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Arizona Department of Transportation

Environmental & Enhancement Group

**An Addendum Cultural Resources Report
for the 202L, South Mountain Freeway EIS &
L/DCR Project, Maricopa County, Arizona**

202L, South Mountain Freeway, EIS & L/DCR

**ADOT Project No. RAM-202-C-200
ADOT Tracs No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L**

June 30, 2005



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**Route: SR 202L
Milepost: n/a**

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**HDR Cultural Resource Report 05-02
Arizona State Museum Antiquities Permit No. 2005-027bl**

June 30, 2005

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Abstract

Report Title: An Addendum Cultural Resources Report for the 202L, South Mountain Freeway EIS & L/DCR Project, Maricopa County, Arizona

Report Date: June 30, 2005

ADOT Project Name: 202L, South Mountain Freeway, EIS & L/DCR

ADOT Project No.: RAM-202-C-200

ADOT TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L

FHWA Federal Aid Project No.: NH-202-D ()

HDR Project No. 00173-529-044, T015

Agency: Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Project Funding: Federal

Project Description: A supplemental Class III cultural resources survey and historic site documentation of alternative alignments for the South Mountain Freeway Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Location/Design Concept Report (L/DCR).

Location: The survey included four parcels north of the Salt River and one parcel south of the river. In addition, 211 historic sites identified through a windshield survey were documented.

Survey Area	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5' Quad. Map	Acres	Owner
1	5	1N	2E	Fowler, AZ	40	Private
2	31	1N	2E	Fowler, AZ	40	Private
3	4	1N	1E	Tolleson, AZ	25	Private
4	9	1N	1E	Tolleson, AZ	10	Private
5	16	1N	1E	Tolleson, AZ	10	Private

Historic Property	Address	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5' Quad. Map	Owner
6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape	6100 Block West Dobbins Road	6, 7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Anderson Farm Tenant Residences	9901 and 9903 West Van Buren Road	8	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Carter Farmstead	7201 and 7215 West	25	1N	1E	Fowler	Private

Historic Property	Address	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5' Quad. Map	Owner
	Broadway Road					
Cecil & Mary Colvin Farmhouse	5139 Estrella Drive	20	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy	6159 West Dobbins Road	7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot	6100 Block West Elliot Road	18	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Dean Farmstead	9445 West Broadway Road	28	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Hackin Farmstead/Dairy	10048 South 59 th Avenue	7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Hudson Farmstead	9300 South 59 th Avenue	7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Jarvis Marine Repair Shop	5800 West Buckeye Road	8	1N	2E	Fowler	Private
Maddux House	9115 West Broadway Road	28	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Mother's Restaurant	5760 West Buckeye Road	8	1N	2E	Fowler	Private
Parker Farmstead	3606 South 83 rd Avenue	22	1N	1E	Fowler	Private
Pitrat Farmhouse	5901 West Elliot Road	18	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Quinonez House	9131 West Broadway Road	28	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Sachs-Webster Farmhouse	7515 Baseline Road	2	1S	1E	Fowler	FCDMC ¹
Santa Marie Townsite	SE corner of 83 rd Avenue and Lower Buckeye Road	24	1N	1E	Fowler	Private
Southern Pacific Railroad	UPRR R/W South of Van Buren Street and north of Buckeye Road	8, 9, 12	1N	1E	Fowler, Tolleson	UPRR ³
		8	1N	2E		
SRP 99 th Avenue Lateral	99 th Avenue, north of Lower Buckeye Road	16	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
US 80	West Buckeye Road	8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17	1N	1E	Fowler, Tolleson	Phoenix
		8, 17	1N	2E		
Victor Farmstead	6201 West Dobbins Road	6	1S	2E	Laveen	Private

1) FCDMC = Flood Control District Maricopa County; 2) as defined within the South Mountain study area; 3) UPRR = Union Pacific Railroad

Acres surveyed: 125 (private)

Number of NRHP-Eligible Sites: 9

List of NRHP-Eligible Sites: AZ T:12:221 (ASM), 6100 Block West Dobbins Road, Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Dairy Barn), Hackin Dairy (Dairy Barn), Hudson Farm, Sachs-Webster Farmhouse, Santa Marie Townsite, Southern Pacific Railroad Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy Main Line, and SRP 99th Avenue Lateral.

Number of NRHP-Eligible Sites (non-contributing within the project area): 1

List of NRHP-Eligible Sites (non-contributing within the project area): US 80 (AZ FF:9:17 [ASM])

Number of Ineligible Sites: 11

List of Ineligible Sites: Anderson Farm Tenant Residences, C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot, Carter Farmstead, Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead, Dad Farmstead, Dean Farmstead, Jarvis Marine Repair Shop, Maddux House, Mother's Restaurant, Parker Farmstead, Pitrat Farmstead, and Quinonez House.

Eligibility and Management Recommendations:

On behalf of the ADOT and FHWA, HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) conducted a supplemental Class III survey and historic property evaluation of the proposed alternative alignments for the 202L, South Mountain Freeway, EIS & L/DCR project. The cultural resources work performed is part of the EIS study for the proposed South Mountain Freeway. The addendum Class III survey included 125 acres where the proposed alternative alignments had been shifted and agricultural fields had been plowed since the time of the initial Class III survey conducted by the GRIC (Darling 2004). In addition, the addendum Class III survey included documentation of 21 historic sites not included in the initial Class III survey (Darling 2004).

HDR identified and recorded one archaeological site, two commercial properties, one historic farm, ten historic farmsteads, two historic farmsteads with dairy components, one historic feedlot, one historic highway, one historic irrigation canal, one historic railroad, one historic rural streetscape, and one historic townsite. The prehistoric archaeological site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to provide important information on prehistory. Of the 21 historic resources identified, nine are recommended as eligible for the NRHP under either Criteria A, B, or C for various associations with development of agriculture and transportation networks in the lower Salt River Valley. One historic resource is recommended as eligible under Criterion A, but is considered non-contributing within the alternative alignments. Eleven historic resources are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP for lack of historical and architectural significance.

It is recommended that archaeological and historic sites determined eligible for the NRHP should be avoided if possible. If avoidance is not possible, then any negative impacts to the historic properties should be mitigated through an appropriate program of archaeological excavations, architectural documentation, ethnographic studies, and other historical research as required.

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during activity related to the construction of the project, the contractor shall stop work immediately at that location and shall take all reasonable steps to secure the preservation of those resources. The Engineer will contact the ADOT Environmental & Enhancement Group, Historic Preservation Team, at 602.712.8636 immediately and make arrangements for the proper treatment of those resources.

Canals

- The SRP 99th Avenue Lateral, located on the east side of South 99th Avenue and north of Lower Buckeye Road, is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A as a rare irrigation feature that was once common in the agricultural landscape of the Salt

River Valley. The lateral is being converted to an underground pipe in response to the Pecan Promenade and City of Phoenix development projects. SRP and BOR are currently in the process of preparing a report for the canal that documents its history and engineering, as a form of mitigation. Upon completion of these projects, the 99th Avenue Lateral will no longer be considered a contributing component of the overall SRP irrigation network.

Commercial Properties

- Mother's Restaurant at 5760 West Buckeye Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical significance and integrity. The original gas station is heavily modified as a result of its conversion to a restaurant in the 1970s. It no longer retains integrity of workmanship and design. Historically, the gas station was in a rural agricultural setting along a two-lane highway. Today, the property has lost its integrity of setting and feeling, as it is in a modern industrial zone with old US 80 (West Buckeye Road) widened to a five-lane urban thoroughfare.
- The Jarvis Marine Repair Shop at 5800 West Buckeye Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due its age and lack of architectural significance.

Farms

- The Hudson Farm located at 9300 South 59th Avenue is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A as an exceptional example of a historic farmstead in Laveen. It retains a complete suite of agricultural buildings and structures from the period of significance that are in good condition and well preserved. In addition, the farmstead does not have any intrusive modern buildings or structures that would detract from its historic setting and feeling (other than a large satellite dish which could be easily removed). The farmstead's combination and overall layout of older buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways and entrance gates, provides an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which the property conveys its historic character as a farmstead. Thus, the agricultural field is an important contributing component that defines and preserves the farmstead's integrity of setting and feeling. It is recommended that the entire 38-acre parcel is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an exceptional example of a historic-period Laveen farmstead. Additionally, the pair of stave silos are recognized as individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C, as rare examples of a once common architectural form that was a fundamental component of Laveen's historic agricultural landscape.

Farmsteads

- The Anderson Farm Tenant Residences at 9901 and 9903 West Van Buren Road are recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical and architectural significance.
- The Carter Farmstead at 7201 and 7215 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP. The farmstead has lost too many of its primary elements to convey a good sense of its historic character. While it provides a picturesque rural setting, it does not provide an accurate portrayal of its historic composition.
- The Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead located at 5139 West Estrella Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP because it has lost too many of its period elements to convey its historic character. The farmhouse is the only primary element remaining from the historic period; however, it lacks integrity and architectural distinction.
- The Dad Farmstead at 6102 West Dobbins Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance, architectural merit, and integrity. Individually, the farmhouse and barn have been modified and lack architectural distinction. Overall, the property fails to convey its original historic character as a working farmstead.
- The Dean Farmstead at 9445 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and diminished integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. The farmhouse is heavily modified through additions and is in a general state of disrepair.
- The Maddux House at 9115 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.
- The Parker Farmstead at 3606 South 83rd Avenue is recommended as not eligible due to a lack of historical and architectural significance. None of the farmstead's historic period buildings and structures remain, except for the farmhouse built in 1950, which is heavily modified with additions and generally lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.
- The Pitrat Farmstead at 5901 West Elliot Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of architectural integrity and historical significance. The historical layout of the farmstead has been lost as a result of property subdivisions and new construction. The house is heavily modified from its original form through multiple additions. Although the property is consistent with a rural agricultural landscape, in its current condition, it no longer conveys an accurate representation of its historical period character.

- The Quinonez House at 9131 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP eligible due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and diminished integrity of workmanship, design, and materials
- The Sachs-Webster Farmhouse at 7515 West Baseline Road was previously recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C “as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Pyramid Cottage or Neo-Classical bungalow style house” (Winter 2001:5). Not only is the house is rare example of a once common Territorial-period architectural style, it is also exceptional in that few homes built in Phoenix in the Pyramid Cottage style possess as many of the hallmark attributes as does the Sachs-Webster House (Winter 2001). Since the time it was recorded in 2001, its integrity of setting and feeling has declined due to the surrounding development; however, it still retains an exceptional degree of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. HDR concurs with Winter’s previous recommendation that the Webster House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit.

Farmsteads with Dairy Components

- The Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy located at 6159 West Dobbins Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP as a whole because of a lack of integrity and historical significance. However, the dairy “head-to-toe” barn is recommended as individually eligible under Criterion C as a rare example of a once common architectural form that was a characteristic feature in Laveen’s historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few standing family-operated dairy barns in Laveen. It is also recognized as important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley’s dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy head-to-toe barn used during the height of its agricultural era.
- The Hackin Farmstead/Dairy at 10048 South 59th Avenue is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP because of a lack of integrity and historical significance. However, the dairy “flat” barn, is recommended as individually eligible as a rare example of a once common form that was a characteristic feature in Laveen’s historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few remaining family-operated dairy barns in Laveen. It is also important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley’s dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy flat barn used during the height of its agricultural era.

Feedlots

- The C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot in the 6100 Block of West Elliot Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP because of a lack of historical and architecture significance. The feedlot is 50 years old; however, most of its operation occurred in modern times. The structures and buildings are poorly preserved and generally lack integrity.

Highways

- US 80 (AZ FF:9:17 [ASM]) is considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A at the national level as one of the first designated transcontinental routes and for its association with the development of the U.S. interstate transportation network. The segment within the study area has been widened and modernized and no longer retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Furthermore, its integrity of setting and feeling are lost with most of the surrounding landscape transformed from rural agricultural to urban commercial/industrial. It is recommended that the segment in the study area is not eligible to the NRHP as a non-contributing component of US 80.

Historic Townsites

- The historic Santa Marie Townsite is located at the southwest corner of Lower Buckeye Road and 83rd Avenue. The unincorporated townsite is a living example of an historic, rural Hispanic agricultural community in the Salt River Valley. Communities such as Santa Maria had an important role in the development and operation of the Valley's agricultural industry throughout the 20th century. In addition, the townsite has an association with Khattar Joseph Nackard, an Arizona businessman who had an influential role developing and shaping the State's economic and commercial future. As such, it is recommended that the Santa Marie Townsite is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

Railroads

- The Southern Pacific Railroad Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy Main Line (AZ T:10:84 [ASM]) is recommended as eligible to the NRHP for its association with the development of Arizona's railroad network. The railroad has been maintained and upgraded over the years and remains an important component of Arizona's transportation network.

Streetscapes

- The 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is recommend as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A and D as an example and reflection of the lower Salt River Valley's agricultural past. In contrast to a more common, barren rural streetscape defined by a two-lane road passing between broad, open agricultural fields, the 6100 Block contains a suite of rural agricultural elements that convey a strong sense of what rural life was like in Arizona in the early to mid 1900s; (i.e., it captures more of the human element). Rural streetscapes are becoming increasingly rare in the lower Salt River Valley, as agricultural communities are replaced by urban development. It is recommended that the 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D, not only for its association with Arizona's early agricultural development, but more so for its information potential to provide future Arizonans with an idea of what rural agricultural life was like in the lower Salt River Valley during the early years of statehood.

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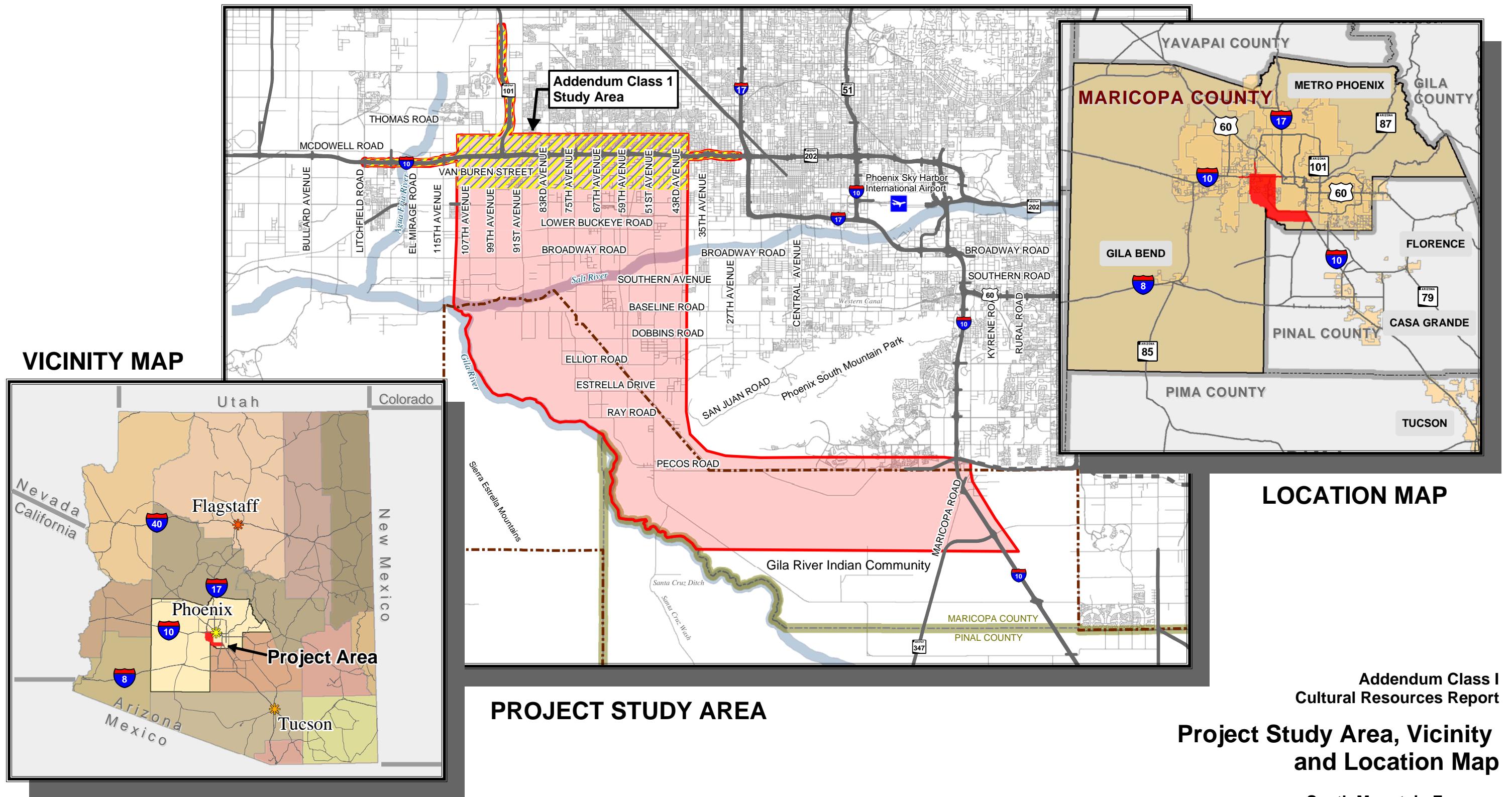
Chapter 1: Introduction

