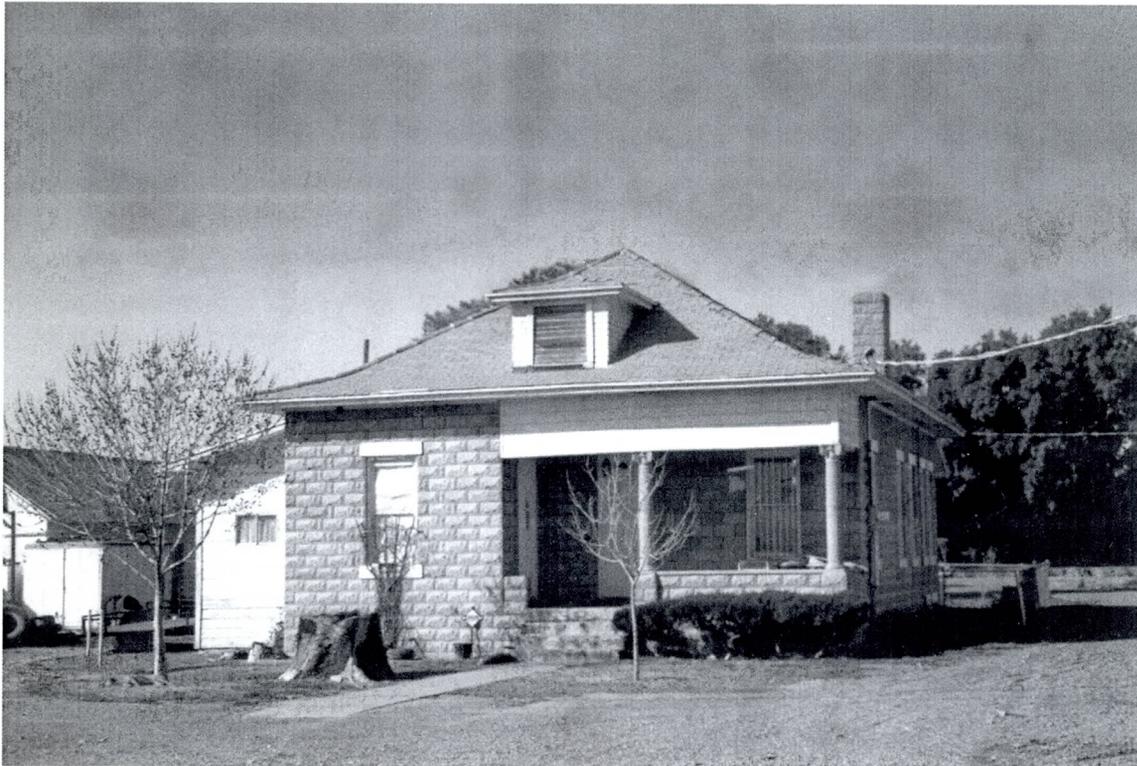


# Historical Documentation of the Webster House



prepared for  
**Flood Control District  
of Maricopa County**

prepared by  
**URS Corporation**

June 2001

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Flood Control District of MC Library  
Please Return to  
2801 W. Durango  
Phoenix, AZ 85009

**HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION  
OF THE  
WEBSTER HOUSE**

prepared for

**Flood Control District of Maricopa County**  
2801 West Durango Road  
Phoenix, Arizona 85009-6399

prepared by

Kirsten Winter  
A.E. (Gene) Rogge  
**URS Corporation**  
7720 N. 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85020

Project Control Number 117.08.31  
Contract No. 2000C015, Assignment 2  
URS Job No. E1-15448010.51  
URS Cultural Resources Report 2001-50(AZ)

**June 2001**

## INTRODUCTION

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The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) retained URS Corporation to conduct an intensive cultural resources survey in support of the environmental permitting for the Laveen Area Conveyance Corridor (LACC) project. One of the historic resources identified within the construction area is the Webster farmstead. Two buildings at the farmstead were determined to be more than 50 years old—the Webster House and a storage shed. The Webster House, a Pyramid Cottage constructed circa 1909, was evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criterion C. The storage shed, originally built as a house at another location, was moved to its present location in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Because much of this building's historical integrity has been lost, it was evaluated as ineligible for the National Register.

Construction of the LACC project requires demolition of the Webster farmstead, including the Webster House. To mitigate those impacts, this documentation (narrative history, maps, drawings, photographs, and slides) has been prepared in accordance with State Historic Preservation Act Documentation Standards for Historic Properties.

The compiled documentation includes the following components:

- Arizona Historic Property Inventory Form for the Webster House and the storage shed
- narrative describing the historical context and chronology of the Webster House
- maps
  - general project location
  - survey results (depicts relation of Webster farmstead to LACC project)
  - Webster Farmstead
  - 1903-04 U.S. Reclamation Service map depicting no buildings at the Webster farmstead location
  - 1914 U.S. Geological Survey map depicting what appears to be the Webster House
- scaled architectural drawings of the floor plan and four elevations
- black and white photographs (5- by 7-inch) with log and key
- black and white photograph negatives (in SHPO copy only)
- color slides with log and key
- a copy of the project survey report titled *Cultural Resource Survey Of The Laveen Area Conveyance Channel, Maricopa County, Arizona*



# Arizona Historic Property Inventory Form

State Historic  
Preservation Office  
1300 W. Washington  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SURVEY SITE NO.: Building no. 1  
 COUNTY: Maricopa County  
 PROPERTY NAME: Webster House  
 SURVEY AREA: Webster Farmstead

Accession Number 

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

## IDENTIFICATION

ADDRESS: 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Baseline Road  
 CITY/TOWN: Phoenix  
 LOT: \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ PLAT: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOWNSHIP: 1 S RANGE: 1 E SECTION: 2 QUARTER: NE USGS QUAD: Fowler 7.5'  
 UTM REFERENCE: Z 

|  |  |
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|  |  |
|--|--|

 Easting 

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

 Northing 

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|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

 ACREAGE: 5.5

PROPERTY TYPE residential

### HISTORIC USES

1. residence
2. \_\_\_\_\_

PRESENT USE: residence

Abandoned  Demolished

STYLE: Victorian Pyramid Cottage

CONSTRUCTION DATE: ca 1909

Known  Estimated

Date Source: Maricopa County records

ARCHITECT / BUILDER / CRAFTSMAN

unknown

### STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good  Fair  Poor

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### INTEGRITY OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

Good  Fair  Poor

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### Negative Number

1. roll 1 exp. 1
2. roll 1 exp. 5

### Date of Photo

1. 2-9-2001
2. 2-9-2001

### View

1. W
2. E

Photographer or Source

Kirsten Winter

Additional Photos Attached



## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

STORIES: one

FOUNDATION: concrete wall (3-foot crawl space below house)

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS: rusticated concrete block and wood frame

WALL CLADDING: rusticated concrete block and horizontal wood siding

ROOF TYPE: Belcast hipped roof; shed roof addition

ROOF CLADDING: composition shingles and clay tile

OUTBUILDINGS: vehicle shed, vehicle ports, storage shed

WINDOWS: East elev.: One 1 over 2-light wood frame, double hung window and one 1 over 1-light wood frame double hung window with wrought iron grille, both have concrete sills and lintels. One 2-light metal frame sliding window in addition. West elev.: One 2-light metal frame sliding window with wrought iron grille. Three 2-light metal frame sliding windows with wrought iron grilles. North elev.: Five 1 over 1-light wood frame, double hung windows with concrete sills & lintels. South elev.: Three 1 over 1-light wood frame, double hung windows with concrete sills and lintels. Three 2-light metal frame sliding windows with wrought iron grilles. One 2-light metal frame sliding window. One 1 over 2-light wood frame, double hung window with concrete sill & lintels.

ENTRY: East elev.: 1 recessed single entry metal door with wrought iron grille. Door has a concrete lintel with decorative wood over original transom with a 3-diamond design. West elev.: 1 single entry metal door with wrought iron grille. North elev.: 1 boarded over single entry with a concrete lintel located off of the porch.

VERANDAS: Front porch formed by recessed entry. 2 ionic-like columns support porch roof. The rear porch is part of a later addition, and has a flat standing metal seam roof supported by wrought iron posts.

APPLIED EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: A dormer vent is located on the east elevation; may have once contained a window.

INTERIOR: inaccessible. Owners states that interior has been completely remodeled.

ENVIRONMENT/LANDSCAPING: rural

ALTERATIONS/DATES OF ALTERATIONS: shed roof additions to the west and the south elevations. Wall cladding is horizontal wood siding.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. Theme/Context: Architecture & Agriculture.
2. Historical Association: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Architectural Association: Building is an example of the Pyramid Cottage style. This style was popular in the late Victorian era, and was a predecessor of the Classic Bungalow. The style is characterized by a one story, cross-wing floor plan and a belcast hipped roof. Common wall cladding included brick or rusticated concrete block. Small Victorian cottages, such as the Webster House, were made available to the middle class through house pattern books.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY / SOURCES

Allen Roberts and others, *Historic Homes of Phoenix*, 1992

Jo Ellen Saenz, personal communication, 2001.

## NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Listed  Date \_\_\_\_\_ Individually Eligible  Potentially Eligible as Contributing Property

Not eligible due to AGE  INTEGRITY  Are conditions reversible? YES  NO

## REFERENCE FILES / REPORTS

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

SURVEYOR: Kirsten Winter, URS SURVEY DATE: 2/9/2001 DATE FORM COMPLETED: 2/15/2001

# Arizona Historic Property Inventory Form

State Historic  
Preservation Office  
1300 W. Washington  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

SURVEY SITE NO.: Building no. 2  
 COUNTY: Maricopa County  
 PROPERTY NAME: Storage Shed  
 SURVEY AREA: Webster Farmstead

|                  |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Accession Number | <input type="text"/> |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

## IDENTIFICATION

ADDRESS: 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Baseline Road  
 CITY/TOWN: Phoenix  
 LOT: \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ PLAT: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOWNSHIP: 1 S RANGE: 1 E SECTION: 2 QUARTER: NE USGS QUAD: Fowler 7.5'  
 UTM REFERENCE: Z   Easting       Northing       ACREAGE: 5.5

PROPERTY TYPE domestic

### HISTORIC USES

- residence
- storage

PRESENT USE: storage

Abandoned  Demolished

STYLE: vernacular

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1900-1910

Known  Estimated

Date Source: \_\_\_\_\_

ARCHITECT / BUILDER / CRAFTSMAN

unknown

### STRUCTURAL CONDITION

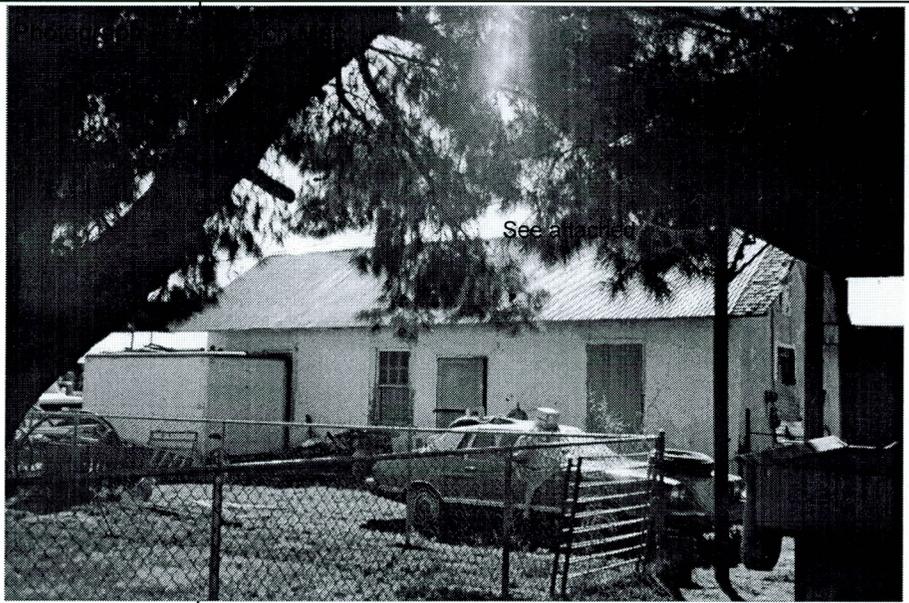
Good  Fair  Poor

Comments: Roof is near collapse, some stucco is missing, patched holes in walls.

### INTEGRITY OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

Good  Fair  Poor

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_



See attached

### Negative Number

- roll 1 exp. 12
- roll 1 exp. 10

Date of Photo

- 2-9-2001
- 2-9-2001

View

- SE
- NE

Photographer or Source

Kirsten Winter

Additional Photos Attached



Photograph 1

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

STORIES: one

FOUNDATION: concrete

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS: wood, concrete, chicken wire

WALL CLADDING: concrete stucco and horizontal wood siding

ROOF TYPE: side gable; shed roof addition

ROOF CLADDING: standing metal seam over wood shingles

OUTBUILDINGS: vehicle shed and vehicle ports

WINDOWS: North elev.: Three 6 over 2-light double hung, wood sash windows with wood surrounds and sills. One window is covered up with sheet metal. South elev.: One 1 over 1-light wood frame, double hung window with wood sill. Two fixed windows in addition. East elev.: One window boarded over. West elev.: 1 double hung, wood frame window (boarded over with plywood & standing seam metal).

ENTRY: North elev.: 1 single entry metal door. East elev.: 1 single entry metal door.

VERANDAS: none

APPLIED EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: vent in east gable end.

INTERIOR: inaccessible

ENVIRONMENT/LANDSCAPING: rural

ALTERATIONS/DATES OF ALTERATIONS: wood frame, shed roof addition to south elevation. Original doors replaced with modern metal doors. House was moved from original location in an agricultural field to the east of the Webster property.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. Theme/Context: Agriculture / Architecture.
2. Historical Association.
3. Architectural Association: Vernacular architecture of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY / SOURCES

Allen Roberts and others, *Historic Homes of Phoenix*, 1992

Jo Ellen Saenz, personal communication, 2001.

William H. Haggard Jr., personal communication, 2001.

## NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Listed  Date \_\_\_\_\_ Individually Eligible  Potentially Eligible as Contributing Property

Not eligible due to AGE  INTEGRITY  Are conditions reversible? YES  NO

## REFERENCE FILES / REPORTS

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

SURVEYOR: Kirsten Winter, URS SURVEY DATE: 2/9/2001 DATE FORM COMPLETED: 2/15/2001



# HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE WEBSTER HOUSE

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## INTRODUCTION

The Webster House is on a farmstead located south of Baseline Road on the west side of 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue in southwest Phoenix, Arizona. The house is built in the Pyramid Cottage style, which was popular in the Victorian era of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This style is a predecessor of the classic Bungalow (Roberts and others 1992), and also is classified as the Neo-Classical Bungalow or Folk Victorian style. The defining characteristics of this style include the following:

- one-story height
- cross-wing floor plan
- asymmetrical façade and box-like shape
- hip roof, sometimes “belcast” or curved as it reaches the eaves, commonly with a small dormer centered on the front roof
- front porch over a recessed entry usually supported by one column
- raised stone or concrete block foundation with brick or rusticated concrete block upper walls
- tall, flat-topped, round or segmentally arched door and window openings
- double-hung and fixed picture windows
- simple molded wood trim
- corbeled brick masonry trim

Pyramid Cottages are viewed as a transitional style because they exhibit characteristics of both Victorian-era homes and of the early twentieth century bungalow. The belcast roof, the ornamental front porches, and window details are reminiscent of the Victorian style, while the simplicity of overall design, size, and shape is similar to the classic bungalow. Pyramid Cottages were often built by middle-class homeowners due to their affordability and availability. The Pyramid Cottage had a more economical one-story floor plan, while the style retained the ornamentation and decorative details of the Victorian mansion. The Pyramid Cottage floor plan and construction details were readily available to the public due to the increasing popularity of house pattern books in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Roberts and others 1992).

## **Building Description**

The Webster House is a one story, masonry, Pyramid Cottage or Neo-Classical Bungalow with a modified rectangular plan, a belcast hipped roof, and a front porch. The walls and chimney are constructed of rusticated concrete block and the roof is clad with composition shingles with clay tile along the ridgelines. The foundation consists of a concrete wall, which accommodates a 3-foot crawl space. The crawl space is accessed by two concrete lintel topped openings on the north elevation that are currently covered with plywood. The porch piers are Ionic order columns

made of concrete and support a frame porch roof clad with horizontal wood siding. Above the front porch is a small dormer with a vent.

The house is located in a rural area within the city limits of Phoenix, Arizona, immediately adjacent to the Gila River Indian Reservation. The house fronts east onto a dirt road along the alignment of 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and is surrounded by a farmyard, which includes a modern ranch house and other associated outbuildings.

The original windows are double-hung and wood frame, with concrete sills and lintels. One original window on the east elevation and eight on the north and south elevations have one-over-one lights. One window on the east elevation and one on the south elevation consists of one-over-two lights. Two single entries are located on the front porch; one on the east elevation and one on the west elevation. The main entrance on the east elevation currently has a wrought iron security door installed over a wood door. This entrance has a concrete lintel over a plywood-covered transom.

Two wood-frame shed roof wings are located on the south and west elevations. According to a former property owner, these were originally screened sleeping porches and remained so until at least 1968 (Haggard 2001). After the Websters purchased the property, these porches were modified to form a bedroom on the south elevation and an enclosed porch and office on the west elevation. These frame additions are clad in horizontal wood siding with vertical slat siding under the roofline. Modern two-light, metal frame, sliding windows have been installed in these wings on the east, south, and west elevations. Those windows on the west elevation have been covered with wrought iron grills.

The Webster House possesses the characteristics of the Pyramid Cottage style. It is one story with a cross-wing floor plan consistent with the simplicity of the style, while its belcast roof with a centered gable, ornate Ionic order columns, and window and door lintels speak to the influence of the Victorian era. The house is constructed of rusticated concrete block, which was a popular building material just coming into wide use in the early twentieth century. Mail-order house pattern kits often came with molds for rusticated concrete blocks. The Websters stated that oral histories among residents of the adjacent Gila River Indian Community indicated that the concrete blocks for the house were cast on site, suggesting local Indians were hired to make the blocks (Webster 2001).

### **Historic Context**

When the first European explorers arrived in the Salt River Valley, they found no settlements of native peoples (Bostwick and others 1996). The valley apparently was a contested boundary zone between the territories of Piman villagers who resided on the Gila River to the south, the Yavapais living to the north and west; and the Western Apaches to the northeast and east. By this time, the Pimas also had been joined by the Maricopa, an amalgamation of several Yuman-speaking groups who migrated up the Gila River from their homeland on the lower Colorado River, apparently driven out by warfare with the neighboring Quechans and Mojaves.

The Salt River Valley was never settled during the eras of Spanish and Mexican rule of the region (Sheridan 1995). In 1848, the United States acquired the territory under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the conclusion of the War with Mexico. In 1865, the U.S. Army established Fort McDowell (originally known as Camp Verde, and then Camp McDowell) near the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers. Within two decades, soldiers based at this fort and others dispersed across the Arizona Territory had conquered the Yavapai and Apache, paving the way for non-native settlement.

Subsequent Euro-American settlement focused on mining, but was soon followed by ranching and farming. In the late 1860s, Euro-Americans began irrigating along the Salt River by re-excavating the remnants of Hohokam canals, and the Phoenix townsite was laid out in 1870. Farmers harvested mainly hay and grain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the valley. Later, cotton became a profitable product, largely due to increased demand during World War I. Feeder cattle also were raised in the southwest valley, and to a smaller extent, dairy cattle (Ryden 1989).

