COCOPOLLO COUNTY

Great Basin National Park

In 1936, Congress created Nevada's first national park, Great Basin, to protect the flora and fauna of the Great Basin Desert. During World War II, a large WWII training camp was established here. In 1947 the park was enlarged to its current boundary, only 70 miles from the Canadian border. Today, this spectacular park is a major center for the study of plants and animals of the high desert. The park features the largest exposed rock surface in the world, the Great Basin National Monument.

Coconino National Forest

This is the oldest U.S. national forest. It was established in 1907 by President Theodore Roosevelt. The Coconino National Forest is famous for its diverse landscapes, from the high peaks of the San Francisco Peaks to the ponderosa pine forests of the Painted Desert. It is one of the largest national forests in the country and is home to over 250 species of birds and 70 species of mammals. The forest also contains more than 1000 miles of trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding.

HOHOKAM INTEGRITY TOUR

Salome Road Project

This project involved the construction of a new road in the Salome area of Yavapai County. The project was completed in 1936 and it helped to improve transportation and economic development in the area.

WILLIAMSON RANGE STATION

This station was established in 1936 to provide support to the USGS. It is located in the Williamson Mountains in Maricopa County. The station was used to study the geology of the area and to collect data on water resources.

LA PRESCOTT

Parker Dam

This dam was constructed in 1942 to control the Colorado River and provide irrigation water for the Imperial Valley. It was named after American railroad pioneer, Frederick W. Parker.

Parker Irrigation District

This district was established in 1904 to control the irrigation of the Colorado River. It was one of the first irrigation districts in the state of Arizona and is still in operation today.

LAHAINA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

This park was established in 1936 to preserve and protect the historic structures of Lahaina, Hawaii. It is located on the island of Maui and includes a number of historical sites, including the Old Lahaina Courthouse and the Baldwin House.

LA PRESCOTT

Naco Hwy., turn west on Hwy. 186 south, turn east on Monument and Exhibit

In the hilly city of Bisbee the first Sanderson when he designed the monument in 1934, included a number of scenes in the monument. In 1934, R. Phillips Sanderson was the architect for the monument. The monument was designed to honor the pioneers who settled in the area and to commemorate the historical events that took place there. The monument was constructed with poured concrete forms and faced with basalt cobbles. Remnants of the old monument are still visible in the monument.

APRIL 8 COUNTY

South Mountain Park

Located in Phoenix, South Mountain Park is the largest urban park in the United States. The park is home to a variety of wildlife and features miles of hiking trails, playgrounds, and picnic areas.

GREASER PARK

Located in Phoenix, Greaser Park is a popular destination for families and outdoor enthusiasts. The park offers a variety of amenities, including play areas, picnic spots, and walking trails.

SEASONAL LANDS

The seasonal lands in the Phoenix area are a popular destination for hiking and nature lovers. The lands are home to a variety of flora and fauna and offer stunning views of the surrounding landscape.

MORO COUNTY

H臵OKAM INTEGRITY TOUR

Feldman Irrigation District

This district was established in 1927 to control the irrigation of the Gila River area. It is one of the oldest irrigation districts in the state of Arizona.

THE NEW DEAL IN ARIZONA: CONNECTIONS TO OUR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

HERITAGE TOURISM MAP LOCATIONS

ARIZONA HOMESTYLE COUNCIL

The New Deal in Arizona: Connections to Our Historic Landscape

In the wake of the Great Depression, the New Deal was implemented in the United States. The New Deal was a series of federal programs designed to provide relief, recovery, and reform for the American people. In Arizona, the New Deal had a significant impact on the state's economy and infrastructure. Many of the projects implemented during the New Deal are still in operation today.

HERITAGE TOURISM MAP

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HERITAGE TOURISM MAP
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) • 1933–1942

The CCC was a massive federal program that enrolled young men in the thousands to work in conservation and outdoor projects across the United States. The program aimed to provide employment, training, and a chance to make a positive impact on the environment. CCC enrollees engaged in various tasks such as planting trees, building roads, and constructing trails. By 1941, the CCC had enrolled over 2.5 million young men and women, and the program continued until 1942.

Civilian Works Administration (CWA) 1933–1934

The CWA was one of the earliest works programs under the New Deal. It was established to provide employment for young and unskilled workers through a variety of public works projects. The CWA funded projects in all states, including road and bridge construction, public buildings, and hospital construction. The program aimed to stimulate the economy by creating jobs and improving infrastructure. By the end of the program, the CWA had completed projects worth over $4 billion.

Civil Works Administration of the Works Progress Administration (CWA-Works Progress Administration) • 1933–1934

The CWA was part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which was established to provide employment opportunities for people who were unemployed due to the Great Depression. The WPA funded a wide range of public works projects, including road and bridge construction, public buildings, and hospital construction. By the end of the program, the WPA had completed projects worth over $4 billion.

Federal Art Project (FAP) • 1935–1943

The Federal Art Project was established under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to provide employment for artists and art workers. The project funded the creation of murals, sculptures, and other visual arts in public buildings, libraries, and schools. The project employed thousands of artists and helped to promote the arts in communities across the United States.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) • 1933–1935

The FERA was established to provide emergency relief funds to states and local governments to help them deal with the effects of the Great Depression. The program provided funds for a variety of projects, including the construction of schools, hospitals, and public works projects. By the end of the program, the FERA had distributed over $1 billion in relief funds to states and local governments.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) • 1935–1935

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration continued its work through the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA was established to provide employment opportunities for people who were unemployed due to the Great Depression. The WPA funded a wide range of public works projects, including road and bridge construction, public buildings, and hospital construction. By the end of the program, the WPA had completed projects worth over $4 billion.

Federal Relief Administration (FRA) • 1933–1943

The Federal Relief Administration was established to provide relief assistance to unemployed people. The program provided direct cash assistance to individuals who were unable to find work. The program also funded a variety of public works projects, including road and bridge construction, public buildings, and hospital construction. By the end of the program, the FRA had provided over $5 billion in relief assistance to unemployed people.

Federal Security Agency (FSA) • 1937–1943

The FSA was established to provide federal assistance to states and local governments in the areas of education, public health, and public safety. The program provided funding for the construction of schools, hospitals, and public works projects. By the end of the program, the FSA had provided over $5 billion in assistance to states and local governments.

FEDERAL NEW DEAL PROGRAMS AND THEIR HISTORIES

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) • 1933–1942

The Civilian Conservation Corps was the largest and most visible implementation of the New Deal’s efforts to create jobs. The CCC was intended to provide employment for young men in the thousands to work in conservation and outdoor projects across the United States. The program aimed to provide employment, training, and a chance to make a positive impact on the environment. By 1941, the CCC had enrolled over 2.5 million young men and women, and the program continued until 1942.

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