On behalf of the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) conducted a supplemental Class III survey and historic property evaluation of proposed alternative alignments for the 202L, South Mountain Freeway, Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) & Location/Design Concept Report (L/DCR) project. The cultural resources work performed is part of the EIS study for the proposed South Mountain Freeway. The proposed freeway would extend around the south side of South Mountain, from Interstate 10 (I-10) in west Chandler to I-10 in west Phoenix (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

The Gila River Indian Community's Cultural Resource Management Program (GRIC-CRMP) conducted the first two phases of the cultural resources studies for the project, which included a Class I overview of the overall study area (Burden 2002) followed by a Class III survey of the alternative alignments (Darling 2004). Following the completion of GRIC-CRMP's Class III survey, new alignment configurations were proposed requiring an additional survey. In addition, ADOT's Historic Preservation Team (HPT), asked HDR to survey several agricultural fields that had been plowed under since the time of initial GRIC-CRMP survey (Darling 2004). Furthermore, upon commencement of the supplemental Class III survey, HDR identified several historic properties in developed areas that had been overlooked during the initial Class III survey. Thus, the scope of the supplemental survey was further expanded to include evaluations of the newly identified historic properties. The locations of survey areas and historic properties investigated are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 and shown in Figures 1.3-1.10. HDR performed the work intermittently from February 1, 2005 through May 31, 2005, under Arizona State Antiquities Act Permit No. 2005-027bl.

Project Background

ADOT is studying the South Mountain Transportation Corridor (SMTC) in south Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. The South Mountain Freeway corridor was adopted into the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) regional freeway system in 1985 as part of the MAG Freeway/Expressway Plan (MAG, 1985), at which time it was included in the state highway system by the State Transportation Board. In 1988, ADOT prepared a state-level Environmental Assessment (EA) and a DCR (ADOT, 1988a; 1988b) for the project, identified at that time as the South Mountain Parkway. As presented then, the project would connect I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) south of Phoenix with I-10 (Papago Freeway) west of the city, following an east-west alignment along Pecos Road, through the western tip of the Phoenix South Mountain Park/Preserve (SMPP), then north to I-10 between 55th and 63rd avenues. Due to the time elapsed since those documents were approved and to secure eligibility for federal funding for a proposed project within this corridor, ADOT and the FHWA are now preparing an EIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. In November 2004, the MAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) (MAG, 2003) was placed before Maricopa County voters who approved the plan and the transportation projects it would fund. The South Mountain Freeway was included in this plan.





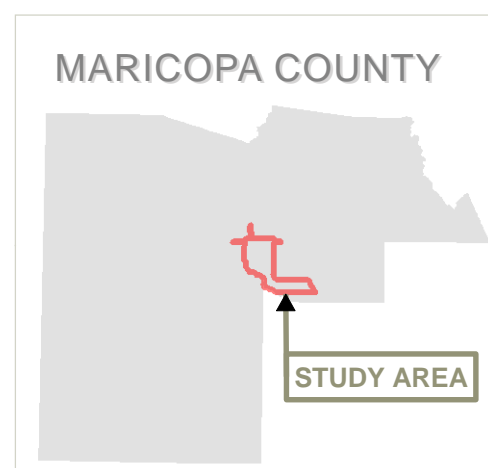
Cultural Resources Report **Project Study Area and Proposed Alternative Alignments**

South Mountain Freeway Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer 2003

DRAFT: June 2005

Figure 1.2
Page 3



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L
FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

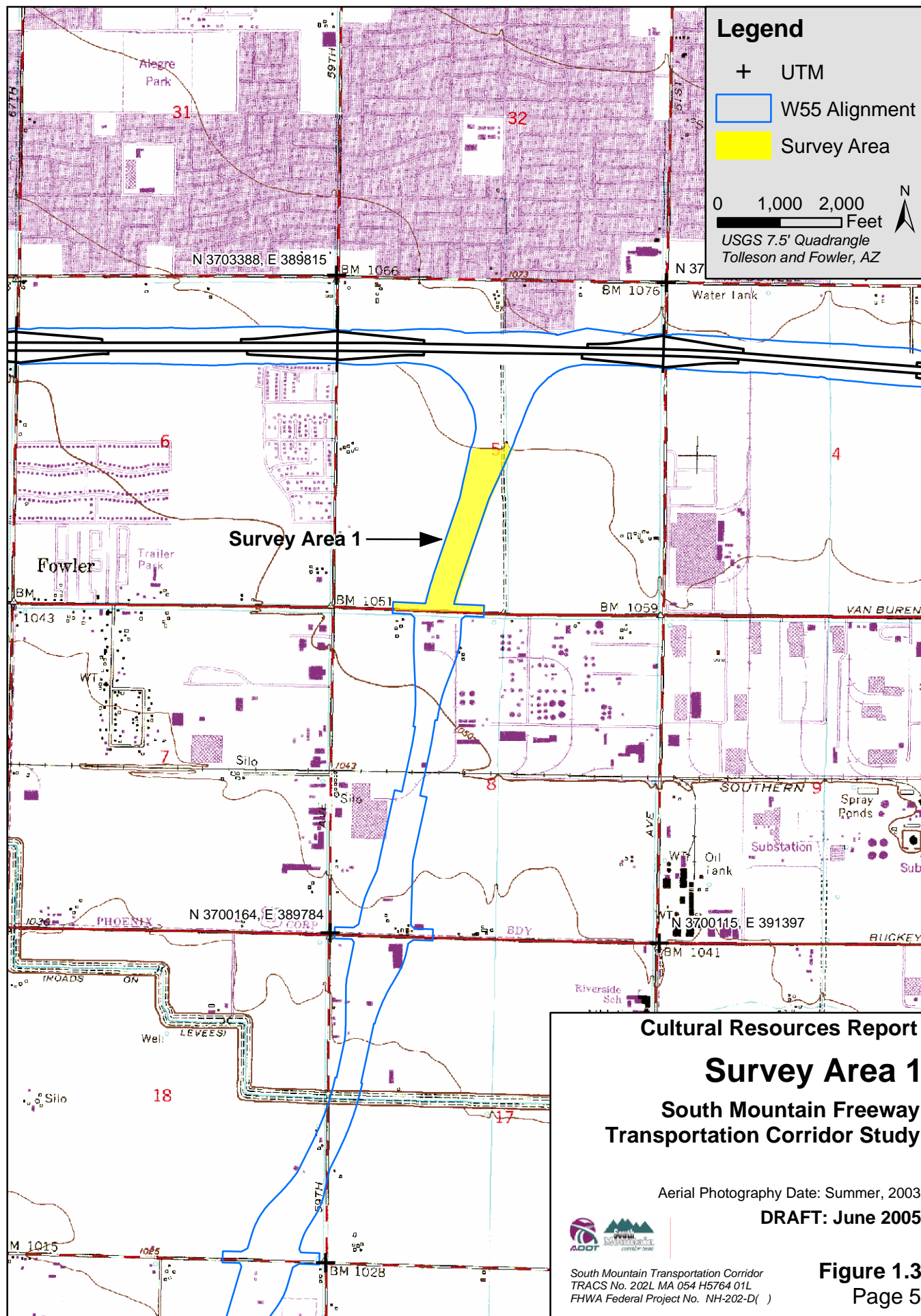
Table 1.1. Survey Area Locations.

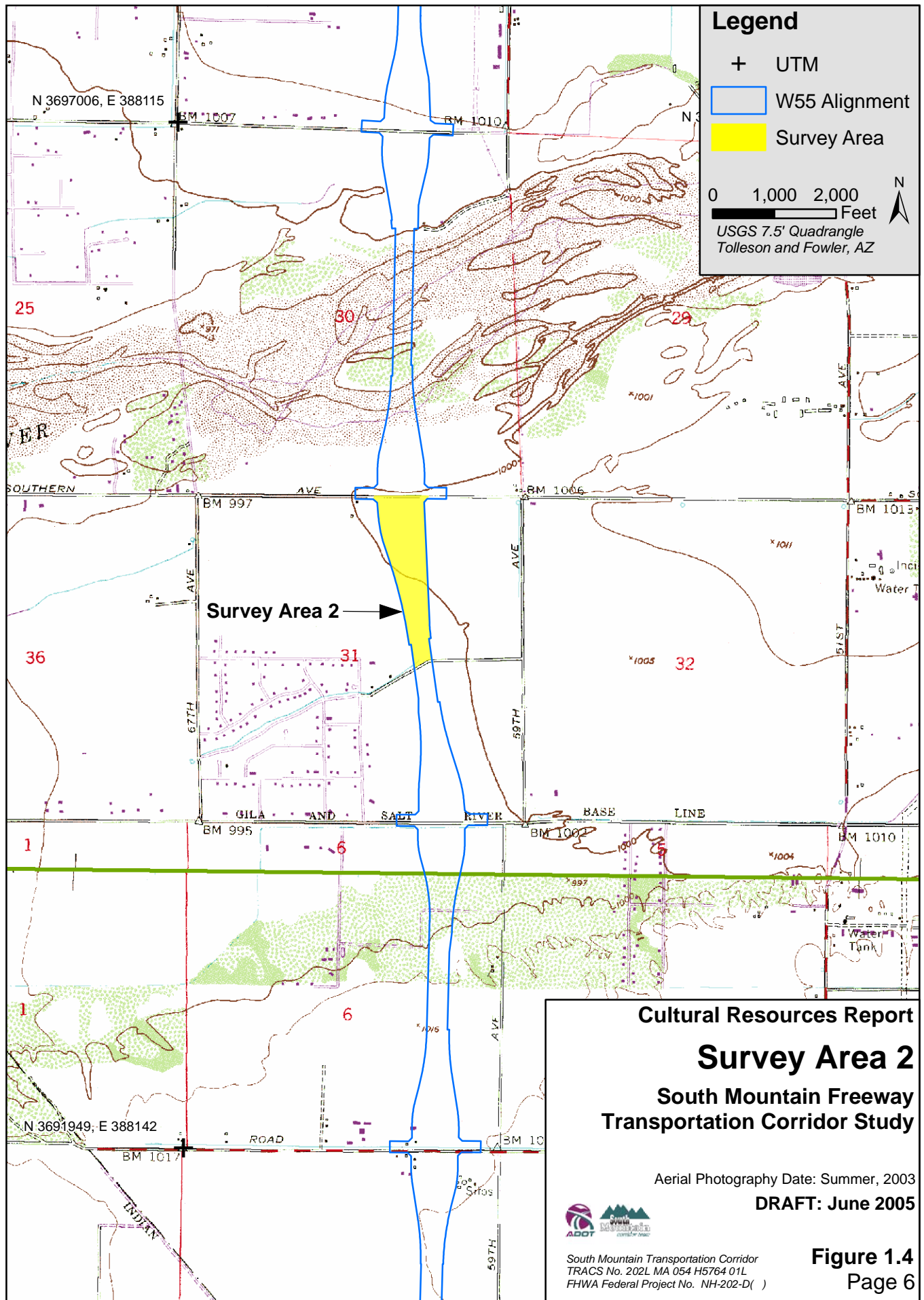
Survey Area	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5' Quad. Map	Acres	Owner
1	5	1N	2E	Fowler, AZ	40	Private
2	31	1N	2E	Fowler, AZ	40	Private
3	4	1N	1E	Tolleson, AZ	25	Private
4	9	1N	1E	Tolleson, AZ	10	Private
5	16	1N	1E	Tolleson, AZ	10	Private

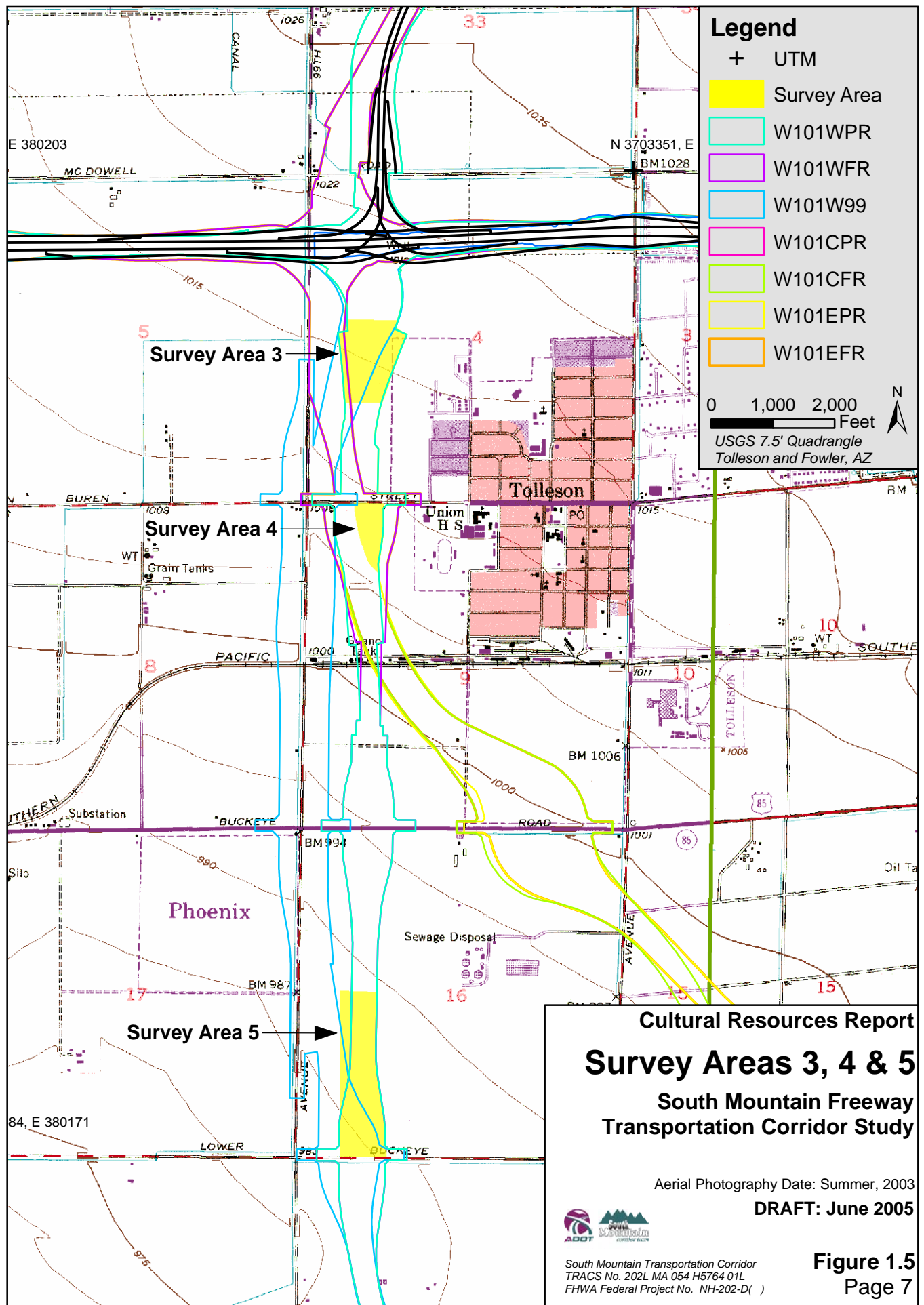
Table 1.2. Historic Property Locations.