The Maricopa Indians were practicing irrigation agriculture near the confluence of the Salt and Gila rivers when Euro-American settlers arrived. The earliest official recorded date of cultivation for lands in the southwestern part of the Salt River Valley by non-Indians dates to 1883. Joseph Lambeye, Jean Orteig, and D. Claboret dug the first canal in what was known as the Peninsula, Horowitz, and Champion area in 1893. A 1903 U.S. Reclamation Service map indicates the Champion Living Ditch had its heading in the SW1/4 of Section 26, T1N, R2E about 1 mile south of the Salt River. The label "living" apparently reflected the source of the water in a small marsh or shallow artesian well (Dudley 2001).

### **Historic Chronology of the Webster Property**

The legal description of the tract of land on which the Webster House is located is Lot 1 in the NE ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 1 East (T1S, R1E) of the Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian. The property is just northeast of the Gila River Indian Reservation Boundary as approved on 9 February 1901. Historically, many of the property owners of this tract of land owned land in the surrounding area including Section 1 of the same township and Section 35 just to the north in T1N, R1E.

The Webster property was taken out of public holding in December 1901 when James P. Washburn of Maricopa County obtained a cash entry deed for Lot 1 of Section 2, T1S, R1E (Bureau of Land Management 1901). Maricopa County Assessor's records indicated that Mr. Washburn did not own the property long. As early as 1902, Jacob J. Cottrell paid taxes on the property, and he maintained possession until May 1908.

Jacob (Jake) Cottrell most likely did not reside on the property. County assessor records do not indicate any improvements on the property during the time of Cottrell's ownership and a 1903-1904 U.S. Reclamation Service Map does not indicate any structures on the property. Furthermore, the 13<sup>th</sup> Census of the United States (1910) indicates that Mr. Cottrell was employed as a superintendent at a brickyard and was registered in the Alhambra District,

indicating that the Cottrells resided in town. (U.S. Reclamation Service 1903-04; 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census 1910; Maricopa County Assessor 1902-1907).

Jacob Cottrell sold the property to Wolf Sachs, a Russian emigrant and cattle rancher, in 1908 (Maricopa County Recorder 1908). Mr. Sachs owned the property for more than five years. The 13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census indicates that Mr. Sachs probably did not reside on the property himself for the first two years of ownership. The Sachs family was registered in the Phoenix Precinct, although his profession was described as stockman. County Assessor's records show the Sachs' property value increasing from \$85 to \$105 in 1909 and the value increased again to \$200 in 1910. This suggests that Sachs may have built the Pyramid Cottage at that time, although the 1911 Phoenix City Directory shows Sachs owning a residence on First Street in Phoenix. This hypothesized construction date is further supported by the depiction of a structure on a 1914 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) map, suggesting that the house was constructed sometime between 1904 and 1914 (13<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census 1910; Phoenix City Directory 1911; Maricopa County Assessor 1908-1912; USGS 1914). Mr. Sachs received irrigation water from the Lambeye Ditch and the Peninsula Canal (Maricopa County Recorder 1914).

The estate of Wolf Sachs sold the subject property, along with other land holdings, to Albert E. and Lena Ruff and Walter T. and Jessie Bartol on March 24, 1914 for \$20,000, together with the rights to irrigation water from the Lambeye Ditch (Maricopa County Recorder 1914). Maricopa County Assessor's records for the years 1913 through 1919 are not available, but Phoenix City Directories show a listing for the Bartols within the city during the time of their ownership. Mr. Bartol was employed at a livery stable (Phoenix City Directories 1916-1918, 1920).

The Albert Ruffs were not listed as residing within the city during the time they were co-owners of the property, suggesting they may have lived in the house. However, the 1914 County Recorder's deed lists them as residents of Phoenix. By 1920, the property was sold again and in that year the Phoenix City Directory lists an address for the Ruffs within the city. The 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census lists Albert Ruff as a rancher who was born in California (Phoenix City Directory 1920; 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census 1920).

On 9 February 1920, Clarence G. Thomas took possession of the subject property along with surrounding land previously belonging to the Ruffs and Bartols. The 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census registered the Thomas family as farmers in the Laveen District, indicating they lived on the property. Clarence Thomas, a widower, together with his three sons, Albion, Hugh, and Wesly and his daughter Cornelia, came to Arizona from Wisconsin. The Maricopa County assessor recorded adjustments to the property in 1921, indicating that the Thomas' were making improvements (Maricopa County Assessor 1921). Clarence and Hugh Thomas, along with D.L. Sutton, became the first directors of the Maricopa County Drainage District No. 5 in 1920 (Dudley 2001). The District later purchased right-of-way for the Maricopa Drain from the Thomas' in 1923, and the Thomas' sold the property to the Valley Bank on 27 June 1924 (Maricopa County Recorder 1920; 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Census 1920).

After 1924, it is unclear to whom the Valley Bank sold the property. However, sometime between 1924 and 1945 the property was sold to the Miller Johns Company, in which O.D. and Frances M. Miller and Chet W. and Genevieve C. Johns were partners. In 1942, O.D. Miller was

Director of Drainage District No. 5 (Dudley 2001). On 17 September 1945, the Johns' bought out the Millers and took sole ownership of the subject property and several other properties surrounding it. Just four months later, the Johns' sold the property to David M. and Nila L. Haggard on 4 January 1946 (Maricopa County Recorder 1945, 1946).

The Haggards farmed and lived on the property for more than 20 years. On 17 September 1968, William H. and Elva R. Haggard sold the property to Robert E. and Mary F. Webster. The Websters operated a cattle operation until they retired. The Websters continue to own the property and their daughter and granddaughter currently reside there (Maricopa County Recorder 1946, 1968; Saenz 2001).

There are two other houses located on the Webster property, including a modern ranch house and an older, dilapidated stucco clad structure now used as a storage shed. The Websters built the modern ranch house in the early 1970s southeast of the old Webster House. The date of construction of the stucco clad house has not been determined, but probably dates from the early twentieth century. Mr. Haggard, a previous property owner, indicated the house was moved to its present location in the 1950s or 1960s from its original site in an agricultural field to the east of the Webster House (Haggard 2001).

### **Statement of Significance**

Built as a farmhouse circa 1909, the house retains its agricultural setting and much of its original style and materials. Post-1968 alterations to the sleeping porches on the west and south elevations have not substantially affected the overall historic integrity of the building. We speculate that the house was constructed by Wolf Sachs, probably based on plans in a house pattern book. The Webster family stated that oral histories among American Indians from the adjacent reservation indicated that the concrete blocks for the house were cast on site shortly after the turn of the century (Saenz 2001).

Examples of the Pyramid Cottage, once a popular style in Phoenix, are not abundant in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Although approximately 20 houses with Pyramid Cottage characteristics have been identified in Phoenix, few possess all of the qualities of the original Pyramid Cottage design that the Webster House maintains (Weight 2001).

The Webster House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Pyramid Cottage or Neo-Classical bungalow style house. Locally, the Webster House is a relatively rare example of a common style prevalent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house maintains historic integrity of design, setting, and materials, and represents a popular style of home in Phoenix at the turn of the century. In Phoenix, few homes possess as many characteristics of the Pyramid Cottage style as the Webster House.

### **REFERENCES CITED**

Arizona Directory Company

- 1911 *Phoenix City Directory.*
- 1916 *Phoenix City Directory.*
- 1917 *Phoenix City Directory.*
- 1918 *Phoenix City Directory.*
- 1920 *Phoenix City Directory.*

Bostwick, Todd W., David H. Greenwald and Mary-Ellen Walsh-Anduze

- 1996 The Hohokam Post-Classic Period Occupation and a Piman Presence on the Salt River Floodplain. In *Life on the Floodplain: Further Investigations at Pueblo Salado for the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport*, edited by David H. Greenwald, J.H. Ballagh, D.R. Mitchell and R.A. Anduze, pp. 419-448. Anthropological Paper No. 4. Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix.

Bureau of Land Management

- 1901 *Certificate No. 986, Township 1 South, Range 1 East.* Cash entry deed from the United States of America to James P. Washburn. Bureau of Land Management Public Room, Phoenix.

Dudley, Shelly

- 2001 *Maricopa Drain. A History.* Salt River Project, Tempe.

Haggard, William H. Jr.

- 2001 Personal communication with Kirsten Winter, 3 April 2001. Former Owner.

Maricopa County Assessor

- 1902 *Tax Assessments for 1902.* James J. Cottrell, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1903 *Tax Assessments for 1903.* James J. Cottrell, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1904 *Tax Assessments for 1904.* James J. Cottrell, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1905 *Tax Assessments for 1905.* James J. Cottrell, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1906 *Tax Assessments for 1906.* James J. Cottrell, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1907 *Tax Assessments for 1907.* James J. Cottrell, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1908 *Tax Assessments for 1908.* Wolf Sachs, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1909 *Tax Assessments for 1909.* Wolf Sachs, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1910 *Tax Assessments for 1910.* Wolf Sachs, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1911 *Tax Assessments for 1911.* Wolf Sachs, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.
- 1912 *Tax Assessments for 1912.* Wolf Sachs, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2, T1S, R1E. Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records, Phoenix.

Maricopa County Assessor

- 1921 *Tax Assessments for 1921*. Clarence Thomas, Parcel No. 300-010-06. Maricopa County Assessors Office, Phoenix.

Maricopa County Recorder

- 1908 *Warranty Deed Between Jacob J. Cottrell (grantor) and Wolf Sachs (grantee), 21 May 1908*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.
- 1914 *Administrator's Deed Between the Estate of Wolf Sachs (grantor) and Albert E. and Lena Ruff and Walter T. and Jessie Bartol (grantee), 24 March 1914*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.
- 1920 *Warranty Deed Between Albert E. and Lena Ruff and Walter T. and Jessie Bartol (grantors) and Clarence G. Thomas (grantee), 9 February 1920*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.
- 1924 *Warranty Deed Between Clarence G., Hugh H., Albion C., and Cornelia N. Thomas (grantors) and The Valley Bank (grantee), 27 June 1924*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.
- 1945 *Warranty Deed Between Miller-Johns Company (grantor) and Chet W. and Genevieve C. Johns (grantee), 17 September 1945*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.
- 1946 *Warranty Deed Between Chet W. and Genevieve C. Johns (grantor) and David M. and Nila L. Haggard (grantees), 4 January 1946*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.
- 1968 *Agreement Between William Henry and Elva E. Haggard (grantors) and Robert E. and Mary F. Webster (grantees), 7 September 1968*. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Phoenix.

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- 1914 *Phoenix Topographic Quadrangle (reprinted 1946)*. On file, Salt River Project, Tempe.

U.S. Reclamation Service

- 1903-04 *Salt River Valley Irrigation Map, Surveyed 1903*. On file, Salt River Project, Tempe.

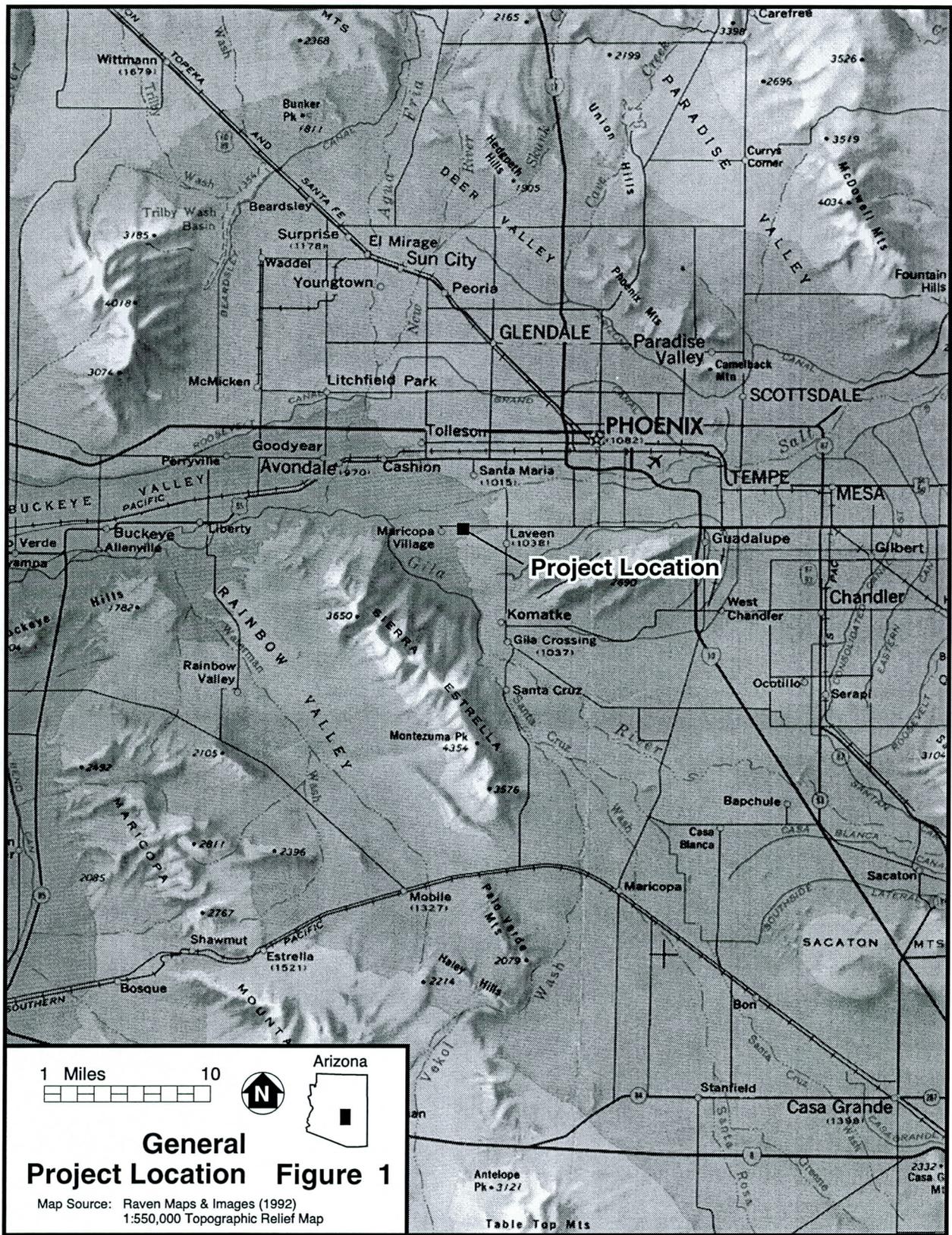
Saenz, Jo Ellen

- 2001 Personal communication with Kirsten Winter, 12 February 2001. Owner.

Weight, Kevin

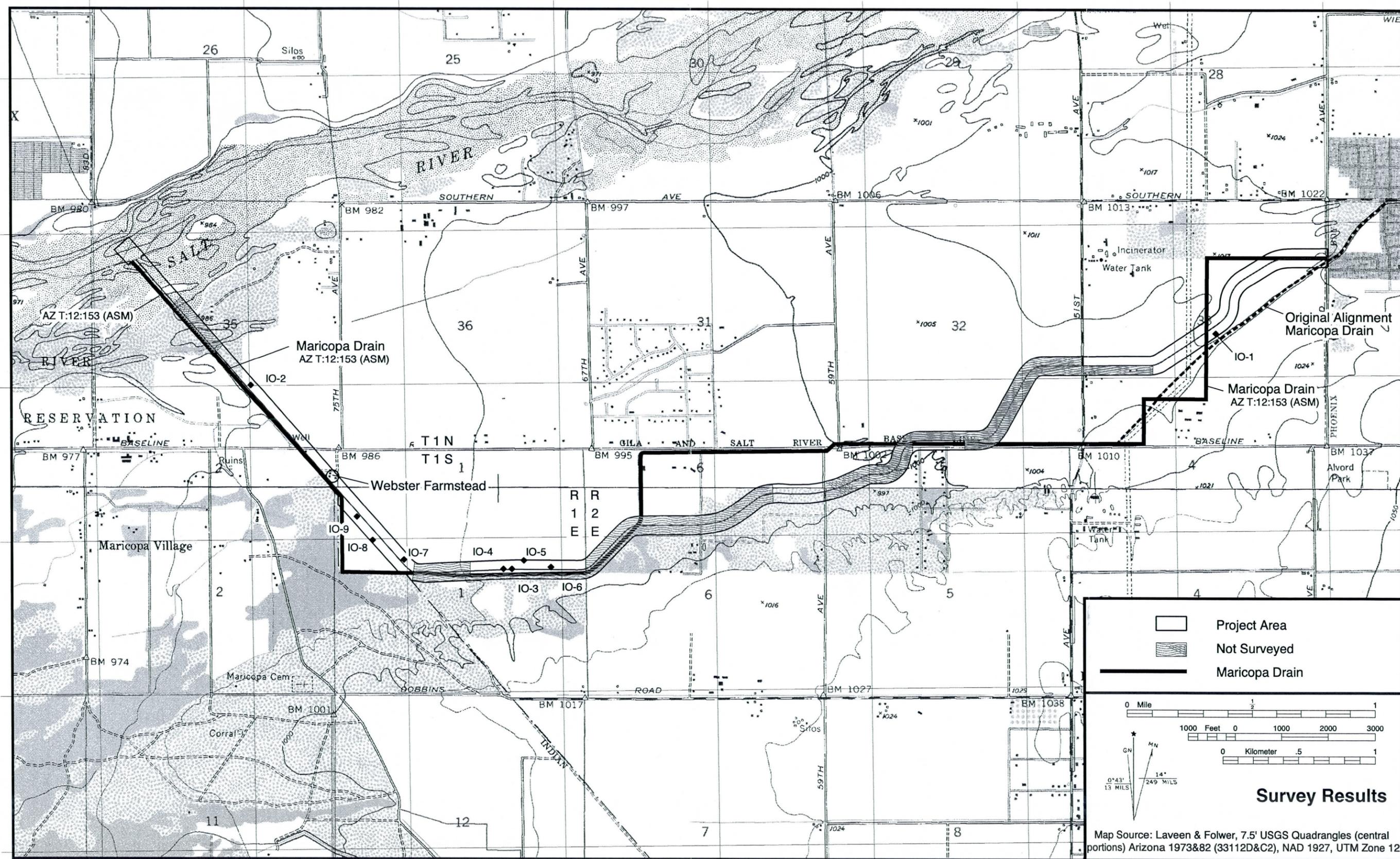
- 2001 Personal communication with Kirsten Winter, February 2001. Historic Preservation Office, City of Phoenix.



