## Springerville Post Office

Location: 5 W. Main St., Springerville Directions: Hwy. 60 in Springerville becomes Main St. The Springerville Post Office is simple in its appearance. Yet it also displays

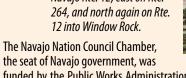
an eclectic collection of architectural



design styles. The flat roof with parapets and six water spouts are characteristic of Pueblo Revival. The arched windows suggest Mission Revival influence and the twisted columns and lantern at the entryway arise from Spanish Baroque architecture. Funded by the Public Works Administration and constructed in 1937, the building was designed to house multiple government agencies including the U.S. Forest Service. The well-preserved lobby features a bas-relief sculpture by Robert Kittredge illustrating the Apache Chiefs Geronimo and Vittorio on horseback in battle. The sculpture was funded by the Section of Fine Arts, the U.S. Treasury Department's New Deal art program.

## 2 Navajo Nation Council Chamber and Art

Location: Rte. 12, Window Rock Directions: From I-40 turn north on Navajo Rte. 12, east on Rte. 264, and north again on Rte. 12 into Window Rock.



funded by the Public Works Administration and built in 1935 by Navajo laborers under the Civilian Conservation Corps — Indian Division. The rustic design of the octagonal building was based on the hogan, the traditional Navajo building form with an east-facing entrance. The chamber was constructed with local materials, native sandstone block and Ponderosa pine vigas, in order to blend with the natural surroundings of the canyon. The walls of the council chamber were decorated in 1942 with 12 murals entitled "The History and Progress of the Navajo Nation" by Navajo painter Gerald Nailor.

### COCHISE COUNTY

"Copper Miner" Sculpture by R. Phillips Sanderson

Location: Cochise County Courthouse, 100 Quality Hill, Bisbee Directions: Take Hwy. 80 to Bisbee, turn north on Quality Hill.

To portray "beauty, toil, and simplicity" was the goal of artist R. Phillips Sanderson when he designed the "Copper Miner." Sanderson had moved to Bisbee during the Depression and worked as a commercial artist. He was paid \$30.00 per month by the Federal **Emergency Relief Administration** during the six months it took to

complete the statue. Bisbee native Lee Petrovitch posed for the artist. The statue was cast in concrete and covered (metalized) with a thin layer of copper. The statue was dedicated to all of the miners who had worked in Bisbee's mines. 4) "A Cavalcade of Cochise

## County History" Sculptures by R. Phillips Sanderson

Location: 100 Quality Hill, Bisbee Directions: Take Hwy. 80 to Bisbee, turn north on Quality Hill. The Cochise County Courthouse contain several pieces of New Deal art. "A

Cavalcade of Cochise County History" is depicted in six bas-reliefs that line the entryway, R. Phillips Sanderson was funded by the Federal Art Project under the Works Progress Administration to produce these plaster sculptures. On the second floor landing hangs another WPA commission, an impressive relief map of Cochise County created by artist George Sellers. Forty-four pounds of screws, nails, tacks, and over 2,000 cups of plaster were used to create the map.

## Bisbee Public Stairs

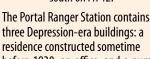
Location: 41 Main, 69 Main, 79 Main, and 102 Main St., Bisbee Directions: Take Hwy. 80 south to Bisbee, turn north on West Blvd., turn west on Tombstone Canyon Rd. (Main St.).



In the hilly city of Bisbee the first public stairs were made of wood. They linked parallel streets and provided access to upper and lower neighborhoods. Using funds from the Works Progress Administration, the city replaced a significant number of its public stairs in 1938. The new concrete stairs were designed to a high standard and constructed with uniform treads and risers and well-finished surfaces. Most of the stairs are signed with the USA/WPA logo in the top and bottom landings.

#### OPPORTAL Ranger Station Location: FR 42, Portal Directions: From Hwy. 80, turn west on

Rte. 533 (Portal Rd.), turn south on FR 42.



before 1930, an office, and a pump house. The latter two were built by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from the nearby Cave Creek camp, F10A, between 1934 and 1935. CCC crews also constructed the landscape, masonry walls and posts, and stone paths. The Bungalow/Craftsman style office was designed with a veneer of river rock to blend with the surrounding rock walls of the canyon. The gabled ends of the office and porch are decorated with half timbers. The porch roof is supported by cement columns on river rock pedestals.

## Chiricahua National Monument and Exhibit

Location: 13063 E. Bonita Canyon Rd. Directions: From I-10 at Willcox take Hwy. 186 south, turn east on Hwy. 181.

Chiricahua National Monument was constructed by a single Civilian Conservation Corps camp, NM2A, between 1934 and 1940. These young men reconstructed the Massai Point Road and built the trails, campground structures and visitor center, the lookout on Sugarloaf Peak. and the exhibit building on Massai Point. The buildings were assembled from boulders or blocks quarried from native welded tuff (hardened ash) found in the surrounding mountains. Designed in the National Park Service Rustic style, the buildings sit low and close to the landscape mimicking the surrounding rock environment and have been screened with native vegetation. A CCC exhibit in the visitor center offers information about the enrollees of camp NM2A. Remains of their campsite are found in Silver Spur Meadows.

## 🚯 U.S. Custom House at Naco Location: 106 D St., Naco

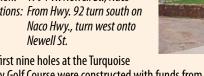
Directions: From Hwy. 92 turn south on Naco Hwy., turn west on Newell St., turn south on



The Custom House at Naco was constructed in 1936 with funds from the Public Works Administration. Louis Simon, architect for the Public Buildings Branch of the Treasury Department, designed the Custom House in the Pueblo Revival style. The two-story building is an outstanding example of this style and includes southwestern features of battered (sloped) and rounded walls, parapets, rough-hewn rafters and vigas, waterspouts, window lintels, and a decorative ladder. In addition to its fine artistry and historic integrity, the building is the only Custom House on the Arizona border designed in the Pueblo Revival style.

#### Turquoise Valley Golf **Course and Clubhouse**

Location: 1794 W. Newell St., Naco Directions: From Hwy. 92 turn south on Naco Hwy., turn west onto



The first nine holes at the Turquoise Valley Golf Course were constructed with funds from the Works Progress Administration. They remain largely unchanged — still challenging — since their completion in 1936. The Turquoise Valley Golf Course is the oldest continuously operated course in Arizona. The Clubhouse, constructed from adobe block, was originally located in Bisbee. Dismantled by WPA labor, it was relocated to Naco in 1936 and the original building was enlarged with a brick wing on the west end. Plagues on the exterior commemorate the work of the WPA.

Location: Hwy. 80 Directions: 45 miles northeast of Douglas on Hwy. 80.

The Geronimo Surrender Monument commemorates the final surrender of the famous Chiricahua Apache Chief Geronimo and the last of his band to General Nelson A. Miles on September 4, 1886. That surrender marked the end of more than 20 years of warfare between the Chiricahua Apache and

American settlers and the U.S. Army. Geronimo and his fighters, along with those Chiricahua already settled on the San Carlos Reservation, were forcibly removed to a prison camp in Florida. The monument was constructed by the City of Douglas on Highway 80, then the main east-west route, as a point of interest for automobile tourists. The actual surrender site is located eight miles southeast on Skeleton Canyon Rd. Materials and construction were funded by the Civil Works Administration. a relief program that provided employment for local unemployed laborers.

