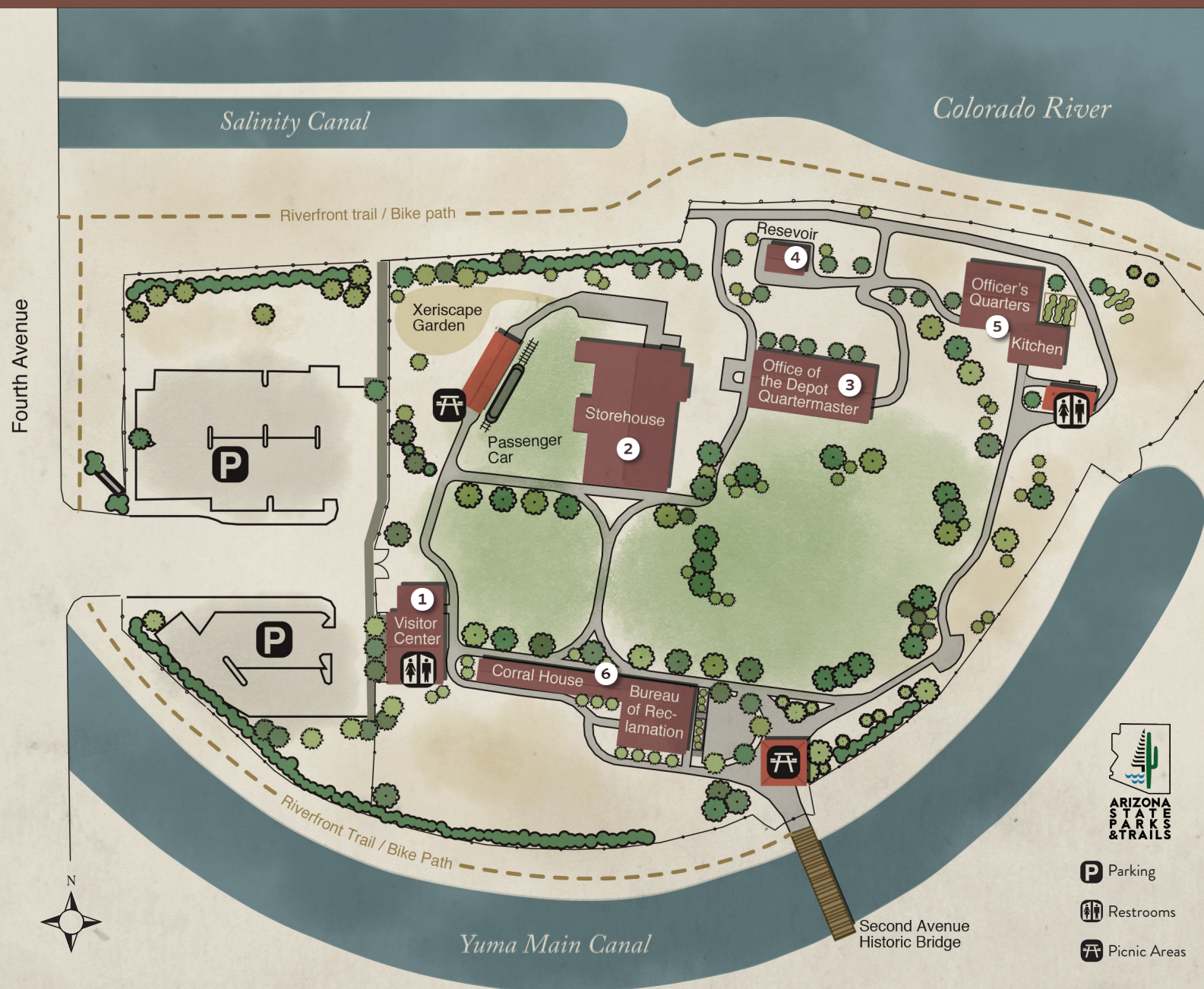


SELF-GUIDED TOUR MAP



WELCOME TO COLORADO RIVER STATE HISTORIC PARK

1. VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER

Featuring "Where Does the Water Go?" exhibit. Watch a short film on the Colorado River in the theater.

Reservoirs forced this sediment to collect at the bottom, allowing the clear water at the top to be siphoned off for drinking. The Army built this reservoir to serve the Yuma Quartermaster Depot.

2. STOREHOUSE

The Colorado River has long served as a transportation highway. In the late 1800s, steamboats plying the river delivered Army supplies here for storage and disbursement to Indian Wars forts. In 1904, the Storehouse became part of the Bureau of Reclamation's Yuma Project Office as the BOR constructed the irrigation works that transformed Yuma into an agricultural powerhouse.

