to fly all over the barracks. The gabled ends of the buildings had rectangular
vents – a standard Army construction detail.

The Minidoka Relocation Center
Construction of the Minidoka Relocation Center began June 5, 1942, with the Morrison-Knudsen
Company as contractor (Figures 2.5 and 2.6). The first evacuees arrived August 10, 1942. Over
a week later an Information Bulletin for new arrivals noted that “obviously construction is not
complete” (Minidoka Project Information Bulletin 8/19/42). The area probably was a construction
site for some time: an August 24 letter from an early arrival to his brother awaiting transfer to
Minidoka noted that he could expect to find plenty of scrap lumber with which to make rough furniture for their future “apartment” (Mudrock 1997). Other developments were unfinished: the Minidoka Irrigator reported that the sewage disposal plant “long delayed by lack of material” was to be completed by December 15. Twenty thousand tons of coal, scheduled to arrive by October 1, were not delivered until the cold winter was well underway. The coal shortage may have indirectly contributed to the death of a Minidoka resident. In early December Takajo Abe became disoriented and lost while collecting wood outside the relocation center fence and froze to death (Minidoka Irrigator 12/5/42).

Minidoka held a peak population of about 9,400 at one time, but over 13,000 people were assigned to the center from inception to closing. The majority of evacuees had been shipped to Minidoka from the Puyallup assembly center, south of Seattle, but many came from Oregon. Alaskan Japanese who were not picked up by the Department of Justice after the attack on Pearl Harbor were airlifted to Washington and then moved to Minidoka. Of the 151 people of Japanese ancestry removed from Alaska, about 50 were seal- and whale-hunting half-Eskimo or half-Aleut (Weglyn 1976:57). Over 2,000 evacuees were transferred from other relocation centers. This includes 267 Bainbridge Island (Washington) residents interned at the Manzanar Relocation Center under the authority of the first Civilian Exclusion Order, who were moved to Minidoka in early 1943, and 1,930 Tule Lake residents, who were transferred from Tule Lake when it was converted to a segregation center for “disloyals.”

In all, the Minidoka facility encompassed some 33,000 acres and over 600 buildings. Five miles of barbed wire fencing and eight guard towers surrounded the administrative and residential portions of the relocation center, which was located on 950 acres in the west-central portion of the reserve. While other relocation centers followed a strict rectangular grid layout, the layout at Minidoka followed the arc of the adjacent North Side Canal, which for the most part formed the southern boundary of the center’s reserve (Figure 2.7). Residential blocks occurred mostly in a double row, and were numbered from 1, on the far northwestern edge of the central area, to 44, on the far southeastern edge. Blocks on the outside of the arc (that is, furthest from the canal) had odd numbers; blocks closest to the canal had even numbers. This numbering convention was maintained even where there was only a single row of blocks, so that some numbers were not used. Each of the 35 residential blocks had 12 barracks, a mess hall, a recreation hall, and a central
Figure 2.7. Construction blueprint of the western portion of the Minidoka Relocation Center.
building with bathrooms, showers, and a laundry (Figure 2.8).

Completed after the WCCA standards were established, block latrine and laundry facilities consisted of a large centralized H-shaped structure. One side of the building contained the block laundry, the other side contained the men’s and women’s bathrooms. The crossbar of the H contained the hot water heater. In addition to the standard toilets, sinks, and communal showers provided in the facilities constructed at earlier centers, the women’s bathroom came equipped with partitions between the toilets and four bathtubs.

Evacuees possessed a variety of skills and experiences and set up services, businesses, self-government, schools, and medical facilities to improve living conditions at the relocation center. Within Minidoka’s residential areas were four general stores, two dry-goods stores, two barber shops, a beauty shop, two mail-order stores, two dry-cleaning stores, two watch repair stores, two radio repair shops, a check-cashing service, two elementary schools, a health clinic, and two fire stations. Block 23 was converted for use as a civic center, with several barracks buildings dedicated to the high school, and other barracks to community council rooms, social services, legal aid, and other evacuee-run administrative offices (Minidoka Irrigator 10/31/42; Figures 2.9-2.11). Teachers were recruited from the Indian Service, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and other New Deal agencies, as well as from the evacuees themselves. At least one non-Japanese American teacher accompanied her exiled students (Smith 1995:361).

Administration areas of the relocation center were geographically separate, located between the arc of residential blocks and the North Side Canal, and their grids were laid out at slightly different angles. Originally there were 31 buildings in the administration and staff housing area, 19 buildings in a warehouse and motor pool area, 17 buildings at the hospital, and 15 buildings at the military police compound (Figure 2.12). Additional buildings were constructed by the WRA during the life of the relocation center, using evacuee labor (Figure 2.13). Administration buildings were similar to evacuee barracks, but staff housing was divided into self-contained one, two, or three bedroom apartments, each with its own kitchen and bathroom.

In the open area between the administrative areas and the evacuee residential blocks were wells, a well house, and a sewage disposal plant (Figure 2.14). Sewage lagoons were located about 2 miles southwest of the residential areas, on the other side of the North Side Canal. Also south of the
canal, according to the WRA blueprints, there were a railroad spur and warehouse that served the relocation center. A small cemetery was located northwest of the central fenced portion of the relocation center (Yamaguchi 1989:41).

Agricultural enterprises provided much of the relocation center’s food, and evacuees also were crucial in the local agricultural economy. Within a month of the center’s opening, 250 people had enlisted to do farm work at the center itself, and by October 10, 1,700 people had left to work in nearby potato and beet fields (Minidoka Irrigator 7/21/45). “The Hunt residents were credited with possibly saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in crop losses in the local sugar beet and potato crops as well as in canneries, lumber mills, etc. in the region during the three years the center existed” (North Side News 8/5/82).

Evacuees constructed an irrigation canal to the relocation center from the Milner-Gooding Canal 5 miles east. Although the North Side canal was closer, it could not be used by the relocation center for irrigation without a costly pumping plant because of the topography of the area. Both the Milner-Gooding and North Side Canals had their takeout from the Snake River at Milner Dam, 20 miles to the southeast. A total of 350 acres were cleared and farmed by the evacuees the first year. In 1943, 420 acres were under cultivation and in 1944 about 740 acres were planted (Figures 2.15 and 2.16).

A variety of garden vegetables were grown in the fields, located mostly north and east of the fenced residential areas. Just east of the fenced residential area was a hog farm, a chicken farm, and a farm workers’ mess hall (Figures 2.17 and 2.18). Near the farm mess hall was a landscaped park and picnic grounds irrigated with water initially hand-carried from a nearby canal.

In an assessment of relocation centers, the WRA extolled the agricultural potential of the Minidoka center but noted that “the Minidoka area has temperatures ranging from 30 degrees below zero to 104 above” (WRA 1942 cited in Mudrock 1997). The relocation centers were subject to the same war-time rationing as the rest of the country. Victory Gardens supplemented the rations and evacuee crews recycled fats, metal, and other material considered vital to the war effort.
Figure 2.12. Administration buildings at Minidoka (National Archives photograph).

Figure 2.13. Construction in the staff housing area (National Archives photograph).

Figure 2.14. Filter rock bed at the Minidoka sewage treatment plant (National Archives photograph).

Figure 2.15. Farm field at Minidoka (National Archives photograph).

Figure 2.16. Farm fields at Minidoka (from Minidoka Irrigator 7/21/44).
Evacuees constructed nine baseball diamonds (Smith 1995:350; Figure 2.19) and in the winter water was diverted into a natural depression southeast of Block 44 for ice skating (Jim Kubota, personal communication, 1995). Swimming in the North Side Canal was common in the summer, but after a drowning, two swimming pools were constructed by the evacuees. Trees were planted and elaborate gardens constructed to soften the stark landscape (Eaton 1952; Yamaguchi 1989; Figure 2.20). Noted landscaper Fujitaro Kubota constructed an ornamental garden with fish ponds outside his barracks home (Block 26, Apartment 6). Residents made special trips to view his garden, considered to be the most elaborate in the whole center (Jim Kubota, personal communication 2001). Kubota also designed and directed the construction of a garden at the relocation center entrance (Anna Tamura, personal communication, 2001).

Within a month of the first arrivals, and long before construction was complete, the relocation center had a newspaper, the *Minidoka Irrigator*. A retrospective published near the end of the relocation period notes that when the first issue was published, “plans were already underway for self government, education, welfare, and religion.” Block 6 had a community store, and schools were scheduled to open October 1 (*Minidoka Irrigator* 7/21/45).
Figure 2.21. Mr. and Mrs. Sakamoto, both age 80, had come to the United States in 1894 (National Archives photograph).

Figure 2.22. George Nakashima, Seattle architect (National Archives photograph).

Figure 2.23. Mrs. Sakura and family; all four of her sons volunteered for the U.S. Army (National Archives photograph).
Leave Clearances

As mentioned above, WRA director Dillon Myer believed the focus of the relocation centers should shift from confining the evacuated Japanese Americans for the duration of the war to providing temporary quarters until they could resettle elsewhere. To this end, three categories of leave were established. Short-term leave was freely granted for such things as conducting business, visiting friends or relatives in other centers, or medical appointments. Work leave was granted to evacuees employed (and housed) by employers, often to harvest crops. Work leave was common at Minidoka, with 500 of the evacuees commuting to jobs outside and 1,800 living and working on the outside; fifty percent of the families in Minidoka had one or more members outside. (Smith 1995:352-355).

Indefinite leave was granted for a variety of reasons ranging from enrolling in a college or university or to rejoin family members outside of the military exclusion areas. Over 4,300 Minidokans were given indefinite leave clearance out of some 12,000 residents (Smith 1995:287). But nationwide, the number of evacuees relocating was not meeting the WRA’s expectations. At first, each case had to be investigated individually, which often took months, since each person had to find a job and a place to live, and convince the government that they were not a threat. Eventually, to streamline the process, every adult evacuee was given a questionnaire entitled “Application for Indefinite Leave Clearance” whether or not they were attempting to leave.

Unfortunately, the WRA’s goal of expediting relocation to the outside world was combined with the military’s plan to establish an all-Nisei combat team (Sakoda 1989:254), in the “Loyalty Registration” process. Combining the two goals, according to Sakoda, led to ambiguity and conflict, and the loyalty registration was probably the most divisive issue in the centers. The loyalty questionnaires had originally been intended for determining loyalty of possible draftees, and were not modified for the general population, which included women and Japanese citizens (Figures 2.21-2.23). The controversial questions were Numbers 27 and 28:

No. 27: Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?

No. 28: Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any and all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forego any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

The first question was inappropriate for women and the elderly, but otherwise relatively straightforward. However, the ambiguity of the second question was especially divisive. For Issei, who were not allowed to become American citizens, saying yes effectively left them without a country. On the other hand, some of those who already felt loyal to the United States considered it to be a trick question. Even for Nisei, the questions were ambiguous: it was not clear if answering “yes” to both meant volunteering for the Armed Forces, or if “no” meant removal to Japan (Sakoda 1989:229-235). No one was sure what the consequences would be, but each family debated how to answer these questions. Those that answered “no” to both questions 27 and 28 were eventually labeled the “No-No boys.”
Many of the relocation center directors saw the dilemma in the loyalty questionnaire and got permission from the Washington Office to change the wording. At Manzanar the wording was changed to “Are you sympathetic to the United States and do you agree faithfully to defend the United States from any attack by foreign or domestic forces?” With this change many Issei at Manzanar answered “yes” (Smith 1995:292-293).

However, even with the changed wording controversy remained. While some of the “No-No boys” were truly more loyal to Japan than to the United States, in many cases people compromised to keep families together. Others answered “no” as a way of protesting the injustice of the entire relocation rather than suggesting loyalty to Japan. Some did not want to imply that they wanted to apply for leave, since now that they were settled in the relocation centers, they considered them to be a safe haven and did not want to be forced out into the unknown. The questionnaire and segregation was one of the most divisive events of the entire relocation. The 335 evacuees from Minidoka who answered “no” to both questions were sent to Tule Lake, which had been converted into a Segregation Center. Almost 2,000 persons who had answered “yes” were transferred from Tule Lake to Minidoka.

Those who answered “yes” to the loyalty questionnaire were eligible to leave the relocation centers, if they found a sponsor. One of the largest single sponsors, Seabrook Farms, was also one of the largest producers of frozen vegetables in the country. The company, experiencing a labor shortage due to the war, had a history of hiring minorities and setting them up in ethnically segregated villages. About 2,500 evacuees went to Seabrook Farms’ New Jersey plant. They worked 12-hour days, with 1 day off every 2 weeks. They lived in concrete block buildings, not much better than the relocation center barracks, but had the freedom (and cost) of providing for their own food and cooking (Seabrook 1995).

**Nisei in the Army**

The initial aim of the loyalty registration questionnaire had been to determine allegiance of draft-age males before calling for volunteers for the army, and then to reinstate the draft for Japanese Americans. In early 1943, President Roosevelt declared that “... Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry ... . Every loyal American should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution – whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort.” While the initial call for volunteers resulted in a much smaller group than initially expected by the government, approximately 1,200 Nisei volunteered from the relocation centers at the initial registration.

These volunteers and the later draftees became the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The 442nd combined with the 100th Infantry Battalion of the Hawaii National Guard, which had originally been transferred to the mainland and given only wooden guns to train with. The government had hoped creating a predominantly Japanese American unit would help impress the general public with Nisei patriotism and bravery, but some Japanese Americans opposed joining the army in a segregated unit.

Nearly 1,000 from the Minidoka Relocation Center served in the army; Minidoka had the largest
casualty list of the ten relocation centers. The combined 100th and 442nd became the most decorated unit of its size in American history, with 18,143 individual decorations and 9,486 casualties in a regiment with an authorized strength of 4,000 men (Chuman 1976:179; Uyeda 1995:73). Both units fought in Italy and France, and were responsible for the rescue of the “Lost Battalion” of the 36th Texas Division. Ironically, the 522nd battalion of the 442nd Regiment discovered and liberated the Dachau Concentration Camp, but were ordered to keep quiet about their actions (Noguchi 1992; Uyeda 1995:75). The next day, another American battalion arrived and “officially” liberated the concentration camp.

In general, the initial Japanese American opposition to serving in the Army turned into pride in their accomplishments, partly through the efforts of the soldiers’ families. Almost every relocation center built “Honor Rolls” listing men who were serving in the Army (Figure 2.24), and many windows displayed service flags. Awareness of the accomplishments of the Japanese American units outside the relocation centers varied according to how closely one followed the news, but those who followed military progress closely were impressed by the accomplishments of the 442nd “Go For Broke” Regiment and the 100th Battalion.

Conflict at Minidoka
According to several accounts, there was initially a fairly good relationship between the relocation center administration, resident council, and other evacuees. Minidoka had the largest percentage of families relocated out of a relocation center to jobs and freedom. However, changes in the administration personnel, with reportedly increasingly dictatorial decrees, precipitated a decline in morale. With the arrival of more militant evacuees from Tule Lake, one Minidokan observer noted that “there has been a gradual change here from the most “loyal” center to one close to pre-
The Minidoka Relocation Center was continually plagued by strikes and protests. The evacuees organized a labor council, termed the Fair Play Committee, to represent them. The main objection was the low wage scale and the difference in wages between the evacuees and the Caucasian staff. A strike by evacuee coal workers was broken by employing other evacuees from the center who volunteered, and a strike by hospital workers was broken by sending the strike leaders to an “Isolation Center” on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona.

Nevertheless, similar conflicts later arose with block maintenance staff, mail carriers, gatekeepers, telephone operators, warehouse workers, and other groups. A never-finished gymnasium stood as a reminder of administration-evacuee conflict (Figures 2.25 and 2.26). The gymnasium construction crew walked out over a dispute about work hours and no volunteers could be found to replace them (Sakoda 1989:263). The gymnasium was later opened in an unfinished state as a hall to commemorate Nisei soldiers who had died.

**Draft Resistance**

While many Nisei joined the Army as a method of proving their loyalty, others resisted volunteering and the draft to protest the relocation. Nationwide, 315 Japanese Americans resisted the draft, and 263 were convicted of draft evasion (Daniels 1993:64; Levine 1995; Muller 2001). The resisters did not oppose the draft itself, but hoped that their protest would clarify their citizenship status. Forty of the resisters came from Minidoka, the third highest in the number of draft resisters, after the much-larger Poston Relocation Center and the more-organized resistance at Heart Mountain. It is possible that the same idealism and patriotism that fueled the high percentage of military volunteers also inspired the resisters: in her study of the internment, Levine (1995:134-135) characterizes the draft resistance this way:

> Of all the forms of camp protest, one is particularly remarkable for its idealism. A combination of political innocence and intellectual sophistication motivated some three hundred young men to resist the draft. Unlike the No-No boys, the resisters said “Yes,” they would serve in the army, but only when their constitutional rights had been restored and their families were free to leave the prison camps ....
The resisters were arrested, prosecuted in court, and pilloried by the outside press. In some camps, they were attacked viciously by the camp newspapers controlled by the JACL, which accused them of everything from naivety to treason. In fact, they demonstrated a singular courage and dedication to principle.

In a few cases, judges sided with the resisters, finding it unconscionable that they were subject to the draft while their families were behind barbed wire. But most of the resisters were sent to federal prisons, some with sentences of over 4 years. After the war, on December 12, 1947, President Harry S. Truman granted a full pardon to all of the resisters.