### **COCONINO COUNTY**

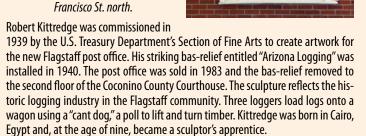
#### South Beaver School Location: 506 S. Beaver St., Flagstaff Directions: From Bus. 40 take Butler Rd. east, turn south on Beaver St.

The Public Works Administration specialized in the construction of community schools. In 1934 the Flagstaff school board requested and

received funds from the PWA to build a new elementary school for its black and Hispanic children. Additional funds came from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. South Beaver was constructed with volcanic malpais, a stone common to the Flagstaff region. The building was completed in less than 90 days, reflecting a commitment to the pressing educational needs of its minority populations. South Beaver is the oldest, continually-operated school building in Flagstaff.

#### "Arizona Logging" Sculpture by Robert Kittredge Location: Coconino County Courthouse, 2nd floor of

annex, 200 N. San Francisco St., Flaastafi Directions: From Bus. 40 take San



**(B)** Grand Canyon National Park Location: Grand Canyon Village Directions: From I-40 take Hwy. 64

Grand Canyon National Park received more development funds and labor from the Civilian Conservation Corps than any other location in Arizona. Six

camps operated throughout the park (South Rim, North Rim, and Canyon). The longest running camp, NP2A, functioned from May 1933 through June 1942, almost the entire existence of the CCC program. The enrollees built much of the present-day recreation facilities (paths, trails, roads, shelters, and campgrounds) and infrastructure (telephone and electrical lines, water and sewer systems). Phantom Ranch and the Bright Angel Trail require hiking to appreciate the elegant construction work of the CCC. However, the Rim Trail follows the edge of the canyon and is part of numerous, easily accessible CCC developments which include the Kolb Studio stairs and the Rim Trail rock wall. The handsome two-story, wooden Community Building was funded by the Public Works Administration and built by the CCC between 1934 and 1935. The building has been the cultural center of Grand Canyon Village since its creation and housed a public library and cultural and educational event spaces, as well as offices. The visitor center offers a useful pamphlet that describes the history of the CCC and a walking tour through the Grand Canyon Village highlighting these and other features.

Grandview Lookout Tower Location: FR 310, Kaibab National

Directions: From Hwy. 64, 2 miles east of Grandview Point, turn south on FR 310 to junction with FR 301. Tower is next to the Arizona Trailhead.

Grandview Lookout Tower stands over 80 feet in height. The tower was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936 in order to locate forest fires in their early stages of development. The tower is part of a series of fire watch structures including Kendrick Mountain and Bill Williams

Mountain lookouts that survey the northern portion of the Kaibab National Forest. The tower is still staffed today during fire months in the summer and is open to visitors during that time. The view from the top includes a large portion of the Grand Canyon and nearby San Francisco Peaks and is, quite literally, breathtaking.

#### Tusayan Ranger Station Location: Hwv. 180 north of Tusayan, Kaibab National

Directions: Hwy. 180 north of Tusayan. The Tusayan Ranger Station is one of the most historically-intact Forest Service administration complexes in Arizona. Six buildings were construct-

ed by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from the Grand Canyon camp, NP2A, between 1939 and 1942. They include a residence and associated shed, office, barn and corral, garage, and seed shed. Designed in the National Park Service Rustic architecture style, the buildings are sheathed in a masonry veneer of red sandstone cut from a nearby quarry. The site represents the expanded role of the U.S. Forest Service and the need for more active management of the timbered forests

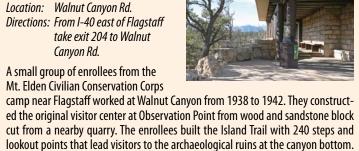
## **16** Wupatki National

Location: Northeast of Flaastaff Directions: From Hwy. 89 north of Flagstaff, turn east on FR 545. In 1064 Sunset Crater erupted with tremendous force and changed the landscape of the northern San Francisco Mountain slopes for centuries.

The Sinagua people returned to the area in the early 1100s and remained in the region for 100 years or so. They built an extensive multi-storied settlement to house their population. Today the ruins contain one of the most northern examples of a prehistoric ball court. In 1933 under the guidance of Harold Colton, founder and director of the Museum of Northern Arizona, archaeological excavation and restoration of the prehistoric settlement began. Civil Works Administration funds in 1934 provided the necessary local labor to continue excavation and restoration. In 1939 a small group of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from the nearby Mt. Elden camp also stabilized the ruins and began development of the monument. For the next three years the enrollees constructed trails, a ranger residence, a utility building, and a water supply system.

#### Walnut Canyon National Location: Walnut Canyon Rd. Directions: From I-40 east of Flagstaff take exit 204 to Walnut

Canyon Rd. A small group of enrollees from the Mt. Elden Civilian Conservation Corps



Enrollees constructed restrooms narking lot and housing for nark employees. The

visitor center was expanded during the 1960s but the original CCC work is still vis-

ible within the enlarged building — look for chisel marks on the sandstone blocks

downstairs. An exhibit about the CCC enrollees and their projects is located in the



Directions: From I-40 to Bus. 40 turn S. Clover Rd. Williams Ranger Station contains five historic buildings: two residences, horse barn/garage and corral, shed,



in the Bungalow/Craftsman style in 1934. The well-preserved buildings and their setting offer an excellent example of depression-era architecture and Forest Service design. Bungalows in the Craftsman style were usually single-story structures with a low-pitched, gabled roof and a wide front porch with square columns supporting the porch roof. The site, with two residences and functional structures, Illustrates the expanded land management role of the Forest Service when the Kaibab National Forest was increased in area by more than one million acres.

## GILA COUNTY

#### 19 Besh-Ba-Gowah **Archaeological Park**

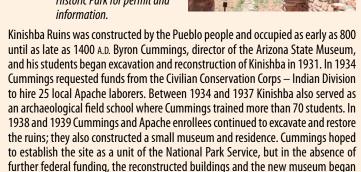
Location: 1100 Jesse Hayes Rd., Globe Directions: From Hwy. 60 (Ash St.) turn south onto S. East St. (later Carico St.), turn south on S. Broad St., turn south onto Jesse Hayes Rd. The park contains remains from a



prehistoric communal dwelling constructed by the Salado people. The site was inhabited from 1225 to 1400 A.D. Irene Vickery conducted the first formal archaeological investigation starting in 1935. Funding for her salary and her laborers came from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and later the Works Progress Administration. She and her workmen excavated over 200 rooms and 350 burial sites. Vickery worked on the excavation until 1940 when she died of pneumonia. Her death left the excavations incomplete and her results unpublished. The site was neglected for 40 years until the City of Globe hired an archaeological team to reevaluate Vickery's results and finish the reconstruction of the settlement.

#### 20 Kinishba Ruins National **Historic Landmark** Location: Rte. 73, west of Fort Apache Directions: From Hwv. 60 turn east at

Carrizo on Hwy. 73, in 22 miles turn south on Fort Apache Rd. to Fort Apache Historic Park for permit and



to fall into ruin a second time. Today the site is cared for by the White Mountain

21 Salt River Canyon Bridge Location: Hwy. 60, milepost 293 Directions: Hwy. 60 north of Globe or southwest of Show Low.

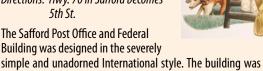
Apache Tribe.