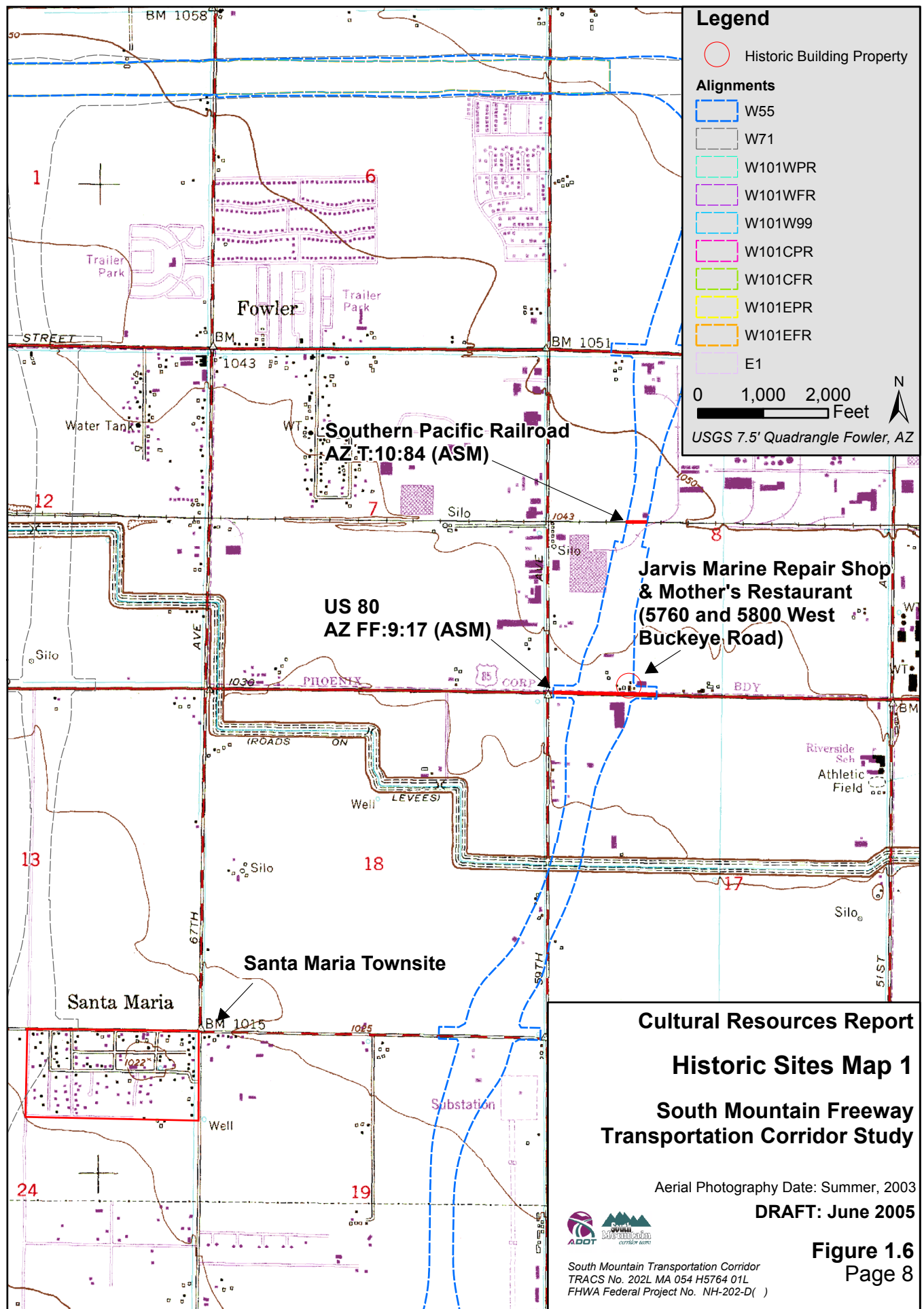
Historic Property	Address	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5' Quad. Map	Owner
6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape	6100 Block West Dobbins Road	6, 7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Anderson Farm Tenant Residences	9901 and 9903 West Van Buren Road	8	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Carter Farmstead	7201 and 7215 West Broadway Road	25	1N	1E	Fowler	Private
Cecil & Mary Colvin Farmhouse	5139 Estrella Drive	20	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy	6159 West Dobbins Road	7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot	6100 Block West Elliot Road	18	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Dean Farmstead	9445 West Broadway Road	28	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Hackin Farmstead/Dairy	10048 South 59 th Avenue	7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Hudson Farmstead	9300 South 59 th Avenue	7	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Jarvis Marine Repair Shop	5800 West Buckeye Road	8	1N	2E	Fowler	Private
Maddux House	9115 West Broadway Road	28	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Mother's Restaurant	5760 West Buckeye Road	8	1N	2E	Fowler	Private
Parker Farmstead	3606 South 83 rd Avenue	22	1N	1E	Fowler	Private
Pitrat Farmhouse	5901 West Elliot Road	18	1S	2E	Laveen	Private
Quinonez House	9131 West Broadway Road	28	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
Sachs-Webster Farmhouse	7515 Baseline Road	2	1S	1E	Fowler	FCDMC ¹
Santa Marie Townsite	SE corner of 83 rd Avenue and Lower Buckeye Road	24	1N	1E	Fowler	Private
Southern Pacific Railroad	UPRR R/W South of Van Buren Street and north of Buckeye Road	8, 9, 12	1N	1E	Fowler, Tolleson	UPRR ³
		8	1N	2E		
SRP 99 th Avenue Lateral	99 th Avenue, north of Lower Buckeye Road	16	1N	1E	Tolleson	Private
US 80	West Buckeye Road	8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17	1N	1E	Fowler, Tolleson	Phoenix
		8, 17	1N	2E		
Victor Farmstead	6201 West Dobbins Road	6	1S	2E	Laveen	Private

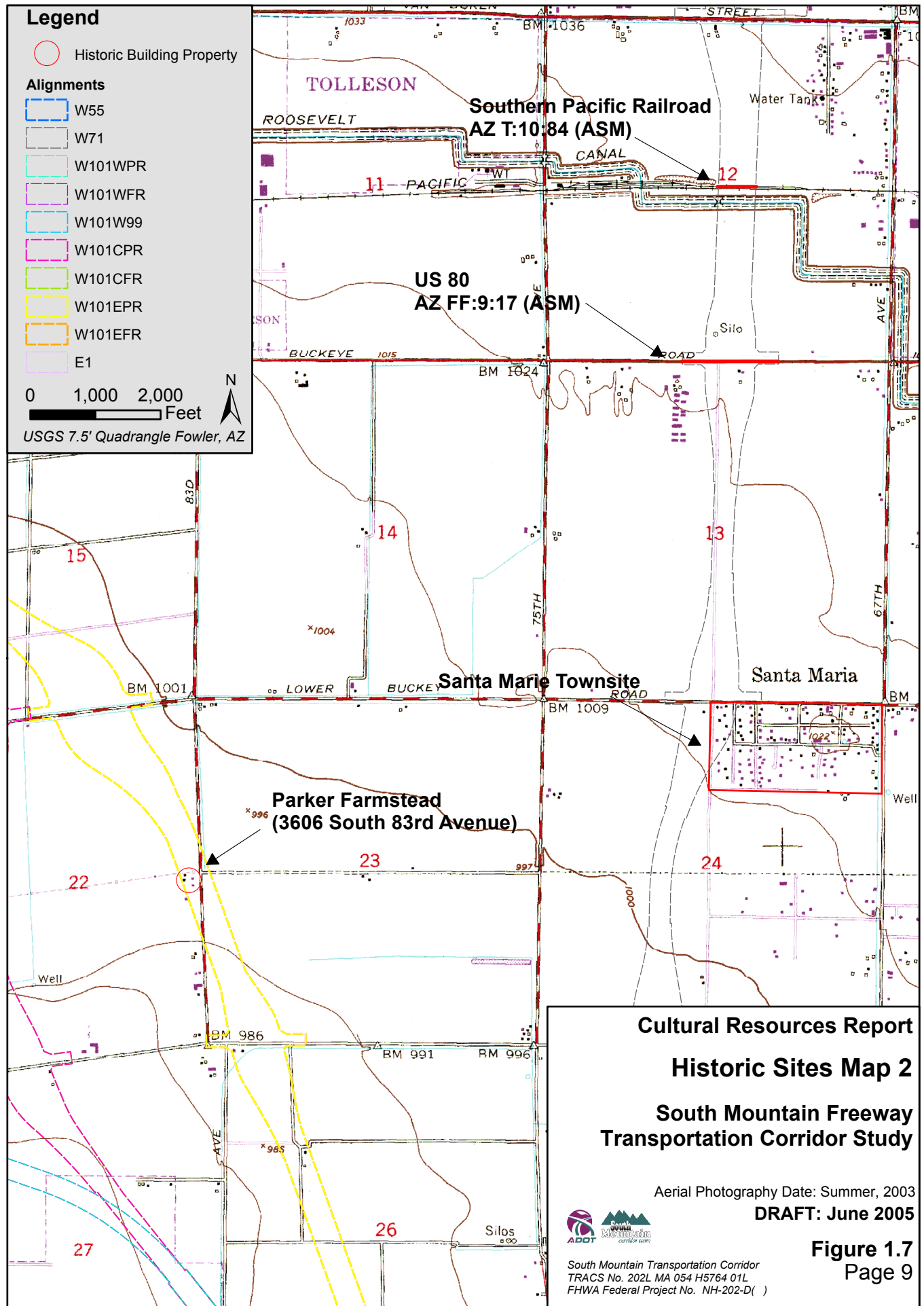
1) FCDMC = Flood Control District Maricopa County; 2) as defined within the South Mountain study area; 3) UPRR = Union Pacific Railroad