Supreme Court Cases

The constitutional questions raised by the relocation of Japanese Americans were left to the U.S. Supreme Court to decide. The Hirabayashi, Korematsu, and Endo cases respectively dealt with the curfew, evacuation, and detention (tenBroek et al. 1954:211-223). In Hirabayashi v. United States on June 21, 1943, the court unanimously decided that due to “the gravest imminent danger to the public safety” the military did have the right to enforce a curfew for a specific group of people, on the grounds of military necessity. They ruled that the curfew was not motivated by ethnic identity or race, but by an actual threat.

The final two cases were decided December 18, 1944. In Korematsu v. United States, in a split decision, the court upheld the government’s right to exclude people of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast based on military necessity. “Military necessity” was purposely not defined. If the military did it, it must have been necessary. In Endo v. United States it was unanimously decided that Mitsuye Endo, a loyal U.S. citizen, should be released unconditionally, that is, without having to follow the indefinite leave procedure established by the WRA. The court stated that the WRA “has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure.” The government therefore did not have the right to confine any loyal Japanese American. While sidestepping the constitutional question of the right of government to hold citizens without cause in wartime, it did in effect free all loyal Japanese Americans still held in relocation centers. The WRA had simply exceeded its authority.

Closing the Relocation Centers

Anticipating the Supreme Court decisions, on December 17, 1944, the War Department announced the lifting of the West Coast exclusion orders, and the WRA simultaneously announced that the relocation centers would be closed within one year. Initial reactions of the evacuees varied: some immediately returned to the West Coast, some at the other end of the spectrum vowed never to leave the centers. Some, particularly the elderly, felt the government owed them a place to stay, now that they had been forcibly removed from their own homes. Sixteen Minidoka Issei leaders signed a petition called the “Spiritual and Mental Welfare of Evacuee Residents” which stated their opposition to relocation out of the centers because the government itself had said they were for the protection of evacuees in a hostile country, and to push them out where anti-Japanese sentiment was still intense was a reneging of the government’s commitment (Smith 1995:274).
Indeed, some of the first to return to the West Coast encountered violence, hostility, and difficulty finding housing and jobs. However, others had more success and encouraged people to leave the relocation centers and return. Many who feared returning to the West Coast found refuge in other parts of the country, especially Denver, Salt Lake City, and Chicago.

Evacuees had to relocate on their own. The WRA provided only minimum assistance: $25 per person, train fare, and meals on route for those with less than $500 in cash. Many left when ordered and by September over 15,000 evacuees a month were leaving the various centers. But many had no place to go, since they had lost their homes and businesses because of the relocation. In the end the WRA had to resort to forced evictions.

At the Minidoka Relocation Center, the schools were closed at the end of the summer in spite of a lawsuit initiated by the community council to keep them open. Laundries, latrines, and mess halls were progressively closed until the few remaining people had to search for food to eat. Evacuees were given 2-week, 3-day, and 30-minute eviction notices. If they still did not leave on their own, the WRA packed their belongings and forced them onto trains (Sakoda 1989). The last evacuees left Minidoka on October 23, 1945.

**After the Minidoka Relocation Center**

On February 4, 1946, the Minidoka premises were transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation (*North Side News* 8/5/82). The area was divided into small farms. Forty-three of these small farms were allotted in 1947 to World War II veterans, whose names were drawn in a lottery. In 1949 another 46 small farms were allotted. Each veteran also received two barracks. The first group of veterans lived in Block 30 of the relocation center until they could move their barracks to their own farms. The veterans and their families had to share the block’s common bathroom and “some of the wives were upset to have to use community shower facilities” (Smith 1987), probably echoing the sentiments of the first, involuntary inhabitants. Most of the original relocation center area is now farm land, and concrete rubble from cleared building foundations has been pushed to the perimeter of many of the cultivated fields.
Chapter 3

The Minidoka Relocation Center Today

Over 200 features were recorded during the archeological survey (see Figure 1.3). Over half of the features (for example, rock alignments, foundations, and other structural remains) date to the relocation center; the rest are associated with later use of the site. Artifacts present, on the other hand, mostly postdate the relocation center use. The features are described below by area: (1) Entrance, at the west end of the National Monument; (2) Administration and Staff Housing area; (3) Warehouse and Motor Pool area; (4) other areas within the Monument; and (5) features outside the Monument (Figure 3.1).

The features were identified using historic photographs and WRA blueprints (Figures 3.2 and 3.3, see also Figure 2.7). Each blueprint used a different building numbering system; in this report we describe features and artifacts remaining at the original building locations using the 1945 numbering system, where possible. The 1945 blueprint includes all of the buildings of the original 1942 version (as built under U.S. Army contract), plus later buildings constructed by the WRA using evacuee labor. The 1945 blueprint also lists other information, such as building sizes, costs, and dates of construction or modification. Because not all of the features encountered were depicted on the blueprints, each was also labeled with an archeological feature designation, composed of a letter and a number. The letter of the archeological designation generally corresponds to the WRA-designated areas of the relocation center (e.g., Features E-1 through E-19

Figure 3.3. 1942 blueprint of the Minidoka Relocation Center (National Archives).
Figure 3.3. 1945 blueprint of the Minidoka Relocation Center (National Archives).
are in the entrance area; Features A-1 through A-65 are in the administration area; Features W-1 through W-40 are in the warehouse and motor pool area). Where the WRA maps do not provide designations for locations, the features are labeled by function or location.

Entrance

The entrance to the Monument is in the same location today as the relocation center entrance during World War II. The 1942 WRA blueprint shows only a guard tower, security fence, and gate at the entrance. The 1945 blueprint, however, shows the guard tower and a complex of four buildings labeled “1. Main Gate House,” “2. Gate Building,” “3. Military Police Building (Gate House),” and “4. Reception Building (Gate House).” The blueprint is difficult to decipher, but it appears that the remains of the two buildings standing today are the latter two listed, that is, the Military Police Building and the Reception Building. However, these must have been the first constructed at the entrance, since they appear alone in several historic photographs. The other two buildings are probably the two listed as having been constructed between August 1944 and July 1945 at a cost of $1,766. Areas for the two later buildings are listed as 120 and 960 square feet, which appears to be consistent with the sizes depicted on the blueprint: Building 2 is a large structure built between Buildings 3 and 4, and Building 1 is a small structure, attached to Building 2 across from Building 3.

Today, the standing basalt and concrete walls of the Military Police Building and the Reception Building (Feature E-1) are the most visible and perhaps most significant remains within the National Monument (Figure 3.4). The Reception Building was rectangular, about 14 ft by 31 ft in size, with the long axis oriented a few degrees west of north. The remains consist of low walls, about 3 ft high, of mortared uncoursed large basalt rocks (Figures 3.5 and 3.6). A fireplace and 16-ft-high chimney, both of the same basalt rock construction, are incorporated into the east side (Figures 3.7 and 3.8). An entry is located along the western part of the north end. A concrete slab forms the floor; there are two 3½-inch-diameter holes and one 4-inch-diameter hole in the southern part of the floor. Flashing along the interior face of the chimney at a height of about 10 ft indicates the original roof line. Historic photographs depict a modest building with upper walls of board-and-batten construction, and a low-pitched gable roof.

The Gate House is 12 ft north of the Reception Building; its west wall is connected to the east wall of the Reception Building by a low (1½ to 3 ft high) stone wall. The Gate House consists of two rooms (Figure 3.9). The first, with thick, uncoursed basalt walls up to 10½ ft high, measures 9½ by 10 ft on the exterior but only 5 ft square in the interior. A doorway is centered on the north side. Butted up to the north side of the small room are low walls similar to those of the Reception Building, to form an anteroom that measures 9 ft by 9 ft exterior and 6 ft by 8 ft interior. The entrance is on the east half of the north wall. Bolted onto the east wall are two wooden shelf supports. This building also has a concrete slab floor, and flagstone paving at the entrance. Historical photographs show that the upper part of the north room was constructed of wood and windows, and that each room had its own shed roof, with the higher south room's roof sloping southward and the front room roof's sloping northward, down toward the front.
Figure 3.4. Gate House, Reception Building, and commemorative plaques at the relocation center entrance (Features E-1 and E-2).
A large routed wooden sign erected on vertical wooden posts obscures much of the west facade of the Gate House, but provides important interpretive text (Figure 3.10):

MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
THIS IS THE SITE OF THE MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER,
ONE OF TEN AMERICAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS ESTABLISHED IN
WORLD WAR II TO INCARCERATE THE 110,000 AMERICANS OF
JAPANESE DESCENT LIVING IN COASTAL REGIONS OF OUR
PACIFIC STATES. VICTIMS OF WAR TIME HYSTERIA, THESE
PEOPLE TWO-THIRDS OF WHOM WERE UNITED STATES CITIZENS
LIVED A BLEAK HUMILIATING LIFE IN TARPAPER BARRACKS
BEHIND BARBED WIRE AND UNDER ARMED GUARD.

MAY THESE CAMPS SERVE TO REMIND US WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN
OTHER FACTORS SUPERSEDE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS GUAR­
ANTEED TO ALL CITIZENS AND ALIENS LIVING IN THIS COUNTRY.

A few modern features have been constructed near the buildings, to receive visitors and provide information about the history of the site. On the west side of the entrance buildings there is a paved parking area (Figure 3.11). A concrete sidewalk leads to the entrance buildings and to a low rock wall that holds anodized aluminum interpretive signs (Feature E-2; Figure 3.12). One of the signs notes that the interpretation was an Idaho Centennial Project sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the Idaho Centennial Commission. Other signs tell some of the history of the site, list the Minidoka members of the military who died in World War II, and a fourth sign is the National Register of Historic Places plaque (Figures 3.13-16).

No evidence of the other two buildings mapped at the entrance was found during the survey, but the blueprint suggests that Building 2 incorporated the low wall still remaining between the two standing buildings, and that Building 1 was attached to it on the north side, so that it would have been a little east of the Military Police building. Confirmation of their location and clues to their construction may lie buried. For example, rocks or concrete for post-and-pier foundations, post-holes for more temporary structures, or nails removed during demolition may have been covered by sediments. Historical records also indicate other features no longer evident on the surface. Historic photographs indicate there was a short section of basalt and concrete wall across from the gate house on the north side of the road. Since the road (Feature E-15, now part of Hunt Road) is still used, the wall may have been removed during road maintenance or widening. No indication was found of the guard tower once at the entrance. Because the relocation center guard towers usually had massive foundations, it is possible that evidence of the tower lies buried.

Although most of the structures shown at the entrance area on the 1945 blueprint are now gone, the blueprint does indicate the original function of some of the features found during the survey. Just east of the entrance buildings in the location of the perimeter security fence there are two concrete-reinforced post holes (Feature E-5; Figure 3.17), one for a 6¼-inch-square post and the other for a 6-inch-square post. A 90-ft-long alignment of basalt rocks (each up to 18 inches square) (Feature S-2) roughly parallel to the North Side Canal follows the mapped alignment of the

28
Figure 3.5. Gate House and Reception Building (Feature E-1).

Figure 3.6. Reception Building (Feature E-1).
Figure 3.7. Reception Building fireplace (Feature E-1).

Figure 3.8. Detail of Reception Building chimney (Feature E-1).

Figure 3.9. Gate House (Feature E-1).

Figure 3.10. Wood interpretive sign next to Gate House.
Figure 3.11. Overview of Gate House, Reception Building, and commemorative plaques.

Figure 3.12. Commemorative plaques at entrance (Feature E-2).

Figure 3.13. Commemorative plaque at entrance.

Figure 3.14. Commemorative plaque at entrance.

Figure 3.15. Commemorative plaque at entrance.

Figure 3.16. Nation Register plaque at entrance.
perimeter security fence, and may have been constructed as a small retaining wall for the fence. A few of the rocks have scattered downslope.

The WRA blueprints indicate there was an electrical substation east of the entrance buildings between the entrance and the staff housing area. In that location today there are six parallel poured-in-place concrete blocks (Feature S-1; Figures 3.18 and 3.19), probably equipment foundations. The blocks measure 1 ft by 4 ft in plan and \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft high above the current ground surface. They are spaced about 2-3 ft from center to center to form a rectangle 4 ft by 15\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft.

According to the blueprints, the road (Feature E-16) which goes north from the entrance buildings to a modern residence follows the general alignment of two parallel roads, separated by a fence, that led to the former Military Police compound and the evacuee residential area. The bridge over the North Side Canal (Feature E-19) has been rebuilt and resurfaced, but the footings may date to the relocation center era (Figures 3.20 and 3.21).

Some of the features recorded, including walls, gardens, and pathways, are not depicted on either the 1942 or 1945 blueprint, yet date to the relocation center use. A low discontinuous basalt retaining wall (Feature E-3) is located just below the parking lot, west of the entrance buildings.
Minidoka Internment National Monument
MIIN 2001 A
Feature S-1

0 5
FEET

Concrete slab
Depression
Mound

Power Pole

Guy Anchor
Rock

Figure 3.19. Feature S-1.
Beginning just 25 feet west of that is a low basalt rock alignment or wall, 174 ft long, 1 to 17 inches high (Feature E-4; Figure 3.22). The wall generally follows the curve of the North Side Canal.

Across Hunt Road from the entrance buildings are the remains of an elaborate landscaped garden (Figure 3.23). Features recorded there include earthen mounds, pathways, rock clusters, and a small depression. The most elaborate component of the garden landscaping is a $3\frac{1}{2}$-ft-high, 48-ft-diameter mound (Feature E-6; Figures 3.24 and 3.25) located across the entrance road northeast of the Gate House and Reception Building. The mound incorporates about 35 large basalt rocks, two upright pipes, and an embedded wire of unknown function. On the west side there is a series of stepping stones that form a “T” at the front of the mound (Feature E-7; Figure 3.26). Historic photographs indicate that the relocation center Honor Roll which listed Minidokans in the military was located here.

A 5-ft-wide basalt-lined pathway (Feature E-13) along the west side of the mound runs from the entrance area toward the former administration area parking lot. Overgrown with grass, the rocks on the east side of the 120-ft-long pathway are mostly buried. Across this pathway from the Feature E-6 mound there is another large mound (Feature E-10) about 5 feet high. The 65-ft-by-40-ft mound has two high points separated by a low swale. At the southwest point of the mound there is an area of ten basalt rocks that include a large standing basalt boulder (Feature E-9; Figures 3.27 and 3.28).

Four additional features likely represent disturbed landscaping elements. Feature E-8 includes an earthen mound less than 1 ft high, a jumble of 16 basalt rocks, and a small tree stump (Figure 3.29). Feature E-11 is a jumble of about 25 basalt rocks (Figure 3.30). Feature E-12 is a $1\frac{1}{2}$-ft-deep, 6-ft-
diameter hole that has a few small basalt rocks around the edges (Figure 3.31). Feature E-17 is an obscured basalt-lined pathway that parallels the entrance road. Mature black locust and Siberian elm grow around the garden perimeter.

North of the garden area there is a 30-ft-wide road trace running east-west (Feature A-4). Its location corresponds to a road shown on the 1945 WRA blueprint that runs along the north edge of the administration area and provides access to the administration parking lot. A low berm runs along the north side of the road trace, and a rock alignment of 10 widely spaced basalt rocks (Feature A-6a) is located along the south edge of the road trace. To the north of the road trace on its east end there is a large displaced piece of formed concrete (Feature A-5). It is likely a pulled remnant of the relocation center sewer system.

South of the main garden area, across Hunt Road, there is a circle of basalt rocks around a locust tree (Feature S-23) and remnants of a cut power pole (Feature S-22). Still further south, across an access road to the North Side Canal (and formerly to the staff housing area), there are six widely-scattered large basalt rocks and a concrete slab fragment (Feature S-24) and a small grove of locust trees.
Figure 3.24. Feature E-6 (portion of entrance garden).

Figure 3.25. Features E-6 and E-7 (portion of entrance garden).
Figure 3.26. Stepping stones at entrance garden (Feature E-7).

Figure 3.27. Feature E-9 (portion of entrance garden).

Figure 3.28. Features E-9 and E-10 (portion of entrance garden).
Figure 3.29. Feature E-8 (portion of entrance garden).

Figure 3.30. Feature E-11 (portion of entrance garden).

Figure 3.31. Feature E-12 (portion of entrance garden).
Within the entrance area there are small concentrations as well as isolated occurrences of recent litter and trash. Noted around the entrance buildings were metal slag, coal, clear and brown glass bottle fragments, a clear canning jar fragment, window glass fragments, a few can fragments, five pieces of lumber (all less than 6 inches in length), and baling wire. A ½-gallon clear bottle base is embossed “20 2/8” and a clear oval bottle base is embossed with the trademark of the Ball Brothers Company that was in use between ca. 1915 and 1969 (Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989; Toulouse 1971).

One hundred and fifty feet west of the entrance buildings there is an area of asphalt (Feature E-14) at the approximate location of Guard Tower No. 3. The asphalt appears to be debris from a road construction or reconstruction project, dumped after the relocation center period.

The only artifacts noted in the garden area postdate the relocation center use, and include a quart oil can, an Italian-made water faucet, a 5-gallon brown bottle with an Owens Illinois Glass Company basemark used after 1954 with a 1995 date code (21 095) (Toulouse 1971), pieces of nylon rope, modern beer cans, a bolt, clear glass fragments, barbed wire, and some lumber.

