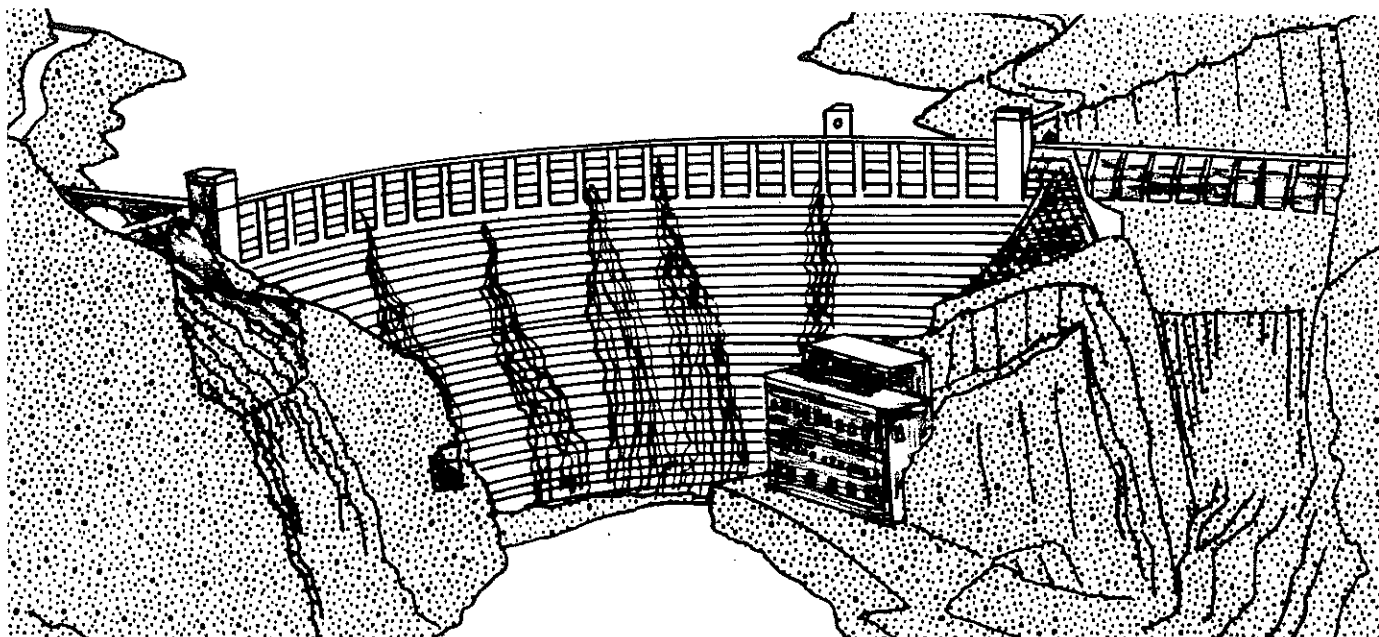


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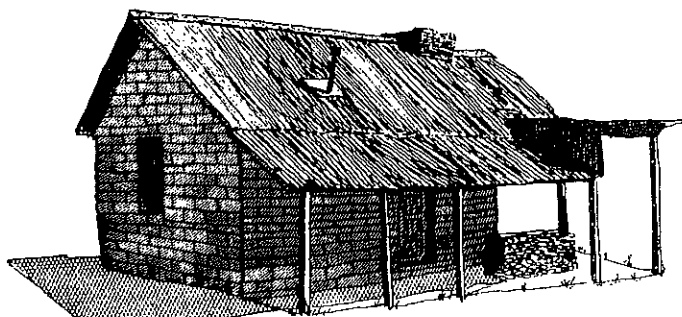
AN EVALUATION OF HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES IN RELATION TO THE CENTRAL ARIZONA WATER CONTROL STUDY



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16. ABSTRACT This is a final, summary report on historic cultural resources in relation to the Central Arizona Water Control Study (CAWCS). The objectives of the CAWCS were to identify and evaluate alternative measures for flood control and regulatory water storage in Central Arizona in conjunction with construction of the Central Arizona Project. Having considered numerous alternative plans to meet these objectives, the Bureau of Reclamation defined a preferred alternative (Plan 6, the agency-proposed action). Historic sites at Plan 6 feature locations (Roosevelt Dam, Cliff Dam, Stewart Mountain Dam, and Waddell Dam) were subjected to a more detailed evaluation of effects. This report describes the study process, presents data on both Plan 6 and other CAWCS-identified historic sites (totaling 247 sites, 228 of which were considered to be of potential National Register of Historic Places quality), presents National Historic Preservation Act compliance documentation, including National Register eligibility determination documentation, and a proposed plan and level of effort for the preservation treatment of historic areas which will be adversely affected.					
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that is, activities which may leave behind structures, buildings, camp sites, and other tangible, visual reminders of human endeavor.

Pre-Territorial (to 1863)

Non-Indian intrusions into the CAWCS project area before 1863, that is, prior to the time Arizona achieved territorial status, were both sporadic and temporary in nature. The Spanish, who conducted over a dozen explorations primarily for military and religious reasons in what is now Arizona, seemingly managed to avoid the project area except in one instance. The individual who represents the exception was Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, who traveled along the Gila River west of the confluence of the San Pedro River in 1697.

Over 125 years later fur trappers traveled along the Salt, Gila, and Verde Rivers. The first incursions into the area were in 1826 when the Sylvester and James O. Pattie and the Ewing Young groups trapped along the Salt River. Subsequent trips by the Patties, Ewing Young, and others along the Gila and Verde Rivers occurred as late as the 1830s. By 1846 the route along the Gila River, referred to as the Gila Trail, was well known and regularly traveled. In that year, Colonel Stephen W. Kearny followed the course of the Gila on his way to California during the war between the United States and Mexico. The end of the war in 1848 resulted in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which, among other things, ceded former Spanish owned land north of the Gila River to the United States. Military and civilian travel increased as a result of the cession but no settlements or military outposts were established at this early date.

Territorial-Settlement Period (1863-1912)

Settlement within the project area began with the establishment of Camp McDowell, later Fort McDowell, on the Verde River in 1865. The camp was located by five companies of California volunteers to secure a military presence in that part of Arizona. It was abandoned in 1890. In 1903 Fort McDowell and its associated military lands were transferred for use as a reservation for the Yavapai Indians. Because of the requirements of the military for hay and other commodities, civilians moved into the immediate area of the post. A few individuals went further afield; one, John Y.T. Smith, set up a hay camp in 1867 at what eventually became the town of Phoenix. John W. Swilling constructed an irrigation system in the same place in 1867. By 1870, what was known as Phoenix Settlement had a population of several hundred people, a post office, and various business establishments.

After 1870, exploration and settlement of the project area proceeded at a rapid rate. As the so-called Apache problem gradually diminished over the years, more and more people settled the hinterlands. By 1880, homesteads, farms, and ranches had been located along most of the major drainages. For example, the first settler on Tonto Creek arrived in 1875 and by 1880 approximately 100 people lived there. Some of the settlers were Mormons sent from Utah to colonize in Arizona. The earliest Mormon community within the project area was Lehi, founded in 1877.