The Salt River Canyon Bridge spans one of the most dramatic canyons in Arizona. It was funded by the Public Works Administration, designed in 1933 by architect Lee Moor, and

completed in June 1934. The bridge is a single span steel arch. The design of the bridge approach was highly complex because of the multiple curvatures. Its Art Deco superstructure shines in the sunlight and is still one of Arizona's most visibly striking, engineered structures. Today the bridge carries only pedestrian traffic; a newer, wider version that sits adjacent handles automobile and truck traffic on

## GRAHAM COUNTY

222 Safford Post Office and Art Location: 504 5th St., Safford Directions: Hwy. 70 in Safford becomes



simple and unadorned International style. The building was funded by the Pub lic Works Administration and constructed in 1941. Safford's new post office was selected as a recipient for the Treasury Department's "48 States Competition" in which one post office in each state was awarded a piece of public art. The U.S. Treasury's Section of Fine Arts awarded the commission to nationally-known artist Seymour Fogel. Fogel's first submission illustrating Apache Crown Dancers was not well received by the largely Anglo-American community. Fogel subsequently produced a series of six murals on the "History of the Gila Valley" whose topics reflect European arrival, exploration, and settlement of the region.

#### Noon Creek Picnic Area and Wet Canyon Bridge Location: Hwy. 366, southwest of

Directions: From Hwy. 191 turn west on Hwy. 366

The Civilian Conservation Corps camp F41A was established at Noon Creek in the Pinaleño Mountains in 1933. The camp operated during the winter. The enrollees built the Noon Creek picnic area located at mile post 7.2 on the Swift Trail Road. Tables and grills have been replaced since then, but the paths, steps, and retaining walls remain unaltered. The Wet Canyon stone bridge and picnic area at

mile post 9.8 were constructed in 1937. Enrollees also completed roads, fences,

and erosion control dams in the area. During the summer time the camp was re-

located to Treasure Park for high-elevation work. A pamphlet available from the

Safford Ranger District office offers valuable information about various stops along

### 24 Sanchez Civilian Conservation Corps Campsite

Location: East of Safford Airport Directions: From Hwy. 70 turn north on 8th Ave., west on Airport Rd., north on Solomon Pass Rd., east on first dirt (unimproved)

road for 4 miles. Campsite is visible about 3 miles down the dirt road.

The Sanchez CCC campsite was established in 1935 to protect and preserve the natural resources of the Upper Gila River Valley. The area had been chosen as a national demonstration site by the Soil Conservation Service to stop the dramatic loss of soils and grasslands. During its two-year existence the camp housed 150 young men who built earthen check dams, lines of rock spreaders, and contour furrows on federal and state land. Of the original buildings on the site, portions of five still stand. The SCS administration building and the garage/blacksmith shop were constructed with poured concrete forms and faced with basalt cobbles. Remnants of concrete foundations, a few walls, and the pathways marked by stone rows can also be found in the landscape.

## **GREENLEE COUNTY**

**25** Upper Gila River Valley **Erosion Control Project** Location: Black Hills Back Country Byway (Old Safford Rd.) Directions: From Hwy. 191 turn left on byway at milepost 139. Byway rejoins Hwy. 191 at milepost 160.



The Black Hills Back Country Byway offers both outstanding scenery in the Peloncillo Mountains and some great examples of erosion control devices constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Gila River area was identified in 1934 as a Soil Conservation Service demonstration site. The Public Works Administration provided funding for 6,000 young laborers supervised by Soil Conservation Service and Department of Grazing advisers. Cemented rock dams, like the one found on the east side of the byway at mile post 13.4, stop waters from flowing across the land and destroying the roadway. Rock spreader dikes, loose lines of stone laid on the ground, slow the flow of water over the land and retain any moving topsoil. Extensive rows of dikes are visible in the hills around mile post 15.9

## **LA PAZ COUNTY**

**26** Parker Dam Location: Parker Dam Rd., 12 miles northeast of Parker Directions: From Hwy. 95, 12 miles north of Parker, turn west on Parker Dam Rd.

Parker Dam on the Colorado River was

funded by the California Metropolitan

Water District and the Public Works



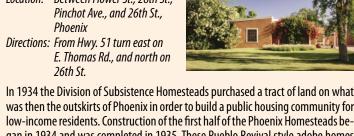
Administration. The dam created a water storage reservoir, Lake Havasu, from which billions of gallons of water each day could be diverted to the Colorado Aqueduct and southern California. A lack of congressional approval for construction or a final settlement of state water rights for the Colorado River drove Governor Moeur to send out the Arizona National Guard and threaten military action if the dam reached Arizona shores. Construction was delayed for six months until Congress gave its approval. Today the dam also provides water to the Central Arizona Project aquaduct to the communities of Phoenix and Tucson. The dam's foundation was constructed 235 feet below the level of the Colorado River. The dam is topped by an impressive 62-foot superstructure that towers over the road that crosses the

Phoenix Homesteads

MARICOPA COUNTY

Location: Between Flower St., 28th St Directions: From Hwy. 51 turn east on

top of the dam.



was then the outskirts of Phoenix in order to build a public housing community for low-income residents. Construction of the first half of the Phoenix Homesteads began in 1934 and was completed in 1935. These Pueblo Revival style adobe homes were built on 0.75-acre parcels to accommodate subsistence gardens and small farm animals. Fruit, nut, and olive trees added to the self-sufficiency of the community. Trees and shrubs were planted for shade and privacy. A second small-scale farming cooperative was planned in 1935 by the Resettlement Administration north of the first community and included 35 stick-and-frame homes, a community center, dairy and poultry buildings, and 40 acres of farm land. The Phoenix Homestead Association operated as a cooperative among the residents until 1944. The community center and 45 homes are still present today and much of the extensive landscaping is still intact.

#### 28 Phoenix Federal Building and Post Office and Art

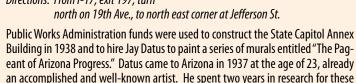
Location: 522 N. Central Ave., Phoenix Directions: From Van Buren St. turn north on Central Ave. The Phoenix Federal Building and Post

Office was designed by Phoenix architectural firm Lescher and Mahoney in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and constructed in 1936. In 1937 the U.S. Treasury's Section of Fine Arts commissioned artist La Verne Nelson

Black to create two murals for the east wing of the post office entitled "Historical Background" and "Progress of the Pioneer." The murals present images of Anglo-American settlement and industrialization. Black moved with his family to Phoenix for health reasons and focused his painting and sculpture on the historic West and Native Americans. Another pair of murals funded by the Section was painted by Oscar Berninghaus. They hang in the post office in the west wing of the building. These paintings are entitled "Communication during the Period of Exploration" and "Pioneer Communication."

#### "The Pageant of Arizona Progress" Murals by Jay Datus Location: Arizona State Capitol,

1938 Addition, 1700 W. Washington St., Suite 300, *Directions: From I-17, exit 197, turn* 



## D South Mountain Park

Location: 10919 S. Central Ave., Directions: From I-10 turn west on Baseline Rd., turn south on Central Ave.



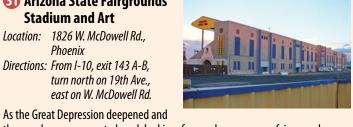
South Mountain Park was the focus of two Civilian Conservation Corps camps and 4,000 enrollees from 1933 to 1940. They built erosion control structures, roads and trails, and picnic and other recreational facilities including ramadas and lookout shelters. CCC enrollees also constructed the museum building in 1934 and the caretaker's house and entrance station between 1937 and 1938. The early buildings were designed by Park Service architects to reflect a romanticized version of Hopi Pueblo construction. Those constructed after 1937 imitate early Papago-Pima adobe construction style. The design and choice of building materials for all of these buildings were intended to harmonize with the local surroundings. Remnants of the long-ago living quarters of the CCC enrollees can still be seen at the CCC Campsite. An exhibit about the CCC enrollees and their accomplishments is presented in the environmental education center.

works in order to accurately depict the dress and actions of his subjects. His figures

include Native Americans, miners, explorers, missionaries, and pioneers.