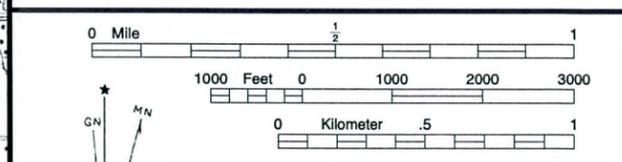


**General Project Location Figure 1**

Map Source: Raven Maps & Images (1992)  
1:550,000 Topographic Relief Map



|  |                |
|--|----------------|
|  | Project Area   |
|  | Not Surveyed   |
|  | Maricopa Drain |

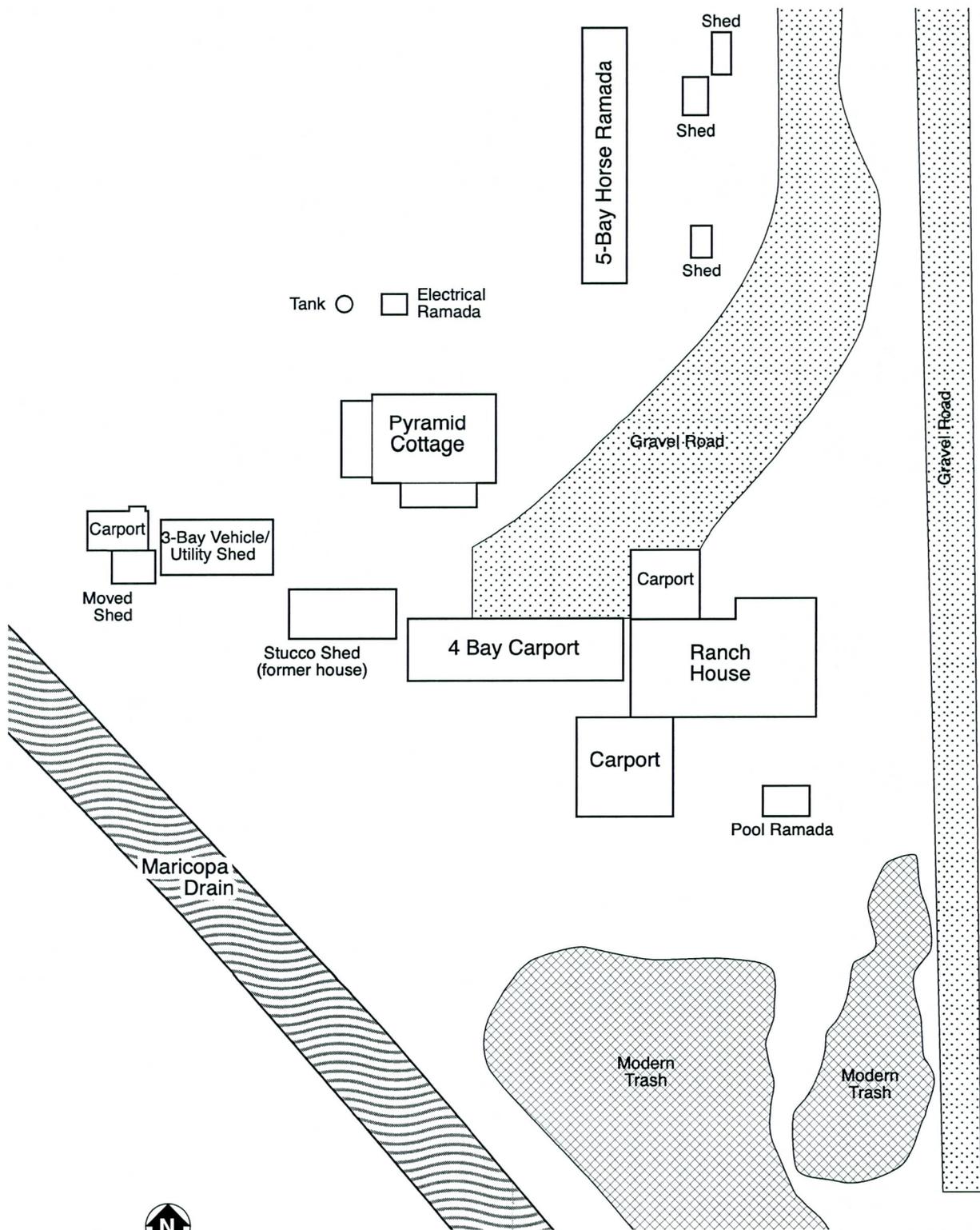


**Survey Results**

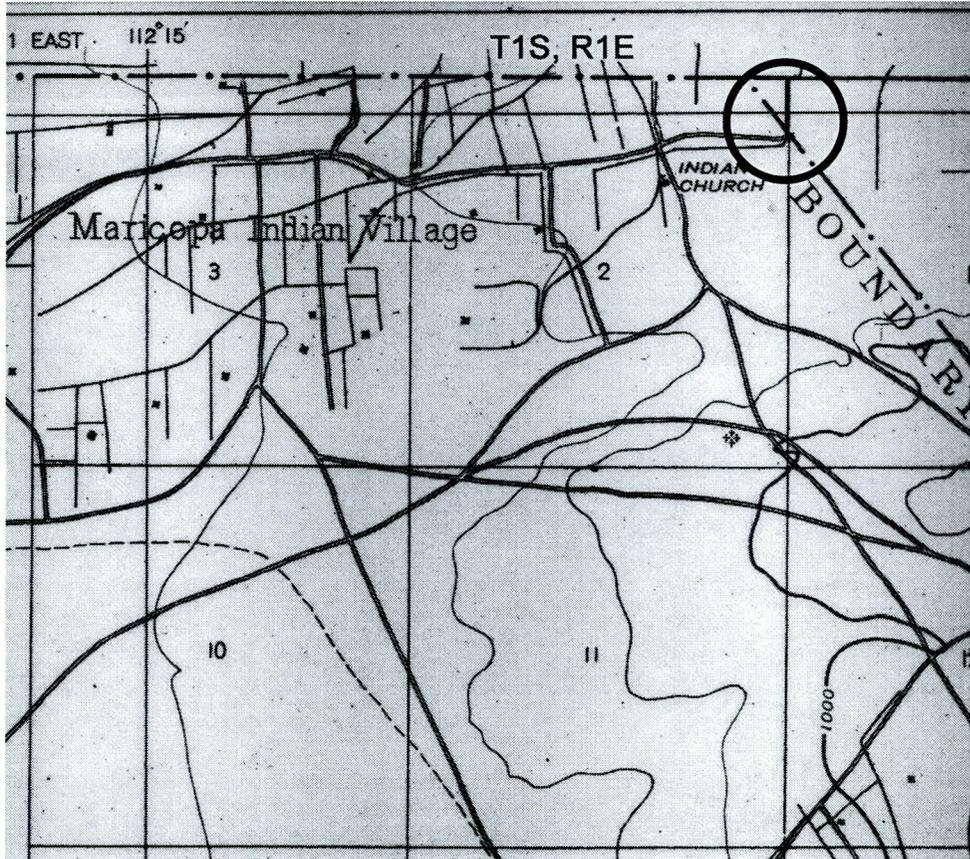
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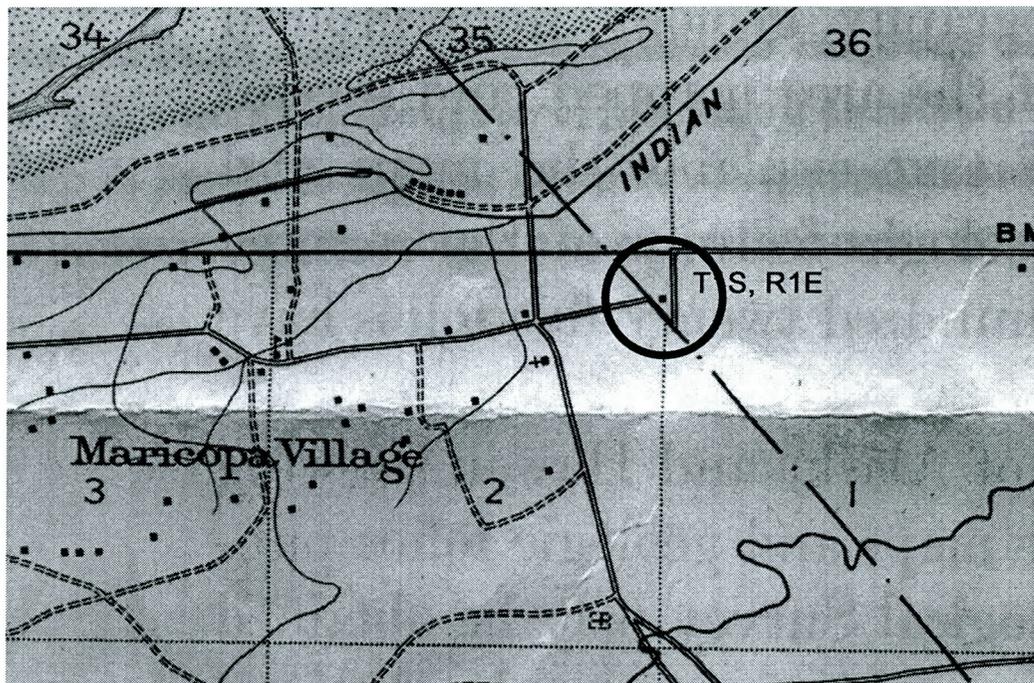
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Map of the Webster Farmstead



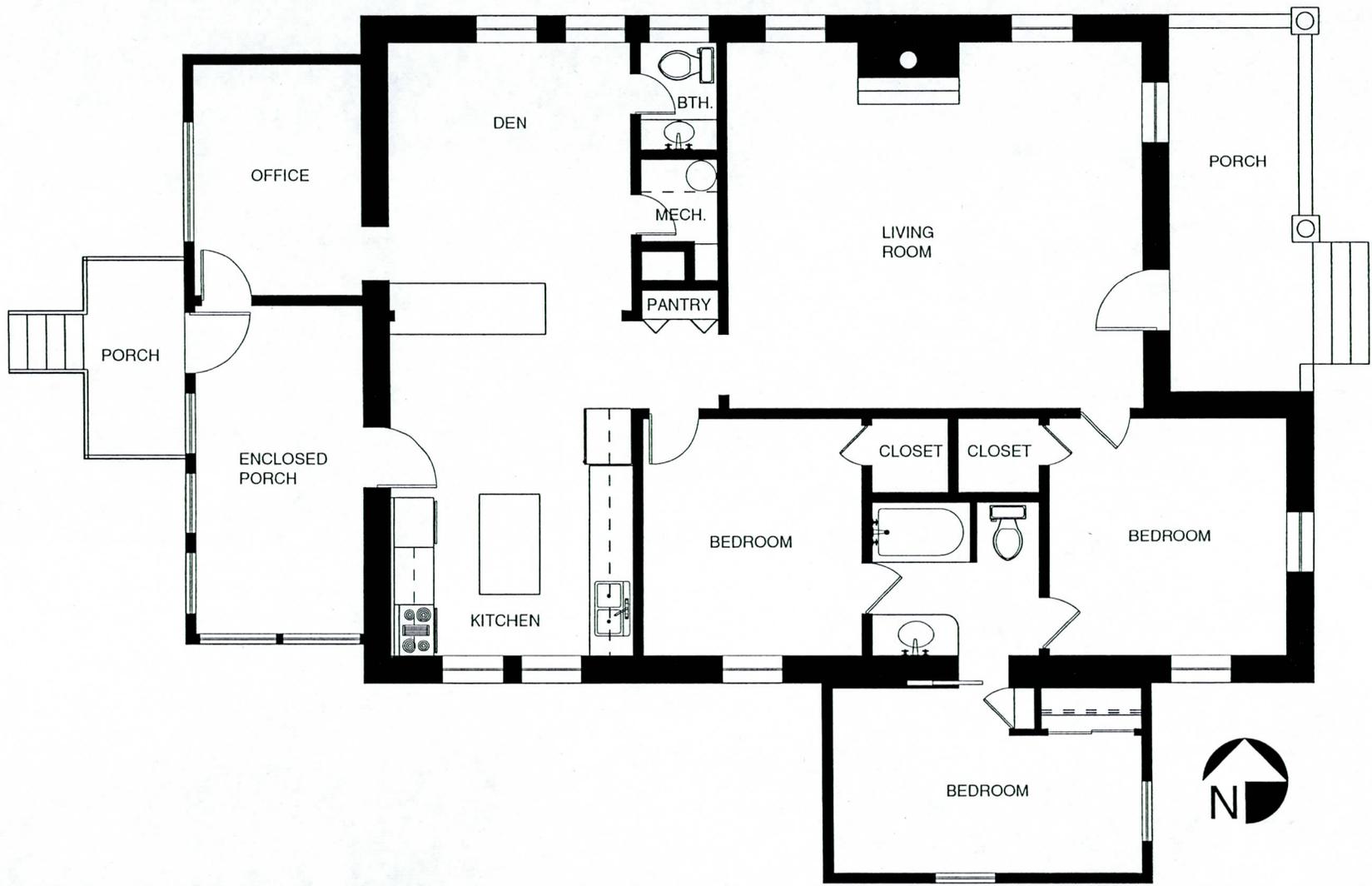
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Surveyed 1903-4  
Sheet 3, 1907



USGS  
Phoenix  
Edition of  
June 1914,  
Reprint 1946

### Historic Maps of Webster House Location

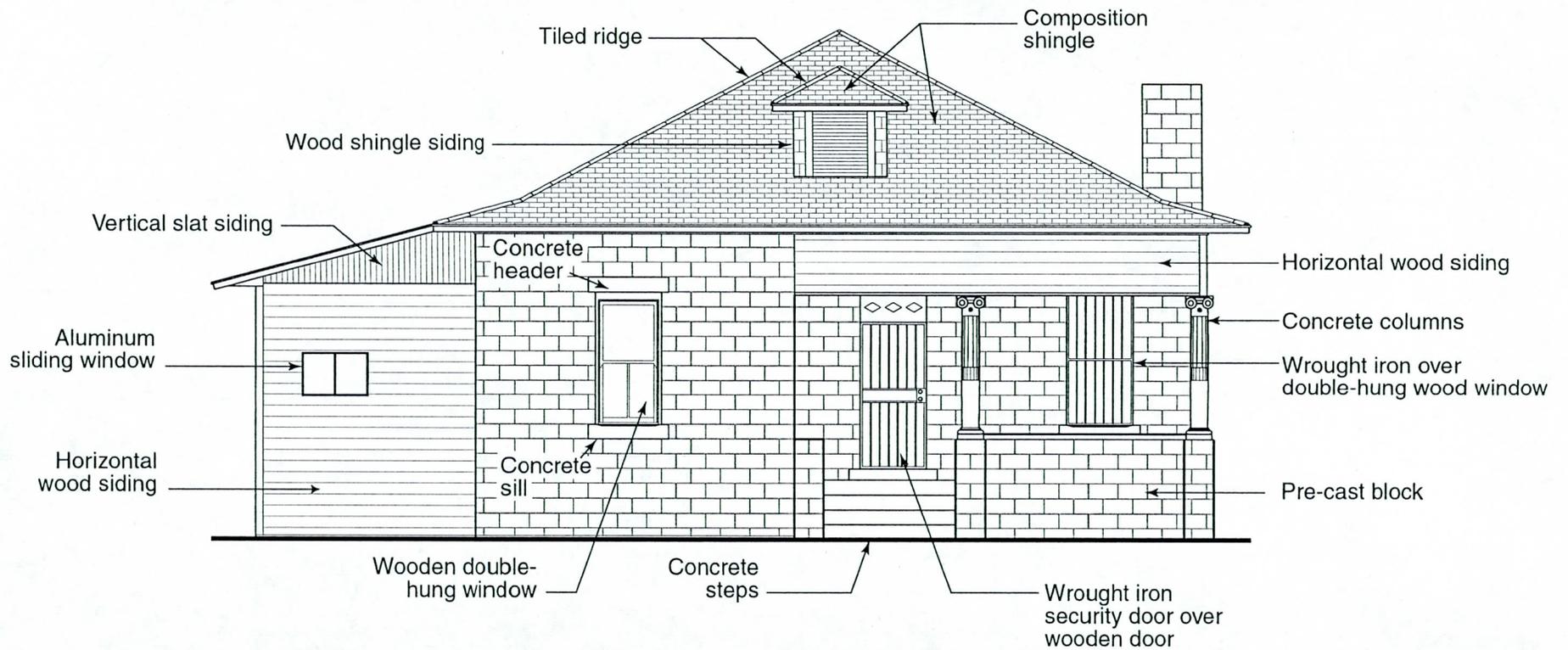




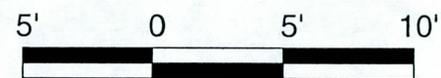
FRONT ELEVATION

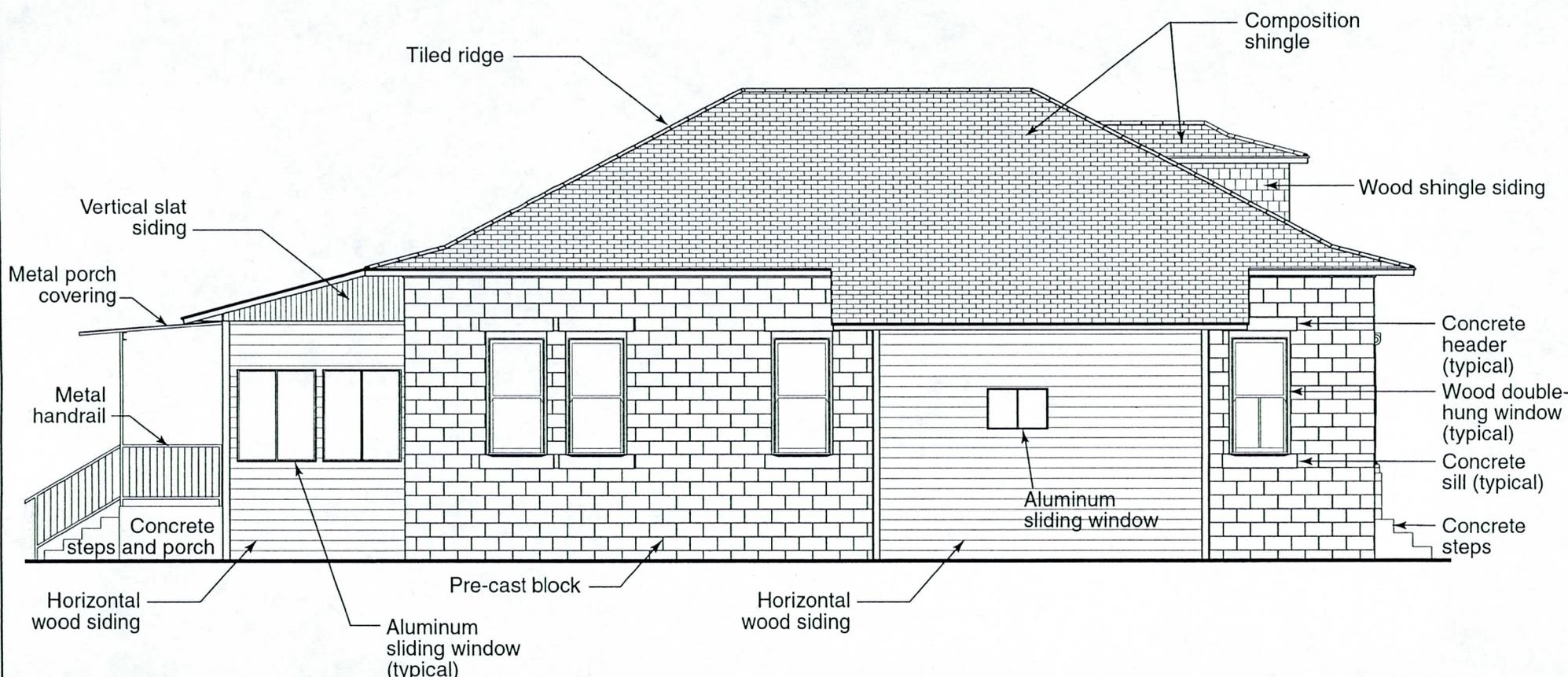
**WEBSTER HOUSE - LAVEEN, ARIZONA  
FLOOR PLAN**