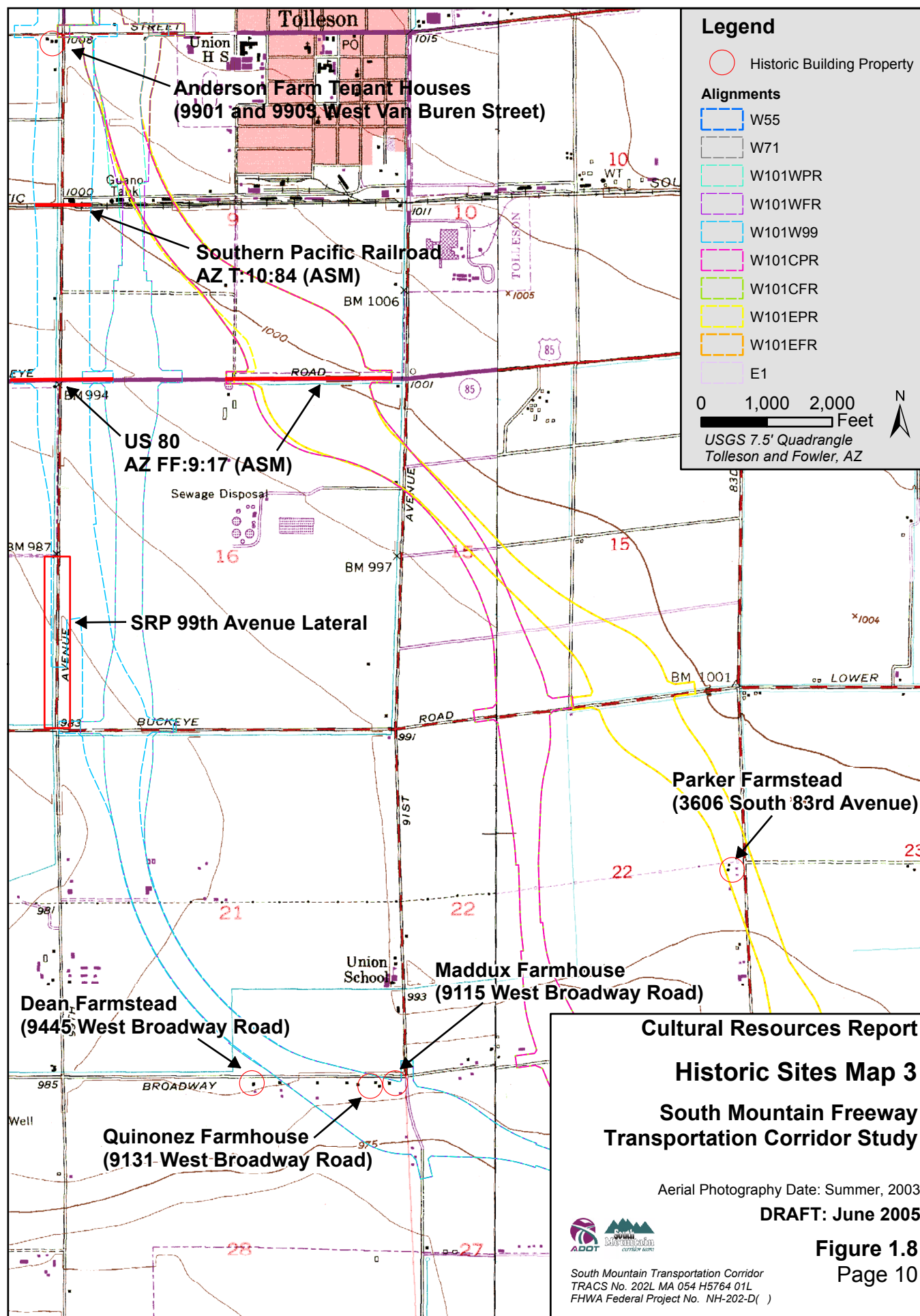


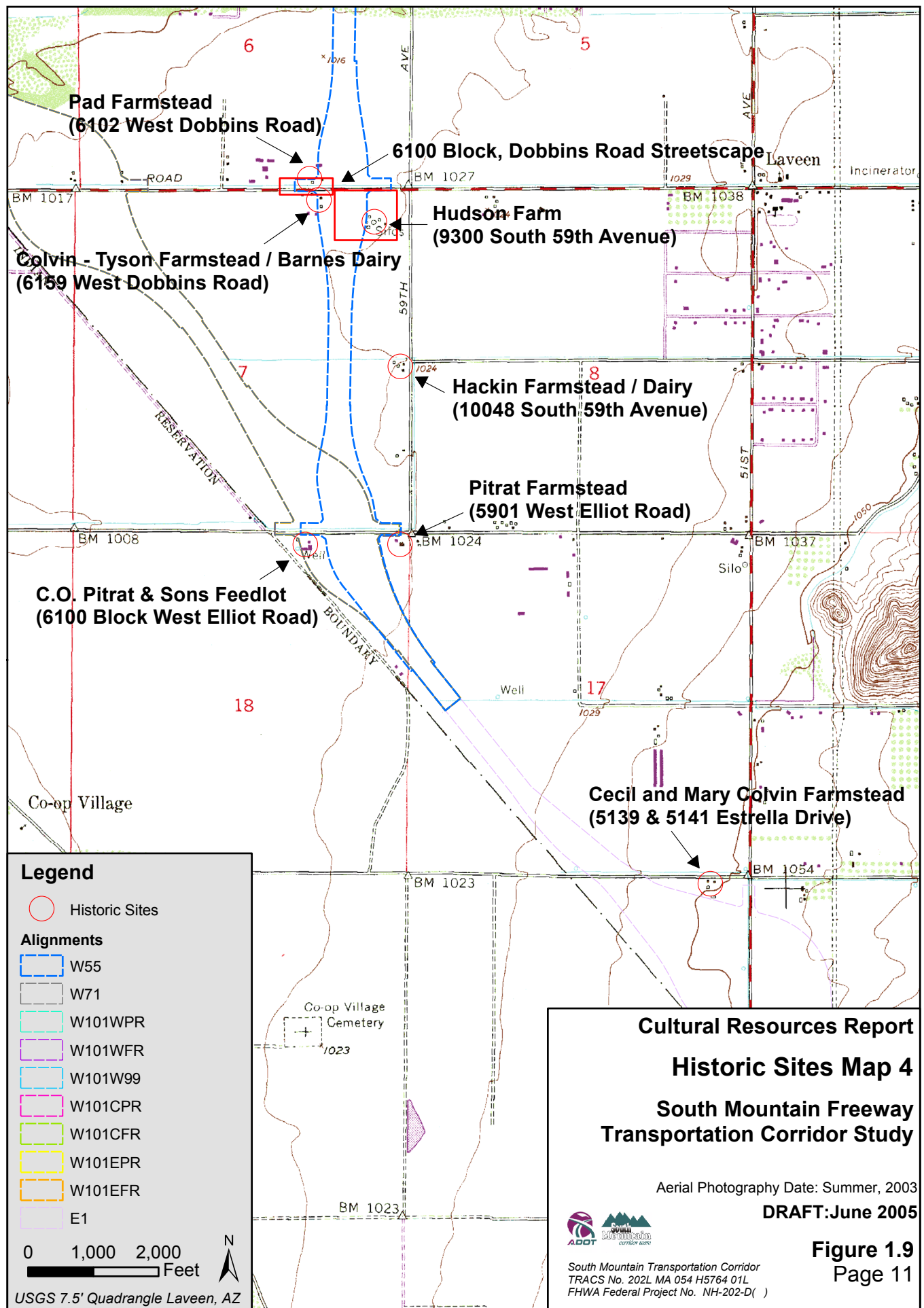


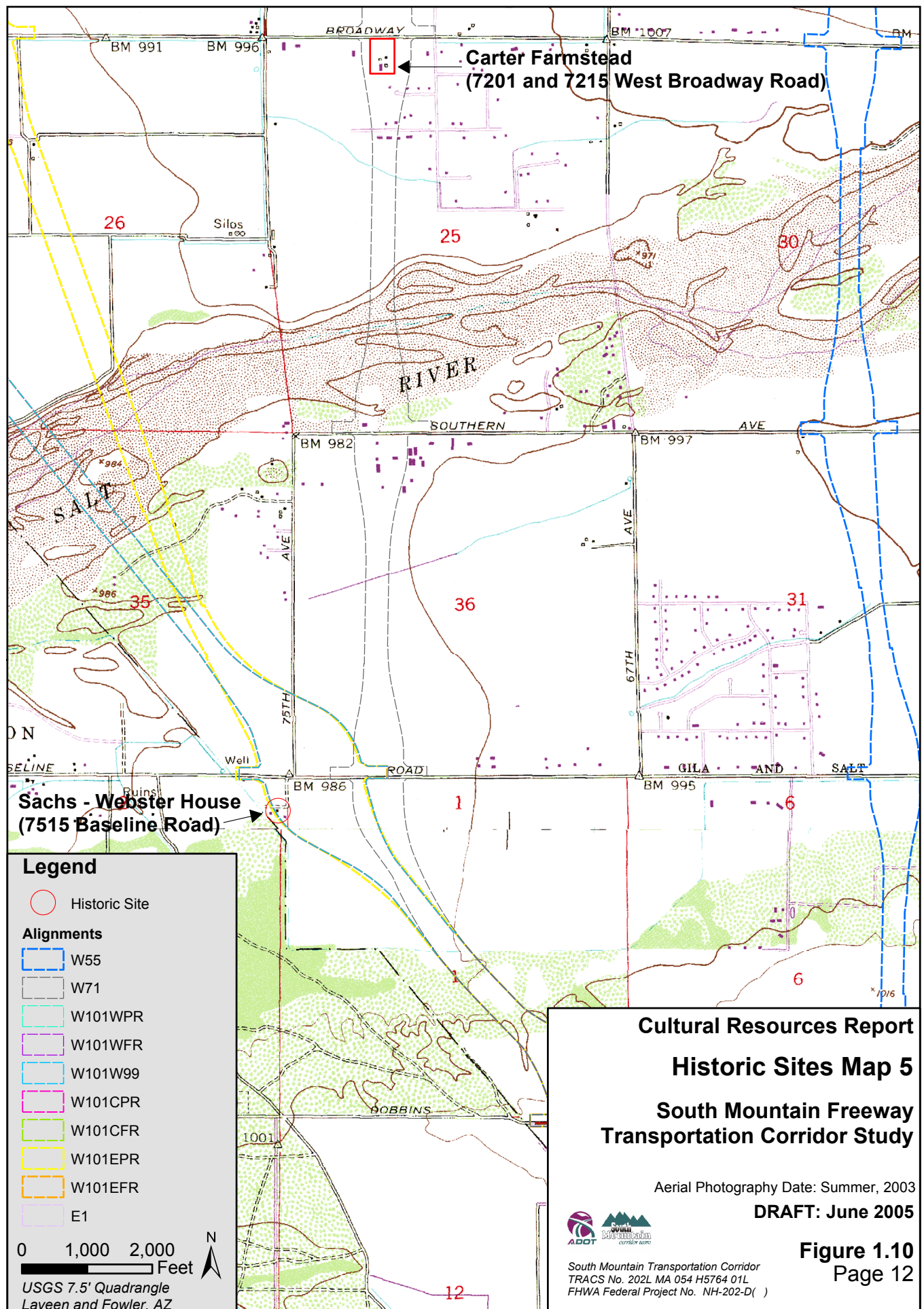












The project study area for the EIS includes more than 140 square miles and is divided into a western section and an eastern section at a location common to all action alternatives. The division between sections occurs just east of 59th Avenue and south of Elliot Road. Within the western section, three alternatives are being considered for detailed study. These are the W55, W71, and W101 alternatives. The W55 Alternative would connect to I-10 at 55th Avenue while the W71 Alternative would connect at 71st Avenue. Both the W55 Alternative and W71 Alternative each have one design option associated with them. The W101 Alternative would connect to I-10 at the existing State Route (SR) 101 or Loop 101 (101L) (Agua Fria Freeway)/I-10 system traffic interchange (TI) and has seven design options associated with it. The W101 Alternative design options vary geographically among west (W), central (C), east (E), and along 99th Avenue alignments and would vary geometrically based on a partial reconstruction (PR) or a full reconstruction (FR) of the system TI. The seven design options for the W101 alternative are:

- ▶ W101WPR- W101 Alternative, Western alignment, Partial Reconstruction
- ▶ W101WFR- W101 Alternative, Western alignment, Full Reconstruction
- ▶ W101CPR - W101 Alternative, Central alignment, Partial Reconstruction
- ▶ W101CFR - W101 Alternative, Central alignment, Full Reconstruction
- ▶ W101EPR - W101 Alternative, Eastern alignment, Partial Reconstruction
- ▶ W101EFR - W101 Alternative, Eastern alignment, Full Reconstruction
- ▶ W101W99 - W101 Alternative, 99th Avenue alignment, Partial Reconstruction

Improvements to I-10 (Papago Freeway) would occur for each western section alternative (W55, W71 and W101). Improvements to 101L would occur for each design option associated with the W101 Alternative.

Within the eastern section of the study area, one action alternative (E1 Alternative) is being considered for detailed study. The E1 Alternative would begin at the section division described above and would connect to I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) at the junction of the Pecos Road/I-10/SR 202 or 202L (Santan Freeway) system TI.

All alternatives would be located outside the GRIC. Coordination regarding potential eastern section alternatives on GRIC land is ongoing; however, permission to study such alternatives has not yet been granted. The No-Action Alternative is being considered for the entire study area.

Chapter 2: Environmental Context

The supplemental survey took place in the west portion of the SMTC, between I-10 and the GRIC, and 51st and 99th avenues. This area is part of the lower Salt River Valley and near the confluence of the Salt and Gila rivers. Land use is a mix of urban sprawl, rural residences, agricultural fields, and industrial developments. In the west half of the study area, the South Mountains are to the immediate southeast, the Estrella Mountains are across the Gila River to the west and southwest, and the White Tank Mountains are in the far distance to the northwest.

This portion of the lower Salt River Valley in the study area is flanked by a series of paired alluvial terraces and alluvial fan pediment surfaces sloping toward the river. Historically, in the vicinity of Phoenix, the river had a broad, shallow, braided streambed with a low to relatively steep gradient, dropping between 6.2 and 15.3 ft/mi (Graybill and Nails 1989). On average, annual stream flow in the Salt River (when combined with that of the Verde River) was almost four times greater than that of the Gila and San Pedro rivers combined, making the area more favorable for irrigation agriculture (Masse 1991; Waters and Ravesloot 2001). Salt River stream flow peaks in March and April with snowmelt from higher elevations, and again in August as a result of summertime thunderstorms (Doyel 1995; Henderson and Hackbarth 1995; Masse 1991). Historic stream flow reconstructions, via the analysis of tree-ring data collected from the upper watershed of the Salt and Verde rivers, indicate that yearly flow was quite variable (Graybill 1989). Modern regulatory actions and resource exploitation have narrowed and deepened the original channel (Graybill and Nails 1989).

Climatic data for the lower Salt River Valley shows a mean annual temperature of 72°F, with July maximum temperatures averaging 104.4°F and January minimum temperatures averaging 41°F. Mean annual rainfall is 7.6 inches (Sellars and Hill 1974). Rainfall is bi-seasonal, but typically summer dominant, with high intensity thunderstorms providing the most moisture in July and August. The secondary period of precipitation occurs in the winter when Pacific frontal systems spread gentle rainfall across the region. April, May, and June are the driest months.

The expansion of modern agricultural fields and subsequent encroachment of the Phoenix metropolitan area has greatly affected the extent of the lower Salt River Valley's original vegetative regimes. However, examples of the lower Colorado River Valley and Arizona Upland subdivisions of the Sonoran Desertscrub community can still be found along this portion of the Salt River (Brown 1994; Brown and Lowe 1980). The lower Colorado River Valley subdivision is characterized by the creosote bush-white bur sage and saltbush series along the lower terraces and the palo verde-cacti-mixed scrub along the bajadas (Henderson and Hackbarth 1995). The latter series appears in transitional zones with representatives of the Arizona Upland subdivision—the creosote bush-crucifixion thorn series. Agricultural expansion and urban sprawl have all but eradicated the extensive mesquite bosques, stands of cottonwood and desert willow, and mixtures of reeds, saltbush, and grasses that once dominated riverine and tributary drainage areas along the Salt River. (Abbott 2000; Rea 1983, 1997). Presently, the Sonoran Riparian Woodland and Riparian Scrubland biomes are represented by a handful of relict stands in undeveloped and sufficiently watered areas along the river (Henderson and Hackbarth 1995). No

native vegetation remains in the area surveyed for for this supplemental study due to agricultural, residential, and industrial development.

Changes brought upon the various vegetative regimes in the lower Salt River Valley also had a profound affect on faunal species diversity. Construction of water control facilities along the Salt River have resulted in the loss of riverine habitats that once carried the a diversity of faunal species. Animal communities in the lower Salt River Valley were also greatly affected by agricultural intensification and urbanization. Historically, riparian zones included beaver, muskrat, otter, skunk, raccoon, gophers, squirrels, and a number of species of fish. Animals within the larger basin included mule deer, white-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, antelope, badger, gray fox, coyote, rabbits, and gray wolf. The northern and eastern edges of the lower Salt River Valley would occasionally have been within the ranges of black bear and mountain lions. Bird species included red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, turkey vulture, great-horned owl, Gila woodpecker, cactus wren, and Gambel's quail. Reptiles included desert tortoise, Sonoran mud turtle, rattlesnakes, and a number of other snakes, iguanas, and lizards. Many of these and other animal species have been recovered from archaeological sites.

Chapter 3: Cultural Context

Human occupation and use in south-Central Arizona spans from approximately 10,000 B.C. to the present. The cultural development of the region during this time is characterized by five major developmental stages representing distinctly different lifeways: the Paleo-Indian Period (10,000-8500 B.C.), the Archaic Period (8500 B.C.-A.D. 100), the Formative Period A.D.100-1450, the Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1450-1694), and the Historic Period (A.D. 1694-1953). Cultural chronologies proposed for the region have these primary stages subdivided into a sequence of periods and phases that define the major developmental trends. Furthermore, the periods and phases are detectable in the archaeological record.

Paleo-Indian Period

The initial occupation during the Paleo-Indian period (10,000 – 8500 B.C.) appears to have been somewhat intermittent in the lower Salt River Valley based on the limited amount of recovered evidence. The period is manifested in southern Arizona and throughout the Southwest by isolated surface finds of Clovis points, as well as buried megafauna kill sites in alluvial contexts with associated lithic assemblages (Haynes 1980; B. Huckell 1982; Mabry 1998a). Based on this scant data, the period seems to be characterized by dispersed mobile groups that primarily hunted now-extinct megafauna and supplemented their diet with collection of wild plant materials (Waters 1986). In the Phoenix Basin, this period is represented by only a few surface artifact finds in the middle Gila River Valley and a single specimen recovered at the northern edge of the Tucson basin (Agenbroad 1967; B. Huckell 1982). It is likely, however, that Paleo-Indian period remains are buried beneath Holocene alluvium overlaying older Pleistocene deposits.

Archaic Period

The period following climatic amelioration and the extinction of the previously exploited large mammals saw the emergence and flourishing of the Southwestern Archaic Tradition (8500 B.C.-A.D. 100). This tradition initially is characterized by small, mobile residential groups living in short-term field camps or long-term base camps that hunted small to medium game and foraged for a diversity of floral resources. This subsistence-settlement pattern persists in most of southern Arizona through the Early (8500-5000 B.C.), Middle (5000-1500 B.C.), and Late (1500 B.C.-A.D. 100) periods. Although there was a trend toward increased reliance on gathering within a seasonal round – as evidenced by the increased prevalence of grinding tools in artifact assemblages – and increasing sedentism, most groups did not develop a reliance on agriculture. Beginning about 1500 B.C., however, groups in the Tucson Basin occupying upland and primary or secondary stream courses, adopted maize horticulture, maintained substantial storage facilities, and developed a semi-sedentary subsistence-settlement pattern (B. Huckell 1995; Mabry 1998a, b). By 800 B.C., some communities had developed into large, seasonally occupied villages exhibiting communal structures (B. Huckell 1995; Mabry 1998a, b). The latter sites are contemporary with Late Archaic period sites, but they are referred to as Early Agricultural period sites to highlight their divergent subsistence-settlement pattern.

At present, few Archaic period sites have been identified in the Phoenix Basin, and these appear to represent short-term, seasonal field camps that date primarily to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (See Bayham et al. 1986; Bubemyre et al. 1998; Fish 1968; Halbirt and Henderson 1993; Neily 1991a, Neily et al. 1999a). Surface finds of temporally diagnostic projectile points attest to the widespread use of the area by Archaic period groups. However, preceramic, horticultural settlements such as those found in and around the Tucson Basin have not been identified in the Phoenix Basin.

Formative Period

Early Formative and Pioneer Periods

The succeeding Early Formative period (A.D. 100-650) constitutes a period of transition characterized by an expansion of agricultural efforts; increased sedentism; construction of more substantial pit structures; and the initial production of plain ware ceramics (Doyel 1993a; Neily et al. 1999b; Wallace et al. 1995). Evidence suggests a shared cultural pattern existed across southern Arizona during the initial phase (around A.D. 100-450/550) of this period (Cable and Doyel 1987; Ciolek-Torrello 1995; Doyel 1993a; LeBlanc 1982; Whittlesey 1995). This cultural pattern was distinguished by semi-sedentary settlements with circular, oval, and bean-shaped pit houses large communal houses; plain ware pottery; large projectile points; basin and slab metates; flexed and seated inhumation and primary cremation; and floodwater agriculture. Small canals appear in the Phoenix Basin appear at this time. The earliest dated canals include one in the lower Salt Valley, which dates to between 130 B.C. and A.D. 275 (Henderson 1989:196), and one in the middle Gila Valley, which dates to between A.D. 125 and A.D. 245 (Waters and Ravesloot 2000:53). Early Formative period sites in the Phoenix Basin (the Red Mountain phase) include Pueblo Patricio, La Cuenca del Sedimento, La Escuela Cuba, and the Red Mountain site in the Salt River area (Cable and Doyel 1987; Cable et al. 1985; Hackbarth 1992; Henderson 1989, 1995; Morris 1969). At present, Red Mountain phase sites or components have not been documented in the middle Gila Valley, other than a number of possible undated structures at Snaketown.