### Arizona State Fairgrounds Stadium and Art

Location: 1826 W. McDowell Rd. Directions: From I-10, exit 143 A-B, turn north on 19th Ave.. east on W. McDowell Rd.



thousands were uprooted and looking for work, numerous fairgrounds were turned into camps for these transients. The Arizona State Fairgrounds provided a temporary place to stay and an opportunity to earn money through labor. Funded by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and later the Works Progress Administration, transients helped to construct the stadium. A fifty-foot grandstand, an adobe wall on three sides of the grounds, and an auto racing track inside the horse track were created in 1936. Exhibit buildings were also built; the principal surviving one faces McDowell Rd. On the exterior of the grandstand 23 bas-relief panels by David Carrick Swing and Florence Blakeslee are featured. The works were funded by the Federal Art Project. The panels depict local history, industry, and sport. Binoculars might be useful to better view these detailed panels.

#### **1939** Papago Park National Guard Arsenal, Arizona Military Museum, and Amphitheater Location: 5636 E. McDowell Rd.,

The old National Guard Arsenal is the

Directions: From Hwy. 143, turn east on McDowell Rd.

second largest adobe building in continuous use in the United States. Funded by the Works Progress Administration in 1936, it was part of the recreation development of Papago Park, an expansive, designed landscape. During WWII the Arsenal was utilized as a maintenance shop for the Papago Park prisoner of war camp. The north wing now houses the Arizona Military Museum. In the arched entryway hangs a handcrafted, tin light featuring a traditional southwestern design. Civilian Conservation Corps camp SP5A constructed an amphitheater built into Papago Buttes southeast of the Arsenal between December 1933 and April 1934. The open-air amphitheater accommodates 3,500 people; it has been used for many functions, but most memorable were the Easter Sunrise Services.

#### **33** Encanto Park Location: 2605 N. 15th Ave., Phoenix Directions: From I-17 turn east on W. Thomas Rd., south on N. 15th Ave.

Encanto Park was developed for

recreation for Phoenix residents with

funds from the Public Works Administration. A two-story club house, a boat house and lagoon, a locker and shower house for the golf course, and tennis courts were built in designed in the Spanish Eclectic style with Spanish tiles, multiple roof levels, and covered walkway faced with arches and columns. The park was part of a \$915,000 allotment to construct pools, bleachers, ball fields, and other facilities in ten other Phoenix parks.

#### 34) Phoenix College and Art Location: 1202 W. Thomas Rd.,

Directions: From I-17 turn east on W. Thomas Rd. In 1939 Phoenix College moved from its old location to a new site at Thomas and 15th. The architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney was hired with Public Works Administration

#### funds to design the first six buildings for the new campus. The Liberal Arts and Science buildings, a gym, a combination library, auditorium and administration building, a cafeteria, and a central heating plant formed the core of the college for many years. Although some now support different activities, all six buildings are still standing. The lower level of the new library contains two paintings funded by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. These Arizona desert landscapes were created by one of the most prolific of Arizona New Deal artists, David Carrick Swing, in 1935. Swing also taught painting at the college for many years.

### MOHAVE COUNTY

Hoover Dam Location: Hwy. 93 Directions: Hwy. 93, 70 miles northeast

of Kingman. The Hoover Dam was proposed in 1918 in order to manage flooding in the ower Colorado River basin, provide water to irrigate farm fields in California, and generate hydroelectric power. The Bureau of Reclamation's plan was approved by President Herbert Hoover shortly before the stock market crash of 1929. As the depression deepened,

people flocked to the dam site looking for jobs. Upwards of 1,500 lived in Ragtown, a shanty village of cardboard and tin huts. Construction began in 1931 and was scheduled to take four years to complete. Department of Interior Secretary Harold Ickes allocated an additional \$38 million of Public Works Administration funds to hasten completion of the dam and to inject more federal dollars faster into the local economy. The dam was completed two years ahead of schedule in 1936. The arched concrete structure is designed to hold back the enormous weight of the water. Today the dam produces sufficient electricity to power western Arizona, southern Nevada, and southern California. The impounded water created Lake Mead, the first national recreational area.

## and Cabins

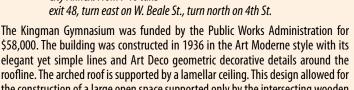
Location: 6250 Hualapai Mountain Rd Kinaman Directions: From I-40 take exit 51, Stockton Hill Rd. (Hualapai Mountain Rd.)

Hualapai Mountain Park contains both modern and historic recreational facilities. A CCC camp, SP8A, arrived at Hualapai Mountain Park in 1935. Enrollees

began to reconstruct Hualapai Mountain Road, widening it, straightening curves, and improving drainage. In 1937 the enrollees began to develop the park itself. They built retaining walls, trails, roadways, and stone bridges. They also built 17 rustic cabins; some are constructed with large-sized, rubble stone, others with wooden slab siding. Each has a stone fireplace and chimney and is set off in its own portion of the park, complete with picnic table and grill. These beautiful cabins are still in fine shape and available for rental today.

#### Kingman Boys and Girls Club **Gymnasium and City Annex** Location: Gymnasium: 201 N. 1st St. City Annex: 220 N. 4th St.,

Directions: Gymnasium: From I-40 take exit 48, turn east on W. Beale St., turn north on 1st St. City Annex: From I-40 take



roofline. The arched roof is supported by a lamellar ceiling. This design allowed for the construction of a large open space supported only by the intersecting wooden arches set against the ceiling. The building contains original wooden bleachers, theatrical stage, and oak flooring. The gym has been a focal point of the Kingman community for generations. In addition to its athletic and theatrical activities, the gymnasium hosted dances for General Patton's troops during World War II when they trained in the area. During the 1960s it became a roller-skating rink. Its recent rebirth as the Boys and Girls Club is a testament to the Kingman community's desire for preservation and adaptive reuse. Likewise, the city preserved the 1935 PWA-funded post office first as a community center and later as an annex for city offices.

## NAVAJO COUNTY

38 Painted Desert Inn, Interior **Decoration, and Furniture** Location: Petrified Forest Rd., Petrified Forest National Park Directions: From I-40 northeast of



Originally built in the 1920s of stone with mud mortar, the Inn was purchased by the National Park Service in 1936 using funds from the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. Lyle Bennett, a National Park Service architect, designed a greatly expanded version of the Inn. This building was, and still is today, widely recognized as a masterpiece in the Pueblo Revival style. The Pueblo Revival style draws upon influences from early Native American pueblos as well as Spanish colonial buildings using flat roofs, rounded edges, wooden lintels and protruding vigas, and a stepped-back roofline. The irregularly shaped building was constructed between 1937 and 1940 by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from the Rainbow Forest camp. The adobe walls of the building are more than two feet thick. The interior rooms are filled with Navajo-inspired designs scored in the concrete floor, punched-tin light fixtures, hand-painted skylights, rounded door

#### and window openings, and CCC-crafted furniture. Winslow Headstart Building, Williamson Avenue Underpass, and Vargas Stadium

Locations: Underpass: AZ 87 milepost 342.1. Headstart: Airport Rd. Vargas Stadium: Colorado St. and Cherry St., Winslow

Williamson Ave. to rail road underpass, milepost 342.1. Continue south

on Williamson Ave., turn west on Airport Rd. Vargas Stadium: Take

Directions: Headstart: From I-40 take exit 99 south, 3rd St., turn south on

Williamson Ave. north, turn east on Maple St., north on Colorado Ave. The Winslow Clubhouse (now Headstart) is a good example of the Winslow community's desire for adaptive reuse. The building features many interesting details: hand carved doors, inset "steer-head" designs in the stone wall, and hand-painted tiles gracing the patio steps. Construction of the Williamson Avenue underpass was a fine example of cooperating agencies (Works Progress Administration, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the State of Arizona, and the City of Winslow) to fund and develop an important engineered structure to improve Winslow's traffic flow. Fans still fill the wooden benches of Vargas Stadium to watch baseball games on the community athletic field. The clubhouse and the stadium were constructed in 1937 and funded by the WPA.