At the western end of the road trace north of the garden area there is an area of scattered debris and trash. Feature A-6, 8 ft by 15 ft in size, includes two displaced concrete footings, four pieces of 6-inch-diameter concrete pipe, a 6-cylinder engine block, four yellow fire brick fragments, and a wood fragment. Feature A-7 consists of some farm implement parts, iron braces, chain, rings, a fence post, some lumber and plywood, a pail, a fire brick, a concrete pipe fragment, and a concrete slab fragment in a 10 ft by 25 ft area (Figure 3.32). Feature A-8 is a 15-ft-diameter trash dump that includes four sanitary seal food cans, rectangular meat cans, a can key, clear, green, and amber colored bottle fragments, a prescription bottle with an Owens-Illinois Glass Company basemark used between 1929 and 1954 (Toulouse 1971), white ware ceramics, four bricks, a 3-ft-long section of 1-inch-diameter metal pipe, lumber, a metal lid from a 5-gallon bucket, a
tire fragment, a blue plastic lid, a metal strap with a nail, and two clusters of basalt rock (3 ft and 6 ft in diameter). Other bottle basemarks present include that of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation used between 1937 and 1977 (118569 11/5 45/2) and that of the Ball Brothers Company used from about 1915 to 1969 (310-16/Ball/4/5) (Anchor Hocking 1996; Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989; Toulouse 1971). Feature A-9, located on private land, consists of two displaced concrete slab fragments (4½ ft by 1½ ft by 5 inches and 1½ ft by 1½ ft by 5 inches), 15 ft apart. Feature E-18, west of the entrance garden, consists of broken slabs of concrete, mostly buried.

**Administration and Staff Housing**

The 1945 WRA blueprint depicts 30 buildings in the Administration and Staff Housing Area. Most of the buildings lined the main paved entrance road (Figure 3.33), but ten staff apartments formed an arc along a curving road around the south and east sides of the administration area. An angled road to the north of the administration area provided access to a large parking lot north of the main Administration Building. To the south, outside the security fence along the North Side Canal, was a pump house (Building 38).
The administration buildings initially consisted of an Administration Building (four interconnected 20 ft by 100 ft buildings), a Post Office (40 ft by 100 ft), a Personnel Office (20 ft by 100 ft), two garages (each 20 ft by 96 ft), a Warehouse Office (48 ft by 112 ft), Relocation Offices (20 ft by 100 ft), a building used by both the Statistics Office and the Appointed Personnel Store (20 ft by 100 ft), a Mess Hall (20 ft by 108 ft), and a Recreation Hall. One of the garages was noted as destroyed by wind in November 1942. Differences between the 1945 WRA map and a map appearing in the relocation center newspaper (Minidoka Irrigator 9/25/43) indicate that three 20 ft by 100 ft buildings were added sometime after September 1943. These include a Welfare Office building, a Relocation Leave Section building, and a combined Legal Division and Evacuee Property building. The latter two buildings were noted as being former barracks moved from the Military Police compound.

Staff housing initially consisted of only one men’s and two women’s dormitories. The WRA later constructed two additional women’s dormitories (noted as totaling 6,720 sq. ft), ten apartment buildings (a total of 18,800 sq. ft, each with four apartments), and a laundry. The two new women’s dormitories were started in May 1944 and finished in September 1944. The apartments were started in May 1943; seven were done by September 1943 and the remainder were completed by July 1944. The laundry was begun in July 1943 and completed in August 1944. Total cost of the new staff housing was listed as $71,377.78.

Today, the original relocation center entrance road is still in use through the administration area, heading northeast from the entrance toward some modern residences beyond the Monument boundary (Figure 3.34). The main roads of the area, however, postdate the relocation center, and cross through former building sites. At the west edge of the administration area, Hunt Road deviates from the original entrance road alignment and heads east; Road 1400 E heads straight north. Modern range fences have been constructed, and grasses and sagebrush obscure the relocation-era features. Of some buildings, no evidence remains. However, substantial building remnants were noted at six of the building locations, and the location of other buildings can be deduced from pathways, trees, and other features.

The Administration Area is considered as three areas for this discussion based on divisions created by the original relocation center roads, traces of which are still visible. The North Administration Area includes the administration buildings along the north side of the relocation center entrance road. The Central Administration and Staff Housing Area includes the administration buildings and staff housing along the south side of the entrance road. The South Staff Housing Area includes the staff apartments located along the curving road along the southern boundary of the administration area.

**North Administration Area**

Extending from the entrance gardens to the east along the north side of the original entrance road, the North Administration Area is now crossed by Road 1400 E. Of the eight buildings indicated in this area on the 1945 blueprint, there is clear evidence of three: a slab foundation
marks one building location and there are footing blocks at two others. Trees, pathways, and other remnants define other building locations.

**Building 29 – Welfare Office**
Little remains at the building’s former location. There are two tree stumps, a shallow depression, and traces of a basalt-lined pathway (Feature A-10) at the south end of the former building site. The path would have been between the building and the road, paralleling the entrance road. Two locust trees mark the western edge of the building site, and a pathway (Feature A-2) delimits the eastern edge.

**Buildings 30 and 31 – Administration**
Modern Road 1400E bisects the Administration Building location. Feature A-1 is a concrete footing at the southwest corner of the building location, probably displaced during construction of the road. There is an L-shaped basalt-lined pathway (Feature A-2) near the same corner, with an east-west segment 5½ ft wide and 30 ft long and a north-south segment 4½ ft wide and 50 ft long (Plate 3.1). Within the road a piece of bent, possibly in-place, bar is visible (Feature A-11a), suggesting additional features associated with the building may remain, either buried or covered by vegetation. Trees to the north and south likely denote the building’s extent. Also to the south there is an in-place vertical concrete pipe (Feature A-11b), probably associated with the water system, and a small pit about 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep (Feature A-72), possibly from a pulled manhole.

At the northwest corner of the Administration Building location there are forms for a pier-type foundation for a building that was never completed (Feature A-3). Ten in-place plywood footing
forms enclose a rectangle 80 ft by 50 ft, with five forms each along the east and west sides. Each form, 1 ft square by 1½ ft high, rests on a small concrete pad about 4 ft square and poured in place within a shallow excavation (Figure 3.35). Six to 10 metal rods, apparently recycled from farm equipment, project from the concrete pads apparently to tie to the planned piers, which were never poured. The same type of rods, about 3 ft long and one-half inch in diameter, have also been used in electrified range fences in the area. Between the forms on the north and south ends there are shallow depressions, but no concrete or forms. This feature postdates the relocation center: it is oriented to true north, rather than aligned with the entrance road as are relocation center buildings, and it would have overlapped the Administration Building and parking lot. Local residents attribute the feature to a farmer who stopped construction after he learned he was inadvertently constructing his building on public land (Anna Tamura, personal communication, 2001).

Artifacts noted in the Administration Building vicinity include asbestos cement millboard fragments, window glass fragments, bits of window screen, stove pipe fragments, a barrel hoop, wire, a cone-top can, about fifty clear and amber glass bottle fragments (some melted), and a few plain white ware ceramics. Some of the construction debris could date to the relocation center or its demolition, but the earliest datable artifact was an amber 6-inch-diameter bottle base with an Owens Illinois basemark used up until 1954 (Toulouse 1971) and a 1953 date code (20 ➔ 53/36/512 W). Recent litter includes a sparse scatter of beer and soda cans and bottles along with some black plastic sheeting, bullet cartridges, shotgun shells, and oil cans.

Building 32 – Post Office
At the Post Office location the outline of the building can be traced by footing blocks (Figures 3.36 and 3.37). Concrete footings 16½ inches square, at 10 ft intervals, form a 40 ft by 100 ft rectangle perpendicular to the entrance road (Feature A-11). Along the south side about 26 ft from the southwest corner and 4 ft out from the footings there are two small 10-inch-square footings 6 ft apart, likely supports for stairs. Aligned with these footings there is a 23-ft-long basalt-lined pathway (Feature A-12) leading toward the road, and between the building and the road, faint traces of a pathway run parallel to the road approximately 30 ft in each direction. An alignment of basalt rocks, 20 ft long, also parallels the north side of the building, 10 ft north of the footings. A local resident provided information that this building was used as a post office and American Legion hall for a while after the relocation center was closed.

Building 33 – Personnel Office
No indication of this building was apparent. However, along the entrance road to the southwest of where the building is depicted on WRA blueprints, there is an in-place 4-ft-by-5-ft oval cast-concrete sewer manhole (Feature A-13; Figure 3.38). The manhole walls are 6 inches thick; inside the manhole there are clay sewer pipe fragments and three pieces of stove pipe, apparently thrown in as trash.
Figure 3.36. Front of the Post Office (Building 32) at the Minidoka Relocation Center; tree at right is still alive today (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.37. In place concrete footing blocks at Building 32 (Feature A-11).

Figure 3.38. Sewer manhole (Feature A-13) near Building 33.
Building 34 – Garage
At this location, concrete footings and a basalt rock retaining wall outline a 20-ft-by-96-ft structure (Feature A-15; Figure 3.39). There are three footings at 10-ft intervals along the north and south sides and twelve footings at 8-ft intervals along the west side. Eight footings were noted along the east side; the other four are likely buried. There are no interior footings. Northwest of the building location there is a hole, likely from a pulled concrete sewer access manhole (Feature A-14). At the bottom of the 4-ft-deep hole there is a sewer pipe apparently draining to the north.

Building 35 – Warehouse Office
The Warehouse Office is indicated by a concrete slab 48 ft by 112 1/2 ft in size (Feature A-16; Figures 3.40-3.42), poured around twelve evenly spaced 10-inch-square concrete footing blocks. Each of the footing blocks has a vertical bar extending from the center. Extending 6 inches above the slab there is a poured concrete perimeter foundation, generally 8 to 10 inches wide across the top. There are bolt anchors along the perimeter foundation at a little more than 2 feet apart, and the wood sill is still present in places. Gaps in the perimeter foundation flush to the floor slab indicate there were three openings (each 10 ft wide) on the southwest side facing the main road, and two openings each on the northeast and southwest ends (one 3 ft 3 inches wide, and one 10 ft wide). There are no openings indicated along the northwest side. On the floor in the northeast portion of the slab there are remnants of a broken 27-inch-high concrete box (Figure 3.43). The walls of the box are 3 inches thick and there is a 4-inch-by-6-inch opening in the north wall and a 7 1/2-inch-by-12-inch opening in the east wall. Function of the box is unclear, but charcoal and coal slag at its base suggest it was associated with a furnace of some kind.

Artifacts lying on the Warehouse Office slab include hundreds of wire nails, screws, tacks, brads, window glass, and wallboard fragments. Additional building materials and associated structural remains include two garage door pulls, tar paper, stove pipe, asbestos cement millboard fragments, window screen fragments, light bulb bases, a plastic electrical switch, a 2 1/2-inch-diameter metal pipe fitting, and clay sewer pipe. Other artifacts noted consist of clear soda bottle fragments, white and brown glass fragments, a “Kerr Mason” canning jar fragment and lid (Kerr Glass Company 1915-1946 [Toulouse 1971]), white ware ceramic fragments, a 6-ft piece of hose, barbed wire, a wire spool, plastic sign fragments, a battery cable, an oil filter, a quart oil can, a gas can, and pieces of an automobile exhaust pipe. The soda bottle fragments include a bottle base fragment embossed with “Property of Twin Falls/Coca Cola Bottl./Twin Falls, Idaho,” and a bottle body fragment painted with “…on B.../CHIEF.../Quality.../BEVER...” and a stylized picture of an Indian. An amber bottle base is embossed with an unidentified basemark (17/174/6/D).

Scattered artifacts in the immediate vicinity of the Warehouse Office slab include stove pipe, lumber, tar paper, six metal roof vents (Figure 3.44), a metal plate from a lock, and sewer pipe. At the northwest corner of the slab there is a scatter of lumber and tar paper and two concrete slab fragments (Feature A-17). At the southeast corner there is a concrete pipe extending vertically from the ground (Feature A-16a).
Figure 3.39. Feature A-15 (Building 34).
Plate 3.1. Basalt-lined pathway in the North Administration Area (Feature A-2).

Plate 3.2. Basalt-lined pathway in the North Administration Area (Feature W-30).

Plate 3.3. Basalt-lined pathway in the North Administration Area (Feature W-30).

Plate 3.4. Pulled water pipe in the Central Administration Area (Feature A-24a).
Building 36 – Garage

No evidence of this building, which was destroyed by wind in late 1942, was apparent. It appears on the 1945 blueprint only as a dashed outline. At the building’s location there are two small concentrations of coal and charcoal (Features A-18 and A-18a) and a small artifact concentration (Feature A-19). The artifacts appear to postdate the relocation center, and are more likely related to the later reuse of the Warehouse Office. The artifact concentration includes 13 quart oil cans, three oil filters, a gas can, three paint cans, two beer cans, a thermos bottle, a section of rubberized pipe, three barrel hoops, two white ware ceramic fragments, a brown bottle base embossed with the Owens Illinois company basemark used after 1954 and a 1959 date code (21(59/3-5/2625-GX), and a clear square-sided screw-top jar embossed with the Glass Containers Company basemark used after 1945 (8(9/3558/2)(Toulouse 1971).

South of where the garage would have been, there is an in-place concrete 5 ft by 4 ft oval manhole along the north side of the road (Feature A-20). It has a partially decomposed lumber cover; inside, one iron ladder rung is visible. Nearby there are two displaced 10-inch-square concrete footings (Feature A-21).

From the garage location, an 8½-ft-wide basalt-lined pathway runs along and roughly parallel to the entrance road for over 500 feet northeast. Visibility of the pathway is best at its western and eastern ends (Features A-21a and W-30), and it may have extended further in both directions, with
Figure 3.41. Feature A-16.

Figure 3.42. Concrete slab of Building 35 (Feature A-16).
the distinctive basalt rock alignments now buried or destroyed (Figures 3.45 and 3.46; Plates 3.2
and 3.3). Near the center of the recorded length there is a small well-defined portion with two intact culverts (Feature A-23). On the apparent western end of the pathway, a shallow ditch (Feature A-21b) runs parallel to its north side. The ditch ends after about 50 feet in a jumble of basalt rocks, concrete debris, and footings that cover an area 15 ft by 30 ft in size (Feature A-21c). Northwest of the debris there is a large displaced concrete footing (Feature A-22). Feature A-23 is partially and Features A-22 and W-30 are entirely located on private land.

Central Administration and Staff Housing Area
In the central administration and staff housing area there are no intact remains of the twelve buildings that were once present during the relocation center use. New road segments, subsequent agricultural use, and the removal of water, sewer, and electric lines have disturbed the area. For example, three low linear mounds run through the building locations, parallel to the main road, possibly from pulled utilities or land clearing. However, other features, such as pathways and trees, denote former building locations.
One long low linear mound (Feature A-24), nearest the relocation center entrance road, corresponds to a water line shown on WRA blueprints. The mound is 470 ft long and up to 1 ft high; a 2¼-inch-diameter, 6-ft-long metal pipe (Feature A-24a) sticks out of the ground 75 ft from the western end of the mound (Plate 3.4). The mound includes small basalt boulders along the alignment, either naturally occurring or from disturbed features.

Feature A-33, located roughly parallel to Feature A-24 and 45 feet south, is 270 feet long, and Feature A-32, another 70 feet south, is about 240 feet long. These two linear mounds do not correspond to any known relocation center structure or buried utility; since Feature A-32 cuts through a relocation center pathway, it must be more recent. Both may be from land-clearing after the center closed.

Artifacts in the central administration and staff housing area represent a mixture of relocation center and later use along with recent roadside litter. Structural debris in the area includes brick, concrete, sewer pipe, asbestos cement millboard fragments, lumber fragments, a 4-inch-square piece of sheet metal, and a metal strap. Small pieces of coal and slag were seen throughout the area as well.

Glass includes clear, aqua, brown, amber, and blue bottle fragments, window glass fragments, a small clear glass vase, and modern beer bottles. Embossments on glass include fragments of a "Philips Milk of Magnesia" bottle, an Owens Illinois Glass Company basemark used between 1929 and 1954 with a 1947 date code (20 © 47, TWIN ... BOTTLING CO.), an Armstrong Cork Company basemark used between 1938 and 1969 (OIL©), and a Fairmount Glass Company basemark used between 1945 and 1960 (21©) (Toulouse 1971).

Metal objects include crown caps, a few sanitary seal food cans, a condensed milk can, and a coffee can lid. The few plain white ware ceramic fragments noted included one with a "USQMC" back stamp and a 1941 production date (... M.C./...-4805/...-41). Other artifacts included a partial American-made boot sole, a small portion of a wooden ruler, two dry-cell batteries, a wire bucket handle, shotgun shell casings, and a 1941 California automobile license plate.

**Building 41 – Relocation Leave Section**

This area has been impacted by two new roads, and no intact evidence of the building was evident. However, to the south there are four displaced pre-cast concrete footings and two small basalt rocks in a shallow 6-ft-diameter depression along a barbed wire fence (Feature S-4; Figure
3.47. Two of the footings are 8 inches square at the top and 12 inches square at the base; the others are eroded but likely were originally the same size. Each footing has two pieces of rebar sticking out of the top. Also nearby there are six large basalt rocks, each about 2 ft by 3 ft in size, in a 10 ft by 20 ft area (Feature S-3).