5' 0 5' 10'



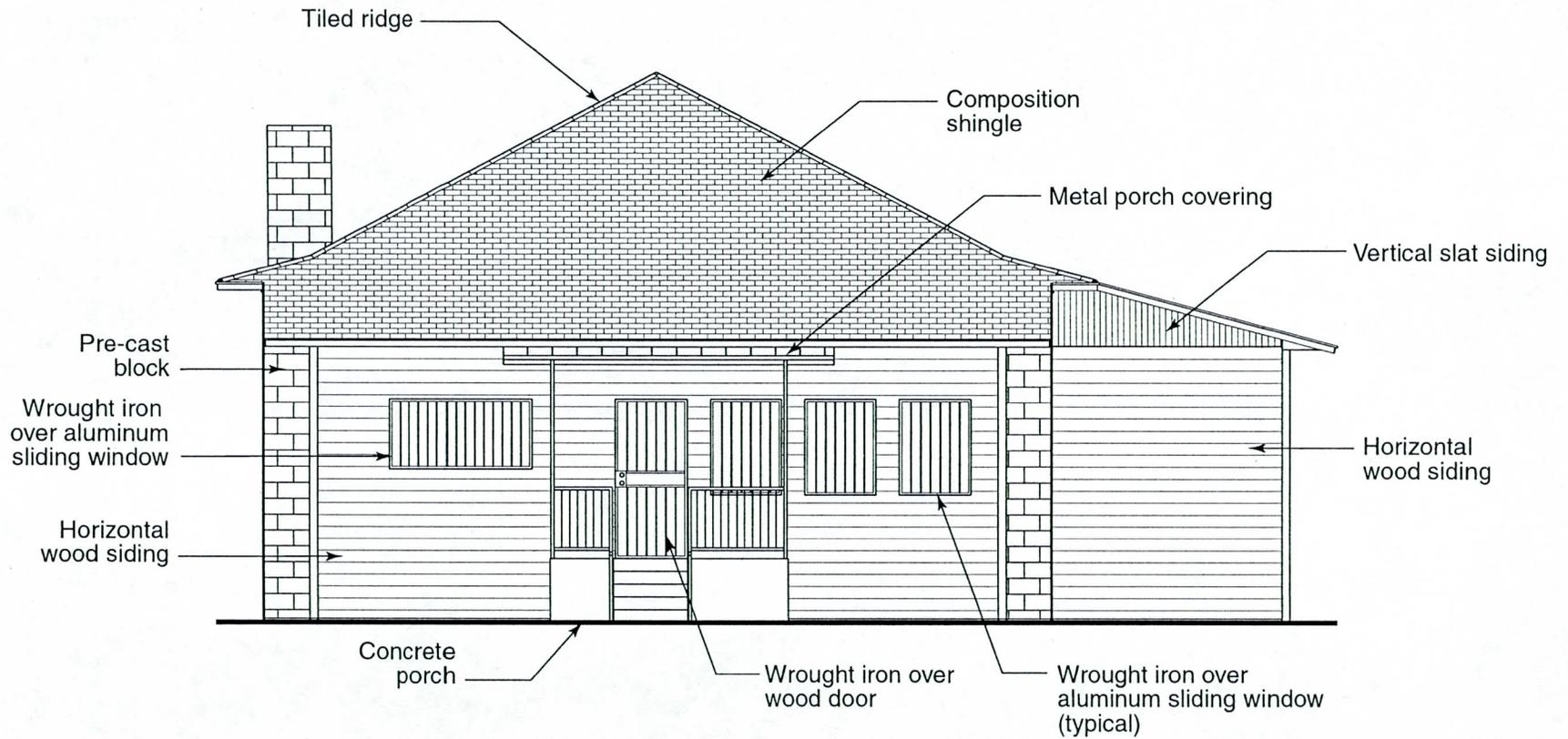
**WEBSTER HOUSE - LAVEEN, ARIZONA  
FRONT ELEVATION**



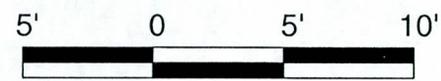


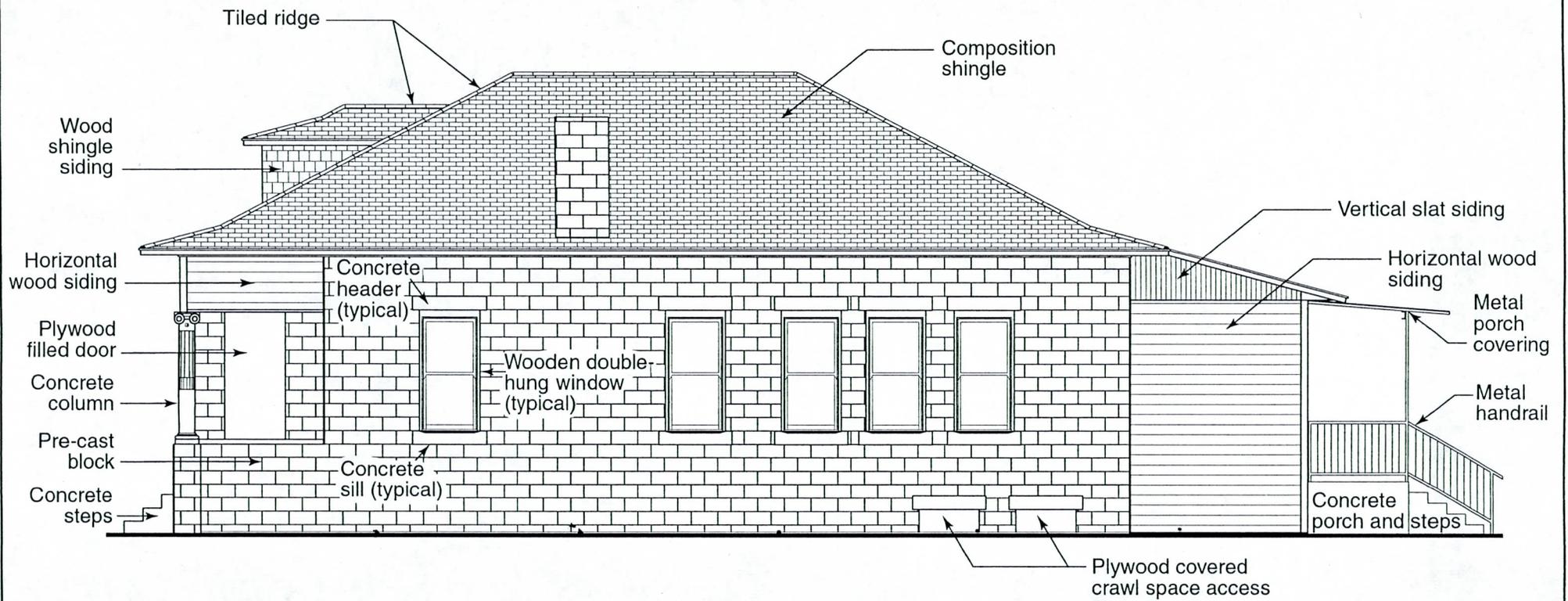
**WEBSTER HOUSE - LAVEEN, ARIZONA  
LEFT ELEVATION**

5' 0 5' 10'

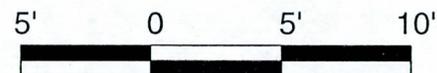


**WEBSTER HOUSE - LAVEEN, ARIZONA  
REAR ELEVATION**





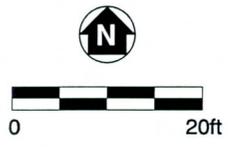
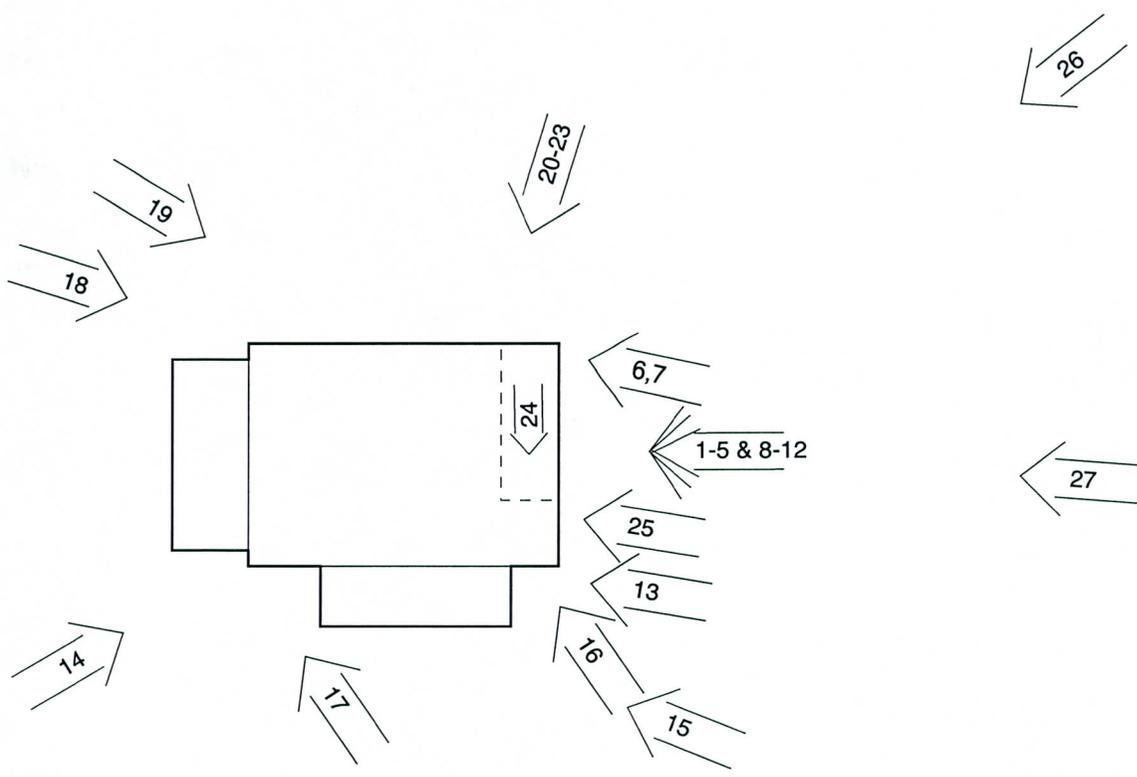
**WEBSTER HOUSE - LAVEEN, ARIZONA  
RIGHT ELEVATION**





**WEBSTER HOUSE  
BLACK & WHITE PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

| #  | DIRECTION | DESCRIPTION   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1  | SW        | East elevation (3/4 view)   |
| 2  | W         | East elevation with 4 foot measuring stick for scale  |
| 3  | NW        | Ionic order porch column, porch wall, and stairs; east elevation  |
| 4  | SW        | Ionic order porch column detail; east elevation   |
| 5  | NW        | View of porch; east elevation   |
| 6  | NE corner | Eaves and roof detail; northeast corner   |
| 7  | W         | Eaves and roof detail; northeast corner and north elevation   |
| 8  | W         | One over one-light, wood frame, double hung window located on the east elevation porch. Concrete lintel and sill.           |
| 9  | W         | East elevation single entry. Wood door with metal security door, lintel, and transom.                                       |
| 10 | W         | Lintel and transom detail of east elevation entry   |
| 11 | SW        | East elevation roof line  |
| 12 | SW        | East elevation dormer with asphalt shingle and clay tile clad hipped roof. Dormer features a vent. and wood shingle siding. |
| 13 | SE corner | Eaves and roof detail at southeast corner, at the juncture of the main house roof and the roof of the wood frame portion.   |
| 14 | NE        | South elevation (3/4 view)  |
| 15 | NW        | South elevation roof line. Notice the clay tile along the ridgeline.  |
| 16 | N         | One over two-light, wood frame, double hung window located on the south elevation. Concrete lintel and sill.                |
| 17 | NW        | Two, one over one-light, wood frame, double hung windows located on the south elevation. Concrete lintel and sill.          |
| 18 | SE        | West elevation (3/4 view)   |
| 19 | SE        | North elevation (3/4 view)  |
| 20 | SW        | North elevation (3/4 view)  |
| 21 | S         | One over one-light, wood frame, double hung window on north elevation. Concrete lintel and sill.                            |
| 22 | S         | North elevation window detail.  |
| 23 | SW        | Chimney and roofline detail, north elevation.   |
| 24 | S         | Boarded over porch entrance, north elevation. Concrete lintel and step.   |
| 25 | W         | Building material (rusticated concrete block) detail.   |
| 26 | SW        | Overview of Webster property, view to southwest.  |
| 27 | NW        | Overview of Webster property, view to northwest.  |



**Webster House Black and White Photo Key**











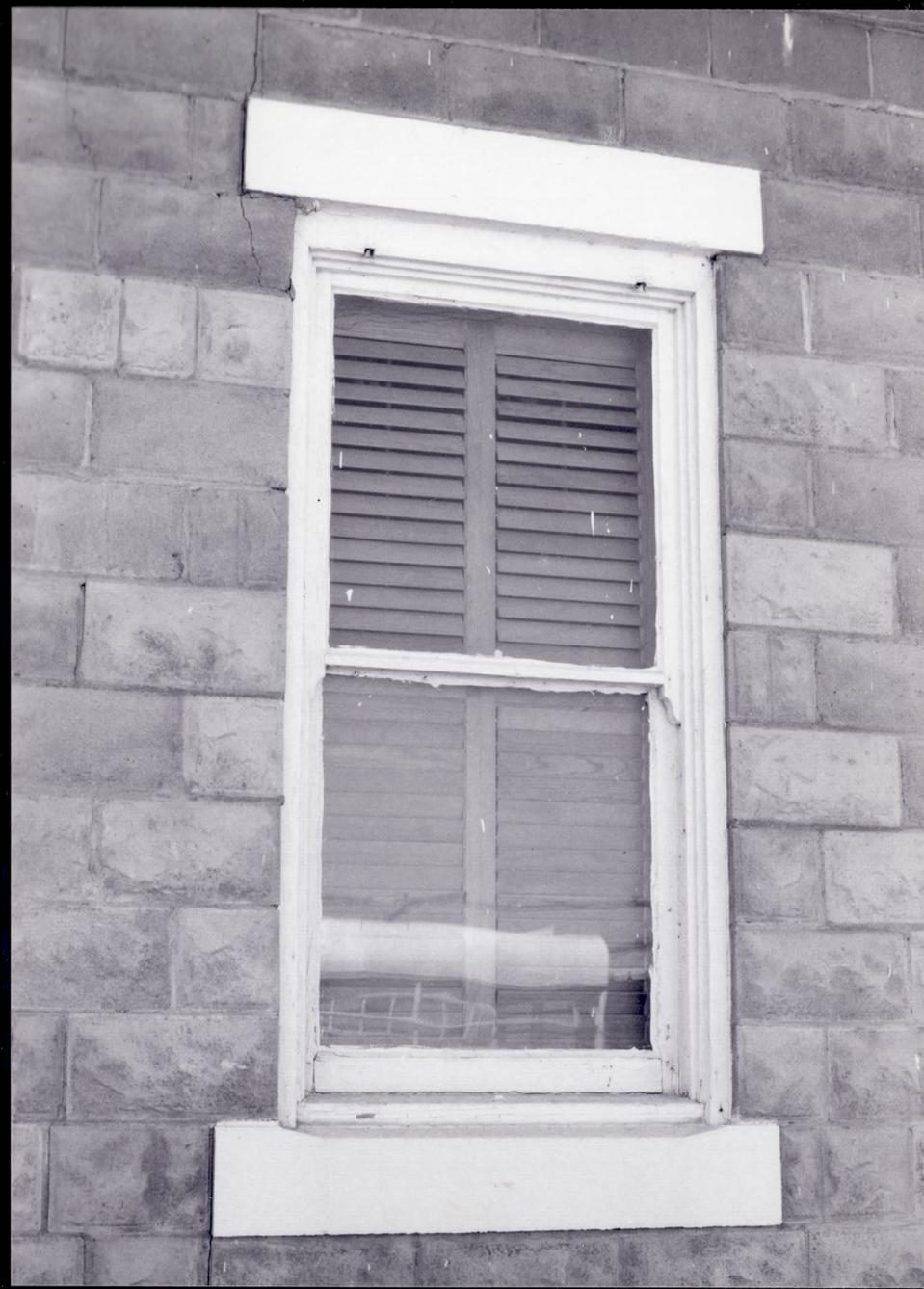
















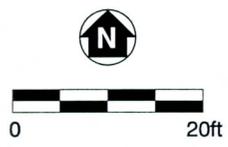
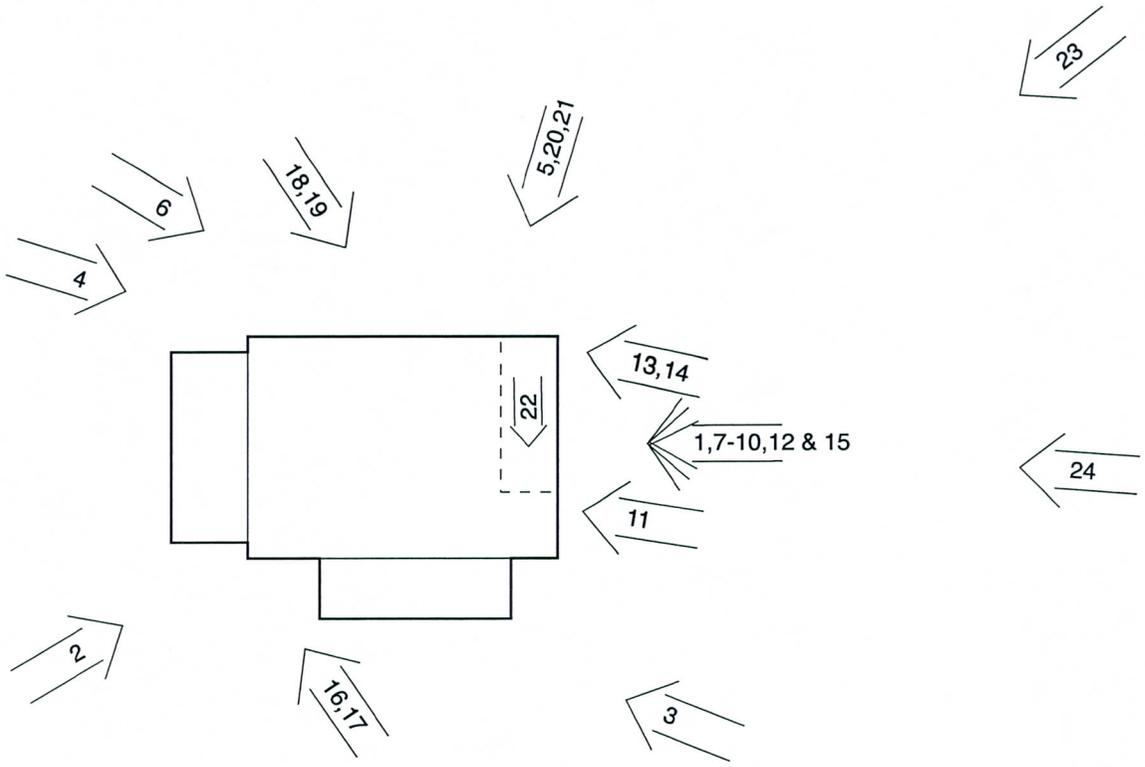