## **PIMA COUNTY**

40 Tucson Mountain Park and Saguaro National Park -**Tucson Mountain District** Location: Tucson Mountain Park, Gates Pass, and Saguaro National Park - TMD,

> Directions: From I-10 take Speedway Blvd. west over Gates Pass, turn north on Kinney Rd. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees arrived at Camp Pima, SP6A, in December 1933 at the northwest corner of what was then Tucson Mountain Park. Enrollees

N. Kinney Rd., Tucson

constructed facilities (Gates Pass and other roads, picnic areas, trails, restrooms, and early buildings at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum) on lands in Tucson Mountain Park and what is now Saguaro National Park - TMD. They restored the natural resources by building check dams, water tanks, cattle guards and fences, obliterated mining scars, and reseeded areas with natural grasses. National Park Service rangers at the west visitor center can point out the locations of the numerous CCC-built structures as well as the ruins of the CCC camp site of SP6A.

### 41) Colossal Cave Mountain Park and CCC Museum

Location: 16721 E. Old Spanish Trail, Directions: From I-10 take exit 279. turn north on Vail/Colossal Cave Rd. for 7 miles, turn east on Old Spanish Trail.



A commemorative statue, "The CCC Worker," greets visitors as they approach Colossal Cave. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees constructed the massive hand-hewn limestone buildings and ramada at the cave entrance. The walkways, handrails, and lighting inside the cave were also completed by camp SP10A between 1934 and 1937. Colossal Cave was the only cave development project undertaken by the CCC in the West. Enrollees also constructed two nearby picnic and campgrounds, La Sevilla and El Bosquicito. The former CCC camp office now houses the CCC Museum which features handcrafted furniture and other historic photographs and objects. Colossal Cave Mountain Park was a great example of community advocacy; cave operator Frank Schmidt, Tucson Chamber of Commerce, Pima County Board of Supervisors, and Arizona State Legislature and Land Department worked together to secure CCC labor and funds to develop the cave. Supporters believed that Colossal Cave would become an important tourism asset, and, 75 years later, it still brings

#### **12** Tucson Plant Material Center Location: 3241 N. Romero Rd., Tucson Directions: From I-10 take Prince Rd. east, turn south on Romero Rd.

visitors and jobs to the local community.

Public Works Administration funds financed construction of the Tucson

Plant Material Center. Hispanic workers hired with Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds made the adobe blocks. The eight original buildings at the center were later assembled by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees between 1935 and 1941. Designed according to the Pueblo Revival style which imitates early southwestern Native American and Spanish architecture, the buildings were constructed with flat roofs, rounded corners, vigas (exposed wooden roof beams), and rough-carved, wooden porches. Today only two buildings, the administration and the general utility building, remain. The Tucson Plant Material Center was one of 48 nurseries established in the West by the Soil Conservation Service after 1935 The purpose of the nursery was to study and propagate plants for erosion control. Within two years this nursery and another in Safford had produced over 41,000 trees and schrubs for distribution. Today the Tucson Plant Materials Center is still involved in propagation of native plants beneficial to conservation efforts.

#### 43 University Of Arizona **Campus Historic District** Location: Between E. 2nd St., N. Park

Ave., E. 4th St., and Cherry Ave., Tucson Directions: From I-10 turn east or Speedway Blvd., turn south on Park Ave.

In 1934 University of Arizona President Homer Shantz persuaded Arizona's governor and legislature to request funding from the Public Works Administration for a major building program on the university campus. PWA funds supported the construction of numerous buildings, seven of which still stand: the Arizona State Museum, Chemistry, Humanities (CESL), Auditorium (Centennial Hall), Administration (Nugent Hall), and two women's dormitories (Gila and Yuma Halls). The seven buildings were designed by Tucson architect Roy Place in the Spanish/Italian Romanesque style. They display large, rounded arches over windows and entryways, the masonry façades contain multiple materials of contrasting colors in decorative patterns, and the deep porches are fronted with ornate columns. Place's buildings are known as some of the most handsome on the UA campus.

## 44 Sabino Canyon Recreation

Location: Sabino Canyon Rd., Tucson Directions: From I-10 turn north on Kolb Rd., turn northeast on Tanque Verde Rd., turn north on Sabino Canyon Rd.

The development of the Sabino Canyon recreational area was one of the highest priorities for the City of Tucson and Pima County; funds were assembled from a variety of federal New Deal agencies. In the fall of 1934 local workers were hired with funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to build Sabino Canyon Road to bring tourists into the mountains and they also began the series of bridges that cross Sabino Creek. WPA funds were secured in 1935 to complete the nine bridges and build a dam and lake for swimming. In 1933 and 1934 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from the Madera Canyon camp, F30A, and the Tanque Verde camp, F42A, built Lowell Ranger Station, picnic shelters, stairways, picnic tables, and fireplaces. Despite repeated damage from flooding from Sabino Creek, many beautiful stone facilities are still in place today and are appreciated by more than one million visitors to the park each year.

## 🗦 Box Canyon Road

Location: Near Santa Rita Mountains Directions: Take Hwy. 83 approx. 30 miles south, turn west on FR 62 (Box Canyon Rd.) or from I-19 take exit 63 east. Continental Rd. continues

as FR 62. The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Coronado National Forest built many roads including Redington Pass, Montezuma Pass, Pinery Canyon, Geronimo Trail, and Box Canyon Roads to link outlying forest and ranching communities to more populated areas. Box Canyon Road provided an important east-west connection between the Santa Cruz and Cienega Valleys. Enrollees from Box Canyon camp F11A began construction on the road in 1933. World War I veterans from Madera Canyon camp F30A completed the road in 1934. Evidence of CCC construction can still be found in the masonry retaining walls and concrete culverts along the roadway. Today this scenic drive offers stunning views of the precipitous Santa Rita Mountains, fine grasslands, and the cool riparian vegetation of Box Canyon.

PINAL COUNTY 46 Boyce Thompson Arboretum Location: 37615 E. Hwy. 60, Superior

Directions: Hwy. 60 milepost 223 between Superior and Florence Junction. The Boyce Thompson Arboretum was established in 1923. Franklin Crider, a University of Arizona botanist, managed

the research unit to study soil retention by plant roots. In 1933 a small group of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from camp F16A at Pinal Mountain was brought in to develop a plant nursery. The young men built raised beds and grew thousands of grasses and plants for range revegetation and forestry projects. Supervised by the Forest Service rangers and arboretum staff, the enrollees supplied the labor to continue the important work of soil conservation in central Arizona.