**Buildings 42—44 Legal Division and Evacuee Property, Relocation Offices, Statistics and Appointed Personnel Store**

No evidence of these three buildings was noted. A paved road that postdates the relocation center (Hunt Road) crosses portions of each building location. To the south there is a 12-ft-diameter pile of basalt rocks (Feature S-5) and a tall pre-cast concrete footing block along with four basalt rocks, each about 12 inches by 12 inches in size (Feature S-6). The footing block is 29 inches tall, 11 inches square at the base, and broken off at the top but likely 4 inches square. It is possible that these are displaced remnants from the buildings or associated landscaping features.

**Building 45 – Men’s Dormitory**

This building location is also crossed by Hunt Road. The only remains present are a depression, 10 ft in diameter (Feature A-25), and a small piece of a concrete slab 15 ft to the southeast (Feature A-25a).

**Building 46 – Women’s Dormitory**

The southern part of this dormitory location is crossed by Hunt Road, and no evidence of the building was apparent. However, a 5-ft-wide basalt-lined pathway 72 feet long runs parallel to the east side of the building (Feature A-26). The southern end of the pathway has been cut by Hunt Road.

**Buildings 47 and 48 – Mess Hall and Recreation Hall**

No structural remains were apparent at these building locations, both aligned parallel to the entrance road, rather than perpendicularly, as are most of the buildings in the Administration Area. A sparse scatter of charcoal and gravel cover much of the Mess Hall building location, and at the western end of the Mess Hall there is an upright concrete pipe (Feature A-34), with a 7-inch inside diameter and extending a few inches above the ground surface. A series of pathways (Features A-26 through A-29) connected the two buildings and buildings to the east and west (Plate 3.5). The pathways are slightly elevated from the surrounding ground surface; there are no border rocks visible, but some may be buried. There is a burned power pole, with the remaining stump 12 inches in diameter and 8 inches high, with a metal grounding rod (Feature A-33a) between the Mess Hall and Recreation Hall locations. Also between the two former building locations are three locust trees aligned parallel to the building layout. Trees north of the mess hall along the original entrance road are also probably historic.
Plate 3.5. Basalt-lined pathway in the Central Administration and Staff Housing Area (Feature A-28).

Plate 3.6. Basalt-lined pathway in the Central Administration and Staff Housing Area (Feature A-30).

Plate 3.7. Basalt-lined pathway in the South Staff Area (Feature A-42).

Plate 3.8. Basalt-lined pathway in the South Staff Area (Feature A-43).
Building 49 – Women’s Dormitory
To the southwest of this building location is a 96-ft-long mounded pathway defined by basalt rocks (Feature A-30). The pathway runs south and ends in a pile of basalt rocks likely left when nearby Hunt Road was constructed (Plate 3.6). To the south of the building location another pathway, this one with no rocks apparent, runs parallel to the south side 200 ft (Feature A-31). The pathway has been partially impacted by Feature A-32, one of the three low linear mounds that may be related to utility recycling or land clearing after the relocation center was abandoned, and is cut by Hunt road further to the west. Feature A-71 is a displaced footing block, 8 inches square, at the southeast corner of the building location that has been displaced by Feature A-32. To the northwest of the building location there is a group of five basalt rocks up to 1 ft in diameter (Feature A-35) and an upright 7-inch-diameter concrete pipe (Feature A-36). The pipe likely allowed access to a water valve or sewer clean-out. At the northwest corner of the building location there is a sparse artifact concentration (Feature A-33b). It includes a few white ware ceramics with a rim design of two black lines within two gray lines, two fragments of green “Fiesta ware” ceramics, clear and amber bottle glass fragments, an amber whiskey bottle base with a 1929-1954 Owens Illinois Bottle Company basemark (© D-11) (Toulouse 1971), a crown cap, and asbestos cement millboard fragments.

Building 50 – Women’s Dormitory
At the north end of the building location there are two small basalt boulders (Feature A-37) and at the south end are a few pieces of metal, lumber, and asbestos cement millboard fragments. There is a pathway to the south (Feature A-31) that appears to run parallel to the south side of the building. Further to the south there is a lumber scatter consisting of some 20 pieces of wood in a 10-ft-by-20-ft area (Feature A-40).

Building 51 – Women’s Dormitory
A historic photograph shows this building under construction in 1943 with a small shed immediately adjacent (Figure 3.48), but little remains here today. In the middle of the building location there is a sparse scatter of asbestos cement millboard fragments, charcoal, and basalt gravel covering an area roughly 30 ft by 40 ft in size (Feature A-39). To the south there is a 5-ft-wide rock-lined pathway 123 ft long (Feature A-41) running parallel to the entrance road. Other pathways (Features A-60 and A-61), defined mostly by low mounds, run parallel and between the
Building 51 and 52 dormitories and connect with other paths (Features A-31 and A-41). Feature A-70 is a large depression located between the building location and the entrance road; Features A-70a and A-70b are displaced concrete footings, both 8 inches square. To the east of the building location is Feature A-64, a water pipe 1 1/4 inches in diameter and 18 inches high, projecting from the ground.

**Building 52 – Women’s Dormitory**

At the northeast corner of the former building location there is a 20-ft-diameter trash scatter that may date to the demolition of the relocation center (Feature A-38a). It includes a concrete chunk, asbestos cement millboard fragments, scrap metal, wire nails, window glass fragments, a Coke bottle fragment, a green glass fragment, a blue glass fragment, a coffee can, other can fragments, electrical porcelain fragments, white ware ceramic fragments, and a small area of basalt pea-gravel. To the southeast of the artifact scatter is Feature A-38, a low berm probably left from land clearing after the relocation center was closed.

Downhill and to the east there are traces of a former road and a large shallow depression, 50 ft by 300 ft in size (Feature P-4), possibly a relocation-center borrow pit. The linear depression is flanked by low berms.

**South Staff Housing Area**

Historic photos show the south staff apartments as simple rectangular buildings with low pitched shed roofs and clapboard siding. Short segments of tall fence separate the entrance steps and doors of each apartment (Figures 3.49 and 3.50). The 1945 blueprint indicated there were ten such buildings, a laundry, and a pump house in the South Staff Housing Area. The area is now crossed by Hunt Road, which was constructed after the relocation center closed, but in-place footing blocks remain at four building locations, and other building locations can be deduced from associated features.

**Building 60 – Staff Apartment**

This building is indicated by 29 footing blocks still in place and a small concrete slab (Feature S-11; Figures 3.51-3.53). Twenty-seven of the footing blocks are 14 inches square. They form a rectangle 19 1/2 ft by 93 ft in size, with the long axis oriented approximately north-south. A large clump of wild rose blankets a few of the footings. The footings along the exterior have a 1 1/2-by-3 1/2-inch piece of lumber (nominal 2 by 4s) sticking out of them. The concrete slab, probably a foundation for a hot water heater, is on the east side of the footing alignment about halfway along the long axis. It measures 5 ft 8 inches by 4 ft and has a 1 1/4-inch-diameter pipe protruding from it. There are two 8-inch-square footing blocks to its south which probably supported entry steps. To the north of the small slab is a trough-shaped depression, 5 ft by 10 ft in size, possibly left from the salvage of buried utilities.
A 4-ft-wide basalt-lined pathway follows the west and south sides of the building location (Feature S-11a), 6 feet out from the footing blocks on the west side and 4 ft out from the footing blocks on the south side. There are also faint traces of a pathway on the north side and a 40-ft-long path of stepping stones running to the southeast starting at the northeast corner (Feature S-11b). Faint traces of another basalt-lined pathway curve to the north (Feature S-11c). Historic period vegetation is indicated by a dead tree and a stump on the east side and a live tree on the west side.

Artifacts in the vicinity of Building 60 include lumber fragments, wire nails, sewer pipe fragments, a red brick fragment, metal pieces, concrete pipe fragments, rebar, a bed frame part, a pipe fitting, and a ceramic electrical wiring tube. On the west side there is a scatter of can and clear glass fragments.

**Building 61 – Staff Apartment**
Noted at this building location were 24 concrete footings, a small concrete slab, and two depressions (Feature S-10; Figures 3.54 and 3.55), indicating a building about 19½ by 93 ft in size. The footings are 14 inches square and are spaced at about 10 ft intervals on the long axis and about 9½ ft intervals on the short axis. The exterior footings have metal bars projecting from them. The small slab is on the west side of the footings and measures 4 ft by 6 ft. The slab has
a 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)-inch-diameter pipe protruding from it, suggesting it may have held a hot water heater. Near the slab are three depressions, possibly from the salvage of utilities after the center was abandoned. There is a basalt-lined pathway along the east side of the footings (Feature S-10a), a possible pathway along the north side, and a curving 28-ft-long basalt rock alignment to the south (Feature S-10b).

Artifacts noted include an “Atlas” canning jar lid, a can fragment, crown caps, a green glass tea cup fragment, a metal pipe, a power pole tie down, lumber scraps, and window glass and sheet metal fragments. To the southeast of the Building 61 location there are two cut-off power poles set in concrete (Feature S-12; Figure 3.56). One of the poles is 13 inches in diameter set in a 5-ft-
Figure 3.53. Feature S-11 (Building 60).
diameter concrete collar and the other pole is 9 inches in diameter with a 2-ft-diameter concrete collar.

**Building 62 – Staff Apartment**

There are no building remains at this former apartment location. To the northeast there are 18 basalt stepping stones that form a half-hexagon shape around the south side of a tree (Feature S-9). The combined length of the three pathway segments is about 50 ft. More stones could be buried, but Hunt Road and an associated roadside ditch would have destroyed any portion of the hexagonal path to the north of the tree. To the southeast there is a cut power pole, 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches high (Feature S-21). Artifacts noted in the area include blue, brown and white glass fragments, a “Mrs. Bakers Breakfast Cocoa” lid, a brick fragment, asbestos cement millboard fragments, and a concrete pipe fragment.

**Building 63 – Staff Apartment**

This building is indicated by 29 in-place concrete footings, a small concrete slab, and two depressions (Feature S-8; Figure 3.57). Not all of the footings are still present (construction of Hunt Road to the north likely displaced some), but the building was probably about 19½ by 93 ft in size. Twenty-five of the footings are 14 inches square spaced at 9½ ft and 10 ft intervals. Those along the exterior have a metal bar projecting from the top. The small concrete slab, measuring 4 ft by 5 ft 10 inches, is on the west side of the footings. A 3-inch-diameter pipe extends from the slab near the northwest corner, and both the north and south edges of the slab show a slight imprint of lumber and nails, as though the siding was added before the concrete was completely set. South of the slab there are four smaller footing blocks (8½ inches by 14 inches) probably for entry steps. Also on the west side there are two linear depressions (14 ft by 6 ft and 12 ft by 5 ft), possibly left from the salvage of underground pipe. A 4-ft-wide basalt-lined pathway (Feature S-8a) runs along the entire east side of the footings.

Artifacts noted in the area include a “Coke” bottle fragment, a clear glass bottle fragment, can fragments, a metal strap, metal pipe, wire, a brick, lumber fragments, and an aluminum auto headlight piece. Most appear to date to the relocation center or shortly after its abandonment.
Figure 3.55. Feature S-10 (Building 61).
Building 64 – Staff Apartment
There are no architectural remains at this building location, but there are two trees a little to the northeast of where the building stood. To the east is a 6-ft-diameter, 1½-ft-deep hole surrounded by a scatter of about 20 basalt rocks (Feature S-7). Artifacts noted included seven white ware ceramics with a blue transfer-print floral design.

Buildings 65 and 66 – Staff Apartments
No building remains or artifacts were noted at these locations. The Building 66 location falls partially within Hunt Road.

Building 67 – Laundry
The laundry location falls partially within Hunt Road. Noted features include two displaced footing blocks, 13 inches by 14 inches by 18-20 inches high, with 2 by 4s attached (Feature S-17). Exposed in a shallow hole along the road there is a sewer pipe and a 2½-inch-diameter metal pipe (Feature S-17c). To the south there is a cut power pole, 8½ inches in diameter and 9 inches high (Feature S-17a; Figure 3.58), and to the southeast there is a guy-wire anchor (Feature S-17b).

Building 68 – Staff Apartment
Much of this building location is within the present Hunt Road. However, basalt-lined pathways delimit its western and northern extent. Along the northern edge there is an angled pathway 162 ft long (Features A-48 and A-49). To the west is a curving pathway that suggests the western edge of several building locations (Feature A-42). At its southern terminus, this pathway ends at a pile of basalt rocks, likely piled during construction of Hunt Road (Plate 3.7). Adjacent to the postulated building location, there is a partially buried displaced concrete footing, 8 inches square (Feature A-59).

Building 69 – Staff Apartment
Three concrete footings (Feature A-65), an electrical grounding rod (Feature A-65a), and a number of pathways define this building location. Two of the concrete footings are at the eastern end of
Minidoka Internment National Monument
MIN 2001 A
Feature S-8

- Concrete slab
- Concrete footing
- Concrete footing with metal bar
- Rock

Hunt Road
Drainage Ditch
Fence

Figure 3.57. Feature S-8 (Building 63).
the former building, near the terminus of a short rock alignment which appears to be an entry pathway (Feature A-51). The footings are 14 inches square with a metal bar projecting from the center; their size suggests they were footings for the main building, rather than entry steps. The other footing is along the north side, near some concrete slab fragments.

To the west of this staff apartment location is the Feature A-42 pathway, which also runs west of Buildings 68 and 70. Parallel to the south side of the building is Feature A-47, a basalt-lined pathway that runs from the Feature A-42 path on the west to the road and parking area that used to be east of the building. This Feature A-47 path is 150 ft long and 3 ft to 5 ft wide; two alcove protrusions that extend 3 ft north from the main path probably indicate door locations on the south side of the apartment building. Feature A-50 is a 37-ft-long basalt-lined pathway on the east side of the building location. A 7-ft-long basalt rock alignment (Feature A-51) leads from this pathway toward the building, and may indicate an entrance near the center of the east end.

Feature A-52 is a 33-ft-long, basalt-lined pathway along the eastern third of the north side of the building. It connects the path designated Feature A-50 with a 7½-ft-long rock alignment (Feature A-53) that may be one edge of a pathway leading south to a doorway on the north side of the building. From the same point leading north, toward the access road depicted on the WRA blueprint (Feature A-56), are a series of basalt stepping stones in an alignment 21 ft long (Feature A-54).

To the north of the east end of the building location is a depression, 6 ft in diameter (Feature A-55), possibly the remains of landscaping. To the west there is a sparse artifact scatter, 21 ft by 5 ft in size (Feature A-62). It includes clear and amber glass fragments, a clear bottle base with an unidentified basemark (O½/8), juice container lids, a crown cap, a light bulb base, melted plastic, aluminum foil, paint chips, dry-cell batteries, and a red plastic reflector.

**Building 70 - Staff Apartment**

This building location is denoted by pathways and a road remnant. The curving 167-ft-long Feature A-42 pathway delimits the western extent of this building. A 136-ft-long, 4-ft-wide basalt-lined pathway (Feature A-43), connected to Feature A-42, parallels the northern extent (Plate 3.8). To the south there is a faint road trace, 112 ft long by 10 ft wide (Feature A-56), in the same location as the access spur depicted on the 1945 WRA blueprint. This road connects to a faint curving road trace (Feature A-63), which also corresponds to a road on the WRA blueprint. Along the east edge of the Feature A-63 road trace are small basalt boulders in a linear concentration (Feature A-63a). Near the west end of the Feature A-56 road spur is a half-hexagonal alignment of basalt stepping stones (Feature A-44; Figure 3.59), apparently a bifurcated path leading from...
the end of the road northwest and southwest to the pathway recorded as Feature A-42. Within the area enclosed by the Feature A-44 stepping stones and the Feature 42 pathway, there is a shallow 5-ft-diameter depression (Feature A-45), which may be from an uprooted (and removed or decomposed) tree.

Within the building footprint itself there is an overturned concrete footing (Feature A-46) and two shallow depressions, roughly 6 ft in diameter (Features A-57 and A-58). There is a third similar depression (Feature A-66) to the east, and a larger depression to the north (Feature A-67). Although the depressions outside the building footprint might relate to landscaping features, it is also possible that all relate to recycled utilities or other post-relocation disturbance. To the west, beyond the pathway, there are some exposed water pipes (Features A-68, A-69, and A-69a). Feature A-68 consists of two pipes, both 1⅜ inches in diameter, one 2 feet long and one 2½ feet long. Feature A-69 is 2½ inches in diameter, and 20 inches long; Feature A-69a is 1¼ inches in diameter and 2 feet long. A 1947 Nebraska automobile licence plate was found nearby. To the east there are two pieces of stove pipe, a one-gallon paint can lid, and a small concentration of basalt rocks and auto parts.

**Building 38 – Pump House**

No remains of the building were found. The location is now within a graded road that runs along the north side of the North Side Canal.

**Other Features**

Nine additional features were recorded between the staff apartment area and the North Side Canal. Feature S-13 is an 8-ft-long alignment of nine basalt rocks along the north edge of a basalt outcrop overlooking the canal. The rocks range in size from 9 inches by 12 inches to 20 inches by 24 inches. According to the 1945 WRA blueprint it would have been adjacent to the southernmost relocation center road.