The placement of the Vahki, Estrella, and Sweetwater phases, along with the Snaketown phase, traditionally comprised the Pioneer period in the Hohokam cultural chronology (Gladwin et al. 1937; Haury 1976). These phases have undergone recent re-evaluation with regard to the origins and development of the Hohokam (Cable and Doyel 1987; Dean 1991; Wallace et al. 1995). Based on available limited excavation and artifactual data, these three phases (Vahki, Estrella, and Sweetwater) can best be conceptualized as a continuation of the broad, regional cultural development of the Early Formative period. For this reason, the transition between the Early Formative and Pioneer periods is ambiguous. During the Vahki phase (around A.D. 450/550-650), both micaceous plain ware and red ware ceramics were produced and a figurine complex developed. Other characteristics of this phase include settlements with plaza-oriented layouts, the construction of large square houses, and a mortuary pattern incorporating both cremations in pits or trenches and flexed and semi-flexed inhumations (Doyel 1991). The hallmark of the following Estrella and Sweetwater phases (A.D. 550/650-700) is the production of grooved and decorated Red-on-gray ceramics. Although the large square houses continue to be constructed, they are smaller in size than during the Vahki phase and occur with smaller structures. The presence of

some intrusive elements, including macaws, parrots, shell, and turquoise suggests the initiation of regional interaction and long distance trade. Along with ceramic incising and the figurine complex, these intrusive elements suggest that sociopolitical differentiation or ethnic marking of Formative/Pioneer material culture was a salient feature in the Phoenix Basin. Evidence for the Vahki, Estrella, and Sweetwater phases is best represented at Snaketown and the Grewe site in the middle Gila Valley (Craig 1999; Gladwin et al. 1937; Haury 1976) and Pueblo Patricio (Cable et al. 1985; Henderson 1995) in the lower Salt Valley.

The Hohokam cultural pattern appears, at the earliest, during the Snaketown phase (A.D. 700-750) of the Pioneer period or perhaps the subsequent Gila Butte phase (A.D. 750-850) of the Colonial period (Wallace 1997; Wallace et al. 1995; Wilcox 1979; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983). As an integrated, regional belief and ritual system, the Hohokam cultural pattern initially appeared in the Phoenix Basin and was characterized by the development of large-scale irrigation agriculture, Red-on-buff pottery, a distinctive iconography, exotic ornaments and artifacts, a cremation mortuary complex, trash mounds, the adoption of public architecture such as ballcourts, and larger, more complex settlements.

In addition to pushing forward the emergence of the Hohokam, researchers have developed a consensus favoring an in situ development of the Hohokam from an Archaic cultural base (e.g., Cable and Doyel 1987; Doyel 1991; Wallace 1997; Wallace et al. 1995; Wilcox 1979). This is in contrast to the original concept of the Hohokam as immigrants from Mesoamerica who brought with them an advanced society based on irrigation agriculture, a well-developed ceramic technology, other sophisticated craft industries, and sedentary lifestyle (Gladwin et al. 1937; Haury 1976). Nevertheless, significant elements of the Hohokam cultural pattern are Mesoamerican in origin – ballcourts, figurines, copper bells, macaws, pyrite mirrors – but the mechanisms for how they reached southern Arizona are still debated (e.g., Kelly 1966; Mathien and McGuire 1986; Nelson 1986; Wilcox 1991; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983).

Throughout the Hohokam pre-Classic period (Snaketown through Sacaton phases), extending from A.D. 700 to around A.D. 1150 or 1200, the Phoenix Basin can be considered the primary focus of Hohokam regional development. The Snaketown phase witnessed the first documented construction of canals on a large scale (Wilcox and Shenk 1977), trash mounds, and urn cremation burials (Haury 1976). There is evidence of Hohokam occupation outside the Phoenix Basin during the Snaketown phase in river valleys such as the Tucson Basin and the lower Verde Valley, and this expansion continued in the subsequent Colonial period (A.D. 750-950). By the end of the Sedentary period (A.D. 1150), a multitude of sites were occupied in the Salt and Gila river valleys and canal networks had attained their greatest levels of complexity. Large ballcourt villages included Mesa Grande, Pueblo Grande, La Ciudad de Los Hornos, La Ciudad, and Las Colinas in the lower Salt River Valley and Snaketown, Grewe, Olberg, Chee Nee, Hidden Ruin, and Villa Buena in the middle Gila Valley.

Colonial Period

The Colonial period (A.D. 750-950) – divided into the Gila Butte (A.D. 750-850) and Santa Cruz (A.D. 850-950) phases in the Phoenix Basin – is characterized by the establishment of numerous and widespread settlements throughout the area, the adoption of ballcourts as a public

architectural component, the expansion of canal systems, and the spread of new material culture and an elaborate mortuary complex (Ciolek-Torrello and Wilcox 1988; Crown 1991; Czaplicki 1984; Debowski et al. 1976; Doyel 1991; Doyel and Elson 1985; Gasser et al. 1990; Haury 1976; Howard 1993; Marmaduke and Henderson 1995; Neily et al. 1999b; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983). Settlement patterns reveal increasing differentiation in site size and function (Gregory 1991), and settlement hierarchies developed along irrigation systems in river valleys (Doyel 1991). Within sites, spatial patterning in groups of structures becomes apparent. For example, habitation sites comprising courtyard groups focused on a mutual extramural work area become common settlement organizational pattern (Howard 1985; Wilcox et al. 1981). At smaller hamlets and villages, consisting of one or two courtyard groups, trash mounds, cemetery areas, and cooking ovens tended to be arranged around the margins of the courtyard. At larger villages composed of clusters of courtyard groups, central plazas and communal cemetery and work areas were incorporated into the village structural layout (Howard 1985; Wilcox et al. 1981; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983). Ballcourts appeared as integrative structures at some villages by the early Gila Butte phase, then increased in number and spatial extent throughout the remainder of the Colonial period. The number and size of ballcourts varied from village to village, suggesting a hierarchical structure within the regional system (Doyel 1991; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983).

The appearance and subsequent expansion of “Hohokam” traits in areas peripheral to the Phoenix Basin, including areas where canal irrigation was not possible, initially was viewed as evidence of migration and colonization by Phoenix Basin Hohokam (Gladwin et al. 1937; Haury 1976). In some cases, movement of Hohokam populations into these peripheral areas is evident (Doyel 1978; Elson et al. 1995; Haury 1932; Mitchell 1986). However, these patterns are also interpreted as representing the integration of peripheral areas into a Hohokam regional system (Wilcox 1979; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983) or religious cult (Doyel 1991; Wallace 1997; Wallace et al. 1995) centered in the Phoenix Basin. This regional network or cult probably was maintained and regulated through the ballcourt system (Doyel 1991), facilitating trade and exchange as well as dissemination of technological (e.g., canal irrigation and Red-on-buff pottery) and socio-religious ideas (e.g., cremation mortuary complex). Although groups in the Hohokam region probably were integrated at these higher levels, recent research has highlighted the diversity throughout the region and questioned the utility of any monothetic explanations of a unified Hohokam “culture” (McGuire 1991; Wallace 1997; Whittlesey 1998; Wilcox 1991).

Sedentary Period

The Sedentary period (A.D. 950-1150), as represented by the Sacaton phase in the Phoenix Basin, witnessed continued growth of the number, size, and extent of Hohokam settlements, ballcourts, and canal networks in the Phoenix Basin (Crown 1991; Debowski et al. 1976; Doyel 1991; Doyel and Elson 1985; Haury 1976; Howard 1993; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983). Many large sites reached their maximum size and complexity at this time (Crown 1991). In peripheral drainage areas, the number of villages, hamlets, and farmsteads also increased. By the early Sedentary period, ballcourts were represented not only in the Phoenix Basin but in peripheral areas as well, as Hohokam influence and the ballcourt system had expanded to its greatest size (Doyel 1980; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983). It is also during this time that Hohokam exchange and interaction networks reached their greatest distribution, and the amount of exotic materials at large sites may indicate that some social differentiation had developed (Doyel 1991; Nelson

1986). The intensive use of agricultural rock piles for cultivation of agave and possibly cholla, and non-irrigation agricultural intensification appears to stem from the late Sedentary and early Classic periods (Cantley 1991; Doyel 1993b; Fish et al. 1992a, 1992b; Masse 1991).

By the end of the Sedentary period, however, the Hohokam regional system appears to have weakened as ballcourts and many sites in areas outside and on the fringes of the Phoenix Basin were abandoned and Hohokam populations primarily settled along major drainages (Ciolek-Torrello and Wilcox 1988; Craig 1999; Crown 1991; Doyel 1991; Gasser et al. 1990; Haury 1976; Wilcox and Sternberg 1983). Incipient platform mounds were constructed in the Phoenix Basin at this time, signaling the beginning of a change in public architecture (Gregory 1987; Haury 1976). Some ancestral villages such as Snaketown and Grewe were depopulated and the populations shifted to nearby locations (Craig 1999; Crown 1991; Doyel 1980; Wilcox et al. 1981). Other changes include "...an increase in the production of red ware pottery, a decrease in the production of Red-on-buff, an emphasis on urn cremation burial, and a decrease in the frequency of ornate artifacts (Doyel 1991: 253). These changes are associated with the downcutting and widening of the Gila River between A.D. 1020 and 1160 (Waters and Ravesloot 2000, 2001), which may have been caused by several clusters of major flooding events during this interval (Graybill et al. 1999).

Classic Period

During the Classic period (A.D. 1150-1450), divided into the Soho and Civano phases in the Phoenix Basin, change in the structure of Hohokam communities was indicated by several factors. Changes culminating during the Soho phase included a shift in burial practices from primarily cremations to inhumations and urn cremations; the development of new domestic architectural forms, including post-reinforced and adobe-walled structures and walled compounds; a further reduction in Red-on-buff pottery and an increase in red ware pottery production; and a change in regional networks reflected in a shift in the production and distribution of ceramic types and exotic materials (Crown 1991; Doyel 1980, 1991). The Soho phase also saw the decline and eventual collapse of the ballcourt system in the Phoenix Basin and the florescence of another monumental architectural component, the platform mound (Gregory 1987). With roots in the Sedentary period (Gregory 1991), the platform mound reflected a change in Hohokam community organization that was manifested in settlement systems not only in the Phoenix Basin, but over a much wider region. Although the rapid transformation of the Classic period Hohokam appears dramatic, many of the developments were initiated in the Sedentary period and some researchers contend the basic cultural patterns remained Hohokam (e.g., Crown 1991, Sires 1987; Teague and Crown 1984). Nevertheless, fundamental changes occurred in many aspects of Hohokam society, and this process is representative of cultural changes occurring across the Southwest at this time (Cordell et al. 1994; Doyel 1993a).

A hierarchy of settlement types also emerged during the Classic period, including villages with only one or a few walled residential compounds, such as Pueblo Pasado and Sidewinder Ruin, and settlements with one or more platform mound compounds as well as other compounds, such as Las Acequias, Los Muertos, Adamsville, and Lower Santan (Doyel 1980, 1991). By the Civano phase, specific large settlements, such as Casa Grande, Pueblo Grande, and LA Ciudad,

contained one or more platform mounds, numerous compounds, a ballcourt, and a tower or Great House (Wilcox 1991). It is believed these various types of Classic period settlements formed distinct irrigation communities – sociopolitical organizations consisting of a series of integrated villages that included one or more platform mound villages serving as administrative centers distributed along a single canal or canal system (Gregory 1991; Howard 1987). A substantial Classic period occupation with platform mounds is also evident in the non-riverine area around the Picacho Mountains (Czapliki 1984; Ciolek-Torrello and Wilcox 1988). Some platform mounds appear to have evolved in function from a non-residential special purpose facility to a residence used by a specific residential group in the Civano phase (Gregory 1987, 1991). Salado polychrome pottery, most of which was imported from outside the Phoenix Basin, appears in ceramic assemblages at this time (Abbott and Schaller 1992; Crown 1994). Such developments may reflect increasing social differentiation, and possibly the existence of elite groups controlling and coordinating ritual and agricultural knowledge, interregional interaction, and access to resources (Doyel 1991; Wilcox 1991; Wilcox and Shenk 1977).

The end of the Classic period was marked by the collapse of the system of platform mound communities and the depopulation of the Phoenix Basin. The abandonment of these late Classic period communities has been suggested to coincide with a period of drought and flood conditions that substantially reduced or destroyed the irrigation systems on which these communities relied (Nials et al. 1989). However, recent geoarchaeological testing in the middle Gila River Valley found no indication that the late Classic period collapse was preceded by major changes in the fluvial landscape. Given the close association of the Gila and Salt drainages, a similar conclusion was put forward for the Salt River (Waters and Ravesloot 2001). Regardless, abrupt changes in community organization and integration were marked by the appearance of dispersed rancheria settlements with shallow pit structures, “degenerate” red ware, and indications of a mixed subsistence strategy. However, some Civano phase compounds possibly were reoccupied (E. Sires 1983; Teague and Crown 1984; Doyel 1991, 1995). This terminal period of prehistoric occupation in the Phoenix Basin has been tentatively defined at several sites and site components as the El Polovorón phase (Chenault 1993; Crown 1991; E. Sires 1983; Teague and Crown 1984). The precise nature and character of this phase, however, have yet to be clarified (Doyel 1991, 1995), and some researchers dispute whether evidence supports the concept of the Polovorón phase as distinct from the Civano phase (e.g., Henderson and Hackbarth 2000).

Protohistoric Period

The Protohistoric period (A.D. 1450-1694) represents the time between the end of the Classic period and Spanish contact. The archaeology of the period is poorly understood throughout southern Arizona, largely due to the small sample of excavated material, poor chronometric control, and lack of cohesive interpretive framework (Ravesloot and Whittlesey 1987; Whittlesey et al. 1998a; Wilson 1999). As a result, the principle sources of information are Spanish ethnohistorical accounts which are relevant primarily to the late Protohistoric period. More archaeological data from the early part of this period is needed from across southern Arizona to fully understand the transition from prehistoric to historic times.

In the 1690s, the Spanish identified two main subgroups of Upper Pimans occupying southern Arizona: the Akimel O’odham in the middle Gila Valley (Bolton 1948; Doelle 1981; Ezell 1983;

Gasser et al. 1990), and the Sobaipuri in the middle Santa Cruz and San Pedro valleys (Bolton 1948; Doelle 1984; Wallace and Doelle 1997; Masse 1981). These accounts provide an outline of the Sobaipuri and O'odham settlement-subsistence systems in the 1690s. Most settlements were located in riverine settings and consisted of small, loosely clustered, brush-covered houses. Each village was self-sufficient, politically autonomous, and focused on agriculture (both floodwater and irrigation). While Piman villages were noted as far west as the Gila-Salt confluence in the middle Gila Valley, shared hostilities with Yavapai to the north may have kept the Pima out of the Salt River Valley in the late seventeenth century (Doyel 1989; Henderson and Hackbarth 1995).

At present, few Sobaipuri archaeological sites that might date to the Protohistoric period have been identified in the Tucson Basin and lower San Pedro Valley, and even fewer Protohistoric Akimel O'odham sites have been found in the Gila Valley (Doelle 1981, 1984; Ravesloot and Whittlesey 1987). In addition, the dating of much of the purported Protohistoric period archaeological data is disputable (Doelle 1984; Ravesloot and Whittlesey 1987). Some progress has been made in classifying early Protohistoric period settlements and their associated artifact assemblages for the lower San Pedro Valley and Tucson Basin (e.g., Masse 1981; Ravesloot and Whittlesey 1987). However, such attempts to synthesize data from the middle Gila Valley are still at a rather incipient stage (Cable 1990; Gasser et al. 1990; Masse 1990). These problems inhibit a basic understanding of the majority of the Protohistoric period. More importantly, they prevent a conclusive determination of whether a cultural and/or occupational continuum exists between documented historical-period and prehistoric populations (e.g., Doelle 1981; Doyel 1991; Ezell 1983; Gasser et al. 1990; Haury 1976; Masse 1981; Rea 1997).