**WEBSTER HOUSE  
COLOR SLIDE PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

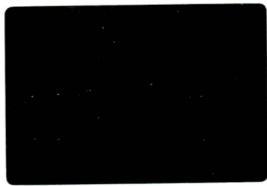
| #  | DIRECTION | DESCRIPTION   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1  | SW        | East elevation  |
| 2  | NE        | South elevation   |
| 3  | NW        | South elevation   |
| 4  | SE        | West elevation  |
| 5  | SW        | North elevation   |
| 6  | SE        | North elevation   |
| 7  | SW        | East elevation; Ionic porch column detail               |
| 8  | W         | East elevation; main entrance                           |
| 9  | W         | East elevation; main entrance lintel and transom detail |
| 10 | W         | East elevation; front porch window                      |
| 11 | W         | East elevation; window                                  |
| 12 | SW        | East elevation; dormer                                  |
| 13 | NE corner | Eaves detail  |
| 14 | W         | Eaves detail  |
| 15 | SW        | East elevation; roof line                               |
| 16 | NE        | South elevation windows                                 |
| 17 | NW        | South elevation; window detail                          |
| 18 | SW        | North elevation; roof line                              |
| 19 | S         | North elevation; chimney detail                         |
| 20 | S         | North elevation window                                  |
| 21 | SW        | North elevation; window detail                          |
| 22 | S         | North elevation; boarded over porch entrance            |
| 23 | SW        | Overview of Webster property                            |
| 24 | W         | Overview of Webster property                            |



**Webster House Color Slide Photo Key**

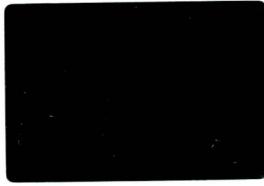
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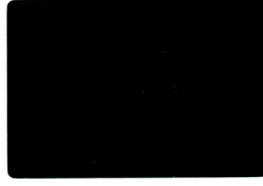
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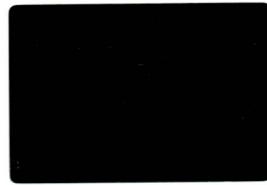
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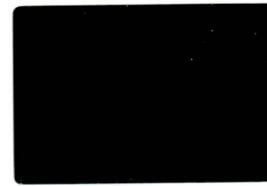
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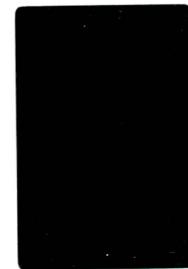


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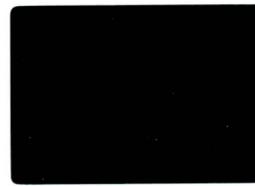
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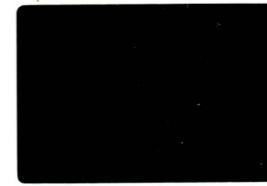
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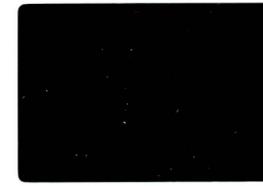
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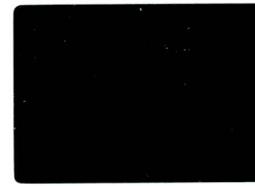
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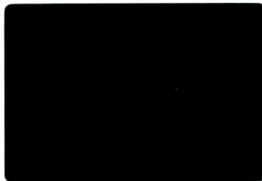
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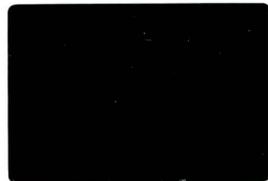
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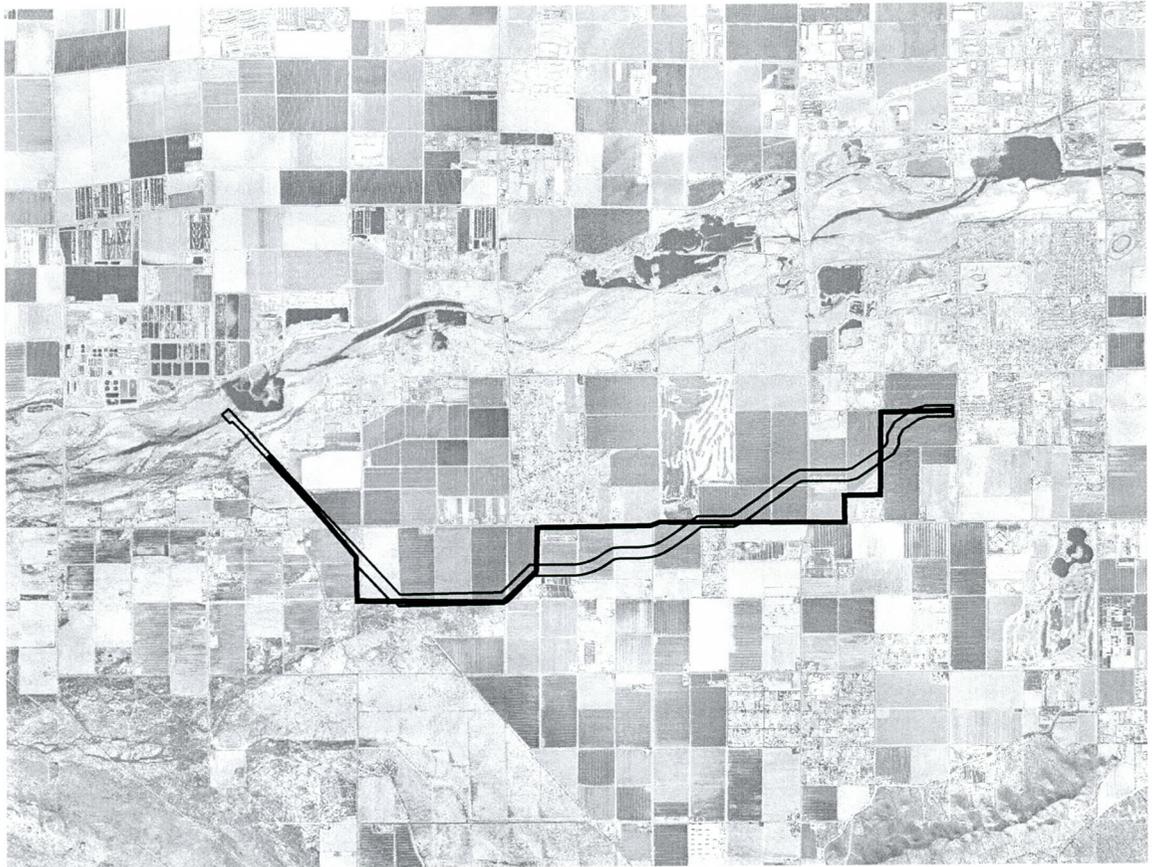
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# Cultural Resource Survey of the Laveen Area Conveyance Channel

Maricopa County, Arizona



prepared for  
**Flood Control District  
of Maricopa County**

prepared by  
**URS Corporation**

**Restrict Distribution**

To prevent vandalism, restrict information in this report about the location of archaeological sites.

**June 2001**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE  
LAVEEN AREA CONVEYANCE CHANNEL,  
MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

prepared for

**Flood Control District of Maricopa County**  
2801 West Durango Road  
Phoenix, Arizona 85009-6399

prepared by

Judson Joel White  
Kirsten Winter  
A. E. (Gene) Rogge  
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7720 N. 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85020

with contributions by  
Shelly Dudley

Project Control Number 117.08.31  
Contract No. 2000C015, Assignment 2  
URS Cultural Resource Report 2001-40(AZ)

**Restrict Distribution**

To prevent vandalism, restrict information in this report about the location of archaeological sites.

**June 2001**

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## ABSTRACT

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- Agencies:** Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC)  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Report Title and Date:** *Cultural Resources Survey of the Laveen Area Conveyance Channel, Maricopa County, Arizona.* April 2001
- Project No.:** Project Control Number 117.08.31  
Contract No. 2000C015, Assignment 2  
URS Job No. E1-15448010.51
- Permit Number:** Arizona State Museum (ASM) Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2001-28bl
- Project Description:** The FCDMC plans to construct the Laveen Area Conveyance Channel (LACC) to provide flood protection in the vicinity of the community of Laveen. The broad, shallow earthen channel will be 200 feet wide and 5.7 miles long, and is intended to accommodate use as a recreational trail. The maximum depth will be about 8.5 feet and the side walls generally will have 5:1 slopes, creating a trapezoidal cross section. Access and maintenance lanes, 16 feet wide, will be constructed on each side of the channel. An earthen-lined low flow channel will be built in the bottom of the structure, and an outfall to the Salt River will be constructed at the western end of the channel.

The FCDMC retained URS Corporation to conduct a cultural resource survey in support of the environmental permitting for the LACC project. The survey was designed to assess the impact of construction activities on cultural resources in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. Although none of the lands to be crossed by the LACC are under federal ownership, the project will involve construction activities within "jurisdictional waters" of the United States and therefore requires a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administers this permitting program, and issuance of a 404 permit is a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and implementing regulations for *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 800). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that their jurisdiction was limited only to those parts of the project crossing jurisdictional waters, which is just the Salt River channel, but the FCDMC directed us to conduct a comparable level of inventory for the entire project.

**Location:**

The LACC project is in the southwestern Phoenix metropolitan area, crossing parts of Sections 32 and 33, Township 1 North, Range 2 East (T1N, R2E); Sections 5 and 6, T1S, R2E; Sections 1 and 2, T1S, R1E; and Section 35, T1N, R1E, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian. The project area is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Fowler and Laveen (1952) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

**Acreage and  
Jurisdiction:**

The area of potential effect was defined to include all areas that could be disturbed by construction activities, which encompass approximately 291 acres. Except for public road rights-of-way, all of the property examined at the time of the survey was privately owned. Portions of the defined survey area could not be intensively inspected because of agricultural crops, livestock feedlots and pens, and residential development. About 60 percent of the total survey acreage (174 acres) was intensively inspected.

**Personnel and  
Dates of Fieldwork:**

Judson Joel White directed the field survey, and was assisted by Kirsten Winter, project historian, and archaeologists Laura Ramos and Sebastian Chamorro. A total of 10 person-days were expended on the fieldwork, which was conducted from 7 to 9 February 2001. Dr. A.E. (Gene) Rogge served as principal investigator.

**National Register-  
Eligible Properties:**

The survey recorded two historic resources evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The Webster House is a Pyramid Cottage style house built circa 1909. The house retains substantial integrity, and is a relatively rare local example of a once much more common style. The house is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion C for its architectural characteristics.

The Maricopa Drain, which was designated as site AZ T:12:153 (ASM), was built in about 1923-1924. This ditch was an important element of the local irrigation network in the southwestern Salt River Valley. Although a short segment of the ditch was realigned, probably in the 1960s, most of the drain appears to have been changed little since it was built. The Maricopa Drain is evaluated as National Register-eligible under Criterion A.

**National Register-  
Ineligible Resources:**

One other building on the Webster farmstead is more than 50 years old, but has been moved and its historical integrity is severely compromised; therefore, this building is not considered National Register-eligible.

Nine isolated occurrences of Hohokam artifacts (a total of 36 pieces of flaked stone, ground stone, and pottery sherds) discovered by the survey are evaluated as ineligible for the National Register.

**Recommendations:**

The Webster House is in the direct path of the proposed LACC, and the LACC will obliterate portions of the Maricopa Drain as it replaces the drain; the remaining segments of the drain will be abandoned and filled in for safety and aesthetic reasons. These effects will be adverse, as defined by regulations for *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800), which implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concludes that federal purview of the project extends only to the channel of the Salt River, and only a short segment of the Maricopa Drain. The FCDMC has opted to voluntarily consider impacts on significant historic properties throughout the remainder of the project. We recommend that the impacts on the Webster House and Maricopa Drain be mitigated by compiling documentation (maps, drawings, photographs, narrative history) of these properties in accordance with State Historic Preservation Act Documentation Standards for Historic Properties. This documentation has been prepared and compiled as a separate deliverable that will be incorporated into the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) files.

Intact remnants of Hohokam or early historic-era canals may be buried within parts of the project but there is no efficient, inexpensive way to verify that. Three recent archaeological testing projects and one archaeological monitoring project in the immediate vicinity of the LACC failed to find such canals. Budgets for these efforts must have exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. In consideration of the meager results for these expenditures, we do not recommend archaeological testing to try to identify canals within the LACC area of potential effect. Archaeological monitoring of construction might be an option, but the excavation of the broad shallow channel probably would be done with belly scrapers and is unlikely to be conducive to recognizing archaeological features.

In the event that unrecorded National Register-eligible or potentially eligible properties or human remains are discovered during construction of the LACC, activities in the vicinity of the discovery should be halted and reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the resource should be implemented. FCDMC should notify the ASM in accordance with the Arizona Antiquities Act, and the find should be evaluated and treated in consultation with ASM and the SHPO, as warranted. If the discovery were within jurisdictional waters of the United States, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also should be notified.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of Theresa Pinto, environmental planner, and Bobbie Ohler, project manager, for the Flood Control District of Maricopa County in facilitating our work on this project. We appreciate the cooperation of colleagues Todd Bostwick, Brian Kenny, and Jim Rodgers in providing information and reports about very recent cultural resource studies in the project vicinity. We thank Jo Ellen Saenz and William Haggard, Jr. for providing information about the Webster House. We also thank Shelly Dudley, senior historic analyst of the Salt River Project archives, for application of her research expertise to documenting the history of agriculture in the southwestern Salt River Valley and her contributions to this report.

The URS team included survey crewmembers Sebastian Chamorro and Laura Ramos, and we thank them for their efforts in successfully completing the fieldwork. We also thank Teresa MacDonald and Tom MacDonald, who applied their talents in preparing drawings to document the Webster House. Ron Savage prepared the report graphics, and Keryn Darr edited the report, and we appreciate their attention to the details.

# CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE LAVEEN AREA CONVEYANCE CHANNEL, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

---

## INTRODUCTION

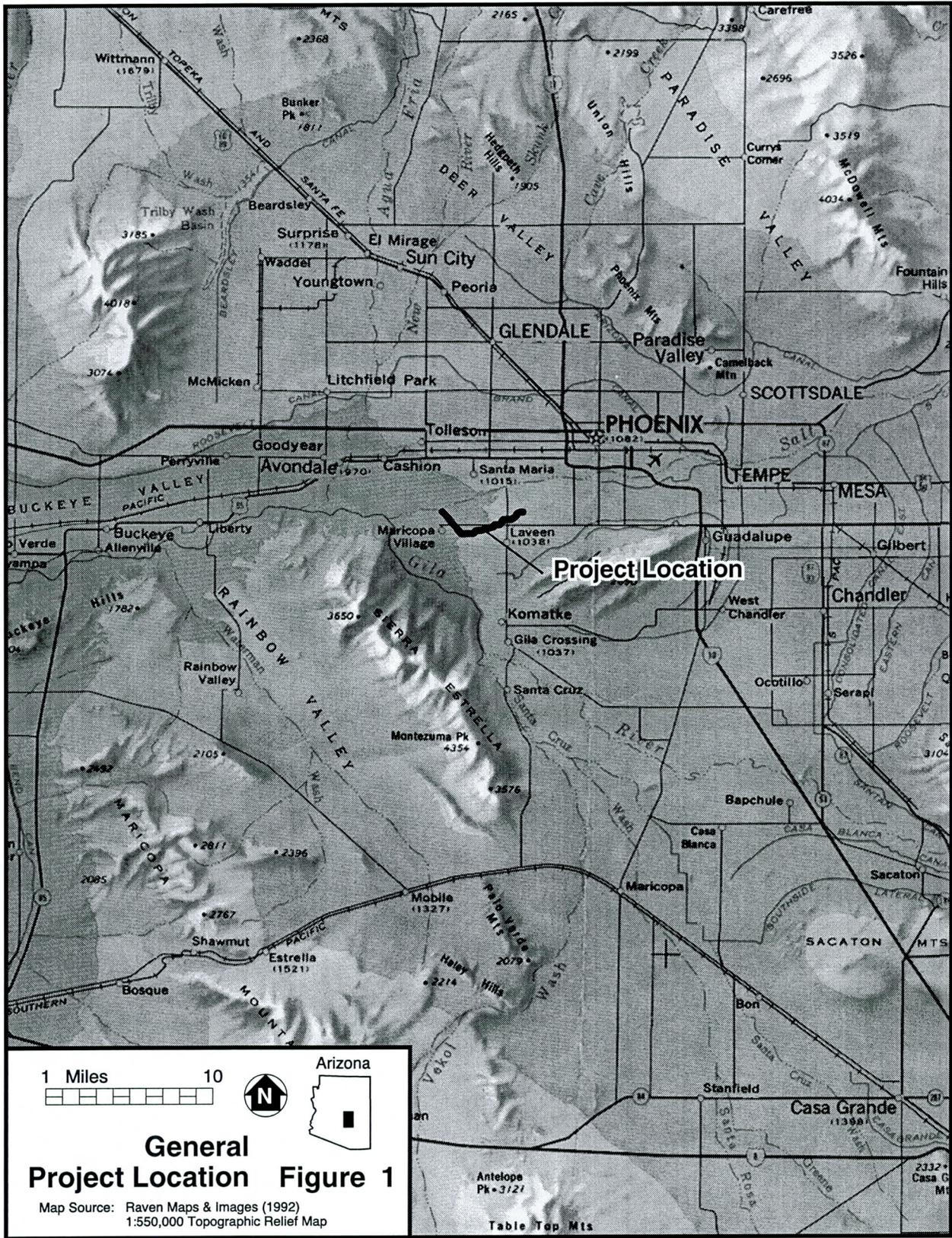
The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) plans to construct the Laveen Area Conveyance Channel (LACC) to provide flood protection in the vicinity of the community of Laveen in the southwestern Phoenix metropolitan area (Figure 1). The LACC will replace the Maricopa Drain, a ditch that is operated and maintained (but not owned) by the Salt River Project (SRP) as a drain or pump ditch. Although the Maricopa Drain has provided incidental flood benefits, the ditch is not designed to safely convey runoff from major storm events. The LACC will follow the alignment of portions of the Maricopa Drain, replacing it, and the other portions of the drain will be filled in for safety and aesthetic reasons.

## Project Description

The LACC is designed to accommodate runoff from the 100-year storm event and alleviate local flooding problems. The broad, shallow earthen channel will be 200 feet wide and 5.7 miles long, and is intended to accommodate use as a recreational trail. The maximum depth will be about 8.5 feet and the side walls generally will have 5:1 slopes, creating a trapezoidal cross-section. Access and maintenance lanes, 16 feet wide, will be constructed on each side of the channel. An earthen-lined low flow channel will be built in the bottom of the structure, and the channel will outfall to the Salt River west of 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

Temporary construction easements, 100 feet wide, are required on each side of the permanent 200-foot-wide right-of-way, except where the channel will abut the boundary of the Gila River Indian Community. There will be no temporary construction easement on the southwestern side of the channel at that point to avoid encroachment onto the reservation.

The FCDMC retained URS Corporation to conduct a cultural resource survey in support of the environmental permitting for the LACC project. The survey was designed to assess the impact of construction activities on cultural resources in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. Although none of the lands to be crossed by the LACC are under federal ownership, the project will involve construction activities within "jurisdictional waters" of the United States and therefore requires a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administers this permitting program, and issuance of a 404 permit is a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and implementing regulations for *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that their jurisdiction was limited only to those parts of the project crossing jurisdictional waters, which is just the Salt River channel, but the FCDMC directed us to conduct a comparable level of inventory for the entire project.