5. QUARTERMASTER'S HOUSE & KITCHEN

Overlooking the once-mighty Colorado River, this building may be Yuma's oldest home. In its early days, it functioned as the personal residence of the Army quartermaster stationed at the Yuma Depot. After abandonment by the Army, it became known as the Yuma Customs House, serving as a port of entry station for people and goods entering the U.S. via the Colorado River from Mexico.

3. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

From 1865-1883, this site served as the headquarters for the Yuma Quartermaster Depot, an Army supply depot that stored and shipped supplies throughout the Arizona Territory during the Indian Wars. The office was occupied by the Quartermaster, the Commissary of Subsistence, and a military telegrapher from the Signal Corps.

6. CORRAL HOUSE

From 1904 to 1951, the Corral House became the Bureau of Reclamation's headquarters for the Yuma Project, the first major irrigation project on the Lower Colorado River. The building provided both living and office space for project personnel, and later also served the Yuma County Water Users' Association. The Corral House name originated with its 1860s construction by the U.S. Army, when a now-dismantled adobe corral surrounded the building. *(The Corral House is home to the Back in Time Pie and Tea Room)*

4. WATER RESERVOIR

Colorado River water has always been the source of Yuma's drinking water. Prior to the dams, the river carried a large load of suspended sediment.

COLORADO RIVER STATE HISTORIC PARK

201 N. 4th Avenue, Yuma, Arizona 85364

1.800.293.0071 or 928.783.0071

Open Daily, 9am-5pm (Summer Hours: June 1 through September 30, Closed Mondays)

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A proud part
of the



YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA



What is the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area?

National Heritage Areas are places where historic, cultural and natural resources combine to form cohesive, nationally important landscapes. The story of water and its impact on the people and land is the key to understanding the history of Yuma. Sitting at the narrows of the Lower Colorado River, Yuma was known as “The Gateway to the Great Southwest” and is the oldest city established on the Colorado River. The Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area encompasses seven square miles along the Lower Colorado River in Yuma, Arizona and Winterhaven, California. It includes

the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, the Yuma Territorial Prison and Colorado River State Historic Parks, Fort Yuma, and over 3 miles of contiguous riverfront parks, trails, and 350 acres of restored wetlands.

Visit the various locations within the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area to experience Yuma’s history of life on the Colorado River from the earliest history of the Quechan Indian Tribe, to great floods, to riverboat history and westward migration, to controlling the “Mighty Colorado” with its first dam at Yuma in 1909 and the Yuma Siphon Project in 1912.

1. PLAYA LINDA

Playa Linda is the West Wetland’s newest beach. It features an ADA accessible ramp, open grass area, a white sandy beach, plenty of shade, and new trails connecting to the park.

2. WEST WETLANDS

PARK Since 2002, West Wetlands Park continues to offer a variety of activities for all ages to enjoy including a boat ramp, fishing pond, ramadas, beaches, trails, and Yuma’s best playground.

3. COLORADO RIVER

STATE HISTORIC PARK Tour through the original home of the

Quartermaster Depot which supplied the Army during 1865-1883. Learn of the past, present and future of the Colorado River and its role in the desert Southwest.

4. PIVOT POINT

INTERPRETIVE PLAZA Visit the 1907 Baldwin steam locomotive in the exact location the first train entered Arizona Territory in 1877. Interpretive panels share the story of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark.

5. GATEWAY PARK

Located under the iconic Ocean-to-Ocean Bridge lies Yuma’s largest riverfront beach including picnic ramadas, multi-use

pathways, playground, and large stretches of tree-covered lawns.

6. YUMA

TERRITORIAL PRISON STATE HISTORIC PARK Walk through the living museum of the Old West, climb the guard tower for the best view of the Colorado River, and follow in the footsteps of former inmates.

7. YUMA EAST

WETLANDS With 250,000 native trees and grasses planted, enjoy nature and wildlife viewing, canoeing, kayaking, fishing or strolling along the riverfront trails at Yuma East Wetlands.

8. RIVERSIDE PARK

Located below the Yuma Territorial Prison, enjoy picnics under ramadas or take a ride back into history on the Yuma Territory Live Steamers’ railroad (between October and May).

9. SUNRISE POINT

PARK The Quechan Indian Tribe’s Sunrise Point Park overlooks restored marshlands and 40 acres of cottonwood and willow forest along the Lower Colorado River featuring pieces of tribal culture.

FOR MORE INFORMATION,
VISIT US ONLINE AT
YUMAHHERITAGE.COM