Segments of the semi-nomadic Western Apache and Yavapai tribes occupied portions of south-central Arizona at the time of Spanish contact, but little is known of their range during the Protohistoric period. The Western Apache were a Southern Athapaskan-speaking tribe whose origins lie in modern-day Canada. The timing of the Athapaskan entry into the Southwest is debated widely, and dates range from as early as A.D. 1000 through A.D. 1400 (Opler 1983; Perry 1991). With a few notable exceptions, archaeological evidence of the Western Apache occupation prior to the nineteenth century is scant (Gregory 1981; Whittlesey et al. 1998a). The Yavapai were Yuman speakers, and evidence tentatively supports a migration of Yuman peoples from the lower Colorado River region into Arizona between A.D. 1100 and 1300 (Kendall 1983; Rogers 1945; Whittlesey and Benaron 1998). Yavapai archaeology for all periods is poorly known, and the nature and extent of the Protohistoric Yavapai occupation is almost entirely unknown (Whittlesey et al. 1998a). These problems in Western Apache and Yavapai archaeology will be hard to overcome as the material culture of these hunter-gatherer people was not elaborate and is assumed to have consisted of easily transportable items (Basso and Opler 1971; Whittlesey et al. 1998a). Furthermore, "it may be impossible to distinguish between the Yavapai and Western Apache on the basis of archaeological data and material culture alone" (Whittlesey et al. 1998a:214).

Historic Period

The Historic period (A.D. 1694–present), which began with Spanish contact, comprises the time for which written records of the region exist. The period is divided into the Hispanic era, encompassing the time of Spanish and Mexican occupation of southern Arizona, and the American era, from the Gadsden Purchase to the present.

The Hispanic Era (A.D. 1694 – 1853)

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino arrived at Dolores in Sonora in 1687 and established Jesuit missions in the Pimería Alta of northeast Sonora between 1691 and 1711. He briefly visited the Sobaipuri along the middle Santa Cruz River in 1692 and the Akimel O’odham along the middle Gila River in 1694 and again in 1697. Although other Spanish missionaries followed Father Kino throughout the 1700s, records of his visits provide the primary source of information about these groups at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Little written information was obtained on Akimel O’odham settlements or people in the middle Gila Valley during the Hispanic era. Living far beyond the Hispanic frontier, which never extended north of the Tucson Basin, the Akimel O’odham managed to escape involvement in the events and turbulence in the south and only had sporadic contact with Euro-Americans (Ezell 1983; Russell 1908; Wilson 1998). However, Spanish accounts identified at least six self-sufficient, autonomous Akimel O’odham settlements primarily along the Gila River west of Casa Grande Ruins (Bolton 1948:I:127-129; Doelle 1981; Ezell 1983; Russell 1908; Wilson 1998, 1999). By this time, the Pee Posh had migrated up the Gila River from the lower Colorado River and joined the Akimel O’odham after being displaced by the conflicts with Quechans and Mojaves. The economy of these villages centered on floodwater farming of corn, beans, squash, and cotton, supplemented by gathered and traded foods (Ezell 1983; Hackenberg 1983). The use of irrigation agriculture at the time of contact remains controversial (Doelle 1981; Ezell 1983; Hackenberg 1983; Haury 1976), but this technology certainly was important in the nineteenth century when crops such as wheat were introduced. Although not in direct contact with the Spanish settlements to the south, the Akimel O’odham and Pee Posh were affected significantly by introduced European elements such as new cultigens, such as wheat, livestock, metal, military strategies, and, disease. Like the Sobaipuri villages to the south, Akimel O’odham settlements became a target of frequent raiding by Apache as well as the Yavapai and Quechan. (Dobyns 1974; Ezell 1983; Russell 1908). To defend against these constant threats, the Akimel O’odham adopted a denser settlement pattern, introduced mandatory service for all males, and conducted counter-raiding and punitive campaigns with their Tohono O’odham and Pee-Posh allies. By the end of the Hispanic period, the economic and military prowess of the Akimel O’odham were recognized by both Euro-Americans and native peoples alike (Ezell 1983).

Throughout the Hispanic era, the Western and Yavapai had only marginal contact with the Spaniards, Mexicans, and O’odham groups (Spicer 1962; Whittlesey et al. 1998b). This limited interaction took the form of Apache raiding on Spanish and Mexican settlements (Goodwin 1942), as well as Apache and Yavapai raiding on O’odham villages (Bolton 1948; Dobyns 1974; Russell 1908). The Western Apache and Yavapai came to resemble each other closely, and the considerable degree of cultural similarity between them led to confusion among later Euro-

Americans regarding ethnic identity (Khera and Mariella 1983). These two groups also shared an economic system that was "...a fluid and opportunistic blend of gathering, hunting, farming, and raiding; a settlement system focused on small groups of extended families that were seasonally mobile; politically autonomous bands; and technology closely adapted to a mobile lifestyle" (Whittlesey and Benaron 1998: 143). The Western Apache tribe occupied a territory bounded roughly by the San Francisco Peaks in the north, the White Mountains in east-central Arizona, the Santa Catalina Mountains, and the Yavapai territory (Basso 1983; Basso and Opler 1971; Black and Green 1995; Goodwin 1942; Whittlesey and Benaron 1998; Whittlesey et al 1998a). The Yavapai tribe occupied a territory bounded roughly by the lower Colorado River, the Gila River, the San Francisco Peaks, and the Western Apache territory. The southeastern Yavapai, or Kewevkapaya, occupied the area from the confluence of the Gila and San Pedro rivers north toward the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers (Gifford 1932; Khera and Mariella 1983; Whittlesey et al. 1998a).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, whereupon modern-day southern Arizona came under Mexican rule. The Mexican government terminated the Spanish policy of subsidizing and resettling peaceful Apaches on the northern frontier around Tucson, and conditions subsequently deteriorated as Apache raiding resumed (Neily et al. 1999b; Sheridan 1986). Despite the danger of Apache attacks, this time saw some mining exploration and ranching activities in and around the Tucson Basin. Elsewhere in southern Arizona, American trappers, traders, and mountain men entered areas inhabited by the San Carlos Apache that were previously unknown to Euro-Americans (Corle 1951; Whittlesey et al 1998b). The end of the Hispanic era is formally marked by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, although the Mexican military did not withdraw from Tucson until 1856.

The American Era (A.D. 1853 – Present)

With the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, modern-day southern Arizona became part of the United States. The subsequent arrival of the U.S. military and Euro-American settlers in the Tucson Basin was followed by an economic boom, with ranches, farms, and mercantile shops being established (Neily et al. 1999b). The Civil War temporarily halted economic development in the area, but southern Arizona saw the influx of thousands of Euro-American settlers after the war. A local government was instituted with the organization of the Territory of Arizona in 1863.

In 1865, the U.S. Army established Camp Verde (later known as Fort McDowell) at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers. Over the next few decades, the U.S. Army launched campaigns across the Arizona Territory to suppress the Yavapai and Apache and opened the door for non-native settlement. Initially, the subsequent influx of Euro-American settlements focused on mining, but ranching and farming soon followed. By the late 1860s, settlers began developing irrigation agriculture along the Salt River by rehabilitating the remnants of prehistoric Hohokam canals.

The Phoenix townsite was established in 1870. In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, Salt River farmers mainly grew alfalfa and grain. With the completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911 and insurance of a stable and reliable water supply, the Valley's farming community was built out to its maximum extent. Cotton production became more prevalent

starting around World War I when an increased demand made it profitable. In addition to farming, feeder and dairy cattle were also important components of the southwest Valley's local economy. Over the following decades, family owned farms and dairies dotted the Valley's rural landscape and were integral components of Arizona's economy. Following the end of World War II, however, family farms and dairies began to be replaced by larger commercial operations through a trend of urban development that continues today.

One profound effect of the post-Civil War influx of Euro-American settlers on indigenous populations was the construction of upstream canals that diverted much of the water to non-Indian farmers along the Gila River in the 1870s (Dobyns 1981; Ezell 1983). The introduction of animal husbandry, decimation of woodlands for mining operations, destruction of beaver populations, and construction of wagon roads and railroads in the region led to increased erosion and disastrous flooding events (Dobyns 1981). As a result, during subsequent periods of drought, the lack of Gila River water that could be used for irrigation agriculture led to widespread famine and eventual relocation of some O'odham settlements to the Salt River Valley (Ezell 1983; Hackenberg 1983). The Akimel O'odham refer to the period between 1870 and 1910 as the "years of famine," during which they "...were plunged from the status of independent farmers competing successfully with White farmers to that of wage laborers" (Ezell 1983:158-159).

The most ambitious effort to rectify the economic plight of the Akimel O'odham was the San Carlos Project Act of 1924, authorizing the construction of a water storage dam on the Gila River to provide for the irrigation of 50,000 acres of Indian and 50,000 acres of non-Indian land. For a variety of reasons, the San Carlos Project failed to revitalize the O'odham farming economy (Hackenberg 1983). Over the years, the U.S. Government placed severe acculturation pressures on the Akimel O'odham that have affected changes in nearly every aspect of their lives. Since World War II, however, the Akimel O'odham have experienced a resurgence of interest in tribal sovereignty and economic development. As the community became a self-governing entity, it has developed several profitable enterprises in agriculture and telecommunications, built two casinos, and begun the process of revitalizing their farming economy by constructing a water delivery system across the reservation.

Chapter 4: Regulatory Context

The 202L, South Mountain Freeway, EIS & L/DCR Project is using federal funds administered through FHWA and therefore is a federal undertaking that requires compliance with several federal preservation laws. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) stipulates that federal agencies work to preserve not only natural resources but also important historical and cultural aspects of our national heritage [Section 101(b)(4)].

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other parties with a demonstrated interest a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Regulations for *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 800) implement Section 106 of the NHPA. These regulations define a process for responsible federal agencies to consult with the State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (S/THPO), Native American groups, other interested parties, and when necessary, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to ensure that historic properties are duly considered as federal projects are planned and implemented.

To be determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register, properties must be important in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. They also must possess integrity of location, design, settings, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet at least one of four criteria:

- a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Properties may be of local, state, or national importance. Typically, historic properties are at least 50 years old, but younger properties may be considered for listing if they are of exceptional importance.

State of Arizona preservation laws include the State Historic Preservation of 1982 (A.R.S 41-861 through 41-864) which stipulates that state agencies work to identify and preserve significant historic properties and provides SHPO an opportunity to comment on any agency plans that affect properties listed on or eligible for listing on the Arizona State Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Arizona Antiquities Act (A.R.S. 41-841 through 41-847) prohibits excavation of historic or prehistoric sites on lands owned or controlled by the State of Arizona or local governments without a permit. The Act also directs those in charge of activities on such lands to notify the director of the Arizona State Museum of the discovery of any archaeological sites, historical resources, or human remains.

A large portion of this supplemental Class III overview focuses within Phoenix city limits, and the City of Phoenix has a well developed program for the management and proper treatment of cultural resources. The City of Phoenix General Plan includes a policy that “encourages the protection, preservation, and designation of historic resources,” requires that development is “compatible with architectural, archaeological, and historic resources and their setting,” and also encourages the preservation “of archaeological resources found at development sites of public and private projects.” In support of that policy, the City of Phoenix Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 8, Section 802(A) acknowledges the potential significance of archaeological resources within the city. Therefore, it is the City of Phoenix’s policy (Chapter 8, Section 802[B2]) (Bostwick 2004: 5):

- a) To encourage identification of the location of both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources;
- b) To assist with the preservation of these resources, within developments where appropriate, and with recovery of the resources where applicable;
- c) To encourage recognition of the fact that archaeological resources found on public land are the property of all citizens, and are not private property.

Archaeological resources found on city-owned lands are the property of the City of Phoenix. In addition, the City of Phoenix has been designated by the SHPO as a Certified Local Government (CLG), which requires that the City (Bostwick 2004: 5):

- Maintain a historic preservation commission
- Enforce state and local preservation laws
- Provide for public participation in its activities
- Enact the City’s historic preservation ordinance

As such, all work within Phoenix city limits must adhere to the City’s Historic Preservation Ordinance and the *City of Phoenix Guidelines for Archaeology* (Bostwick 2004).

Chapter 5: Methodology

A comprehensive Class I overview summarizing past projects and previously recorded cultural resources within the SMTC study area was prepared for the project by the GRIC-CRMP, and therefore is not repeated herein (Burden 2002). HDR verified information with AZSITE, SHPO, Pueblo Grande, and the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office to identify any recently complete projects in the vicinity. Historic properties were researched through a combination of oral interviews with local residents and archival research at the Arizona State Archives, Library and Public Records, SHPO, the Maricopa County Assessors Office, and the Phoenix, Tolleson, and Avondale public libraries.

HDR conducted the pedestrian survey with transects spaced no more than 15 m apart. Archaeological sites and isolated occurrences were defined according to site-recording criteria established by the Arizona State Museum (ASM). Sites were defined by the following criteria (ASM 1998):

- a) any concentration of 30 or more artifacts or other cultural items of a single class in a discrete scatter
- b) any concentration of 20 or more artifacts of more than one artifact class in a discrete scatter
- c) one or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts
- d) two or more temporally associated features without artifacts

Cultural manifestations not meeting these criteria were recorded as isolated occurrences. In addition, HDR conducted a windshield survey to identify historic properties. Oral interviews were conducted with local residents knowledgeable about the area and the identified historic properties. Additional information about the properties was gathered through archival research at the above mentioned information repositories. All cultural resources were recorded in the field through written notes, photographs, and sketch maps. Site and property locations were recorded with Global Positioning System (GPS) units and plotted on USGS topographic quadrangle maps.

Chapter 6: Results

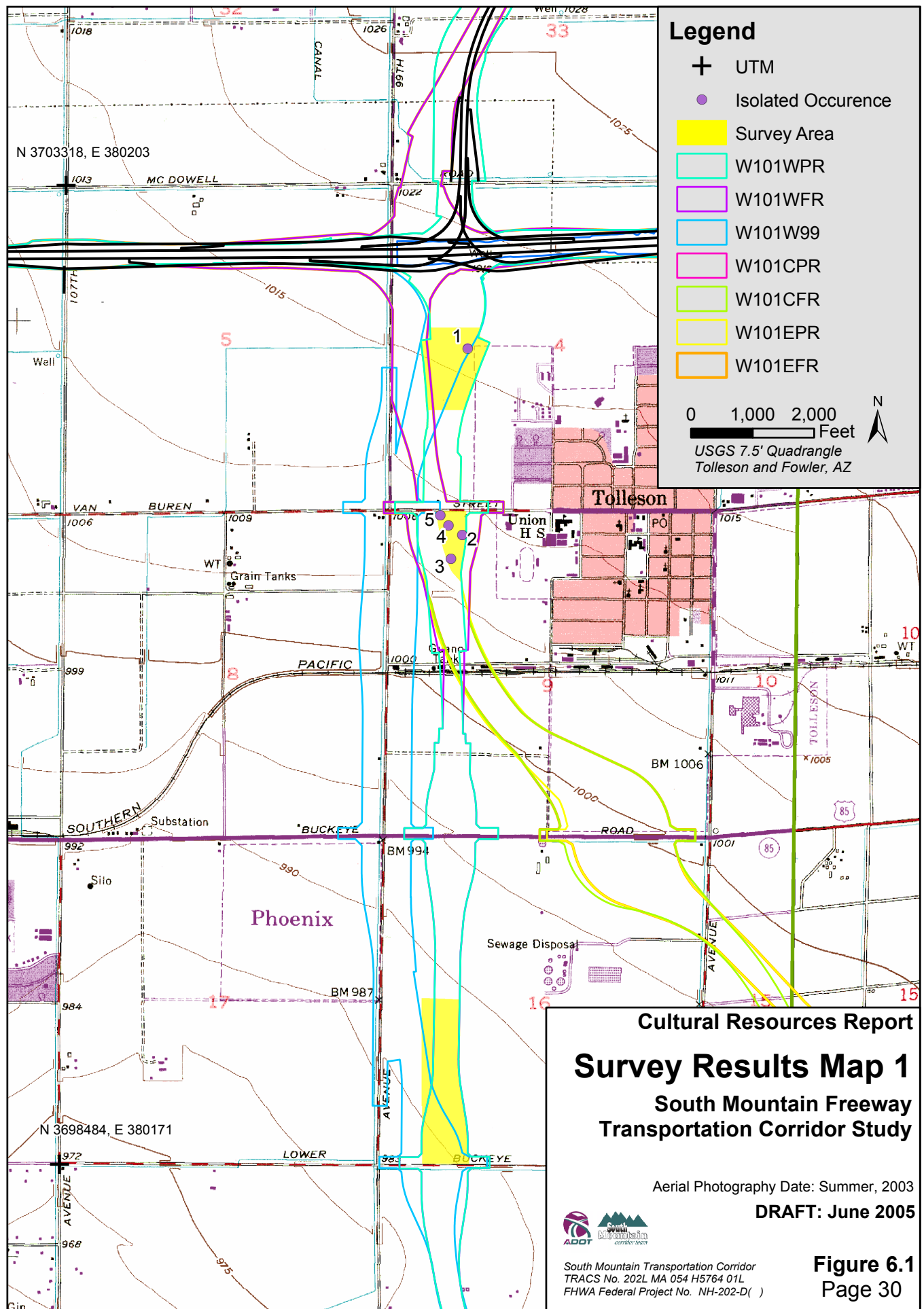
HDR identified and recorded one archaeological site and 21 historic resources. The historic resources include two commercial properties, one historic farm, ten historic farmsteads, two historic farmsteads with dairy components, one historic feedlot, one historic highway, historic irrigation canal, one historic railroad, one historic rural streetscape, and one historic townsite. The prehistoric archaeological site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to provide important information on prehistory. Of the 21 historic resources identified, nine are recommended as eligible for the NRHP under either Criteria A, B, or C for various associations with development of agriculture and transportation networks in the lower Salt River Valley. One historic resource is recommended as eligible under Criterion A but considered non-contributing within the alternative alignments. Eleven historic resources are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP for lack of historical and architectural significance.