Feature S-14 is a fence alignment. It includes a standing, but burned, 5-inch-square post with 1½-inch-square braces (nominal 2 by 2s), ten strands of barbed wire running on the ground for 35 ft, and a series of five holes in the ground, likely from pulled fence posts. Nearby artifacts included

Figure 3.59. Stepping stones (Feature A-44) near the location of Building 70.
two 2 by 4s, two 2 by 2s, and a 1947 Idaho automobile licence plate. The fence alignment is well north of the relocation center security fence, and may have been constructed later, when a few of the staff apartments were used as temporary housing for veterans.

Feature S-15 is a cut power pole. Fourteen inches in diameter and now only 1 ft high, it was partially sawn and then broken off. Feature S-16 consists of two metal pipes, both 5 1/2 inches in diameter. One is apparently in place, projecting from the slope about 5 1/2 ft. The other pipe section, lying on the slope to the east, is 21 ft long and bent at a 90-degree angle. Feature S-19 is a 270-ft-long alignment of basalt rocks; it may have been a low retaining wall below the southernmost road of the relocation center. The alignment is now cut by a modern road that follows the North Side Canal. But a 10-ft-wide road trace (Feature S-20) is discernible just south of the staff apartments in the same location as the road depicted on the WRA blueprint. Along the north edge of the road trace there are two concentrations of basalt rocks, possibly the remnants of a rock-lined parking area.

Feature S-18 is an extensive artifact scatter south of the staff apartments. Artifacts include glass bottle and jar fragments (approximately 300 clear, 200 brown, 20 aqua, 10 amber, 10 green, and 5 white), window glass fragments (n=35), cans and can fragments, metal parts, undecorated white ware ceramic fragments, a ceramic lamp base, and a few other items. Most indicate a post-1945 date and therefore are likely from the later reuse of the staff housing after the relocation center closed.

Metal includes beverage and sanitary seal food cans, a "Kerr" canning jar lid (Kerr Glass Company 1915-1946 [Toulouse 1971], crown caps, an aluminum light fixture part, a metal stove burner top, three barrel hoops, and a metal lock plate. Structural remains include lumber, asbestos cement millboard fragments, and sewer pipe fragments. Bottle types noted include mustard, milk, and beverage (including one "Pepsi" and two "Coke" bottles). Basemarks and embossing on bottles and jars include three with all or part of "Daeno/PAT. DES. 86037"; three have the Hazel Atlas Glass Company basemark used between 1920 and 1964 (\(\text{H/0-73...; and 12}/\text{H305/2}\)); and several have late 1940s date codes and the Owens Illinois Glass Company basemark used between 1929 and 1954 (19 <\(\text{<©>45; \(\text{©>64/D-2/47; Duraglas}/9<©>5/12/CONTENTS; D90}/57-48; D1}/56-46; and ... Duraglas) (Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989; Toulouse 1971).

Three features were recorded further to the southeast, on the slope below the staff apartment area. Feature P-1 is a 100-ft-by-70-ft lumber scatter. It includes about 20 pieces of 2 by 4s and 1 by 12s, all in very poor condition, some wire nails, a few can fragments, and a can lid. Feature P-2 is a widespread (130 ft by 130 ft) scatter of about 50 can lids, a few cans, and can fragments. All are rusted. Feature P-3 is an active borrow pit roughly 3/4-acre in size. A piece of white ware ceramic was found on its north edge.
Warehouse and Motor Pool

The Warehouse and Motor Pool Area is in the northeast part of the Monument, and includes a 2.3-acre BOR inholding (Figures 3.60 and 3.61). WRA blueprints depict 19 buildings in the Warehouse and Motor Pool Area in 1942 and 36 buildings in 1945. Seventeen of the original buildings were identical 48 ft by 112 ft steel structures, arranged in four parallel arcs along three roads that curve gently from northwest to east. The other two buildings were a 9-ft-by-14-ft gas station and an 18-ft-by-18 ft lavatory. The 1945 WRA map numbers the buildings in columns from north to south, even though road access would have been from west to east. Furthest west were Buildings 2-4 (Building 1 was never built); the next column included Buildings 5 through 8; the central column included the Lavatory (Building 25) and Buildings 9 through 12 (with both 11 and 12 side-by-side along the wide arc of the bottom row); the next column had Buildings 14 through 16 (13 was never built); and the easternmost column contained Buildings 18 through 20, with 17 never built. The gas station (Building 23) was located north of the warehouse access road, west of the warehouse complex. All of the roads in the warehouse and motor pool are listed as paved.

The 17 warehouses served different uses. Building 2 was the Property Office and Receiving Warehouse. Buildings 3, 4, 8, 11, 15, and 16 were Storage Warehouses. Building 5 was a Motor Repair and Tire Shop. Buildings 6 and 7 were the Steward’s Storage Warehouses. Building 9 was a Refrigerated Warehouse. Building 10 was the Steward’s Office and Receiving Warehouse. Building 12 was the Co-op Warehouse. Buildings 14 and 18 were labeled Motor Repair Shop.
Building 19 was the Engineer’s Warehouse. Building 20 included Carpenter, Plumber, and Electrician Shops.

The WRA added a variety of buildings by 1945. To the west of the original buildings they constructed a Workers’ Mess Hall (Building 21) and a Sign Shop (Building 22). To north was a Checking Station (Building 24), Oil Storage (Building 27), Car Wash Shed (Building 28), Oil Services Building (Building 36), and Motor Dispatcher’s Office (Building 38). Northwest of the motor pool there was a Fuel Oil Storage Tank. South of the warehouse compound were Saw Dust Storage (Building 26), a Building Material Shed (Building 29), a Plywood Building (Building 30), Lumber Yard Office (Building 31), two Tool Houses (Buildings 32-33), a Storage Building (Building 34), an Engineer Field Office (Building 35), and a Privy (Building 37). To the east of the compound was a 8,400-square-foot Root Cellar (Building 42). The root cellar, probably used for potato storage, was constructed between August 18 and November 11, 1943, at a cost of $5,720.96. Further east of the root cellar was Guard Tower No. 4.

Other than the entrance area, the warehouse and motor pool area contain the most substantial remains from the relocation center period in the Monument. All but three of the concrete slab building foundations for the original 17 warehouses remain, and some of the six buildings present date to the relocation center. Mature elm trees and one plum tree may also date to the relocation period. None of the original roads remains in use, although Hunt Road crosses a part of the southernmost warehouse access road. Current access to the BOR property is via a new driveway from Hunt Road. Five of the archeological features recorded are located on the BOR property: Features W-5, W-6, W-7, W-8, and W-16; four of these features include in-use standing buildings. One feature, the still-standing relocation center root cellar (Feature W-14), is partly within the Monument and partly on adjacent private land.

Building 2 – Property Office and Receiving Warehouse

At Building 2 there is a concrete slab measuring 48-ft-by-112-ft (Feature W-3; Figure 3.62), with a poured concrete perimeter foundation 8 to 12 inches wide and extending 6 inches above the slab. Bolts and some 1½-inch-by-7-inch wood sill fragments remain along the perimeter. The slab was poured around twelve evenly spaced 12-inch-square concrete footing blocks. Openings in the perimeter foundation indicate two entrances on each of the four sides. There is a small box elder tree growing through a crack in the slab.

Artifacts on and around the slab include abundant window glass and clear bottle glass fragments, scores of wire nails, and hundreds of washers. Also noted were amber, brown, green, and blue glass fragments, a cone-top can, a yellow ware ceramic fragment, wiring knobs and other electrical porcelain fragments, a metal lid, a screw, galvanized steel containers, a metal strip, metal pipe, a stove pipe fragment, a brick fragment, chicken wire, telephone wire, telephone insulator strands, two auto exhaust pipe fragments, a wood door frame, a pull-out clothesline holder, a stop sign, a well pump, and a sliding garage door and parts. The garage door is the same type as that on the
modified Motor Repair and Tire Shop (Relocation Center Building 5, and Feature W-6, below). The door is in poor condition, but the metal parts could be reused.

The nails include a variety of sizes, from large framing nails to tiny brads. Ten 8-inch spikes and one 6½-inch-long spike are also present. The electrical porcelain includes wiring knobs, with marks "PP. INC. 5½/ALLIGATOR" and "USA/NPS". Alligator is a trademark of Porcelain Products Inc., which operated between 1927 and 1956 (Tod 1977). One clear "Karo Syrup" bottle has a base with an Owens Illinois Glass Company basemark used from 1929 to 1954 (4 <Ω> 4/REG US PAT OFF/Karo/SYRUP/1½ LBS NET WT). A mark on a brown jar or bottle base (6935/NG) indicates manufacture by the Maywood Glass Company after about 1940 (Toulouse 1971).

**Building 3 – Storage Warehouse**

At this building location there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-2; Figures 3.63-3.65), the same as at Building 2. Artifacts on the slab include about 75 common wire nails, a few roofing nails, bolts, stovepipe, 14 spring-loaded hinged lids, a metal clamp, two barrel hoops, an axe head, a piece of a tire, a wood strip, asbestos cement millboard fragments, a whole brick, brick fragments and mortar rubble, a copper pipe fragment, metal parts, six glass powerpole insulators embossed "Hemingray - 56/made in USA 9-51," clear and aqua glass insulator fragments, a "Hershey's" cocoa can, a church-key opened sanitary seal can, brown and amber glass fragments, and ten white ware ceramic fragments. Feature W-2a consists of two concrete slab fragments, and Feature W-2b is a piece of concrete pipe. Feature W-2c is a concentration of red brick fragments.
Figure 3.63. Feature W-2 (Warehouse Building 3).

Figure 3.64. Concrete slab of Warehouse Building 3 (Feature W-2).

Figure 3.65. Detail of concrete footing (Feature W-2).
Artifacts noted in the area surrounding the slab include a loose concrete footing, a 3-ft-long section of concrete pipe (10 inches inside diameter), an enameled metal plate, a “Folger’s” coffee can, a clear glass base fragment with the J.T. Hamilton basemark used from ca. 1900 to 1943 (A) (Toulouse 1971), two recent cans, a can lid, and a piece of galvanized wire cable.

**Building 4 – Storage Warehouse**

At this building location there is another 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-1). Some wood sill remnants remain, however the slab is in poor condition with one elm and three box elder trees growing through it.

Artifacts noted on and near the slab include clear, amber, brown, and green bottle glass, a few crown caps, window glass fragments, four wire nails, a hinge, a hose nozzle, two 4-inch-long springs, a Springfield 30.06 bullet cartridge, telephone wire, and an aqua power pole insulator fragment. Glass basemarks include those used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company between 1929 and 1954 (20 <#> 5/4-H, 2.../Duraglass/2130-GX), by the Obear-Nester Glass Company after 1915 (with apparent 1940s date codes:H 47 and H/4), and the Ball Brothers Company between about 1915 and 1969 (192-1/Ball/4).

**Building 5 – Motor Repair and Tire Shop**

At this location there is a building on the eastern half of a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-6; Figures 3.66-3.68). Outside of the building the footings and perimeter have been broken off flush to the slab. The building, 48 ft square, is of wood post and frame construction with metal siding. There are two sliding doors and a window on the south side and three windows on the east side. Comparison with historical photographs indicates it is a somewhat-modified relocation center building. Interior post supports use the original footing blocks (Figures 3.69-3.71). Within the building there is a small enclosed room in the northeast corner. Most surprisingly, a cast-iron stove in the building matches stoves depicted in historic photographs (Figures 3.72 and 3.73), and is likely original. Outside the building, at the northwest corner of the slab, there is an area 10 ft by 24 ft in size defined by a raised concrete lip. Two tanks, apparently for fuel or oil, stand within the lipped enclosure. The building, located on BOR property, is currently being used as a garage and workshop, and all of the artifacts present appear to be things still in use.

**Building 6 – Steward’s Storage Warehouse**

At this building location, part of the BOR inholding, there is a house on the 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab (Feature W-5; Figures 3.74 and 3.75). The perimeter foundation has been broken off flush to the ground. The house, smaller than the slab, measures 31 ft by 84 1/2 ft (2,620 sq ft) and rests on a brick foundation. A small concrete slab for a well pump lies just off the northwest corner. According to the current occupant, the building was recently rehabilitated by the BOR, and stripped down to the framing. Prior to the remodeling it had clapboard siding. There are
Figure 3.66. Feature W-6 (Warehouse Building 5).

Figure 3.67. Garage at Feature W-5 (eastern portion of Warehouse Building 6).
Figure 3.68. Concrete slab and garage at Warehouse Building 6 (Feature W-5).

Figure 3.69. Interior of garage (Warehouse Building 6).

Figure 3.70. Interior of garage (Warehouse Building 6).

Figure 3.71. Interior of garage (Warehouse Building 6).

Figure 3.72. Cast iron stove inside garage (Warehouse Building 6).

Figure 3.73. Cast iron stove in Minidoka barracks (National Archives photograph).
many modern artifacts in the area, most still in use. Nothing historic was noted.

**Building 7 – Steward’s Storage Warehouse**

No slab or any other indication of this building is evident and no artifacts were noted. This area is now a grass lawn for the house at the Building 6 location.

**Building 8 – Storage Warehouse**

At this building location there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-4). All of the footings have been broken off and the southeast portion is covered by gravel. To the northeast of the slab is a white ware ceramic fragment with a Shenango backstamp. The Shenango China Company manufactured hotel ware for the Army’s Quartermaster Corps, and the white ware fragments are common in relocation center trash. Other artifacts on and around the slab include about a hundred common wire nails, a few finishing nails, metal fragments, a brick fragment, an iron strap, a metal buckle, a barrel hoop, three barrel hoop fragments, 12 pieces of wire, eight electrical porcelain fragments (one embossed with “P.P.I./8” [Porcelain Products Inc. 1927-1956; Tod 1977]), two automobile tires, a shotgun shell casing, clear glass bottle fragments, a flattened sanitary seal can, and burned shingles. Besides the shingles, many of the other artifacts appear to have been burned as well.

**Building 9 – Refrigerated Warehouse**

At this building location, also on the BOR property, there is a duplex apartment on a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation (Feature W-8; Figures 3.76 and 3.77). The perimeter foundation has been replaced with a new lip 5½ inches high by 5¾ inches wide, with no gaps for doorways. The duplex measures 31½ ft by 94 ft (2,961 sq ft). Local residents believe this to be a relocation center building that was moved to this location, but it does not match any of the available historical photographs. It might be a Military Police or hospital building (some of which were similarly sized), or made of recycled relocation center materials. No artifacts were noted.

**Building 10 – Steward’s Office and Receiving Warehouse**

At this building location, also on the BOR property, there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-7; Figure 3.78). The footing blocks have been broken off flush to the slab and the south perimeter wall has been removed so the slab could be used as a parking area for the adjacent duplex apartment. The north perimeter foundation has been raised 9 inches and extended east 16½ ft to form a retaining wall to create a level yard area for the duplex at the Building 9 location. No artifacts were noted.
Figure 3.74. Feature W-5 (Warehouse Building 6).

Figure 3.75. House at the location of Warehouse Building 6.
Buildings 11 and 12 – Storage Warehouse and Co-op Warehouse

No slab or other indication of either building is evident and no artifacts were noted. Both locations are partially within Hunt Road and if any slabs were present, they were likely removed when that road was constructed. Concrete debris to the west (Features W-32, W-33, and W-40) may be remnants of these slabs. Feature W-39 is a USGS brass cap, surrounded by rocks, in the same area. The Building 11 location is now crossed by the gravel driveway for the BOR inholding. The only historic features in the area appear to be two trees, which would have been located between the two buildings.

Buildings 14 and 18 – Motor Repair Shop

At this building location there is a very large 48 ft by 250 ft concrete slab (Feature W-11; Figure 3.79), consisting of two 48-ft-by-112-ft slabs similar to the other warehouse slabs connected by a 48 ft by 26 ft slab. The slab is covered with abundant industrial and domestic trash and provisional discard. Some of the artifacts are obviously recent; most of the others are of types in use throughout the mid- to late-twentieth century, and could be either historic or recent. There are hundreds of wire nails, window glass fragments, ceramic electrical fixtures, paint cans, a barbecue grill, brackets, lumber, a door, a tire, a transmission, two truck beds, other automobile parts, plastic, sheet metal, barrels, wood posts, concrete pipe, bricks, and other miscellaneous items.

Building 15 – Storage Warehouse

At this building location there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-10; Figure 3.80). The footings have been broken off, as has the perimeter foundation on the south side. The slab is now used to store dirt and gravel. There is recent trash and provisional discard around the slab, including a boiler, a bathtub, concrete slab fragments, and an old wooden sign, but none of the artifacts are obviously historic. On the slab there are a couple hundred wire nails, mostly in a large concentration just west of the dirt pile. The nails include common wire, finishing nails, double-headed nails, staples, and tacks. Features W-10a and W-10b are concentrations of concrete pipe, probably caches of the recycled relocation center sewer system.

