

ADVENTURE 4

Great Basin Museum

GPS N 39.354372 - W 112.582095

45 W. Main Street in Delta, Utah

(435) 864-5013

April - October: Monday - Saturday, 10am-5pm

November - March: Wednesday 1-5pm; Friday and Saturday 10am-5pm.

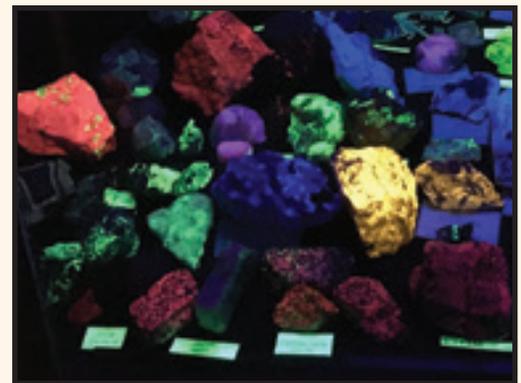
Tours and special requests for visits welcome.

www.greatbasinmuseum.com/

Accessible by: Family Car, SUVs

The museum has a superb collection of regional fossils and minerals. Ask for the black light demonstration.

Displays replicate early 20th Century local life with many donated original pieces: an entire stocked wooden general store counter; bygone household, business, and farming equipment; actual period medical and dental equipment travel, and etc. A working model railroad with a current satellite photo showing the giant imprint left of the no longer existent roundhouse at Lynndyl. Friendly docents share their personal memories.



Topaz Museum

GPS N 39.354372 - W 112.582095

55 W Main St, Delta, UT

(435) 864-2514

Monday - Saturday 10am-5pm

Closed on Christmas, Thanksgiving, and New Year's Day.

www.topazmuseum.org

After Pearl Harbor the U.S. government under the prodding of the Army citing "military necessity," rounded up people of Japanese ancestry who lived on the West Coast and put them into ten remote camps. Two-thirds of them were American citizens. Prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of leadership proved to be stronger than Constitutional rights after the attack by the Japanese military. Within a few months over 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry were removed from the coast and forced into ten camps. Topaz, one of those camps, was 16 miles northwest of Delta. It held about 8,100 internees at its peak population and a total of 11,000. The entire camp was 19,800 acres that included a cattle ranch, egg and chicken farm, pig farm, and agricultural land. Internees lived in barracks on one square mile.



Topaz internees were mostly from the San Francisco Bay Area. They had been merchants, students, and domestic workers. Some were artists and began an art school that taught over 600 students. Two elementary schools, kindergartens, and a high school accommodated students. The camp closed on October 31, 1945.

For many years, few people talked about Topaz, but after the Commission on Wartime Relocation in 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation to give survivors reparation, and President George H. Bush issued a formal apology and checks for \$20,000 to those who had survived the camps. The Commission concluded that the causes of internment were "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."



The Topaz Museum displays artwork, handicrafts, and artifacts as well as half of a recreation hall which was used for Boy Scout meetings. The Topaz Museum Board owns the one square mile of the camp which became a National Historic Landmark in 2007. The camp begins at 10000 West



4500 North, stretching one mile to the south and west. Visitors are welcome, but are asked not to remove anything from the site and to only drive on the roads. It is recommended that visitors come to the Topaz Museum before going to the site.