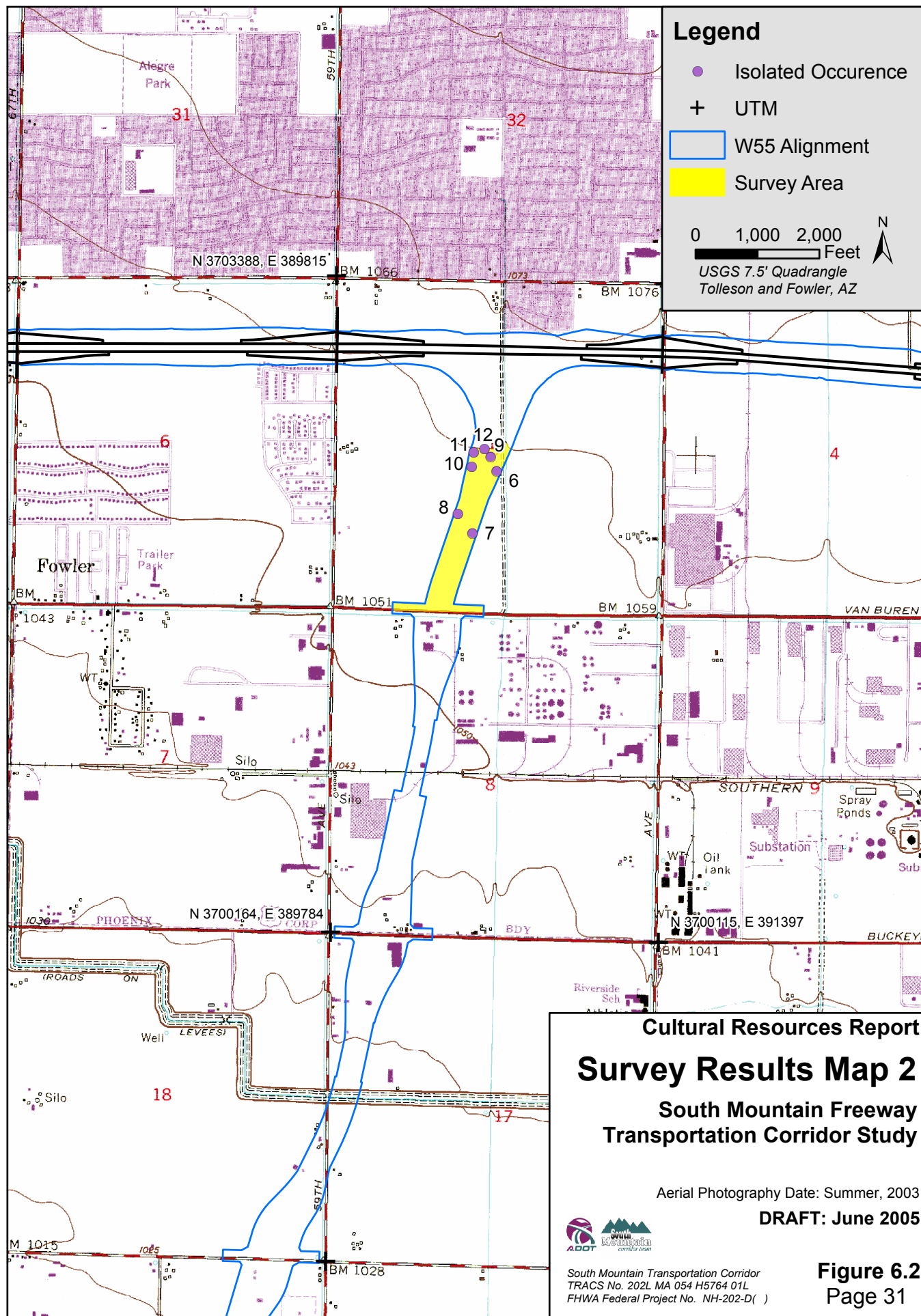
Isolated Occurrences

A total of 19 isolated occurrences were identified (Table 6.1; Figures 6.1-6.3) These include single artifacts and small groups of artifacts that did not meet minimum ASM site definition criteria. Most of the isolated occurrences were prehistoric stone flakes and ceramic sherds. A few historic artifacts were also observed.

Table 6.1. Isolated Occurrences.

No.	Description	Section	Township	Range	Figure
1	1 basalt flake	4	1N	1E	6.1
2	1 piece of milk glass	9	1N	1E	6.1
3	2 basalt flakes	9	1N	1E	6.1
4	1 piece of purple glass	9	1N	1E	6.1
5	2 historic white dish fragments with a red transfer print; 1 piece of milk glass; 6 pieces glassware; 1 crockery	9	1N	1E	6.1
6	5 basalt flakes and two Gila Plain ware	5	1N	2E	6.2
7	1 basalt flake	5	1N	2E	6.2
8	1 plain ware	5	1N	2E	6.2
9	1 basalt flake and 1 plain ware	5	1N	2E	6.2
10	1 basalt core	5	1N	2E	6.2
11	1 utilized primary basalt flake	5	1N	2E	6.2
12	1 basalt flake	5	1N	2E	6.2
13	1 quartzite flake and 1 basalt core	31	1N	2E	6.3
14	1 basalt flake and 1 chalcedony flake	31	1N	2E	6.3
15	1 quartzite flake, one mano fragment, and one possible basalt core	31	1N	2E	6.3
16	1 plain ware	31	1N	2E	6.3
17	1 basalt flake	31	1N	2E	6.3
18	1 plain ware	31	1N	2E	6.3
19	2 plain wares	31	1N	2E	6.3





A Historic Context for Agricultural Properties in the Lower Salt River Valley

To qualify for the NRHP, a property must be historically significant in that it represents an important part of history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of an area (National Park Service [NPS] 1997). To help researchers effectively assess significance, the NPS developed the concept of the *historic context*, which combines place, time, and theme to create an interpretive backdrop within which the significance of an historic property can be explained, judged, and evaluated. Most of the historic sites identified in the alternative alignments are agricultural properties with farming and dairy related features. Therefore, the historic context developed to evaluate the properties includes *rural, agricultural farmsteads and dairies (theme) in the lower Salt River Valley (place) over the last 120 years (about 1880 to the present) (time)*.

Within the study area, the historic sites identified are located in two general geographical areas; south of the Salt River (known as Laveen) and the area between the Salt River and I-10 from 51st to 99th avenues (including the communities of Fowler and Santa Maria, and the town of Tolleson). Geographically, Laveen is a triangular-shaped area bounded by the GRIC to the southwest, the Salt River to the northwest, and South Mountain to the southeast. Laveen's east boundary is loosely defined around 35th Avenue, where it transitions into the South Mountain Farms area. One the north side of the river, the dispersed agricultural community of Fowler was centered around 67th Avenue and Van Buren Street. The community of Santa Maria is at the southeast corner of 67th Avenue and Lower Buckeye Road. Downtown Tolleson is on Van Buren Street between 91st Avenue and 99th Avenue.

The development of these agricultural communities north and south of the Salt River in the southwest Valley is characterized by three main developmental periods: the homesteading era, the agricultural era, and the urbanization era. The initial homesteading era, the first period of significance, extended generally from the 1880s to the early 1900s. During this time, Arizona had territorial status and towns such as Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa were in their infancy. In rural areas, the land was developed for agriculture for the first time since the end of the prehistoric Hohokam era. Farmers relied on brush dam irrigation and horse drawn equipment. Farmsteads had few utilities, if any at all, and building supplies for houses and other structures were not always easily obtainable.

Following the turn of the century, the establishment of the reliable Salt River Project (SRP) water delivery system, and the completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911, the farming communities of the lower Salt River Valley entered the second period of significance, the agricultural era. This period generally extended from about 1911 to the 1960s. As evidenced in the 1935 aerial photograph of the lower Salt River Valley, rural communities quickly reached their agricultural build-out (Figure 6.5). Agricultural parcels were developed in 40-acre increments within a framework of Township, Range, and Section. Farmsteads were placed on the edges and set within cultivated fields. Typical layouts of farmsteads included farmhouses grouped together with other farm-related outbuildings such as hay and dairy barns, equipment shapes/storage structures, machine/utility shops, silos, stock pens, and corrals.

One major difference between the communities located north and south of the Salt River was the construction, north of the river, of the Arizona Eastern Railroad's Phoenix-to-Hassayampa

branch line in 1910. The railroad extended through the area east to west between Van Buren Street and Buckeye Road. In 1926, the line was connected to the Southern Pacific Railroad's (SPRR) main transcontinental line at Wellton and Ely, thus converting the branch line into a main line serving the greater Phoenix area. In general the developmental trajectories of the rural agricultural communities north and south of the Salt River were similar until World War II (WWII). Following WWII, Laveen maintained its exclusively agricultural character, while the area north of the river saw a substantial amount of industrial development along the SPRR railroad corridor, as well as encroachment by the urban areas of the City of Phoenix. Nonetheless, for five decades, the rural agricultural communities of the lower Salt River Valley thrived, providing Phoenix and other parts of the valley with a variety of agricultural, livestock, and dairy products. Family farms were passed down from generation to generation and Arizona's agricultural heritage was solidified.

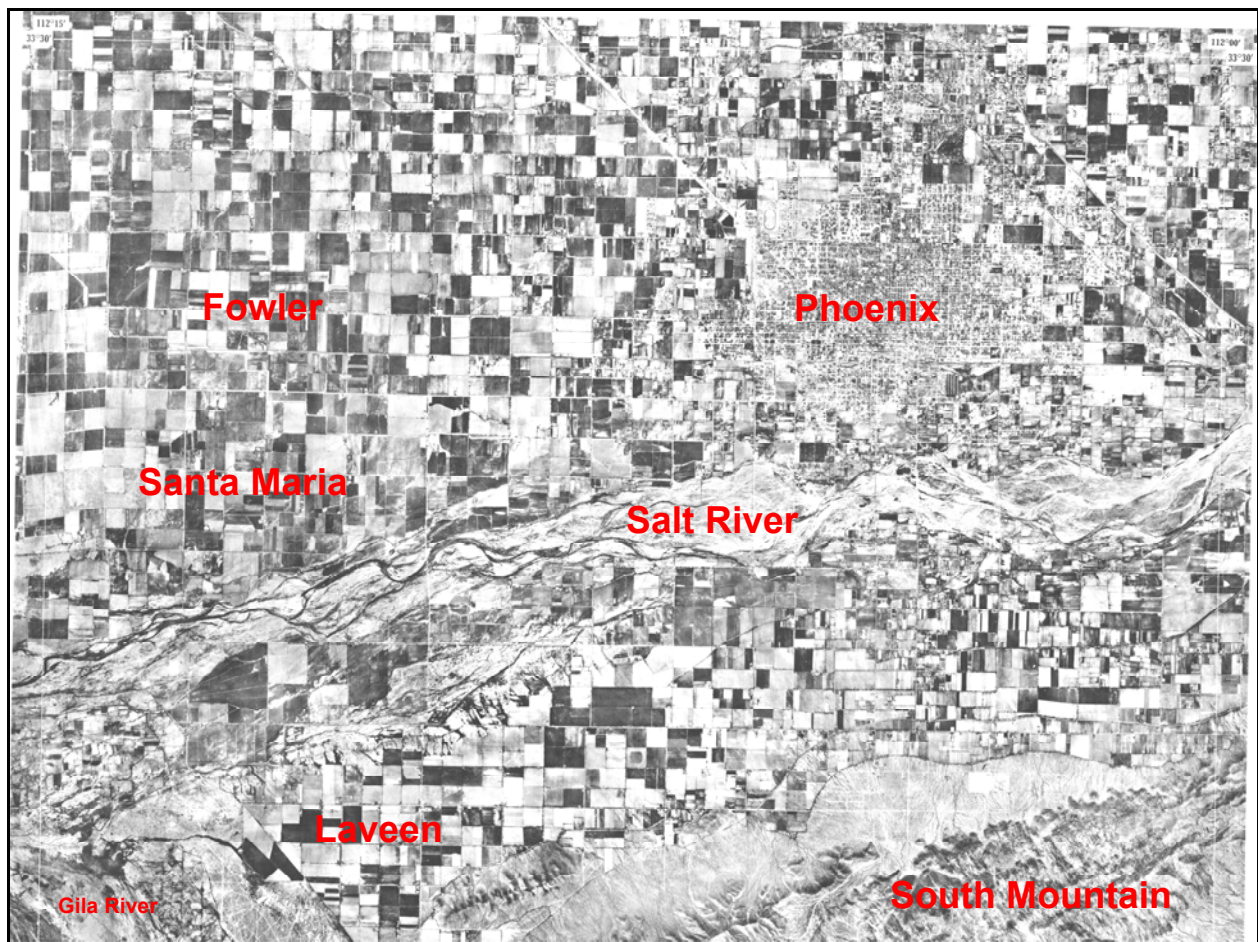


Figure 6.5. 1935 aerial photograph of the lower Salt River Valley.

The third main developmental period for agricultural communities in the southwest Valley is the era of urbanization, which began in the late 1960s and early 1970s when landowners began to subdivide farms for residential developments. Initially, subdivisions retained a rural feel with typically 5 to 10 acre parcels of mixed residential uses such as equestrian or livestock properties. Also at this time, the small family farmstead dairy operations were abandoned and replaced by

the larger, mechanized dairy operations we see today. By the 1980s, the conversion of the remaining farm properties to high-density residential developments with commercial businesses clustered at the major intersections began. Industrial infilling along the railroad corridor with the establishment of large commercial distribution centers, also continued. Overall, the development trend is on-going and, if continuous, will result in the complete urban build-out on both sides of the Salt River within the next decade.

Evaluation Criteria

To evaluate the significance of a property within a defined *historic context*, the specific features, patterns of land use, and other physical manifestations on the landscape that embody the integral elements of that place, time, and event must be identified. The historic properties identified in the South Mountain study area are part of a larger, regional rural historic landscape that spans a large portion of the west Phoenix metropolitan area, or lower Salt River Valley. As seen in the 1935 aerial photograph of the lower Salt River Valley (Figure 6.5), the current study area saw its agricultural build-out early in the twentieth century. On a broad regional level, the rural agricultural landscape qualifies for the NRHP under Criterion A because its development and operation over the last roughly 100 years was a major event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Arizona's history. Today, within the South Mountain study area, this rural historic agricultural landscape is quickly being transformed to an urban setting. Designating some type of regional rural agricultural district would be inconsistent with the planned development. Nevertheless, HDR developed NRHP eligibility recommendations within the context of the rural historic agricultural landscape and defined *significance* as those properties, or groups of properties, that represent integral components of the pattern of land use and possess the qualities and elements needed to convey a strong sense of their historic character.