Building 16 – Storage Warehouse

At this building location there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-9). The footing blocks have been broken off flush to the slab and the slab is surrounded by a barbed wire fence. There is a small dirt pile on the center of the slab. Artifacts noted include a few wire nails, a 2½-inch bolt, a pocket tobacco tin, a cone-top can, three can fragments, a crown cap, 20 brown glass fragments, 20 clear glass fragments, two window glass fragments, a metal button, about 50 staples (for paper), barbed and smooth wire, a cable, a door latch, three pieces of sheet metal, a 21-inch-long piece of rebar, a 12-inch-square concrete block, ten 1¼-inch-thick square ceramic pipe fragments, concrete rubble, metal clamps, a hose
Figure 3.76. Feature W-8 (Warehouse Building 9).

Figure 3.77. Duplex apartment at the location of Warehouse Building 9.
Figure 3.78. Concrete slab of Warehouse Building 10 (Feature W-7).

Figure 3.79. Concrete slab of interconnected Warehouse Buildings 14 and 18 (Feature W-11).

Figure 3.80. Concrete slab of Warehouse Building 15 (Feature W-10).
clamp, an aluminum automobile ashtray, a tire valve, and nine machine parts.

**Building 19 – Engineer’s Warehouse**
At this building location there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks (Feature W-13). The footings have been broken off flush with the slab. Artifacts noted here include hundreds of common wire nails, 11 roofing nails, three fence staples, an 11-inch spike, about 200 window glass fragments, a few clear and brown bottle glass fragments, 50 white glass fragments, three white ware ceramic fragments, an electrical wiring ceramic tube, ten square ceramic pipe fragments, 20 flattened stove pipe fragments, 20 asbestos cement millboard fragments, brick fragments, a wire spring, and a small piece of cast metal of unknown function.

**Building 20 – Carpenter, Plumber, and Electrician Shops**
At this building location there is a 48-ft-by-112-ft concrete slab with a perimeter foundation and interior footing blocks that have been broken off (Feature W-12). The few artifacts present include 15 window glass fragments, seven brown glass bottle fragments, 51 common wire nails, two roofing nails, a fence staple, four pieces of smooth wire, a galvanized bucket, and two unidentified metal parts.

**Buildings 21 and 22 – Workers’ Mess Hall and Sign Shop**
No structural remains of these two WRA-constructed buildings were found. The only features noted at the former Workers’ Mess Hall location is a large basalt rock (Feature W-35) near the southeast end of the building, and a guy-wire anchor (Feature W-37) about 60 feet northwest. All that was encountered at the former Sign Shop were two basalt rock concentrations (Features W-36 and 36a), several feet east of the building location. They may have been landscaping features.

**Building 23 – Gas Station**
Two features were noted at the former gas station location (Figures 3.81-3.83). One is an in-place 10-ft-by-15-ft concrete slab in poor condition (Feature W-24; Figure 3.84). The other is the concrete island that held the gas pumps (Feature W-25; Figure 3.85). The island is about 4 ft by 25 ft. Each end of the island, roughly hexagonal in plan, is 18 inches high with vertical pipes projecting from it. In the slightly narrower center the concrete is lower, nearly flush to ground, with three rectangular openings. No artifacts were noted, but the area is covered with dense grasses.

**Building 25 – Lavatory**
At the Lavatory location, on the BOR property, there is a corrugated steel building 17 ft 9 inches by 18 ft 3 inches in size with two doors and four windows (Feature W-16; Figures 3.86 and 3.87).
Figure 3.81. Gas station at Minidoka (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.82. Gas station at Minidoka (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.83. Features W-24 and W-25 (Gas Station).
The interior was not accessible. The steel building is about the same size as that recorded for the relocation center lavatory, and it may be that original building. To the east of the steel building there is a barn made of scrap lumber (Feature A-17; Figures 3.88 and 3.89). It measures 20 ft by 12 ft and is open to the south; on the north side is a 13 ft by 17 ft shed-roofed extension.

**Building 29 – Building Material Shed**

At the location of the Building Material Shed there is a displaced, $3\frac{1}{2}$-ft-by-$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft-by-22-inch concrete block (Feature C-2; Figure 3.90). On the upper surface there are two boards connected to the block each with four bolts.

To the west of Feature C-2 is a septic tank currently in use (Feature C-1; Figure 3.91). The concrete box top is 5 inches thick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by over 17 ft; the south end is 16 inches above the ground, the north end is buried. There are three rectangular openings in the top covered by plywood and sheet metal. Likely used by the residential buildings across the road, the septic tank probably does not date to the relocation center, which had an elaborate sewer system. To the southwest of the Building 29 location there is a section of sewer pipe and a steel hot water heater cut in half for use as a feeding trough (Feature C-18).

**Building 42 – Root Cellar**

Historic photos show the root cellar under construction, and as a backdrop for a group photograph of farm workers (Figures 3.92-3.94). The root cellar (Feature W-14) is still standing, for the most part, although sections of the roof have collapsed. The main part of the gable-roofed structure, which is semi-subterranean, measures 50 ft east-west by 200 ft north-south. Small wooden entryways are located on each end (Figure 3.95 and 3.96). The entry structures are constructed of milled lumber, and both have a double-door system with the interior doors of horizontal 1 by 6 inch boards spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and the exterior doors of two layers of tightly-fitted 1 by 6 inch boards. The south entry has a low-pitched gable roof; the north entry currently has a flat roof.
Figure 3.86. Feature W-16.

Figure 3.87. Structure at Warehouse Building 25 location (Feature W-16).
Figure 3.88. Feature W-17.

Figure 3.89. Modern barn (Feature W-17), view towards northeast.
The cellar was begun by excavating a long trough, a couple feet deep by 50 feet wide and over 100 feet long (Figure 3.97). Within the excavated area the construction is basically log frame, with six rows of log posts running north-south. Each row has 18 log posts, generally 12 feet apart, set on 14-inch-square concrete footings (Figures 3.98-3.101). Posts along the sides of the excavated area are shorter than the posts near the center, so that the interior height is 12 ft 8 inches in the center and about 5½ ft at the sides. The posts support log beams oriented north-south, which are notched at each end to meet over a post. Ten cross-brace logs tie the rows together. The north-south beams support log rafters, spaced 2 feet apart, which rest on the ground on either side of the excavated area and meet at the peak of the roof. The rafters are covered with milled lumber roofing boards, which are in turn covered with a single layer of hay bales. Over the hay bales is a layer of tar paper, and above that a layer of earth, which now supports thick grasses. Ceramic roof vents are still in place, although a number have fallen with the collapse of the roof in two places. The vents are sub-rectangular pipe, 1½ ft square and 2 ft long, with walls about 1¾ inch thick.

The cross beams in the interior have old light fixtures and wiring, and a fuse box is located next to the north door. There is pencil writing on boards attached to support posts, which seems to have been tallying counts or measures. A old potato sorter, 18½ ft long, is in the building. The roof has collapsed in two areas, and pigeons are nesting in the building, but otherwise the root cellar is in remarkably good condition given its age and apparent lack of maintenance.
Figure 3.92. Root cellar under construction (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.93. Root cellar under construction (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.94. Minidoka root cellar (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.95. North door of root cellar (Feature W-14).

Figure 3.96. South door of root cellar (Feature W-14).
Figure 3.97. Feature W-14 (Root Cellar).
Figure 3.98. Interior of root cellar under construction (from *Minidoka Interlude* 1943).

Figure 3.99. Interior of root cellar today (Feature W-14).

Figure 3.100. Interior of root cellar today (Feature W-14).

Figure 3.101. Interior of root cellar today (Feature W-14).

Figure 3.102. Pulled concrete manhole near root cellar (Feature W-15).

Figure 3.103. Abandoned automobiles (Feature W-22).
Other Buildings
No remains were found of the Guard Tower No. 4, nor the Fuel Oil Storage Tank. In addition, no surface indication of 12 other buildings was found. This includes the Checking Station (Building 24), Saw Dust Storage (Building 26), Oil Storage (Building 27), Car Wash Shed (Building 28), Plywood Building (Building 30), Lumber Yard Office (Building 31), Tool Houses (Buildings 32-33), Storage Building (Building 34), Engineer Field Office (Building 35), Oil Services Building (Building 36), Privy (Building 37), and Motor Dispatcher’s Office (Building 38). However, evidence of some or all of these features may remain buried.

Other Features
South of the Gas Station (Features W-24 and W-25) there is an east-west trending overgrown road bed indicated by basalt gravels (Feature W-31) that matches the location of the warehouse access road on the WRA blueprints. Feature W-26 is a row of 7 concrete-reinforced post holes for 6-inch-square posts, and three pits, located at about 13 ft intervals along the north side of the access road. The posts are likely from a fence shown on the 1945 WRA blueprint; the pits appear to be from removed posts.

To the northwest of the root cellar there is a displaced piece of concrete (Feature W-15; Figure 3.102), likely a remnant of the relocation center sewer system. It is a large hollow oval tube, 4 ft by 6 ft by 20 inches, with walls 6 inches thick. Two concrete pipes are attached, one 15 inches in diameter and the other 9½ inches in diameter.

To the southeast of the warehouse complex there is an artifact scatter (Feature W-18), 13 ft by 25 ft in size. It consists of about 20 sanitary seal cans, a coffee can, a paint can, a recent liquor bottle, and 3 concrete pipe sections. Several of the cans have another can inside. Feature W-38, just north of the trash scatter, is a guy wire anchor.

To the north of the warehouse complex is an extensive scatter of trash and debris. Structural remains in the trash and debris scatter (Feature W-21) include concrete rubble, brick fragments, sewer pipe fragments, corrugated and flat sheet metal, asbestos cement millboard fragments, lumber, wood poles, stove pipe, chicken wire, and wire fencing. Other noted items include clear and white glass fragments, a few sanitary seal cans, two buckets, a plastic clock face, a bed spring, 1-gallon and 3-gallon paint cans, half of a 42-gallon metal drum, various metal parts, rope, and cable. Automobile-related artifacts include a 5-gallon milk can filled with oil sludge, an oil filter, a 5-gallon oil can, a 1-gallon plastic antifreeze container, a 2½-gallon gas can a tire, a muffler, and other automobile parts.

Within the boundaries of the Feature W-21 scatter, a manhole (Feature W-19) and four concentrations were recorded as separate features (Features W-19a, W-19b, W-20, and W-22). The manhole, still in place, is a concrete oval tube measuring 4 ft by 6 ft by 44 inches deep. The walls are 6 inches thick and there is a 10-inch-wide metal step 20 inches down from the top. Feature W-19a consists of five displaced concrete footings, measuring 15 inches square by 11 high and
18 inches square by 11 inches high. Feature W-19b consists of five displaced footings, 15½ inches square by 11 inches high. Feature W-20 is a displaced concrete block, 3 ft by 3 ft by 2½ ft, with a 10-inch-diameter hole. It is identical to one recorded north of the entrance (Feature A-5). Feature W-22 consists of two stripped automobiles (a “Chevrolet Carryall” and an American-made “Sport Wagon”), an automobile roof, and a couple dozen pieces of concrete rubble 3½ to 4 inches thick (Figure 3.103).

Feature W-23 is a 20-ft-by-45-ft concentration of concrete slabs, footing blocks, and ditch fragments located 180 ft northwest of W-21. Further to the northwest there is a hole from a removed manhole and some more concrete debris. The hole (Feature W-29) has sewer pipe at the bottom. It measures approximately 6 ft by 10 ft and is covered by a piece of farm equipment. Feature W-27 is a pulled concrete post foundation, 21 inches in diameter by 18 inches high. It would have held a 3-inch-diameter round post. Feature W-28 is a displaced concrete footing 16 inches square by 12 inches high. Feature 34 consists of concrete rubble, mostly buried, located west of the warehouse area.

**Other Features within the National Monument**

Today the area to the south of the former warehouses includes corrals and fences, an access road to the North Side Canal, the modern paved Hunt Road, a borrow pit, and several informal debris and garbage dumps. The WRA blueprints indicate very little in this area, except for parts of the perimeter security fence and, in the 1945 blueprint, a swimming pool. The swimming pool, remnants of the fence, and a relocation center can dump were encountered in the archeological survey, as well as more modern trash dumps and debris.

**Swimming Pool**

The 1945 WRA blueprint shows a kidney-shaped swimming pool and adjacent latrines in the area south of the warehouses. The caption of a photograph of the swimming pool in the National Archives (Figure 3.104) gives a brief description of the pool: “[The] swimming hole located south of warehouses is adjacent to the North Side Irrigation Canal which may be seen at the upper right. Water flows from the canal into pool and out again. The average depth of pool is 6 feet.”

The swimming pool is still evident as a large depression 5½ to 6 ft deep with sloping sides and a flat bottom (Feature C-3; Figure 3.105). It is a little west of the location indicated on the blueprint, but matches historical photographs well and is kidney-shaped, as in the blueprint, and also has connections to the North Side Canal, fitting the description. It is about an acre in size (325 ft by 140 ft). On the west side of the swimming pool is a fence post (Feature C-3a), 6 inches in diameter and 4½ feet tall. Directly south of the depression is a large irregular rocky earthen mound (Feature C-9) about 70 ft by 100 ft in size. In places the pile is up to 10 ft above the adjacent depression and 3-4 ft above the surrounding ground surface. There are numerous rock piles to the west (Feature C-9a), and rocks within the mound are up to 3 and 4 ft long. Both the
mound and the rock pile likely represent material excavated to make the pool.

In the approximate middle of the swimming pool there is a low pile, 6 ft by 5 ft in size, of about 50 basalt rocks (Feature C-6). Piled three high at most, the rocks are generally ½ ft to 1½ ft in size. There are also a few ceramics that have washed down from Feature C-5, a 2-ft-by-4-ft piece of sheet metal, and brick fragments. It is not clear if the rock pile is a feature of the swimming pool or a later addition. No evidence of the latrines at the swimming pool area were observed; the pits may have been filled or covered by Hunt Road construction.

Three features were recorded within or on the edge of the pool. These include some ceramic roof vent fragments in a 10-ft-diameter area on the edge of the depression (Feature C-4). The fragments are red, 1¼ inches thick; if complete they would measure 1½ ft square by 2 ft high. They are the same type as those used at the relocation center root cellar. Other artifacts in the area include a buff-colored ceramic pipe fragment, a piece of metal, and a white ware ceramic cup fragment.

Also on the edge of the swimming pool is a 10-ft-diameter concentration of about a hundred white ware ceramics (Feature C-5). A few additional ceramics and rusted metal can fragments are scattered over a 25-ft-diameter area. All appear to be fragments of relocation center dishes. Noted were plates, saucers, and cups. Most are plain white; decorations include simple rim bands of two green lines or black and red bands. One buff-colored serving dish was also noted. Basemarks were limited to “TEPCO/USA/CHINA,” a common provider of World War II-era ceramics to the U.S. military. Southeast of the swimming pool is Feature C-16, a displaced concrete footing block along the modern fence line.

Much further to the east from the identified swimming pool there is a broad shallow area at a bend of the North Side Canal (Feature C-19). It is locally referred to as a “swimming area,” although it is not at the location of either of the two pools shown on the 1945 WRA blueprint. This unofficial “swimming area” may have been used by relocation center residents as well; early
on, residents swam in the canal itself, but it was considered dangerous and replaced by the constructed pools. The irrigation district has just recently blocked off the swimming area to dry it out by constructing a berm between it and the canal.

**Perimeter Security Fence**

The 1942 blueprint shows a fence completely enclosing the relocation center residential and administrative area. The 1945 WRA blueprint shows the fence only along the south side of the center from the swimming pool west to the entrance, and from the entrance north to the hospital. It is not known if this change represents the fence actually being removed from around most of the relocation center or just an omission on the part of the cartographer.

Four features are on approximately the same alignment as the perimeter security fence as depicted on WRA blueprints. Feature P-5 is a portion of an in-use barbed-wire fence (Figure 3.106). It includes an alignment of basalt rocks which functions as a low retaining wall. The terminal post on the west end of the fence alignment is round, 5 inches in diameter and 4½ feet high. The post is supported by an angled 4 inch by 4 inch post. Other posts in the alignment are nominal 4 by 4s, 4 by 6s, or metal “T” posts. Further west there is a 5½ -by- 6-inch post 4½ ft high (Feature P-6; Figure 3.107) that may have been part of the perimeter fence. It is slightly off the fence alignment as depicted on WRA blueprints, but currently there are no other fences in the vicinity of the post. Feature P-7 consists of 10 large basalt rocks and about 40 smaller rocks in a 3-ft-by-10-ft area along the historic fence alignment. Feature C-9b is a standing post on the south side of the swimming pool depression (Figure 3.108). It measures 6 inches in diameter and is about 5 ft high. Along the historic alignment, it is at the approximate location of where the fence is shown ending on the 1945 WRA blueprint. Between the Feature C-9b fence post and the Feature P-5 fence alignment is Feature C-12, a group of displaced fence posts lying on the ground, which may have been part of the original perimeter security fence (Figure 3.109). As mentioned under “Entrance” above, two concrete post holes and a rock alignment near the Gate House are also likely from the perimeter fence.

**Other Features**

Seven additional features, consisting of trash dumps and debris piles, were recorded within the National Monument south of Hunt Road and east of the Swimming Pool. All but one appear to postdate the relocation center occupation. Some of the debris piles contain remnants from the clearing of the relocation center buildings and foundations.

