



Over 10,000 People Passed Through Amache



Amache Camp, George Ochikubo Collection c.1944.

Amache, also known as the Granada Relocation Center, located in a remote corner of southeastern Colorado was one of ten incarceration sites established by the War Relocation Authority during World War II. Executive Order 9066 provisioned the unjust incarceration of Japanese decedents, most of which were American citizens who were forcibly removed from their communities on the West Coast.

During its operation from 1942-1945, over 10,000 people passed through Amache. At its peak population in 1943, Amache housed 7,310 incarcerated, making it the tenth largest city in Colorado at the time. The original building foundations and the historic road network are still visible on the landscape today making Amache one of the most intact examples of a World War II-era incarceration site. The site also includes a historic cemetery, a monument, and several reconstructed and restored structures.

Amache's preservation is due to the efforts of the Town of Granada, Amache Preservation Society, former incarcerated and their descendants, and other individuals and organizations dedicated to enhancing the public's understanding of Amache's significance.



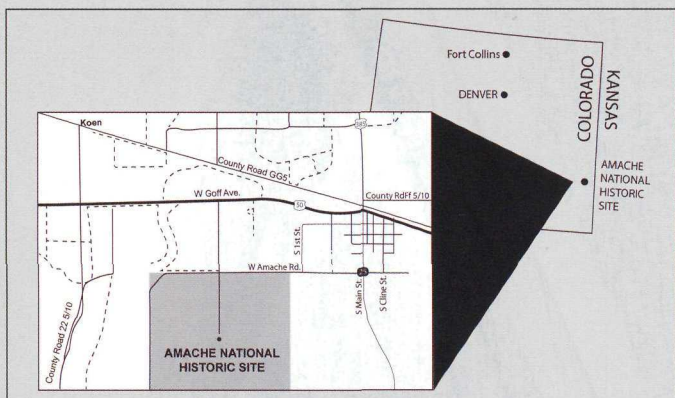
Gravesite, October 1945.

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I have waited many, many years to see the day where we can be certain that Amache, as a place of reflection, remembrance, honor and healing, is protected for our current and future generations.

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— Bob Fuchigami, Amache survivor



Directions

Getting to the Site: Amache National Historic Site is in southeastern Colorado, about 1.5 miles west of the town of Granada, 17.5 miles east of Lamar, and half an hour drive from the Kansas border. The site is located off Highway 385/50 along the Santa Fe Trail.

Contact/Learn More

Website: www.nps.gov/amch
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Amache National Historic Site
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