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The National Park Service chose the

Spanish Colonial Revival style in their

47 Tumacacori National Historical Park, Dioramas, and Furniture Location: 1891 E. Frontage Rd., Tumacacori *Directions: From I-19 take exit 29,* turn north on Frontage Rd.

design and construction of the Tumacacori visitor center, museum, offices, and enclosed garden in 1936. Park designers wished to recreate the early Spanish mission environment found in Sonora, Mexico. Arches, columns, recessed wooden doors, and covered walkways around open courtyards with a central fountain were typical of this style. Public Works Administration funds were appropriated in 1932 and 1933 to build the restroom and outside walls and again in 1936 to develop the museum and landscape designs. A private contractor was hired to build the museum. The grounds were later developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees. The visitor center doors were

built by CCC enrollees at Bandelier National Monument. Dioramas were created at

a Works Progress Administration artist workshop in California. Furniture was con-

structed by CCC enrollees at Chiracahua and Chaco Canyon National Monuments.

a primary port of entry from Mexico along the Arizona border. Louis A. Simon, a

#### 48 U.S. Custom House at Nogales Location: N. Terrace Ave., Nogales *Directions: From I-19 exit west onto* W. Crawford St., turn south

Funded by the Public Works nistration in 1934 and constructed in 1935 in the Spanish Eclectic style, the imposing U.S. Custom House is a reminder of the importance of Nogales as

to the end of N. Terrace Ave.

prominent federal architect, was its designer.

**Roadside Shrine** Location: Department of Motor Directions: From I-19 take exit 8, Grand

## Fray Marcos de Niza Vehicles, 3030 N. Grand Ave., Ave., to DMV. Shrine is located approximately 500' south

One of the primary goals of the Federal Art Project was to bring different kinds of art to the American people. Sculptor Kathleen Wilson was funded by FAP to create 12 three-foot statues representing historic priests. Local teenagers were hired with National Youth Administration funds to build the shrine structures for the "Camino de los Padres." With the support of local Chambers of Commerce. the statues were placed along Arizona roadways. The statue with its stone grotto outside of Nogales has attracted much devotion since its construction in 1939. Most statues have subsequently disappeared and many of those that are left have suffered from vandalism.

## YAVAPAI COUNTY

50 Tuzigoot National Monument, **Exhibits, and Furniture** Location: Tuzigoot Rd., Clarkdale

51) Smoki Museum and Diorama

Location: 147 N. Arizona Ave., Prescott

northwest to E. Gurley St.,

turn north on Arizona Ave.

Directions: From I-17 take Rte. 69

The Smoki Museum was designed to

County excavations and equipment

52 Prescott Armory Historic

N. Washington, E. Sheldon,

and Rush Sts., Prescott

west to E. Gurley St., turn

north on Washington St.

Sycamore Cabin and Furniture

turn east, pass Dugas (FR

68) 0.5 miles, turn south at

"Sycamore AS" (FR 68F) sign.

Directions: From I-17 take exit 268,

The site contains two historic buildings

able to the public for daily rental.

Directions: From I-17 take exit 259

Location: Crown King

54 Crown King Forest Service

Ranger Station and Horse-

thief Basin Recreation Area

west. FR 259 is a maintained,

at first stop sign. At fork go left on FR 52.

King on an unimproved road. From Crown King General Store turn south

Named for the historic mining district, the Crown King Ranger Station includes nu-

merous structures and buildings built by the Civilian Conservation Corps between

1934 and 1938. The office and residence were designed in the Bungalow/Crafts-

man style with timbered gables and wide front porches fronted by square columns

on pedestals. The buildings were designed according to standard Forest Service

plans. Each complex is unique, however — modified to make use of local materi-

als and to adapt to the landscape itself. Horsethief Basin facilities were funded by

the Public Works Administration as part of a large recreation project for Phoenix

funds through bake sales and other grassroots fundraising efforts. The building

was designed by Lescher and Mahoney, an architectural firm from Phoenix. The

building is sheathed in river cobble and red sandstone. Wrought-iron hinges on

the armory-style doors contribute to its sturdy, fortress-like appearance. During

WWII the building was rented to the Defense Department to house members of

dirt road. Horsethief Basin

is 6 miles bevond Crown

Cottonwood Civic Center

Location: 805 N. Main, Cottonwood

Directions: From I-17 take exit 287 to

Cottonwood.)

The Cottonwood Civic Center was

Local citizens raised the matching

the Navy.

partially funded by the Works Progress

Administration and completed in 1939.

Rte. 260 ( Main St. in

Directions: From I-17 take Rte. 69 south-

District

Guard Armory.

Location: FR 68F, Dugas

Location: Between E. Gurley,

store prehistoric artifacts from Yavapai

on the Santa Cruz River bank



used by the Smoki People, a famous group of Prescott businessmen who dressed as

Hopi Indians and performed Indian dances. Grace Sparkes, secretary of the Yavapai

County Chamber of Commerce, obtained Civil Works Administration and Federal

Emergency Relief Administration funds to construct the museum in 1935 using

local fieldstone and flagstone. A diorama within the museum depicting prehistoric

scenes at Montezuma Castle was constructed by CWA artisans.

The archaeological site contains an outstanding example of a reconstructed prehistoric community inhabited by the Sinagua people between 1000 and 1400 A.D. Two archaeologists and 50 laborers were hired with Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds in October 1933.

In November the Civil Works Administration replaced FERA and continued funding J.J. Lamb, Robin Pinto, H. Anderson Photography, Robert Leighninger, Jr., Michael until June 1934. Eighty-six rooms and 415 burial sites were excavated; six rooms Smith, GRCA photo by Michael Quinn, Chuck Park, Gerald Lamb, Megan Lamb. were partially restored and a trail built around the dwellings. In 1936 the museum and visitor center were built by local laborers with Works Progress Administration RECOGNITION and FERA funds. WPA funds were used to hire women to clean the artifacts and reconstruct pottery remains; these are now displayed in the museum. As a result of Our sincere graditude for the support of colleagues, family, and friends who have contributed to the completion of The New Deal in Arizona: Connections to the fine archaeological restoration, development of facilities, and the enthusiastic Our Historic Landscape: Paula Wolf, University of Arizona, William Collins, Arizona support of the local community, Tuzigoot was granted National Monument status State Historic Preservation Office, Betsy Fahlman, Arizona State University,

## Marlene Bachmann, and The Vance Foundation.

Chapter of the National New Deal Preservation Association aznewdeal@yahoo.com Cover artwork from the mural "Historical Background" by La Verne Nelson Black located in the Phoenix Federal

PROJECT TEAM

J.J. Lamb • Project Manager, Researcher, Site Visits, Writer

Robin Pinto • Researcher, Site Visits, Lead Writer

Robert Leighninger, Jr. • Researcher, Writer

Joy Mehulka • Cartography, Graphic Design

Peter Booth • Project Support, Writer

Michael Smith • Project Support

# THE NEW DEAL

The New Deal in Arizona

Arizona.

Council

Human ties

Sharing cultures. Enriching communitie

The New Deal in Arizona:

Connections to Our Historic Landscape

is a "We the People" project

funded by The Arizona Humanities Council

www.azhumanities.org

and

The Vance Foundation

and is an

Arizona Centennial Project

## **IN ARIZONA CONNECTIONS TO OUR HISTORIC** LANDSCAPE



# MAP

HERITAGE TOURISM

**Roosevelt's Recipe for National Restoration** In 1935 little Shirley Temple was singing Animal Crackers in My Soup trying to cheer up a country struck down by the greatest economic depression in history. More than 25% of all adult males were unemployed; our landscapes were devastated by drought and destruction; our financial systems were in disarray. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was creating a restorative recipe of New Deal programs. These programs spanned the years of 1933 to 1942 and were designed to rejuvenate economically stagnant communities across the country with infusions of cash and work.