The largest of the trash features is a can dump (Feature C-7) adjacent to Hunt Road. It covers an area 50 ft by 80 ft in size and includes thousands of mostly flattened cans with their lids removed, in three adjacent and overlapping piles (Plates 3.9 and 3.10). Removing lids from cans and flattening them was the common method used to recycle cans during World War II. The cans in Feature C-7 were likely prepared for recycling but discarded when the relocation center was closed. There is some later trash scattered about as well. The cans are predominately sanitary seal
food cans, but include milk, coffee, oval and rectangular meat, paint, and gas cans. Openings include roller-opened, key-strip, knife-punched, and church key. Other metal artifacts noted include a coffee pot lid and a bed spring.

Besides metal artifacts, there are lesser amounts of other trash at Feature C-7. Ceramics include white ware plates, saucers, coffee cups, and mugs, a blue-glazed cup fragment, and large square vent fragments. Ceramic basemarks include “Porcelain/ TRADEMARK/VITREOUS HAND DEC./CHINA/ MADE IN USA,” “HOM[ER LAUGHLIN]/MAD.../J...,” “SHENANGO CHI.../NEW CASTLE PA,” “MCNICOL ...,”
“U.[S.Q.M.C.]/W-431-Q/A,” and “HALL.” The Homer Laughlin, Shenango, McNicol, and Hall china companies were common manufacturers of World War II-era military ceramics.


Other items at the Feature C-7 can dump include basalt rocks, asbestos cement millboard fragments, and a pair of modern leather running shoes. East of the can dump there is a section of 2-inch angle iron projecting from the ground 3 inches (Feature C-17). Its function is not apparent. Southeast of the can dump there is a more recent trash dump consisting of three concentrations of cans and ceramics, glass, and other items in an area of basalt boulders (Feature C-11). The overall extent of the dump and scattered artifacts is 120 ft by 35 ft. The boulders (up to 40 by 18 by 24 inches in size) are roughly aligned north-south in an area 28 ft long, and they may have been dumped at or pushed to this location. Diagnostic artifacts suggest a 1950s date for the deposit.

Metal artifacts at Feature C-11 include 30 sanitary seal food cans, at least thirteen 48-oz juice cans, 15 or more milk cans (2 15/16 inches by 3 15/16 inches), six one-pint cone-top oil cans, five coffee cans, three 1-gallon paint cans, a 1-quart oil can, a “Hershey’s” cocoa can, a meat can, a spice can, can lids, a white and red enameled cooking pot, an automobile oil filter, an 8 1/2-inch-diameter flywheel, and a metal strap. The size of milk can at Feature C-11 was produced between 1950 and 1975 (Simons n.d.).

Glass food and beverage containers at Feature C-11 include two beer bottles (with basemarks 20 <©> 56/.1 [Owens Illinois Glass Company 1956] and CA-33//MG49/4 [Maywood Glass Company post ca. 1940]), a liquor bottle (1642/2D/129 54/<©> [Brockway Glass Company post 1925]), three liquor bottle bases (one clear and two brown embossed “Federal Law Forbids...” indicating manufacture between 1933 and 1964), an aqua Coke bottle with an “OGDEN, UTAH” basemark, a condiment bottle (<©> 54 [Anchor Hocking Glass Company 1937-1977]), and two other bottles (A-6/12 <©> 4/6 and 29 <©> 0/3A/PAT. PEND./1934-E [Owens Illinois Glass Company 1929-1954]). Other glass artifacts include a white coffee cup, a cosmetics bottle (1337/0@/2 [Brockway Glass Company, post 1925]), and a perfume bottle (<©> [unidentified manufacturer]) (Anchor Hocking...

Ceramics at Feature C-11 include six toilet bowl fragments, a 7-inch-diameter baby-blue “Fiesta ware” plate fragment, a 6⅛-inch-diameter plate fragment with pink rose decals and a molded edge (with a Homer Laughlin China Company backstamp and 1948 date code [D 48 N8]), a 6-inch-diameter plate fragment with silver gilt design, and a pink electrical fixture embossed with “HANK SCHRAFT 7758.”

East of the Feature C-11 dump there is another small trash dump and earthen mound (totaling 60 ft by 35 ft in size; Plate 3.11) of about the same 1950s vintage. Recorded as Feature C-10, it includes about 200 cans, 50 ceramics, and hundreds of glass fragments (mostly amber and clear with some blue, aqua, and white). The earthen mound, about 30 ft away, includes basalt rocks, two automobile doors, and a few other automobile body parts. Cans in the Feature C-10 dump include cone-top beer cans, church key-opened all steel beer cans, sanitary seal food cans, large and small condensed milk cans (2⅛ inches by 2⅛₁₆ inches high and 2⅞₁₆ by 3⅛₁₆), spice cans, coffee cans, rectangular cooking oil cans, a motor oil can. The first milk can size was produced between 1950 and 1975 and the second between 1950 and 1985 (Simonis n.d.).

Clear glass embossments and basemarks at Feature C-10 include a vinegar bottle with “3016/№ 49/8” (Maywood Glass Company post ca. 1940), liquor bottles with “National Distillers /D1/56-50/ONE PINT” and “<©>/D1/56-50/4/5 QUART (Owens Illinois Glass Company 1929-1954), an oval base with “352©3” (unidentified manufacturer), and clear round bases with “CHEESEBROUGH/5/MFG./CO./26/NEW YORK” (Vaseline) and “©/5-1-0-7510” (Hazel Atlas Glass Company 1920-1964). Other embossings and basemarks include an aqua Coke base with “TWIN FALLS/IDA.,” an amber Clorox neck with a plastic cap, and amber beer bottles with “<©>” (Knox Glass Company 1932-ca. 1953) and “© 23/7/48” (Obear-Nester Glass Company post 1915). Apparent date codes with the basemarks include 1948, 1949, and 1950.

The ceramics at Feature C-10 include two fragments of a transfer print fruit motif design that has a partial Homer Laughlin China Company backstamp and a 1943 date code (A 43 N6) (DeBolt 1994). Other items noted at Feature C-10 include a toothpaste tube, electrical parts, a cooking pan, leather boot fragments, a wagon wheel hub, glass bowl and plate fragments, and large battery parts.

South of the large relocation center-era can dump (Feature C-7), along the edge of and within a large borrow pit, there are numerous piles of basalt rock and concrete rubble (Feature C-8; Plate 3.12). The piles are about 10 ft high and likely represent a truck-load each. The basalt rock varies in size from 1 ft to 3 ft in diameter. The concrete includes chunks of concrete slabs, irrigation ditch lining, and pipes. The concrete slabs are mostly 5 inches thick. A date inscribed in one concrete ditch fragment reads “SEPT 10 81.” A mid-1970s 4-door “Chevrolet Nova,” a few metal pipes, automobile tires, ceramic and metal fragments, wood poles, tree limbs, and a 42-gallon barrel are within the borrow pit. The borrow pit probably seem a logical place to dump bulky debris.
Plate 3.9. Relocation center can dump (Feature C-7).

Plate 3.10. Detail of flatten cans at relocation can dump (Feature C-7).

Plate 3.11. Small post relocation center trash dump (Feature C-10).

Plate 3.12. Borrow pit with concrete debris (Feature C-8).

Plate 3.13. Farm field at the location of Barracks Block 24.

More rock and debris was recorded on Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) land just east of the National Monument. Feature C-13 includes numerous basalt rocks, a concrete slab fragment, and seven concrete footings (16 inches square by 11 inches high). Feature C-14 includes numerous rocks along with a piece of concrete pipe (8 inches in diameter by 22 inches long), lumber fragments (1½ by 5 by 24 inches and other fragments), a few sanitary seal food cans, wire, and a ceramic sink fragment. Feature C-15 is a series of low basalt rock piles and a large gear chain in an area 115 ft by 25 feet in size at the edge of an agricultural field.

Features Outside the National Monument
A brief reconnaissance was conducted outside the National Monument boundary to locate other remaining features associated with the relocation center (Figure 3.110). Although many features were displaced to convert the resident areas to farm land (Plates 3.13 and 3.14), ten relatively intact features were identified. Three are east of the National Monument along Hunt Road. About 0.2 mile east of the boundary on the south side of Hunt Road there is a small concrete and basalt rock pond (Figure 3.111). There is a field to the south, and Hunt Road to the north, but the pond has been preserved, maybe because large cottonwood trees grow adjacent to it. Based on an overlay of the WRA blueprint and recent aerial photographs, it appears to have been at Barracks 2 of Block 34.

One-half mile east of the Monument boundary on the north side of the road are the concrete footings of Water Tower No. 1 (Figure 3.112). The foundation consists of 20 concrete footings, each a truncated pyramid measuring 2 ft 10 inches square at the bottom and 2 ft 2 inches square at the top (Figures 3.113-3.115). The footings are arranged symmetrically in a 50-ft-square area, with an 8½-inch-diameter pipe projecting from the ground at the center. The pipe is protected by a small U-shaped concrete wall. A building (Figure 3.116) adjacent to the water tower foundation may date to the relocation center.

Three-quarters of a mile east of the Monument boundary on the south side of the road there is a concrete slab that measures 80 ft by 24 ft, with a 14 ft by 14 ft extension on the east end (Figures 3.117 and 3.118). Although the location matches nothing depicted on the WRA blueprints, several clues suggest it is the foundation for the farm mess hall (Figure 3.119). First, the slab is not depicted on the 1976 USGS topographic map, suggesting the building had either been removed or not constructed in 1976. The fact that the slab appears on the 1992 aerial photo argues for the former interpretation, since it would be unusual for a building constructed after 1976 to be torn down in less than 16 years. Although the WRA blueprints place the farm mess hall a little further south, the blueprints also place Water Tower No. 1 south of its actual location, as verified by the distinctive water tower foundation still present. Further, Hunt Road is parallel to, and equally further north than, a relocation center road depicted on the blueprints. Although the alignment of Hunt Road could differ from the earlier road, it seems equally likely that all three features were slightly mis-plotted on the blueprints.
Figure 3.110. Outlying features associated with the Minidoka Relocation Center.
Northeast of the National Monument along an internee-built irrigation canal is a concrete foundation at the location of Guard Tower No. 7 (Figure 3.120). It consists of a 10-foot-square concrete base on a low hill that, according to local residents, supported a searchlight used by the military police. While weathered, it is more substantial than standard guard tower foundations, but could have been reinforced or enlarged to support the searchlight.

On private property just north of the National Monument boundary, the relocation center fire station still stands at its original location (Figures 3.121 and 3.122). Near a private residence and its outbuildings, the fire station is now used as a garage and storage shed. The fire station is in relatively good condition with little apparent modification. To the west of the fire station are the concrete footings of Water Tower No. 2, similar to those of Water Tower No. 1. In a farm field to the northeast of the fire station are concrete remnants of the sewage disposal plant (Figures 3.123 and 3.124).

The relocation center landfill is located on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land 1 mile north of the National Monument. It lies just beyond the currently farmed area. The main feature at the site is a large partially-filled pit 370 ft by 100 ft (.85 acre) in size (Figure 3.125; Plates 3.15 and 3.16). Abundant remains there include numerous garbage cans (Figure 3.126), structure parts and furnishings, and a wide variety of domestic artifacts dating to the relocation center (Figure 3.127). Notable are the abundant Japanese and institutional ceramics, “Coke” and other soda bottle fragments, and glass candy container fragments (Plates 3.17-3.19). Evident impacts include occasional flooding of the pit and some digging, apparently by artifact collectors (Figure 3.128).
Figure 3.112. Water tower at Minidoka (National Archives photograph).

Figure 3.113. Foundations of Water Tower 1.

Figure 3.114. Water Tower 1.
To the north of the landfill there is an extensive area of relocation center trash that may include another buried disposal pit. Surrounding the landfill there is abundant material apparently discarded after the relocation center was closed, including numerous piles of concrete debris, late 1940s and more recent trash dumps, farm equipment, and a few stripped vehicles (Figure 3.129 and 3.130; Plate 3.20). This outlying area covers over 26 acres.

To the south of the relocation center, at the crossing of State Highway 25 and the Idaho Short Line Railroad, is the railroad siding and warehouse area depicted on WRA blueprints (Figures 3.131 and 3.132). On land administered by BLM, the area is overgrown with vegetation and covered with abundant 1950s and 1960s trash. However, the grade of the railroad spur and a leveled loading area are still apparent. Copious amounts of coal residue and basalt cinders cover the area.
Minidoka Internment National Monument
MIIN 2001 A
Farm Mess Hall

Figure 3.117. Farm Workers' Mess Hall.

Figure 3.118. Concrete slab at the location of the Farm Workers' Mess Hall.

Figure 3.119. Farm Workers' Mess Hall (from Yamaguchi 1989).
Figure 3.120. Concrete foundation at the location of Guard Tower No. 7.

Figure 3.121. Fire Station No. 1, Minidoka Relocation Center (from Minidoka Interlude 1943).

Figure 3.122. The Minidoka Fire Station today (center building).
Figure 3.123. Minidoka Relocation Center sewage treatment plant (National Archives photograph).

Figure 3.124. Remains at the sewage treatment plant today.

Figure 3.125. Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.
Figure 3.126. Trash cans at the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

Figure 3.127. Enameled metal pitcher at the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

Figure 3.128. Collector’s cache at the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

Figure 3.129. Concrete footings north of the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.

Figure 3.130. Abandoned automobiles southeast of the Minidoka Relocation Center landfill.
East of the National Monument is the Lateral 21.3 Canal, which was constructed by the evacuees to irrigate the relocation center farm fields (Figure 3.133-3.135). In private ownership, the canal appears to be in excellent condition. The canal begins at the Milner-Gooding Canal, 4½ miles east of the monument (Figure 3.136); since the relocation era, the canal has been extended to the west and much more land has been brought into production along its entire length. The numerous basalt boulder and concrete "drops" constructed by the evacuees along the main canal are still in place and functioning (Figures 3.137 and 3.138; Plates 3.21-3.23). Historic records indicate that the evacuees also constructed three smaller branch canals fed by the Lateral 21.3 Canal. Two of the branch canals, one including a concrete drop, are still in use (Figure 3.139; Plate 3.24).
Figure 3.133. Lateral 21.3 Canal showing the locations of canal drops and WRA farm fields.
Figure 3.134. Construction of canal drop (from *Minidoka Interlude* 1943).

Figure 3.135. Completed canal drop (from *Minidoka Interlude* 1943).

Figure 3.136. Diversion structure for Lateral 21.3 on the Milner-Gooding Canal.

Figure 3.137. Canal drop in Section 3 on Lateral 21.3.

Figure 3.138. Canal drop in Section 3 on Lateral 21.3.

Figure 3.139. Lateral 21.3-14.3 Canal.
Plate 3.21. Canal drop in Section 2 on Lateral 21.3.

Plate 3.22. Canal drop in Section 6 on Lateral 21.3.

Plate 3.23. Canal drop in Section 6 on Lateral 21.3.

Plate 3.24. Canal drop in Section 36 on Lateral 21.3-14.3.
Chapter 4

Recommendations

During archeological survey over 200 archeological features were discovered and recorded within the Minidoka Internment National Monument, a Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) inholding, and a small adjacent parcel of BOR land. The archeological features recorded include buildings, foundations, roads and pathways, rock alignments and other landscaping elements, portions of the original perimeter security fence, pipelines from sewer and water systems, an unlined swimming pool, a large can dump, and historic vegetation. Although some of the features date to the abandonment of the center or later re-use of the area, the majority are related to the World War II internment of Japanese Americans. The Monument encompasses only the entrance, administration, and parts of the warehouse areas of the original relocation center (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Several of the features, including most of the recorded trash dumps and scattered building materials, are more recent. Significance and recommendations for future management of the archeological features are discussed below.

Significance

Currently, only six of the 72 3/4 acres of the Minidoka Internment National Monument are included in the National Register of Historic Places nomination completed in 1979. Those 6 acres, at the entrance, include the remains of the Reception Center and Gate House (Feature E-1) and the associated garden complex, located across the road to the north and east (Features E-7 through E-13).

Results of the archeological survey indicate that numerous additional features would be eligible for listing on the National Register, too. All the relocation center-era features are important, in general, for their association with the wartime internment of Japanese Americans, as is clearly stated in the Monument designation. As such, they are eligible for the National Register under criterion A, for their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. In addition, the features are probably eligible under other criteria as well, in that they embody the distinctive characteristics of the original construction and subsequent modification of relocation centers (criterion C), and may be likely to yield information important in history (criterion D).

For example, remnants of buildings (including part of a garage [Feature W-6] and possibly a small lavatory [Feature W-16]), foundations, roads, and utilities generally follow the prescribed military-style layout, documented in the 1942 and 1945 blueprints. In addition, remnants of the security fence (Features P-5, P-6, P-7, C-3a, and E-2), are very significant as symbols of the confinement.
The partially collapsed root cellar (Feature W-14) is also characteristic of the relocation centers’ efforts to be self-sufficient, and help the war effort through food production. Therefore, all these features demonstrate the distinctive “style” of relocation centers, and together represent a significant and distinguishable entity even though the components may lack individual distinction (criterion C).

In contrast, many of the landscaping features, such as pathways and gardens, along with the swimming pool (Feature C-3), illustrate the labor-intensive and inexpensive modifications that evacuees made to the centers in order to ameliorate the harsh surroundings. These features would not only be eligible under criterion C (because such modifications are also characteristic of relocation centers), but also under criterion D, for the information they provide. Other features would be suitable for further archeological investigations: the associated trash deposit (Feature C-7) can provide information about canned good use and can discard not available in many relocation centers, since cans were recycled for the war effort. Taken together, the archeological features can evoke the daily activities and living conditions of the Minidoka residents.