**General Project Location Figure 1**

Map Source: Raven Maps & Images (1992)  
1:550,000 Topographic Relief Map

The survey was conducted under the authority of an Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2001-28bl issued by the Arizona State Museum (ASM) to URS. Records and the report of the project will be curated at the ASM in accordance with a Records Management and Repository Agreement. Judson Joel White directed the field survey, and was assisted by Kirsten Winter, project historian, and archaeologists Laura Ramos and Sebastian Chamorro. A total of 10 person days were expended on the fieldwork, which was conducted from 7 to 9 February 2001. Dr. A.E. (Gene) Rogge served as principal investigator.

### **Project Location**

The community of Laveen is centered on the intersection of 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue and Dobbins Road. The eastern end of the LACC project area is about 2 miles north of Laveen, and the western end is about 4 miles northwest. The survey area is a linear corridor through portions of Sections 32 and 33, Township 1 North, Range 2 East (T1N, R2E0; Sections 5 and 6, T1S, R2E; Sections 1 and 2, T1S, R1E; and Section 35, T1N, R1E, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian. The project area is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Fowler and Laveen (1952) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 2).

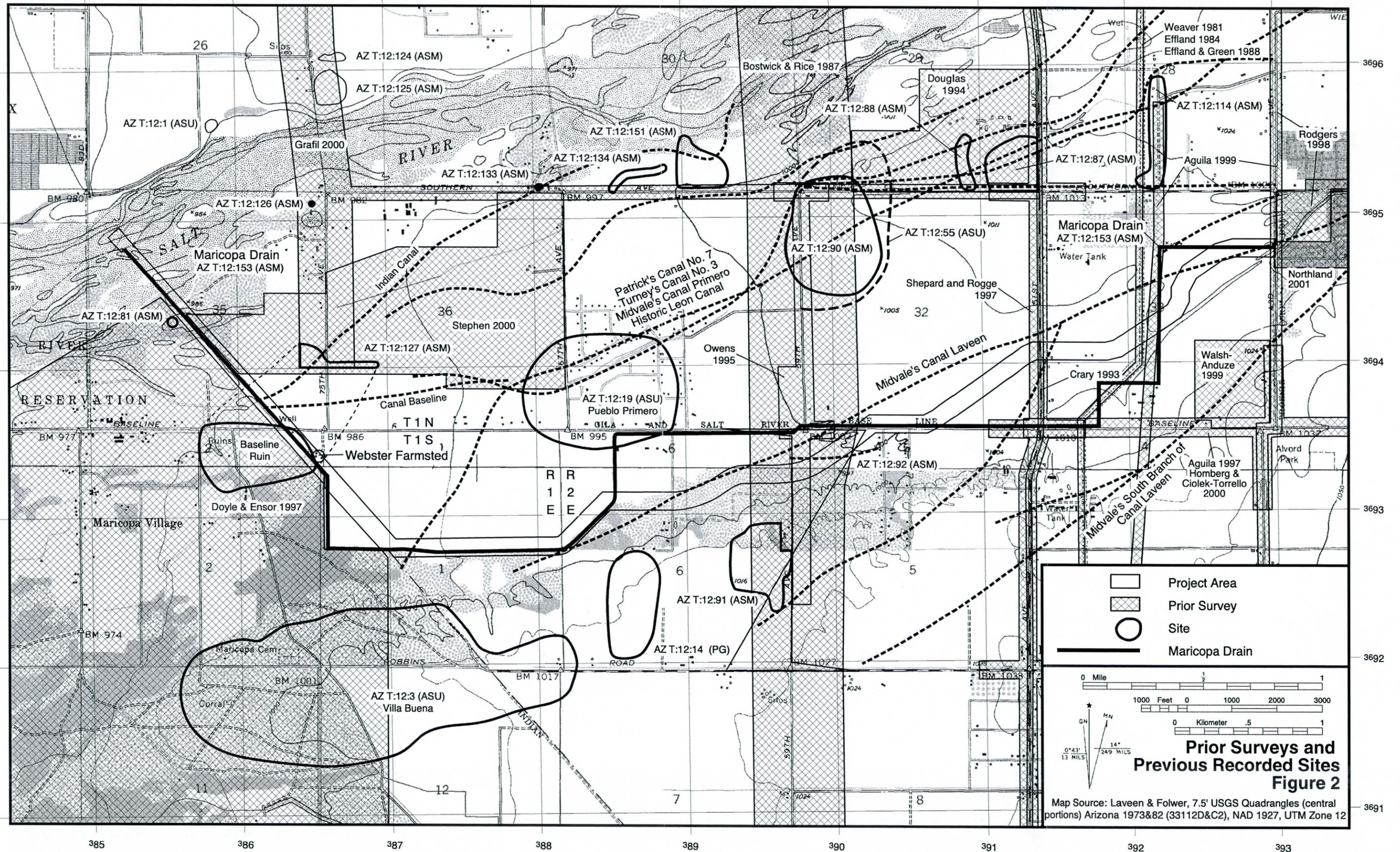
The area of potential effect was defined to include all areas that could be disturbed by construction activities. The defined survey area encompassed approximately 291 acres, which was composed of four areas. For 4.5 miles the survey corridor was 400 feet wide and accounted for 218.2 acres. Where the LACC abuts the boundary of the Gila River Indian Community the survey corridor narrowed to 300 feet for a distance of 1.2 miles, encompassing 43.4 acres. The third segment included small block of about 1.9 acres area where the outfall will be built in the Salt River channel. The fourth survey area included a 65-foot-wide corridor along those parts of the Maricopa Drain that do not overlap the LACC alignment and will be backfilled. These parts, aggregating to about 3.5 miles long, encompass 27.6 acres. Except for public road rights-of-way, all of the property examined at the time of the survey was privately owned.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT**

This section of the report briefly describes the natural environment of the study area, and summarizes the regional cultural history.

### **Environment**

The project area is within the Basin and Range physiographic province and the Sonoran Desert biome (Wilson 1962:86). The project is situated on the early Holocene floodplain of the Salt River and generally parallels the dissected edge of the Pleistocene terrace on the south side of the Salt River (Doyel and Ensor 1997:23-26). Elevations within the study area range from about 970 feet above sea level in the bed of the Salt River to approximately 1,020 feet at the eastern end of the LACC.



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The local climate is hot and dry (Sellers and Hill 1974). Annual precipitation averages less than 8 inches, with the heaviest amounts falling in July through September as brief, violent thunderstorms and between December and March as gentler winter rains. Temperatures during late June and early July commonly exceed 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Daytime winter temperatures are usually 60 degrees or higher, but drop into the 30s at night. The first freezing temperature is usually recorded around 19 November, and the last around 4 March.

### **Cultural History Summary**

As is the case throughout the Southwest, the culture history of south central Arizona can be divided into four eras that very broadly equate with changing adaptations or life ways. These include Paleoindian (ca. 10,000-5500 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 5500 B.C.-A.D. 100), Hohokam (ca. A.D. 100-1500), Protohistoric and Historic Aboriginal and Euroamerican (post A.D. 1500). Rodgers' (2000) recent review of the cultural history of the southwest Phoenix area serves as the primary source for the following summary.

### **Paleoindian and Archaic Eras**

In Arizona, both the Paleoindian and the following Archaic periods are best known from research in southern portion of the state, particularly at Ventana Cave (Haury 1976), sites in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, and in the San Pedro River Valley (Huckell 1984, 1996). No sites of the Paleoindian or Archaic periods are recorded in the vicinity of the LACC.

The Paleoindian period reflects the colonization and expansion of human populations into North America during the terminal Pleistocene. Following a hunter-gatherer life way, Paleoindian groups probably were organized into small family bands or similar groupings of kinsmen. These bands probably were nomadic, following mobile herds of large prey animals, including extinct megafauna species such as mammoth. While biased by factors of variable preservation, the period is best represented in the archaeological record by characteristically large, lanceolate projectile points, particularly the Clovis and Folsom types.

In broad archaeological terms, the Archaic era represents the efforts of social groups across North America to respond to the sweeping environmental changes of the early and early-middle Holocene. Archaic assemblages in southern and central Arizona are denoted by the absence of the lanceolate projectile points of the Paleoindian period and by the absence of pottery common to the following Hohokam period. Archaic lithic assemblages are most recognizable by representative projectile point types, particularly San Pedro, Pinto, and Cienega types. Archaic lithic tool assemblages are characterized by a greater diversity than is encountered in either the preceding Paleoindian period or the subsequent Hohokam phases. Included is an array of bifacial implements, most prominently incorporating invasively retouched pieces, projectile points, utilized and unutilized ("blanks" or "preforms") bifaces, and drills. Unifacially retouched pieces, most commonly interpreted as scraping implements, also are frequently present. Lithic debitage

assemblages are notable, especially in the late Archaic era, for the dominance of bifacial reduction products.

In southern Arizona, Archaic manifestations are taxonomically grouped into the Cochise Culture (Huckell 1984; Sayles and Antevs 1941). Comparative data derived from geological, archaeological, and chronometric evidence are used to divide the Archaic era of southern Arizona into three phases (Whalen 1971). These are the Sulphur Springs Phase (ca. 5500-1300 B.C.), Chiricahua Phase (ca. 3500-1500 B.C.), and San Pedro Phase (ca. 1500-200 B.C.).

## **Hohokam**

There are four (some researchers argue for five) major periods in the Hohokam chronology, which in turn, are divided into a number of phases based on differences in decorated ceramics, other artifact styles, architectural forms, and mortuary practices. The Hohokam historical sequence is reasonably well dated, except for the initial appearance of the tradition (Crown and Judge 1991; Dean 1991; Haury 1976; McGuire and Schiffer 1982).

Archaeologists have long debated the origin of the Hohokam. The cultural tradition is viewed on the one hand as an indigenous outgrowth of the preceding Archaic sequence, or alternatively as the result of immigration from Mesoamerica. Recent research in the Tucson Basin documents the presence of Late Archaic, ceramic-producing, agricultural pit house villages lacking Hohokam traits, but does not resolve the issue of Hohokam origins (for example, Mabry 1998).

About 15 years ago, researchers initiated attempts to reconstruct the expansive Hohokam regional system (Crown and Judge 1991). The Hohokam core area was viewed as the Gila-Salt Basin, which in turn was seen as having been surrounded by a number of peripheral subareas. To the north and east, peripheral areas centered on the Agua Fria River, Verde River, and Tonto Basin. Peripheries south and east of the Gila-Salt Basin include the Safford, San Pedro River, Tucson Basin, and Upper Santa Cruz River areas. To the west and south, peripheral areas include the Gila Bend area and the eastern and western subdivisions of the Papagueria.

In the Gila-Salt Basin, the Pioneer period (about A.D. 300-775) is divided into four phases, but an earlier manifestation, the Red Mountain phase, which predates A.D. 300, also has been recognized (Cable and Doyel 1987; Mabry 1998). Morris (1969) originally recognized this phase almost 30 years ago, but corroborating evidence has been found only recently. From the few sites that have been investigated, the Red Mountain phase appears similar to the terminal Late Archaic sites recently documented in the Tucson Basin, and the relation of the Red Mountain Phase to subsequent Hohokam phases remains unclear.

The four succeeding Pioneer period Hohokam phases include Vahki (A.D. 300-500), Estrella (500-600), Sweetwater (600-700), and Snaketown (700-775) (Dean 1991). Changes primarily in ceramics and architecture signal differences among Pioneer period phases.

Phases defined for the Colonial period include the Gila Butte (A.D. 775-850) and Santa Cruz (A.D. 850-975) (Dean 1991). It is during the Colonial period that domestic architectural units began to be arranged into clusters or courtyard groups (Howard 1985; Wilcox and others 1981). Monumental architecture in the form of ball courts also occurred at some of the more substantial Colonial-period villages in the Gila-Salt Basin.

Usually a single phase is associated with the Sedentary period (about A.D. 975-1150). In the Gila-Salt Basin this is the Sacaton phase. In addition, a Santan phase, transitional to the Classic period, is sometimes defined. The Sedentary period witnessed further expansion of settlements and canal irrigation systems as well as the development of various alternate agricultural strategies. The construction of ball courts continued and another form of monumental architecture, the platform mound, was developed. Hierarchical relationships among Sedentary-period sites are recognized in the Gila-Salt Basin as well as the Tucson Basin (Doelle and others 1987; Gregory 1991; Howard 1985; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983).

The Classic period is divided into two phases in the Gila-Salt Basin. These are the Soho (A.D. 1150-1300) and Civano (A.D. 1300-1400) phases. The Classic period contrasts sharply with the pre-Classic periods, exhibiting radical shifts in material culture, architecture, mortuary practices, and settlement patterning. Agricultural intensification occurred in the Gila-Salt and Tucson basins, and it has been argued that the Tucson Basin increased in importance as a regional center at this time (Doelle and Wallace 1991).

A late Classic or post-Classic occupation, labeled the Polveron phase, has been identified at a small number of sites in the Gila-Salt Basin (Crown and Sires 1984; Rapp 1996; Sires 1983). Researchers still are attempting to interpret this phase (for example, Chenault 1995; Craig 1995; Hackbarth 1995), which is characterized by pit houses constructed on top of apparently abandoned platform mounds, small clusters of pit house in other settings, and high quantities of obsidian debitage. Red-on-brown decorated wares are common as are Salado polychromes. Hopi yellow wares, although not common, usually are present.

The presence of the Hohokam is well documented by archaeological evidence up to about A.D. 1450 or 1500, but archaeological evidence of subsequent periods is rare. Modern O'odham groups consider themselves to be descendents of the Hohokam, as do other groups such as the Hopi, but the relationship between these ethnohistoric groups and the preceding Hohokam is difficult to demonstrate archaeologically. O'odham and Hopi oral traditions provide some insight into the very late prehistoric and protohistoric periods (Bahr and others 1994; Teague 1993).

## **Euroamerican Settlement**

When the first European explorers arrived in the Salt River Valley, they found no settlements of native peoples (Bostwick and others 1996). The valley apparently was a contested boundary zone between the territories of Piman villagers who resided on the Gila River to the south, the Yavapais living to the north and west, and the Western Apaches to the northeast and east. By this time, the Pimas also had been joined by the Maricopa, an amalgamation of several Yuman-

speaking groups who migrated up the Gila River from their homeland on the lower Colorado River, apparently driven out by warfare with the neighboring Quechans and Mojaves.

The Salt River Valley was never settled during the eras of Spanish and Mexican rule of the region (Sheridan 1995). In 1848, the United States acquired the territory under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the conclusion of the War with Mexico. In 1865 the U.S. Army established Fort McDowell (originally known as Camp Verde, and then Camp McDowell) near the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers. Within two decades, soldiers based at this fort and others dispersed across the Arizona Territory had conquered the Yavapai and Apache, paving the way for non-native settlement.

Subsequent Euroamerican settlement focused on mining, but was soon followed by ranching and farming. In the late 1860s, Euro-Americans began irrigating along the Salt River by re-excavating the remnants of Hohokam canals, and the Phoenix townsite was laid out in 1870. Agricultural activity in the Salt River Valley continued to thrive and expand as a result of ongoing irrigation efforts.

Farmers harvested mainly hay and grain beginning in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the valley, which was sold to local mining operations. Later, cotton became a profitable product, largely due to increased demand for long staple varieties during World War I. Feeder cattle also were raised in the southwest valley, and to a smaller extent, dairy cattle (Ryden 1989).

## **RECORDS CHECK**

Rodgers (2000) checked cultural resource records for the Laveen Area Drainage Master Plan, an earlier stage of planning that led to the design of the LACC. His review indicates that the LACC crosses through an area intensively occupied by the Hohokam and numerous Hohokam village sites and irrigation canals, along with some historic-era irrigation canals, have been recorded in the area. Only limited additional background research was conducted for this survey, focusing on Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) records, which Rodgers did not check, and results of recent and ongoing studies conducted after Rodgers completed his review.

## **Prior Studies**

One MNA study (Weaver 1981), and subsequent studies by Effland (1984) and Effland and Green (1988) were conducted for the Liberty to Coolidge transmission line, but no sites were found in the vicinity of the LAAC corridor. Another MNA survey was conducted for the Palo Verde to Kyrene 500-kV transmission line survey (Powers 1978; Yablon 1982). Ten archaeological sites and 41 isolated finds were found within a corridor about 300 feet wide and 73.3 miles long. This linear survey overlaps the LACC for approximately 1.7 miles, from the bed of the Salt River southeastward to where the two features diverge in the W½ of Section 1, T1S,

R1E (refer to Figure 2). One of the sites and one isolated occurrence reported by the Palo Verde to Kyrene survey are located in the vicinity of this area of overlap.

Site AZ T:12:2 (MNA) (NA 15,677), better known as Villa Buena, is less than one-quarter mile south of the LACC corridor in Section 1, T1S, R1E. Pueblo Grande Museum staff originally recorded the site as AZ T:12:3 (PG) (Rodgers 2000:25, 27; Schroeder 1940). In the mid-1960s, research by Arizona State University (ASU) documented approximately 40 mounds and two large ball courts at the site, and collected almost 3000 pottery sherds from the surface of this large Hohokam village site. Field and analysis notes on file at ASU document this work (Rodgers 2000:26-27, Yablon 1982:18). Analysis of the collected sherds indicates the site was occupied from the Pioneer to late Classic periods (Sweetwater to Civano phases). The National Park Service subsequently conducted archaeological test excavations at the site (Huckell 1981).

Powers (1978: Figure 1) also reported an isolated occurrence of artifacts northwest of Villa Buena, identifying it as Locus 40. The locus is described as consisting of a piece of ground stone and 6 to 10 pieces of flaked stone.

Three recent surveys, three archaeological testing projects, and one archaeological monitoring project have been conducted in the vicinity of the LACC. Aguila (1999) found no sites in a survey along Baseline Road east of 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue, and Northland Research (2001) found no sites in a parcel just to the east of the LACC corridor. Grafil (2000) recorded nine archaeological sites during survey along Baseline Road between 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue and 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue and along 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Southern Avenue and Broadway. The closest of these sites to the LACC corridor is AZ T:12:127 (ASM), which is located along 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue about 0.25 mile north of Baseline Road (refer to Figure 2). Definition of this site was based 111 artifacts distributed across an area of 13.6 acres, a density of only 0.002 artifact per square meter (an average of only 1 artifact for every 22- by 22-meter area). The assemblage included 67 sherds (dominated by 56 pieces of Gila Plain, Salt Variety), 39 flaked stone artifacts, 2 unidentified faunal specimens, and three historical artifacts. No features were noted. Grafil (2000:25) concluded that this site "is likely the northern periphery of Baseline Ruin, located 400 meters to the south." Howard (1991) plots the Baseline Ruin on his map of Hohokam sites and canals in the Phoenix Basin in the NE1/4 of Section 2, T1S, R1E, but the site is poorly known. Howard based his plotting on the field books of Frank Midvale (Jerry Howard, personal communication, 2001).

Brown (2000) tested five archaeological sites and two canal alignments along Baseline Road between 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue and 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue (as well as two sites along 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue north of the Salt River). Only one site, AZ T:12:151 (ASM), was found to have any subsurface features (three or four hearths and an adobe wall), and was evaluated as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Specific testing at the plotted alignments of Canal Primero and the Indian Ditch failed to find archaeological remnants of those canals.