FDR created a new vision for America. His New Deal programs restarted the nation's economic engine by bringing individuals, communities, and the federal government together to work as a team. A determined generation of men and women under Roosevelt's leadership set out to reclaim our farmlands and for-

day in the foundation of our communities' as well as our nation's infrastructure. Hardly a town exists in this country where you will not find a structure or a building that they created. These programs and their emphasis on rebuilding the country created a generation who refused to give up. That generation then went on to mobilize for and win World War II. Their legacy for us today can be summed up in a simple, but profoundly powerful state-

not a summary of all of Arizona's New Deal projects. Rather, it offers a representative survey of public structures and buildings, federal agencies, and geographical distribution throughout the state. We hope that this map will serve as an invitation to take a closer look at and to protect the historic legacy in your community and throughout the state. Plan a New Deal journey today,

#### 56 Ferguson Lateral and Headgate Location: W. Main Canal Rd. and

YUMA COUNTY

Magnolia Ave., Yuma Directions: From I-8 at exit 1 turn west onto Giss Parkway, turn north onto S. Gila St., turn west on 1st St., turn south on Magnolia Ave. (18th Ave.). After crossing a small concrete bridge over W. Main Canal turn west on dirt Main Canal Rd. The first lateral is Woods

The Bureau of Reclamation utilized the manpower of two Civilian Conservation

Lateral (also CCC); the second is Ferguson Lateral.

Corps camps, BR13A and BR74A, to create a system of irrigation canals for the farming community of Yuma. Between 1939 and 1941 enrollees cleared 59 miles of right-of-way, constructed canals, laterals, and headgates, and performed rodent control and landscaping. Today Ferguson Lateral is a tangible example of CCC work that still enables water managers to direct water. Although the farms have moved to the outskirts of Yuma, the canals, laterals, and headgates remain.  $\,$  Homeowners may still access the laterals to water their yards. The canals are stocked with fish to control algae. With a fishing permit you may join locals catching fish in Yuma's New Deal irrigation system.

# residents. CCC enrollees built a large dam and man-made lake, hiking trails, and

They were known as Roosevelt's "Alphabet Soup" for their 3- and 4-letter acronyms such as PWA, CCC, WPA, FHA, and TVA.

ests. They built roads, streets and sidewalks, parks and monuments, schools, post offices, community centers, and bridges and dams. The physical legacy of these programs continues to benefit us to-

ment; it was the motto of the Civilian Conservation Corps: "We The New Deal in Arizona: Connections to Our Historic Landscape is

pack a picnic, take a camera, and don't forget the map!

## APACHE COUNTY



ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION (AAA

EASURY'S

RECOVERY ACT (NRA)

NATIONAL

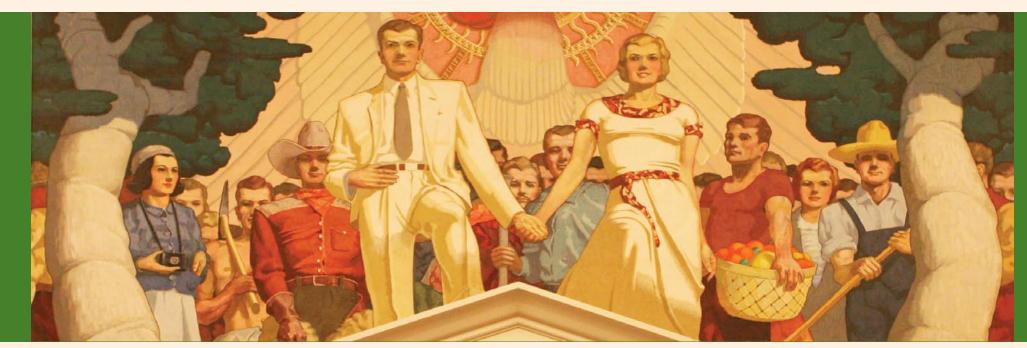
DEAL

THE NEW

soil control devices.