Appendix A lists all the features recorded within the Monument boundaries during the survey by their archeological feature designation; the original WRA blueprint designation is also listed, if applicable. The last three columns indicate whether the feature is associated with the construction and operation of the relocation center (column 1), the dismantling of the center or the removal, recycling, or discard of its components (column 2), or later occupation and use (column 3). It is believed that all the features associated with the relocation center (as shown in column 1) are
significant, and those postdating the relocation center (column 3) are not significant. The significance of the features associated with the relocation center but that have been displaced or destroyed (as indicated in column 2) is more questionable. Although originally associated with the relocation center, these features now lack the integrity of location, materials, feeling, and workmanship generally required of contributing elements in a National Register nomination.

There is almost no remaining physical evidence of the residential areas of the Minidoka relocation center, where the evacuees themselves lived, north and east of the Monument. When the relocation center was closed, buildings were removed or destroyed, and the post and pillar foundations were removed during land-clearing activities for subsequent farming or other uses. However, ten features associated with the relocation center but outside the boundaries of the Monument were also recorded. These include the relocation center’s main canal, built by evacuees to irrigate crops, and the landfill. The center’s fire station, still standing, is in good condition. Portions of the sewage treatment plant, foundations for two water towers, possible foundations of a guard tower and the farm mess hall, remains of a railroad siding, and a small ornamental landscaping pond are also present. Although outside the current Monument boundaries, these features are significant, and could be contributing elements of an amended National Register nomination.

As for the artifacts within the National Monument boundaries, only those at a large can dump (Feature C-7) appear to be significant. The few relocation center era artifacts scattered throughout the Monument have little information potential beyond that already recorded for this project. They are not unique, and lack clear contexts. Many better examples are present at the relocation center landfill on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land and in local museum collections.

**Recommendations**

To preserve the physical remains documented in the archeological survey and enhance their interpretive potential for the public, four general classes of activities are recommended: (1) clean-up of modern trash, accumulated sediments, and vegetation, and protection from modern intrusions; (2) limited archeological testing to better define and expose critical features; (3) stabilization and reconstruction of significant structures; and (4) long-term protection of associated features outside the Monument boundaries through land acquisition, special designation, or cooperative agreements with owners of adjacent land. Specific recommendations include:

**Clean-up and Protection**

- Clear vegetation and trash from concrete slabs.
- Save garage door parts on the foundation slab of Warehouse Building 2 for reuse.
- Clean up modern litter and debris.
- Remove brush around entrance buildings.
- Remove or relocate the large wooden interpretive sign at the Gate House, so that it does not block the view of the historic building.
Figure 4.2. The Minidoka Relocation Center Entrance today.

- Exclude cattle from the Monument (trampling is destroying features and historic vegetation).
- Remove modern range fences from the interior of the Monument.
- Remove or bury Feature A-3, the unfinished recent building foundation at the Administration Building location.

Archeological Investigations
- Expose and map the entrance garden area, using archeological excavation techniques.
- Excavate selected areas east of the entrance buildings to determine the location of the additional buildings depicted on WRA blueprints.
- Conduct limited testing for guard tower foundations at the entrance and near the root cellar.
- Record the can dump near the root cellar in greater detail.
- To provide comparative data, conduct archeological testing (small-scale sampling) at the relocation center landfill, located on BLM land.
- Conduct field reconnaissance to discover additional outlying features mentioned in historic accounts.

Stabilization and Reconstruction of Significant Structures
- Stabilize the partially-collapsed root cellar to prevent further deterioration and to ensure public safety.
• Investigate the possibility of restoring the root cellar to its relocation-era appearance.
• Evaluate the warehouse garage at the BOR inholding for stabilization needs.
• Through historic research and architectural examination, complete a building assessment of the two residential buildings (a single-family house and a duplex) at the BOR inholding to determine if they relate to the relocation center occupation as indicated by area residents.
• Reconstruct the watchtower, the security fence, and possibly other features at the entrance.

Long-term Management Strategies

• Transfer BOR inholding to the Monument.
• Provide BOR employee housing elsewhere in a less visually obtrusive location.
• If the two BOR residential buildings that sit on original warehouse slabs are historic they should be converted to Monument interpretive or administration use. If the residences are not historic they should be removed.
• The root cellar straddles the Monument boundary, with half of the structure on private land; if possible, this small parcel should be purchased and added to the Monument.
• Acquire the relocation center landfill or arrange a cooperative agreement with the BLM for its protection, so that it can be fenced and signed to discourage digging and bottle collecting.
• Interview local residents to discover the location of additional outlying features.
• Update the National Register nomination to include all extant relocation center features.
• Pursue National Historic Landmark status for the Monument.

Overall, it is not surprising that the majority of the archeological features at the Minidoka Internment National Monument consist of concrete slabs, foundations, rock alignments, and once-buried utilities. The relocation centers were hastily constructed, for temporary use: the persistence of more substantial remains in the administration area and virtually nothing in the residential area reflects the slightly better construction for the staff quarters and offices than for those interned, and the presence of water and sewer lines attests to the infrastructure needs of a crowded, albeit involuntarily so, city. Nevertheless, the features are still eloquent. Watchtower foundations and security fences belie the notion some have that evacuees were “coddled.” Constructed by evacuees, the still-standing entrance buildings illustrate the care and labor evacuees bestowed on construction projects. The numerous pathways and landscaped areas show the enduring quest for beauty and order even in trying circumstances. The landfill, currently on BLM land, holds potential for providing more information about the daily lives of the inhabitants. As a whole, the features will allow visitors to reflect upon not only the conditions within the relocation center, but also the prejudice and wartime hysteria that created them and the vulnerability of civil rights even in the United States. Maybe more importantly, the designation of the Minidoka Internment National Monument as a unit of the National Park Service, and the preservation and management of the historic features there, show that the country is committed to learning from the mistakes of the past.
References Cited

Baker, Lillian

Burton, Jeffery F., Mary M. Farrell, Florence B. Lord, and Richard W. Lord

Chuman, Frank

Daniels, Roger

DeWitt, John B.

Hersey, John

Hirabayashi, Lane Ryo, and James Hirabayashi

Levine, Ellen

McWilliams, Carey

Madden, Martin T.

Manzanar Committee
1998 *Reflections in Three Self-Guided Tours of Manzanar.* Manzanar Committee Los Angeles, California.

Mudrock, Theresa
Muller, Eric L.

Myer, Dillon S.

Nakamura, Robert A.

Noguchi, Rick

Residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center
1943 Minidoka Interlude. Published by the Residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho.

Sakoda, James M.

Seabrook, John

Smith, Lorayne O.

Smith, Page

tenBroek, Jacobus, Edward N. Barnhart, and Floyd W. Matson

U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC)

Uyeda, Clifford I.

Weglyn, Michi

Yamaguchi, Jack
1989 This was Minidoka. Pollard Printing Group, Tacoma, Washington.
Appendix A

List of Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-1</td>
<td>Displaced footing</td>
<td>Bldg 30-31</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 30-31</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-3</td>
<td>Building Footings</td>
<td>Bldg 30-31</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>Road Trace</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-5</td>
<td>Concrete Piece (sewer system)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-6</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-6a</td>
<td>Rock Alignment</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-7</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-8</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-9</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-10</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 29</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-11</td>
<td>Building Footings</td>
<td>Bldg 32</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-11a</td>
<td>Building Footing</td>
<td>Bldg 30-31</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-11b</td>
<td>Upright Concrete Pipe</td>
<td>Bldg 30-31</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-12</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 32</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-13</td>
<td>Sewer Manhole</td>
<td>Bldg 33</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-14</td>
<td>Sewer Manhole (?)</td>
<td>Bldg 34</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-15</td>
<td>Building Footings/Retaining wall</td>
<td>Bldg 34</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-16</td>
<td>Building Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 35</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-16a</td>
<td>Upright Concrete Pipe (Water?)</td>
<td>Bldg 35</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-17</td>
<td>Lumber Scatter</td>
<td>Bldg 35</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archaeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-18</td>
<td>Coal/Charcoal Concentration</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-18a</td>
<td>Coal/Charcoal Concentration</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-19</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-20</td>
<td>Sewer Manhole</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-21</td>
<td>Displaced Footings</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-21a</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-21b</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Bldg 36</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-21c</td>
<td>Displaced Footings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-22</td>
<td>Displaced Footing</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-23</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-24</td>
<td>Berm</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-24a</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-25</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldgs 45</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-25a</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldgs 45</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-26</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 46, 47 &amp; 48</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-27</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 47 &amp; 48</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-28</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 47 &amp; 48</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-29</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 47</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-30</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 48 &amp; 49</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-31</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 48, 49 &amp; 50</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-32</td>
<td>Berm</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-33</td>
<td>Berm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-33a</td>
<td>Cut power pole</td>
<td>Bldg 47</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-33b</td>
<td>Artifact Scatter</td>
<td>Bldgs 47 &amp; 49</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-34</td>
<td>Upright Concrete Pipe</td>
<td>Bldg 47</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-35</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Bldg 49</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-36</td>
<td>Upright Concrete Pipe</td>
<td>Bldgs 49 &amp; 50</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-37</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Bldg 50</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-38</td>
<td>Berm</td>
<td>Bldg 52</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-38a</td>
<td>Building Debris and Trash</td>
<td>Bldg 52</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-39</td>
<td>Building Debris</td>
<td>Bldgs 50 &amp; 51</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-40</td>
<td>Lumber Scatter</td>
<td>Bldg 50</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-41</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 51 &amp; 52</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-42</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 68, 69 &amp; 70</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-43</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 70</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-44</td>
<td>Stepping Stones</td>
<td>Bldgs 69 &amp; 70</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-45</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldgs 69 &amp; 70</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-46</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 70</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-47</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-48</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 68</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-49</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 68</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-50</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location at WRA Reference</td>
<td>Dating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-51</td>
<td>Rock Alignment</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-52</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-53</td>
<td>Rock Alignment</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-54</td>
<td>Stepping Stones</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-55</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-56</td>
<td>Road Trace</td>
<td>Bldgs 69 &amp; 70</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-57</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldg 70</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-58</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldg 70</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-59</td>
<td>Footing</td>
<td>Bldg 68</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-60</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldgs 51 &amp; 52</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-61</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 51</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-62</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-63</td>
<td>Road Trace</td>
<td>Bldg 68, 69, &amp; 70</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-63a</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-64</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>Bldg 51</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-65</td>
<td>Building Footings and Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-65a</td>
<td>Building Electrical Ground Wire</td>
<td>Bldg 69</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-66</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldg 70</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-67</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-68</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-69</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-69a</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-70</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Bldg 51</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-70a</td>
<td>Displaced Footing</td>
<td>Bldg 51</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-70b</td>
<td>Displaced Footing</td>
<td>Bldg 51</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-71</td>
<td>Displaced Footing</td>
<td>Bldg 49</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-72</td>
<td>Hole (sewer manhole?)</td>
<td>Bldg 30-31</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1</td>
<td>Septic Tank</td>
<td>Bldg 29</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-2</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 29</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-3</td>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
<td>Swimming Pool 1</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-3a</td>
<td>Fence Post</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4</td>
<td>Ceramic Vent Fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-5</td>
<td>Ceramic Scatter</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-6</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-7</td>
<td>Can Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-8</td>
<td>Rocks, Concrete Rubble, and Borrow Pit</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-9</td>
<td>Berm and Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-9a</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-9b</td>
<td>Fence Post</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-10</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-11</td>
<td>Trash Dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-12</td>
<td>Lumber Scatter</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating Debris from Relocation Center</th>
<th>Post Relocation Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-13</td>
<td>Displaced Footings and Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-14</td>
<td>Concrete Debris and Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-15</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-16</td>
<td>Displaced Footing</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-17</td>
<td>Embedded Iron bar</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-18</td>
<td>Concrete Pipe Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-19</td>
<td>Swimming Area?</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-1</td>
<td>Gate House and Reception Building</td>
<td>Bldgs 3 &amp; 4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-2</td>
<td>Historical Markers</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-3</td>
<td>Rock Alignment/Wall</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-4</td>
<td>Rock Alignment/Wall</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-5</td>
<td>Post Holes</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-6</td>
<td>Mound and Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-7</td>
<td>Stepping Stones</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-8</td>
<td>Mound and Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-9</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-10</td>
<td>Mound</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-11</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-12</td>
<td>Hole</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-13</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-14</td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating Post Relocation Center</th>
<th>Debris from Relocation Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-15</td>
<td>Paved Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-16</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-17</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-18</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-19</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-1</td>
<td>Lumber Scatter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-2</td>
<td>Can Scatter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-3</td>
<td>Borrow Pit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-4</td>
<td>Depression and Berms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-5</td>
<td>Fence Alignment</td>
<td>Security Fence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-6</td>
<td>Fence Post</td>
<td>Security Fence</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-7</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Security Fence</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>Footings</td>
<td>Substation</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-2</td>
<td>Rock Alignment/Retaining Wall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-3</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Bldg 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-4</td>
<td>Displaced Footings</td>
<td>Bldg 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-5</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-6</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Bldg 43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-7</td>
<td>Hole</td>
<td>Bldg 64 &amp; 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8</td>
<td>Building Footings and Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8a</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location at WRA Reference</td>
<td>Dating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-9</td>
<td>Stepping Stones</td>
<td>Bldgs 62 &amp; 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-10</td>
<td>Building Footings and Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-10a</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-10b</td>
<td>Rock Alignment</td>
<td>Bldg 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-11</td>
<td>Building Footings and Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-11a</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-11b</td>
<td>Stepping Stones</td>
<td>Bldg 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-11c</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td>Bldg 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-12</td>
<td>Cut power poles (two set in concrete)</td>
<td>Bldg 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-13</td>
<td>Rock Alignment</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-14</td>
<td>Fence Post and Post Holes</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-15</td>
<td>Cut Power Pole</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-16</td>
<td>Pipe(s)</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-17</td>
<td>Displaced Footings</td>
<td>Bldg 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-17a</td>
<td>Cut Power Pole</td>
<td>Bldg 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-17b</td>
<td>Guy-wire Anchor</td>
<td>Bldg 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-17c</td>
<td>Exposed Sewer Pipe</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-18</td>
<td>Artifact Scatter</td>
<td>Bldg 65, 66, &amp; 67</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-19</td>
<td>Rock Alignment or Wall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-20</td>
<td>Road Trace</td>
<td>Bldg 65, 66, &amp; 67</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-21</td>
<td>Cut pole</td>
<td>Bldg 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-22</td>
<td>Cut Pole</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-23</td>
<td>Rock Alignment Around Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-24</td>
<td>Concrete Debris and Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-1</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 4</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-2</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 3</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-2a</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 3</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-2b</td>
<td>Concrete Pipe Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 3</td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-2c</td>
<td>Brick fragments</td>
<td>Bldg 3</td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-3</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 2</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-4</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 8</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-5</td>
<td>Concrete Slab and House</td>
<td>Bldg 6</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-6</td>
<td>Concrete Slab and Garage</td>
<td>Bldg 5</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-7</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 10</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-8</td>
<td>Concrete Slab and Duplex Apartment</td>
<td>Bldg 9</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-9</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 16</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-10</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 15</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-10a</td>
<td>Concrete Pipes</td>
<td>Bldg 15</td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-10b</td>
<td>Concrete Pipes</td>
<td>Bldg 15</td>
<td>? ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-11</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 14 &amp; 18</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-12</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 20</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-13</td>
<td>Concrete Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 19</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W-14</td>
<td>Root Cellar</td>
<td>Bldg 42</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-15</td>
<td>Concrete Debris (sewer system)</td>
<td>Building 42</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-16</td>
<td>Concrete Slab and Building</td>
<td>Bldg 25</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-17</td>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Bldg 25</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-18</td>
<td>Can Scatter and Concrete Pipes</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-19</td>
<td>Sewer Manhole</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-19a</td>
<td>Displaced Footings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-19b</td>
<td>Displaced Footings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-20</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-21</td>
<td>Artifact Scatter</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-22</td>
<td>Concrete Debris and Automobiles</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-23</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-24</td>
<td>Building Foundation Slab</td>
<td>Bldg 23</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-25</td>
<td>Gas Pump Island</td>
<td>Bldg 23</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-26</td>
<td>Post Holes</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-27</td>
<td>Displaced Concrete Post Hole</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-28</td>
<td>Displaced Footing</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-29</td>
<td>Sewer Manhole (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-30</td>
<td>Pathway</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-31</td>
<td>Road Trace</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-32</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 11 &amp; 12</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table A.1.
Archeological Features Recorded at Minidoka Internment National Monument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location at WRA Reference</th>
<th>Dating</th>
<th>Post Relocation Center</th>
<th>Debris from Relocation Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W-33</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td>Bldg 11 &amp; 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-34</td>
<td>Concrete Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-35</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Bldg 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-36</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td>Bldg 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-36a</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-37</td>
<td>Guy-wire Anchor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-38</td>
<td>Guy-wire Anchor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-39</td>
<td>Rocks and Benchmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-40</td>
<td>Concrete Rubble</td>
<td>Bldg 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>