Homburg and Ciolek-Torrello (2000) recently conducted archaeological test excavations for the Maricopa County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) at locations along Baseline Road between 7<sup>th</sup> and 51<sup>st</sup> Avenues searching for Hohokam canal segments and other archaeological features. Approximately 600 meters of trenches were excavated at selected locations, focusing on

the area between 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue and approximately 400 meters west of 43<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. Only a single isolated pit feature was found approximately 300 meters west of 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue. This feature was designated as site AZ T:8:106 (ASM), and evaluated as not eligible for the National Register. None of the anticipated Hohokam canals were identified. MCDOT also has sponsored recent archaeological testing along 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue from Broadway Road south to the Gila River Indian Reservation. Although this work anticipated finding several Hohokam canals, none were located (Ciolek-Torrello 2000; Brian Kenny, MCDOT, personal communication, February 2001).

Jim Rodgers (personal communication, 20 February 2001) recently completed archaeological monitoring of utility installation along 43<sup>rd</sup> Avenue between Broadway Road and Baseline Road. This project crossed numerous alignments of Hohokam Canals, but none were detected.

### **Survey Expectations**

The LACC crosses an area intensively occupied by the Hohokam. We expected to find evidence of perhaps two recorded large sites—Pueblo Primero and Baseline Ruin—where the LACC corridor is near them. The survey corridor also crosses several plotted alignments of Hohokam canals, including Canal Laveen, Canal Primero, and Canal Baseline mapped by Midvale. When recorded, another canal, designated as site AZ T:12:92 (ASM), was described as an undated 600-meter-long depressed channel of dark soil (Owens 1995). The historic Leon Canal followed the alignment of Canal Primero, and the alignment of another historic irrigation canal, Indian Canal, also crossed the project area. The Maricopa Drain also was recognized as a potentially historic structure.

Because the area has been highly developed for modern agriculture and is now being converted to suburban uses, we anticipated that this development masked the surface indications of many archaeological sites and canals. We anticipated that the current agricultural uses would either hinder our survey if crops were being grown, or facilitate the survey if fields had been recently plowed. Project aerial photographs also indicated there were some buildings within the survey corridor and the historic values of some of these might warrant evaluation.

### **SURVEY METHODS**

The crew located the survey corridor using USGS topographic quadrangles and project design drawings. The study corridor was intensively inspected by three to four crewmembers walking systematic transects spaced 20 meters apart. A GeoExplorer II global positioning system (GPS) unit, which is accurate to  $\pm 5$  meters or better with differential correction, was used for mapping. No artifact collections were made and no subsurface testing was undertaken.

We used ASM guidelines in designating archaeological sites and defining their boundaries. ASM Administrative Rules (Chapter 8-201.A.3) implementing the Arizona Antiquities Act (ARS 41-841, et seq.) define an archaeological site as:

any area with material remains of past Indian or non-Indian life or activities that are of archaeological interest, including without limitation, historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, and inscriptions made by human agency.

The ASM Site Recording Manual (version 1.1, page A-7) defines remains of archaeological interest as one or more archaeological features, which are, in turn, defined as:

Physical remains of past human activity which are at least 50 years old and which are distinguished by boundaries that are based entirely on observable variations in the spatial distribution of the remains. Features include passive accumulations of artifacts, such as artifact concentrations, as well as purposeful constructions, excavations, or deposits.

An artifact concentration is defined as "thirty or more artifacts within an area measuring no more than 50 feet (15 meters) in diameter, except in cases where the artifacts clearly originated from the same item."

Additional guidance is provided by an ASM letter dated 1 October 1994 that identifies other situations that may warrant designations as an archaeological site, including the following:

- 20 or more artifacts, including at least two classes of artifact types within an area 15 meters in diameter
- one or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts
- two or more temporally associated archaeological features without artifacts

The ASM guidelines also recognize that other particular circumstances may warrant designation as an archaeological site, and encourage archaeologists to use professional judgment to make appropriate field decisions.

When cultural materials were located, the crew examined the surrounding areas to determine whether the finds warranted designation as a site or isolated occurrence.

FCDMC acquired rights-of-entry for the survey team, with the exception of one trailer park in the SW1/4 of Section 35, T1N, R2E. The degree of development and ground disturbance in this parcel would have made survey impossible even if access had been available.

Agricultural fields dominate current land use along the LACC corridor, although transportation and residential housing developments also are present along the survey corridor. Farming focuses on growing cotton and alfalfa in fields leveled for flood irrigation. At the time of the survey, several fields of alfalfa totally obscured the ground surface making survey impossible (Photograph 1 and 2). Some fields were fallow and the extent of weedy cover varied considerably in these fields (Photographs 3 and 4). Some recently cultivated fields or fields with recently germinated crops provided good to excellent ground surface visibility (Photographs 5, 6, and 7). In the outfall area, recent alluvial sediments and cobbles mantled the ground surface and



**Photograph 1: Alfalfa Field (view east from 51st Avenue)**



**Photograph 2: Alfalfa Field in the NE1/4 of Section 6, T1S, R2E (view to the east)**



**Photograph 3: Fallow Field Where IOs 3, 4, 5, and 6 Were Found (view to the southeast)**



**Photograph 4: Fallow Field Where IO 1 Was Found (view to the southwest)**



**Photograph 5: Recently Tilled Field Where IO 2 Was Found (view to the northwest)**



**Photograph 6: Recently Tilled Field Where IOs 7, 8 and 9 Were Found (view to the northwest)**



**Photograph 7:** Example of Field with Young Crop (view to the northeast) Note height of terraced on the right indicating substantial cuts and fills used to level land in this area.



**Photograph 8:** Maricopa Drain Outfall Area in the Bed of the Salt River (view to the east)

vegetation was dense in places (Photograph 8). One parcel on the southern margin of the Salt River channel is a pasture with dense grass cover that made it impossible to intensively inspect.

Other areas that could not be intensively inspected include livestock feed lots and pens, including an area south of the Maricopa Drain in Section 1, T1S, R1E and in the NW1/4 of Section 6, T1S, R2E. Residential development along the Maricopa Drain on the southern margins of Pueblo Primero obscured the ground surface in that area. Maintained roadways also obscured part of the survey corridor. In total, about 60 percent of the total survey acreage (174 of 291 acres) was intensively inspected (Figure 3).

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

The survey resulted in the recording of two historic resources, and nine isolated occurrences of Hohokam artifacts (refer to Figure 3). One of the historic resources is the Webster farmstead, and the other is the Maricopa Drain, which was designated site AZ T:12:153 (ASM). Both of these historic resources are evaluated as eligible for the National Register. The isolated finds are evaluated as ineligible for the National Register.

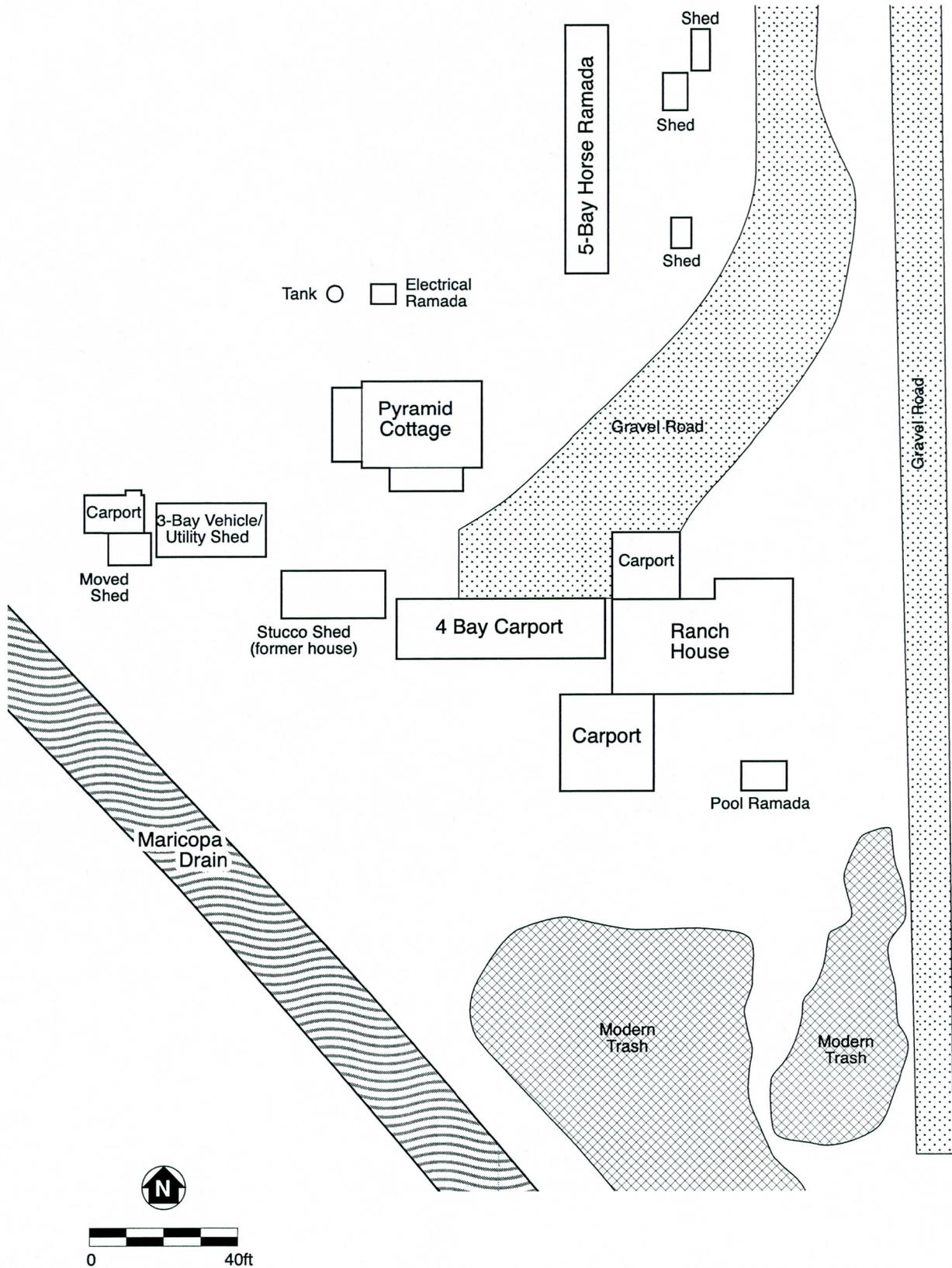
In addition, several in-use, concrete lined irrigation field ditches were noted. These are part of the Western Canal system but none are major laterals. The U.S. Reclamation Service began construction of the Western Canal in 1911 after the Tempe Canal Company refused to sell the Tempe Canal to the federal government for incorporation into the larger SRP irrigation system. The Western Canal was previously determined eligible for the National Register and Historic American Engineer Record documentation has been compiled (Anderson 1990). The field ditches of the Western Canal have been continuously maintained, upgraded, and modified over the years. We conclude they do not contribute to the historic values of the Western Canal and do not warrant preservation.

### **Webster Farmstead**

The Webster farmstead is located south of Baseline Road on the west side of 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue and just east of the boundary of the Gila River Indian Reservation. The Maricopa Drain runs just to the southwest of the farm complex, which consists of two houses, a storage building, a vehicle storage shed, three covered parking areas, four other small sheds, horse corrals, and other minor structures (Figure 4).

One of the houses and the storage shed are the only buildings of historic age. According to the Webster family, an old barn and shed previously located on the property have been demolished. The other residence is a ranch-style house constructed in the early 1970s. The vehicle storage shed is constructed of steel supports, horizontal wood siding, and the roof covering is standing seam metal. All of the covered parking areas are modern structures of steel supports with standing seam metal roofs and concrete slab foundations.





Map of the Webster Farmstead Figure 4

The farmstead has changed ownership at least 10 times in the past century since James P. Washburn of Maricopa County acquired the property from the public domain by cash entry in December 1901. The Websters purchased the farm from the Haggards of the Buckeye area in 1968. The Haggards, who owned the property since 1946, produced cotton and hay, while the Websters used the farm primarily for a cattle operation. The Websters no longer raise cattle and currently use the property to raise horses and as a residence.

### **Webster House**

The Webster House, located near the center of the farmstead, is a Pyramid Cottage constructed circa 1909. The Pyramid Cottage style dates from the late Victorian era, and is a predecessor of the classic Bungalow (Roberts and others 1992). House pattern books offered mail-order plans for houses of the Pyramid Cottage style. The defining characteristics of this style include the following:

- one-story height
- cross-wing floor plan
- asymmetrical façade and box-like shape
- hip roof, sometimes “belcast” or curved as it reaches the eaves, commonly with a small dormer centered on the front roof
- front porch over a recessed entry usually supported by one column
- raised stone or concrete block foundation with brick or rusticated concrete block upper walls
- tall, flat-topped, round or segmentally arched door and window openings
- double-hung and fixed picture windows
- simple molded wood trim
- corbeled brick masonry trim

The Webster House is a one-story building set on a concrete wall foundation, facing east (Photographs 9 and 10). The wall materials are rusticated concrete block and horizontal wood siding. Rusticated concrete blocks typically were made with easy-to-use concrete block-forming machines obtained through mail order catalogs. Residents of the adjacent Gila River Indian Community told the Websters that the concrete blocks for the house were cast on site, suggesting local Indians were hired to make the blocks (Jo Ellen Saenz, personal communication, 12 February 2001).

The Webster House has a belcast roof covered with asphalt composition shingles with clay tile along the ridgelines. The windows are double hung, 1 over 2-light and 1 over 1-light, wood frame windows with concrete lintels. One of the windows has a wrought iron grill covering. The recessed entry forms a porch, which is supported by two Ionic order concrete columns. Two single entries are located on the porch with concrete lintels. The main entrance has been covered with a metal security door and the original transom has been covered with decorative wood. The



**Photograph 9: Front Facade of the Webster House (view to the west-southwest)**



**Photograph 10: Rear Elevation of the Webster House (view to the east-northeast)**

other entry has been boarded over. There is a hipped roof dormer with a vent centered in the front roof. A rusticated concrete block interior chimney is located on the north elevation.

Two wood-frame shed roof wings are located on the south and west elevations. A former property owner indicated these were originally screened sleeping porches and remained so until at least 1968 (William H. Haggard, Jr., personal communication, 3 April 2001). After the Websters purchased the property, these porches were filled in to create a bedroom on the south elevation and an enclosed porch and office on the west elevation. These frame additions are clad in horizontal wood siding with vertical slat siding under the roofline. Modern two-light, aluminum frame, sliding windows have been installed in these wings on the east, south, and west elevations.

The Webster House retains substantial integrity and locally is a relatively rare example of a once much more common style. Therefore, we conclude that the house is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

### **Storage Shed (Former House)**

The storage shed is located south of the Webster House. A former property owner indicated this building originally was used as a house in an agricultural field east of the Webster property, and was moved to its current location in the late 1950s or early 1960s (William H. Haggard, Jr., personal communication, 3 April 2001). The building probably was constructed in the early twentieth century.

The building is a one-story structure of wood frame construction clad with concrete stucco over chicken wire (Photographs 11 and 12). Part of the building covered with horizontal wood siding appears to be an addition. The windows are double-hung, 6 over 2-light windows with wood sashes and surrounds. The roof is a side gable with a shed roof addition, both covered with standing seam metal over wood shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

The building is in poor structural condition. Several of the window openings are boarded over, and the single entry front door has been replaced with a metal door. The roof is deteriorating and falling in, and the additions adversely affect the overall integrity of the original structure. Because the building has been moved and retains little historic integrity, we conclude it is ineligible for the National Register.

### **Maricopa Drain, AZ T:12:153 (ASM)**

The Maricopa Drain is an approximately 8-mile earthen channel (of which 6.5 miles was surveyed) that ranges from 10 to 30 feet wide. Documents in the SRP archives indicate that the Maricopa Drain was constructed almost 80 years ago. Therefore, arrangements were made for Shelly Dudley, senior historical analyst of the SRP archives, to document the history of this structure and use that information in recording and evaluating the historic values of the drain.



**Photograph 11: Front Facade of the Storage Shed, (former house) at the Webster Farmstead  
(view to the southeast)**



**Photograph 12: Rear Elevation of the Storage Shed (view to the northeast)**

## History

The Maricopa Indians were practicing irrigation agriculture near the confluence of the Salt and Gila rivers when Euroamerican settlers arrived. The earliest official recorded date of cultivation for lands in the southwestern part of the Salt River Valley by non-Indians dates to 1883. Joseph Lambeye, Jean Orteig, and D. Claboret dug the first canal in what was known as the Peninsula, Horowitz, and Champion area in 1893. A 1903 U.S. Reclamation Service map indicates the Champion Living Ditch had its heading in the SW1/4 of Section 26, T1N, R2E about 1 mile south of the Salt River and 1.5 miles east of the LACC project. The label "living" apparently reflected the source of the water in a small marsh or shallow artesian well.<sup>1</sup>

After the U.S. Reclamation Service completed Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River above the Phoenix Basin in 1911, the amount and reliability of water available for irrigation in the Salt River Valley increased markedly. As the scale of irrigation expanded, the marshy land of the southwest valley became waterlogged in less than a decade. In 1920, farmers in the southwest valley formed the Maricopa County Drainage District No. 5 under the authority of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors. The District encompassed 2,700 acres. Clarence G. Thomas, Hugh H. Thomas, and D.L. Sutton were elected as the first directors. In December 1920, the District issued \$95,500 in bonds, and \$88,000 were issued to Jimmy's Construction and Engineering, probably for construction of the Maricopa Drain.<sup>2</sup> However, construction did not actually begin until 1923. The eastern end of the Drain followed the Champion Ditch for about 0.5 mile but was for the most part a new ditch (Figure 5)

In 1923, the District signed an agreement for a right-of-way with three local landowners, Gray Archer, N.P. McCallum, and Francisco Satrustegui, who claimed water from the Champion Ditch. These landowners agreed to grant to the District the right-of-way and their interest in approximately the easternmost 0.5 mile of the Champion Ditch. These landowners retained claims to up to 100 inches of water provided by the ditch. The District recognized the right of these landowners to the first 2.5 second-feet of water and agreed to deliver that same amount of water.<sup>3</sup> In 1924, the District obtained additional right-of-way, 50 to 100 feet wide, from the Clarence G., Hugh H., and Albion C. Thomas family for about the westernmost 2.5 miles of the Drain.<sup>4</sup> Other parts of the drain apparently were constructed through unpatented public land.