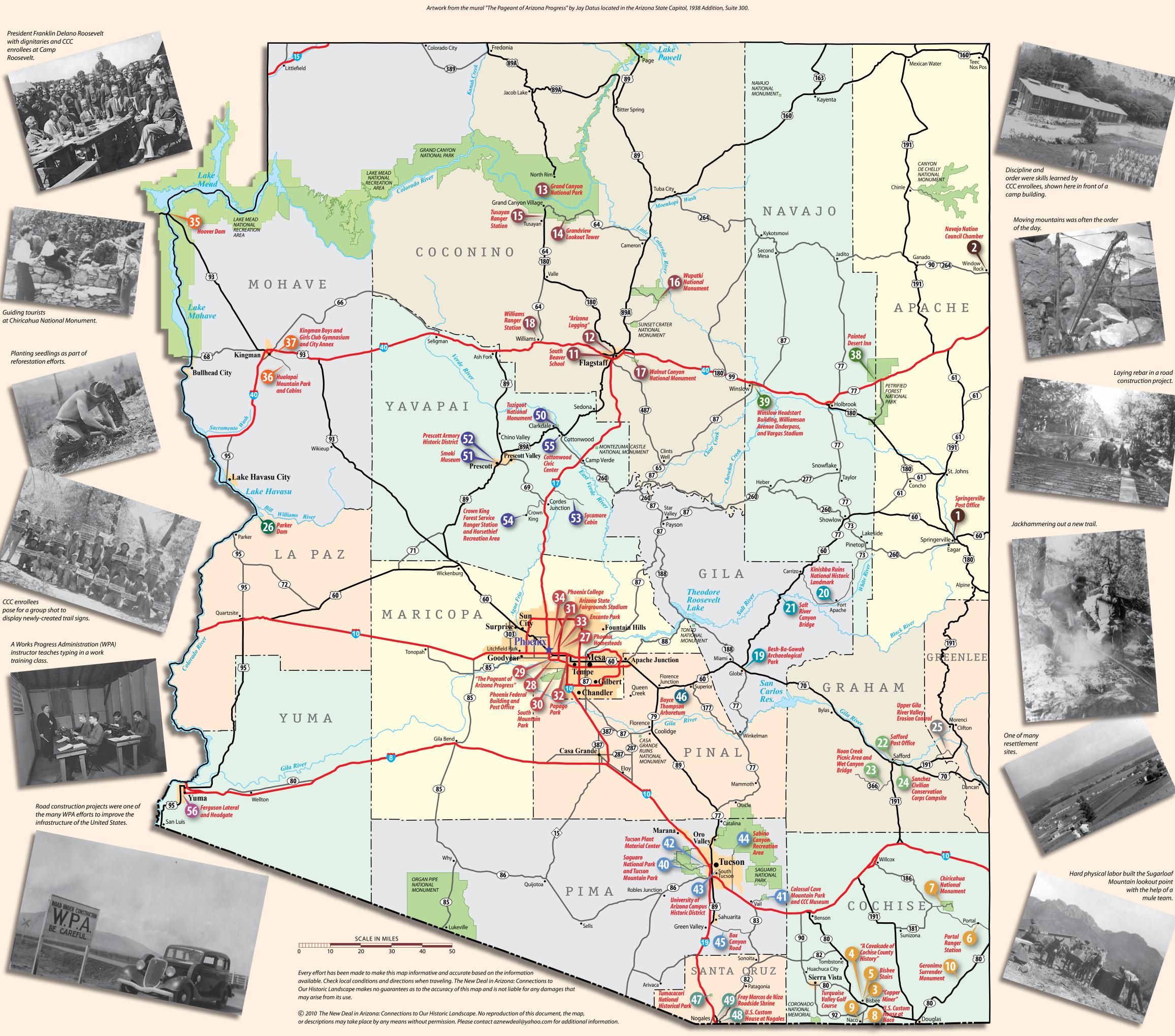


# HERITAGE TOURISM MAP









## FEDERAL NEW DEAL PROGRAMS AND THEIR HISTORIES

## Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) · 1933-1942

The Civilian Conservation Corps was the largest peacetime mobilization of young men in the history of the United States. The CCC brought work, training, educational opportunities, discipline, and much needed wages to unemployed young men, aged 17 to 23. They earned \$30.00 a month, \$25.00 of which was sent home to their families. Enrollees lived in camps managed by the Army. The work projects were supervised by federal land agencies, counties, or cities. The camp designation (e.g. NM2A) identified the supervising agency (NM for National Monument, NP for National Park, F for Forest Service, BR for Bureau of Reclamation, SP for State Park, and SCS for Soil Conservation Service). The number indicated the order in which the camp had been established and "A" located the camp in Arizona. CCC enrollees planted trees, stopped soil erosion, and built local, state, and national parks. Many projects built by the CCC received funding from other New Deal agencies such as the PWA and WPA.

Civilian Conservation Corps – Indian Division (CCC-ID) • 1933–1942

The CCC operated a separate Indian Division for Native Americans. Projects were specifically designed to improve Indian reservations and were manned by enrollees, aged 18 to 35, from local areas. Indian Division enrollees assisted at archaeological sites and built schools, hospitals, government buildings, roads, and infrastructure. They also worked with the Soil Conservation Service to restore their overused ranges and develop stock water tanks and

## Civil Works Administration (CWA) 1933–1934

The Civil Works Administration was one of the earliest of the New Deal programs. It was designed to put four million unemployed people back to work within a few weeks. CWA funded small jobs that took less than three months to complete and employed both skilled and unskilled labor. The program lasted only four-and-a-half months but engaged in 300,000 work projects across the nation. CWA was one of the few programs to employ women. Women were paid as visiting nurses, for sewing clothes and blankets for children and the homeless, and for canning food for the destitute. At the Tuzigoot Ruins women were hired to reconstruct broken prehistoric pottery.

## Division of Subsistence Homesteads (DSH) • 1933–1935 The Division of Subsistence Homesteads was established as a public housing program. It was f

The Division of Subsistence Homesteads was established as a public housing program. It was funded by the short-lived National Recovery Administration. The DSH program held great interest for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt because of his early efforts to restore farmlands and farming communities in New York State. The homesteads program offered to relocate rural families into government-created communities with adequate housing and small-scale farming opportunities. Within Arizona the Phoenix Homesteads is the most intact of these communal subsistence landscapes.

## Federal Art Project (FAP) • 1935–1943 The Enderal Art Project was established in 1925 and funded by the

The Federal Art Project was established in 1935 and funded by the Works Progress Administration. FAP funded the creation of visual works of art for non-federal government buildings including schools and universities, hospitals, and libraries. Artists were paid to create posters, murals, and paintings. The Federal Art Program also supported the construction of community art centers and art education programs for both children and adults. The project funded an estimated 370,000 individual works of art before its demise in 1943.

## Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) · 1933-1935

In 1933 one in every five families in Arizona was on relief. The purpose of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was to rapidly transmit millions of dollars to states for distribution as public assistance and later for work projects. A significant portion of the relief was used to support transient or homeless populations. Transients drove or walked or rode the rails westward toward California in hopes of working in the agricultural fields. FERA monies fed, clothed, and housed transients in temporary camps at state fairgrounds and on national forests. Later in 1934, transients were employed to do light construction work. FERA supported 1,000 laborers in Graham and Greenlee counties to stop soil erosion. Some built water and sewer improvements; others ran daycare centers.

## National Youth Administration (NYA) · 1935–1943

Roosevelt created the National Youth Administration to deal with the unemployment problems of students, aged 16 to 25 years. During the Depression many young adults had left school to assist in supporting their families. The NYA provided students with financial assistance as well as part-time and full-time jobs in order to keep them in school. They constructed recreation sites, made landscaping improvements, chopped firewood for heating, repaired toys, and provided social and clerical services. The NYA was the first federal program to provide financial support for black and Hispanic students.

## Public Works Administration (PWA) • 1933–1941 The Public Works Administration funded large state and federal building projects that required planning, skilled

labor, and machines. The goal of the PWA was to stimulate the economy through the purchase of building materials and the employment of large numbers of construction workers. Because of the complexity of organizing and completing large projects, the program was slow to provide relief nor did it enlist sufficient numbers of workers to significantly reduce unemployment. In Arizona the largest amount of PWA funds was spent on the construction of Hoover Dam. Significant PWA funding also went to Indian reservations for schools, hospitals, and infrastructure.

## Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) · 1932-1953

Late in the Hoover administration a modest attempt was made to stimulate the economy with federal monies. Most funds went to large businesses such as banks, railroads, and mining corporations. Later Congress expanded the power of the RFC to include loans to states for direct relief as well as work relief. Never before had the federal government provided funds to aid the unemployed. By 1933, \$1.4 million in RFC funds had been loaned to Arizona to build highways and develop irrigation projects.

## Resettlement Administration (RA) · 1935–1937

The Resettlement Administration supplanted the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. RA was designed to create model communities into which thousands of transient and displaced families would be relocated. Some communities were built as large collective farms in which smaller (20-acre) plots were allotted to each family. Smaller-scale projects resettled families closer to urban centers. These communities provided low-cost housing and one-acre gardens where residents could grow subsistence produce to supplement their part-time employment. These smaller homesteads were designed to function communally with additional shared farmland.

**ADMINISTRATION** 

## Works Progress Administration (WPA) • 1935–1943 The Works Progress Administration employed artists, writers, architects, singers, and

The Works Progress Administration employed artists, writers, architects, singers, and construction workers. Like the Civil Works Administration (CWA), WPA concentrated on smaller, labor-intensive projects, but also built many lasting structures. Recipients of WPA funding excavated archaeological sites, painted murals for civic buildings, mounted theatre productions, built bridges, waterworks, schools, parks, and community buildings, collected oral histories, and wrote travel descriptions for each state. The success of these projects was dependent upon initiative and cooperation among local, state, and federal agencies. When funding from the short-lived CWA and FERA programs was terminated, WPA funds completed many earlier projects.

## U.S. Treasury's Section of Fine Arts (Section) • 1934-1944

Funded by the Treasury Department, the Section was designed to generate suitable art to embellish federal buildings. Commissions were awarded competitively to painters and sculptors according to their artistic talent. The subject of the artwork was meant to reflect not only the community but also the building in which it was housed. In 1939 the Treasury Department created the "48 States Competition" to encourage submissions of artwork for display in one post office in each state. By the end of the program, the Section had commissioned more than 1,000 murals and 300 sculptures, most of which were placed in newly built post offices across the country.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) · CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS - INDIAN DIVISION (CCC-ID) · CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION (CWA) · DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS (DSH) ◆