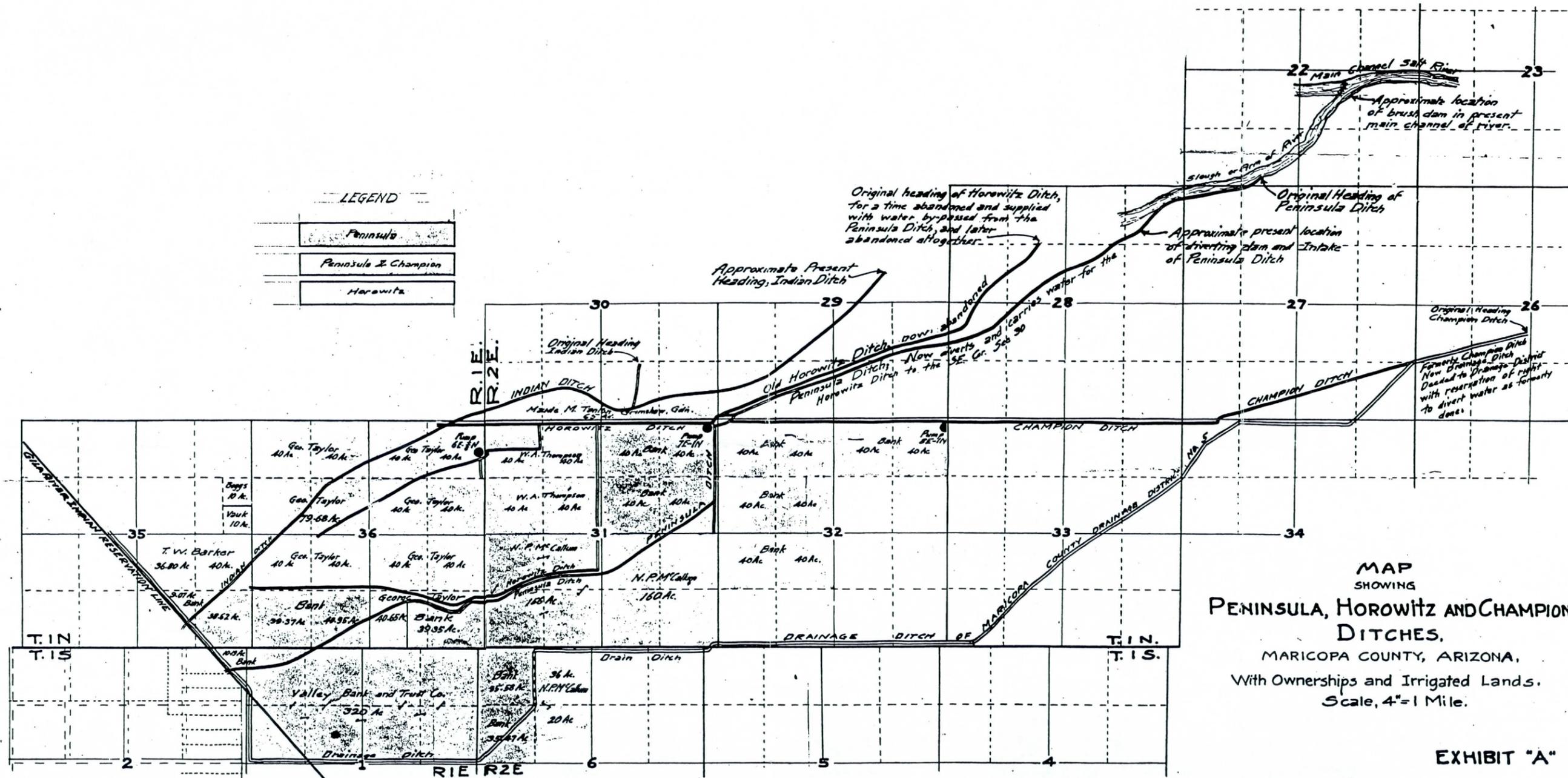
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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Exhibit I, *U.S. v Haggard*, 17, 22. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Book of Canals I 291. U.S. congress, House, *Report in the Matter of the Investigation of the Salt and Gila Rivers Reservations and Reclamation Service*, H. Report 1506, 62d Cong., 3d sess., 1913, 650-52.

<sup>2</sup> Clarence G. Thomas, President, to Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, 19 April 1923 (Clerk of the Board of Supervisors). SRP, also was building the Laveen and Crosscut drains at this time and Board of Governors Minutes of 30 December 1920 indicated SRP studied the potential of providing services for Drainage District No. 5 but no agreement was ever made.

<sup>3</sup> Agreement, N.P. McCallum, Gray Archer, and Francisco Satrustegui and Drainage District No. 5, 18 May 1923. Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Deeds Book 175:528.

<sup>4</sup> Right-of-Way Deed, 21 June 1924, Maricopa County Recorder's Office, Book of Deeds 186:199. The Thomas family owned the Webster House at that time.



Source: SRP Archives (undated - post-1923)

Map of the Maricopa Drain and Early Irrigation Ditches Figure 5

By the late 1920s, after a number of dry years, a shortage of irrigation water replaced the problem of waterlogging. As early as 1923, the Indian Irrigation Service had suggested using the drain to convey irrigation water to lands farmed by the Maricopa Indians at the northern edge of the Gila River Indian Reservation. In 1936, SRP signed a contract with the federal government to install and operate a well to satisfy water rights for the Maricopa Indians via the drain. In 1973 a booster pump was installed and a check structure was built in 1981 to continue to meet those requirements.<sup>5</sup>

Drainage District No. 5 declared bankruptcy in 1944 because of inability to meet bond obligations and pay state and county taxes. By the early 1940s (and perhaps even in the 1930s), SRP took over maintenance of the Maricopa Drain and connected it to the SRP lateral system as a drainage ditch of the Western Canal<sup>6</sup>. Although the FCDMC explored acquisition of the Maricopa Drain as a flood control structure in 1968, the 1944 bankruptcy had left Drain ownership uncertain and the FCDMC did not become involved in ownership or maintenance of the ditch. In the spring of 1971, SRP cleaned the ditch and graded the adjacent road, and in the 1970s SRP formally acquired easements for the ditch from current landowners. Plats showing this right-of-way were filed with the Maricopa County Recorder's Office in 1977.<sup>7</sup>

In summary, Maricopa Drainage District No. 5 built the Maricopa Drain in about 1923-1924 to drain waterlogged land in the southwestern portion of the Salt River Valley. Within a decade, a shortage of water, rather than an abundance of water, became a more common problem. The drain has continued to be used to collect irrigation tail water and deliver water to downstream users.

### Current Condition and Evaluation

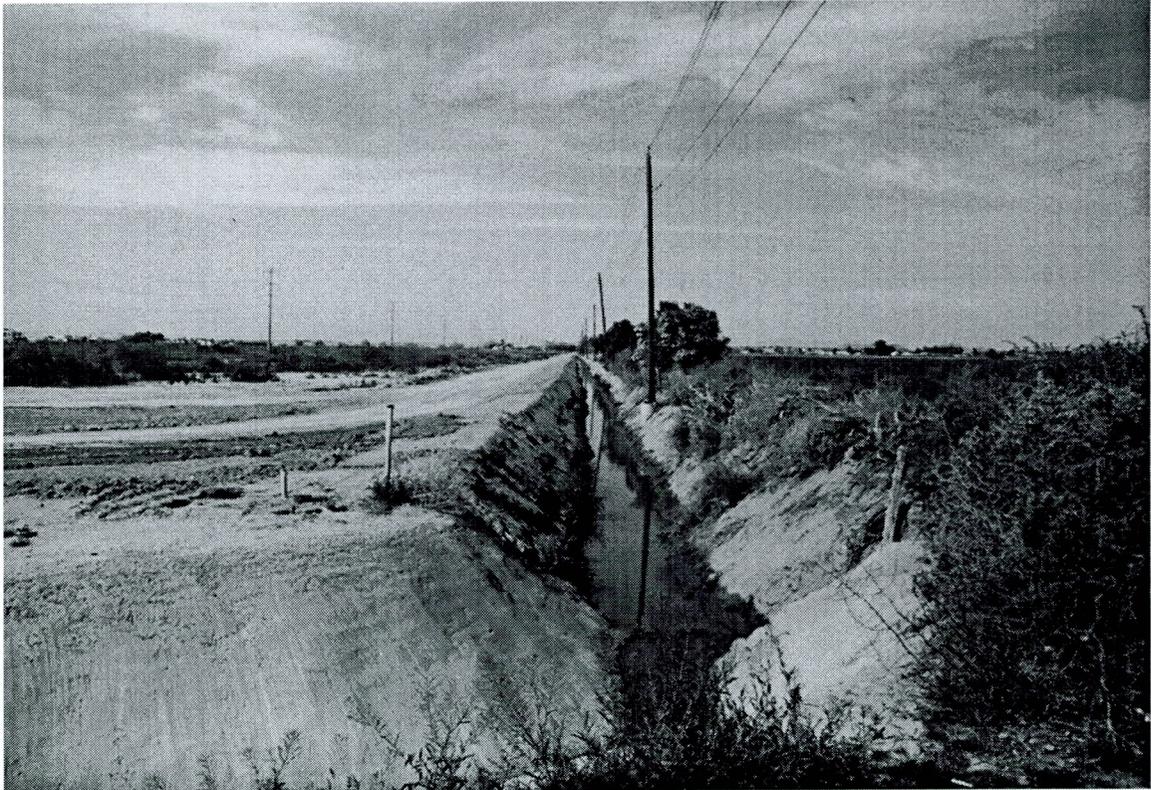
Field survey indicated that the Maricopa Drain remains an unlined, earthen channel (Photographs 13 and 14). The drain has been cleaned and maintained, more intensively since the 1970s than during its original half century of use, and a few modifications have been made over the years, such as adding a check structure in the 1980s. Review of the 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle and aerial photos provided by FCDMC identified a linear feature in the E1/2 of Section 33, T1N,

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<sup>5</sup> Letter, Herbert Clotts, Supervising Engineer, Indian Irrigation Service, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 19 October 1923. Contract for Pumping Water for Maricopa Indians on Gila River Indian Reservation, United States and Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, 5 May 1936. Agreement, Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pima Agency, 11 September 1981.

<sup>6</sup> O.D. Miller, Director Drainage District No. 5 to Board of Supervisors Maricopa County, 29 October 1942. Stamp on letter notes approval on 6 January 1943. *In the Matter of Drainage District No. 5, Maricopa Co.*, No. B 1134 PHX, U.S. District Court, "Notice to Creditors," January 1944. Association, Board of Governors, Minutes, 5 June 1933.

<sup>7</sup> Barry Lauseda to John C. Lowry, General Manager Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 4 September 1968. Charles Stidham to Lowry, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 31 October 1968. Irrigation project records, Water Engineering and Transmission files. See Easement, McClellan and Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, 20 September 1976. Docket 11898:742. Maricopa Drain Right-of-Way plats, Docket 12575, 289-90, 8 November 1977.



**Photograph 13: Maricopa Drain in Section 33, T1N, R2E (view to the north)**



**Photograph 14: Maricopa Drain Southwest of the Webster House (view to the southeast)**

R2E. Comparison with historic maps confirmed that this was the original alignment of the Maricopa Drain. Field observations indicated that a swath of higher, greener, and denser vegetation about 10 meters wide demarcates this feature. SRP archives do not document when this realignment along aliquot parts of Section 33 was made, but probably was in the early 1960s (Shelley Dudley, personal communication, 13 February 2001). The rest of the original alignment appears to be unaltered.

Some intrusions such as high-voltage electrical power lines, upgraded streets, and laser-leveled fields have somewhat altered the landscape surrounding the Maricopa Drain, but much of the setting of the drain remains agricultural land and its function remains readily observable. We conclude that the Maricopa Drain retains sufficient historical integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for the role it played in the agricultural history of the Salt River Valley.

### Isolated Occurrences

The nine isolated occurrences (IOs) found within the study area are single artifacts or small artifact clusters, and in one case a larger, low-density surface scatter (Table 1, refer to Figure 3). None of these finds meet ASM guidelines for designation as archaeological sites. IOs were found principally in areas of good surface visibility along the western half of the LACC corridor (refer to Photographs 3, 5 and 6).

IO 1, a single flaked stone core, is the only artifact found along the LACC corridor east of 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue. IO 3, 4, 5 and 6 cluster in the E1/2 of Section 1, T1S, R1E. The seven artifacts found in these IOs include four pieces of flaked stone (two flakes and two cores), two metate fragments, and a single sherd of plain ware pottery (probably Wingfield Plain).

IO 7, 8 and 9 cluster in the NW1/4 of this same section, a location that corresponds to what Powers (1978) previously had reported as Locus 40 when a survey was conducted for the Palo Verde to Kyrene transmission line project. Locus 40 was described as a cluster of 6 to 10 flakes and a piece of ground stone. The 13 artifacts in IOs 7, 8, and 9 include 9 pieces of flaked stone (8 flakes and 1 core), 1 hammer stone, 1 piece of ground stone, and 2 sherds of plain ware pottery (probably Wingfield Plain).

Fifteen items were recorded at IO 2. These include four pieces of flaked stone (two flakes and three cores), two pieces of ground stone, and eight sherds of plain ware pottery (probably five pieces of Wingfield Plain and three pieces of Gila Plain). IO 2 is in the general vicinity of the Baseline Ruin. The meager findings in this area do not support Grafil's (2000) hypothesis that site AZ T:12:27 (ASM), which she recorded about 0.25 mile to the east of IO 2, is an extension of the Baseline Ruin.

**TABLE 1  
ISOLATED OCCURRENCES**

| IO No. | Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Description  |
|--------|------------------------|--|
| 1      | <1                     | 1 metabasalt core with three platforms and two working faces.  |
| 2      | 30,000                 | 3 plain, grit tempered sherds (probably Gila Plain)<br>5 plain, phyllite tempered sherds (probably Wingfield Plain)<br>1 metabasalt single platform core<br>1 basalt single platform core, reused as hammer stone<br>1 cryptocrystalline silicate lenticular core<br>1 metabasalt flake<br>1 cryptocrystalline silicate flake<br>2 vesicular basalt ground stone fragments |
| 3      | 5                      | 1 basalt core fragment<br>1 vesicular basalt trough metate fragment  |
| 4      | 5                      | 2 metaquartzite flakes<br>1 plain, phyllite tempered sherd (probably Wingfield Plain)  |
| 5      | <1                     | 1 vesicular basalt trough metate fragment  |
| 6      | <1                     | 1 basalt single platform core  |
| 7      | 55                     | 2 plain, phyllite tempered sherds (probably Wingfield Plain)<br>1 metabasalt single platform core<br>1 metabasalt flake<br>2 basalt flakes<br>1 cryptocrystalline silicate flake   |
| 8      | <1                     | 1 basalt hammer stone  |
| 9      | 25                     | 4 basalt flakes<br>1 vesicular basalt ground stone fragment  |

All of the IOs probably reflect uses of flaked and ground stone tools and ceramic containers in conjunction with a variety of limited activities on the margins of large, Hohokam villages and in surrounding fields. Any archaeological features, such as hearths, that might have been left by such activities almost certainly would have been destroyed by agricultural development. None of the artifacts provide any precise chronological evidence, and further study of these isolated finds is unlikely to yield important information. We have identified no other historic values of these isolates that warrant preservation, and conclude they are ineligible for the National Register.

### **Previously Recorded Resources Not Found**

Pueblo Primero is a Classic-period Hohokam village site, designated as AZ T:12:14 (PG) and AZ T:12:19 (ASU). Decades ago, Pueblo Primero was described as a very substantial archaeological site with two ball courts, a platform mound, house remnants, and numerous trash middens. Although the site has been the sporadic focus of research for 80 years (Bostwick and Rice 1987; Howard 1991; Kelley 1939; Midvale 1966, 1968; Schroeder 1940; Turney 1929), relatively little is known about the site. Agricultural development has disturbed the site since at least the 1930s, and more recent residential development has further damaged the site.

A short segment of the Maricopa Drain cuts through the southeast corner of Pueblo Primero, in the NE¼ NW¼ of Section 6, T1S, R12E. Survey of a narrow corridor along the drain found no

evidence of Pueblo Primero. The location of this site was recorded and mapped decades ago and is subject to some margin of error. Because the survey encompassed only a narrow transect through a highly disturbed area, the lack of evidence for Pueblo Primero is not unusual.

The survey also found no evidence of the several Hohokam and historical canal alignments that have been plotted in the area, except for the realigned segment of the Maricopa Drain discussed above. This may be due to agricultural development and dense vegetation in the vicinity of several expected intersection points. This is particularly true for Canal Laveen in Sections 32 and 33, T1N, R2E and in Section 6, T1S, R2E; for the canal designated as AZ T:12:92 (ASM) in Section 5, T1S, R2E; and for Canal Primero in Section 1, T1S, R1E (refer to Figure 2). However, even the canal alignment intersections in areas of good surface visibility, such as Canal Baseline and the Indian Canal in Section 35, T1N, R1E, did not manifest any observable surface evidence. Such findings are the rule rather than the exception throughout the Salt River Valley because the degree of modern development has obliterated surface evidence of almost all Hohokam canals.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey was able to effectively inspect only about 60 percent of the total area of potential effect (174 of 291 acres) due to poor surface visibility or land use and access issues. This degree of coverage is less than ideal, but we conclude it represents a reasonable inventory effort. Additional isolated artifacts may remain unrecorded, but we conclude it is unlikely that any significant archeological or historical sites were missed.

To be sure, intact remnants of Hohokam or early historic-era canals may be buried within parts of the project but there is no efficient, inexpensive way to verify that. Although it is generally agreed that the Patrick (1903), Turney (1929), Midvale (1966, 1968), and Howard (1991) canal maps are broadly accurate, they nonetheless lack locational precision. This is largely due to the limits in survey technology at the time the canals were mapped, and the lack of surface evidence of these features within the modern developed landscape. Therefore, there is no way to precisely target archaeological testing to search for buried remnants of these canals. Agricultural plowing, ripping, and land leveling may have destroyed some canals, although deeper canals certainly can remain intact beneath the plow zone. As discussed above, three recent archaeological testing projects and one monitoring project in the LACC project vicinity along Southern Avenue, Baseline Road, 43<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, and 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue have been conducted to search for buried remnants of canals and other archaeological features. None of these projects were successful in finding the major Hohokam canals or historic-era canals, such as Canal Primero/Leon Canal, Canal Laveen, the South Branch of Canal Laveen, and the Indian Ditch, which are the major canals that cross the LACC corridor. Budgets for these efforts must have exceeded one hundred thousand dollars (Todd Bostwick, Pueblo Grande Museum, and Brian Kenny, MCDOT, personal communication February 2001). In consideration of the meager results for these expenditures, we do not recommend archaeological testing to try to identify canals within the LACC area of potential effect. Archaeological monitoring of construction might be an option, but the excavation of the broad, shallow channel probably would be done with belly scrapers and is unlikely to be conducive to recognizing archaeological features.

In summary, two significant historical properties have been identified within the project area—the Webster House and the Maricopa Drain. We conclude the Webster House is National Register-eligible under Criterion C, and the Maricopa Drain is eligible under Criterion A. The Webster House is in the direct path of the proposed LACC, and the LACC will obliterate portions of the Maricopa Drain as it replaces the drain; the remaining segments of the drain will be abandoned and filled in for safety and aesthetic reasons. These effects will be adverse, as defined by regulations for *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 800), which implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concludes that federal purview of the project extends only to the channel of the Salt River, and only a short segment of the Maricopa Drain. The FCDMC has opted to voluntarily consider impacts on significant historic properties throughout the remainder of the project. We recommend that the impacts on the Webster House and Maricopa Drain be mitigated by compiling documentation (maps, drawings, photographs, narrative history) of these properties in accordance with State Historic Preservation Act Documentation Standards for Historic Properties. This documentation has been prepared and compiled as a separate deliverable that will be incorporated into the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) files.

In the event that unrecorded National Register-eligible or potentially eligible properties or human remains are discovered during construction of the LACC, activities in the vicinity of the discovery should be halted and reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the resource should be implemented. FCDMC should notify the ASM in accordance with the Arizona Antiquities Act, and the find should be evaluated and treated in consultation with ASM and the SHPO, as warranted. If the discovery were within jurisdictional waters of the United States, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also should be notified.

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