The NPS developed NRHP Technical Bulletin #30 to provide guidelines for evaluating and documenting rural historic landscapes (NPS 1999). In that bulletin, the NPS defines a rural historic landscape as a "geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration of, linkage, or continuity of areas, of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features" (NPS 1999). Furthermore, the NPS has developed eleven principle characteristics for reading a rural landscape and for understanding the natural and cultural forces that have shaped it. These characteristics are used here to evaluate the historic significance of the identified properties and develop NRHP eligibility recommendations. Four of the characteristics are processes that have been instrumental in shaping the land and the other seven are physical components evident on the landscape (NPS 1999:4-7) (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2. Principle Characteristics of a Rural Historic Landscape Characteristics.

Processes	Characteristics
Land Use and Activities	The major human forces that shape and organize rural communities.
Patterns of Social Organization	The division of the landscape based on social, political, and technological influences in addition to natural landforms.
Response to the Natural Environment	The influence of natural features on the land use patterns.
Cultural Traditions	The social customs, religious beliefs, ethnic identity, and trades and skills that affect the ways land is used and that may be evident in both physical features and uses of land.
Components	
Circulation Networks	The network systems for transporting people, goods, and raw materials from one point to another; roads, highways, railroad, etc.
Boundary Demarcations	The features on the landscape that delineate areas of ownership and land use.
Vegetation Related to Land Use	The patterns of vegetation both natural and intentionally planted, that bear a direct relationship to long-established patterns of the land use; such as crops, trees, and shrubs planted for agricultural and ornamental purposes, and vegetation that has grown up incidentally along fence lines, besides roads, and in abandoned fields.
Buildings, Structures, and Objects	The various types of buildings, structures, and objects that serve human needs related to the occupation and use of the land. The function, materials, date, condition, construction methods, and location reflect the historic activities, customs, tastes, and skills, of the people who built them.
Clusters	Groupings of buildings, fences, and other features, as seen in a farmstead, ranch, or mining complex, that result from function, social tradition, climate, or other influences, cultural or natural.
Archaeological Sites	The sites of prehistoric or historic activities or occupation that provide information about the ways the land has been used and patterns of social history.
Small-scale Elements	The small features, such as a foot bridge or road sign, that add to the historic setting of a rural landscape.

The principle characteristics that define the rural historic landscape within the South Mountain study area are summarized in Table 6.3. This list was compiled based a combination of field observations, reviews of historic maps, photographs, and aerial photographs, and interviews with long-time local residents. For a property to qualify as eligible to the NRHP, it must possess a copious combination of these characteristics and retain integrity.

Table 6.3. Principle Characteristics of the South Mountain Study Area's Rural Historic Landscape.

Processes	Characteristics
Land Use and Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominate land use was for agricultural purposes, with some industrial development north of the Salt River along the SPRR corridor. • Primary activities included farming, dairies, and feed lots. • Farmsteads were dispersed cross the landscape and typically consisted of clusters of farmhouses, farm, and dairy related buildings placed on the edges of, and set within, cultivated fields. • Agricultural parcels were developed in 40-acre increments.
Patterns of Social Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social organization was based on a model of dispersed unincorporated settlement set within an orthogonal framework of Township, Range, and Section. • Agricultural parcels were delineated in increments of 40 acres. • Prominent political boundaries include the GRIC's northern reservation boundary south of the Salt River and the city limits of Phoenix which have advanced slowly over time as unincorporated county lands have been annexed.
Response to the Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat alluvial terraces north and south were ideal for agricultural development. • The South Mountains and the Salt River were natural impediments to agricultural development.
Cultural Traditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social customs, religious beliefs, ethnicity, and economy were a combination of Euroamerican and Hispanic influences, with a Native American influence more prominent south of the Salt River.
Components	
Circulation Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural two-lane roads along Section and mid-Section boundaries, initially dirt and later paved. • Figure 6.6-6.7
Boundary Demarcations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property boundaries are typically demarcated by roads and irrigation canals. • Agricultural field boundaries are open without fences. • Dairy property boundaries are sometimes partially defined by fences around livestock corrals. • Pecan trees were planted on earthen canals along property boundaries • Figures 6.6-6.9.
Vegetation Related to Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmsteads were typically set within stands of tall shade trees with other vegetation ornamental. • Mesquite, tamarisk, and tall weeds appeared occasionally along earthen irrigation canals and drainage ditches. • Crops in agricultural fields varied over time and included alfalfa, grain, and cotton. • Citrus orchards were more prevalent at upper elevations near South Mountain. • Fallow and abandoned fields dominated by Russian Thistle (tumble weeds) • Ornamental palm trees were popular decorative elements around houses post-WW-II. • Figures 6.8-6.14

Table 6.3. Principle Characteristics of the South Mountain Study Area's Rural Historic Landscape. (continued)

Processes	Characteristics
Buildings, Structures, and Objects	<p>Farmsteads included clusters of buildings and structures with residential and agricultural functions. Common elements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmhouses • Capacity Barns • Silos • Machine/Utility Shops • Tractor Shades/Equipment Storage Shelters • Chicken coops • Corrals • Central work yards • Figures 6.13-6.26 <p>Farmsteads with dairy operations also included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milking barns • Stock pens with sun shades • Figures 6.24-6.26
Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmsteads were formed by clusters of residential and agricultural related buildings and structures, often set within stands of trees and vegetation. • Other commerce and community buildings, such as stores, schools, post offices, and taverns were clustered at main crossroads. • Figures 6.10, 6.13, and 6.14
Archaeological Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric Hohokam sites in the area, dating back over 2,000 years, provide important information on long-term agricultural uses of the landscape and applications of irrigation technology. • Archaeological homestead sites can provide important information on early historic settlement, agriculture, and life ways.
Small-scale Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail boxes set on posts at roadsides • Irrigation canals, head gates, and check dams • Irrigation well pumps • Wooden power poles • Narrow two-lane roads with dirt shoulders • Culverts • Horse troughs • Mature pecan trees • Concrete driveway bridges over irrigation canals • Alfalfa fields with furrows • Stacks of hay bails • Staged farm equipment • Corrals • Figures 6.27-6.32



Figure 6.6. Typical two-lane rural road along Section line used historically as primary transportation network; the road also is a boundary demarcation between two unfenced agricultural properties.



Figure 6.7. Dirt road with utility line demarcating property boundaries along a mid-Section line.



Figure 6.8. Row of pecan trees near 99th Avenue demarcating a property boundary.

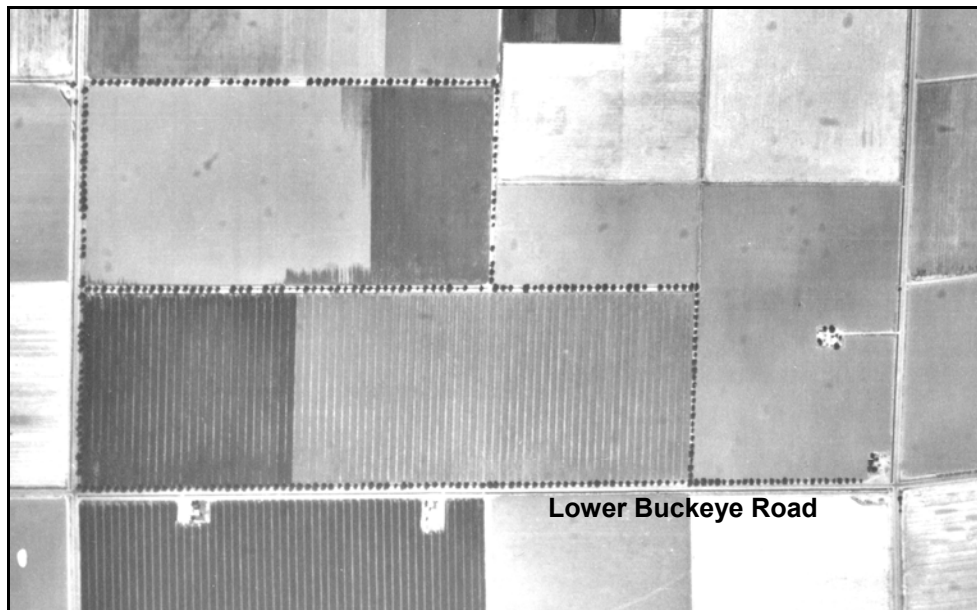


Figure 6.9. 1961 aerial photograph of Lower Buckeye Road showing rows of pecan trees along property boundaries; also note placement of farmsteads on field edges, at intersections, and set within fields.

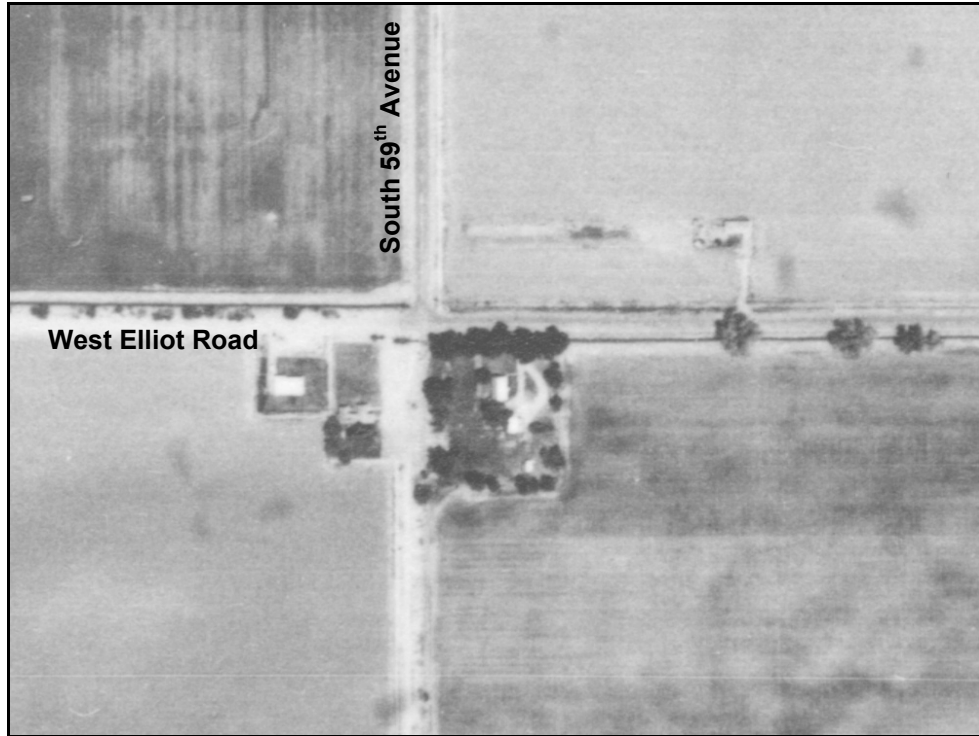


Figure 6.10. 1961 aerial photograph showing the intersection of South 59th Avenue and West Elliot Road with a typical farmstead set in stand of shade trees; also note trees and small vegetation growing intermittently along irrigation canals.



Figure 6.11. Cultivated fields.



Figure 6.12. 1961 aerial photograph showing typical mixed agricultural land use with cultivated fields and citrus orchards at the base of South Mountain.



Figure 6.13. Palm-tree lined entrance to farmstead set within an agricultural field.



Figure 6.14. Abandoned farmstead with palm trees set at entrance.



Figure 6.15. Farmhouse.



Figure 6.16. Farmhouse.



Figure 6.17. Typical capacity barn, used for vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance.



Figure 6.18. Wood-frame capacity barn.



Figure 6.19. Silo at the Cheatham farmstead, South 51st Avenue and West Elliot Road.



Figure 6.20. Smith Farm stone silos located on the northeast corner of South 43rd Avenue and West Dobbins Road, demolished for development May 25, 2003.

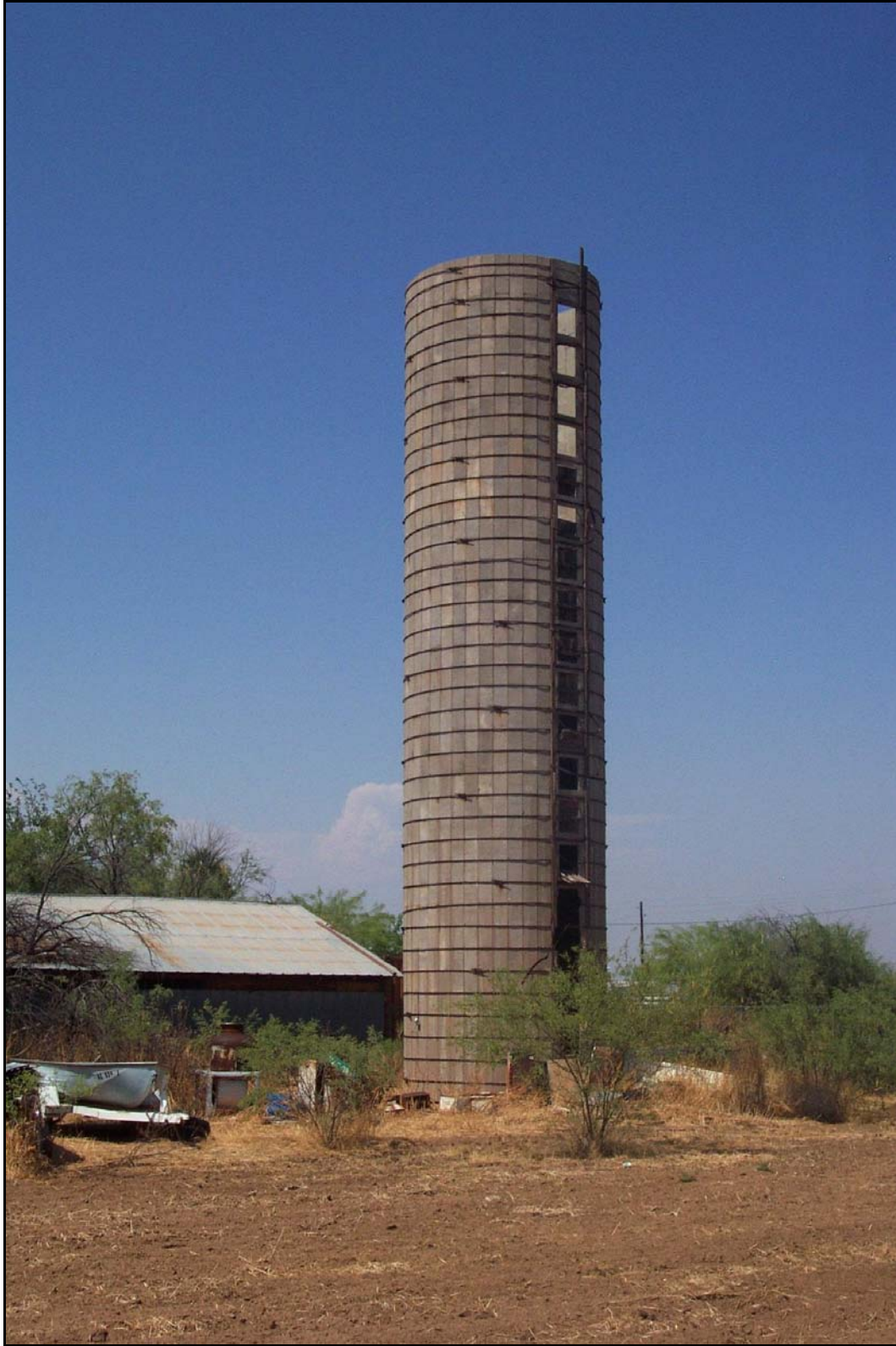


Figure 6.21. Silo located at South 43rd Avenue and West Dobbins Road.



Figure 6.22 Typical tractor shade/equipment shelter.



Figure 6.23. Typical tractor shade/equipment shelter.



Figure 6.24. Dairy Barn.



Figure 6.25. Modern stock yard with sun shades.

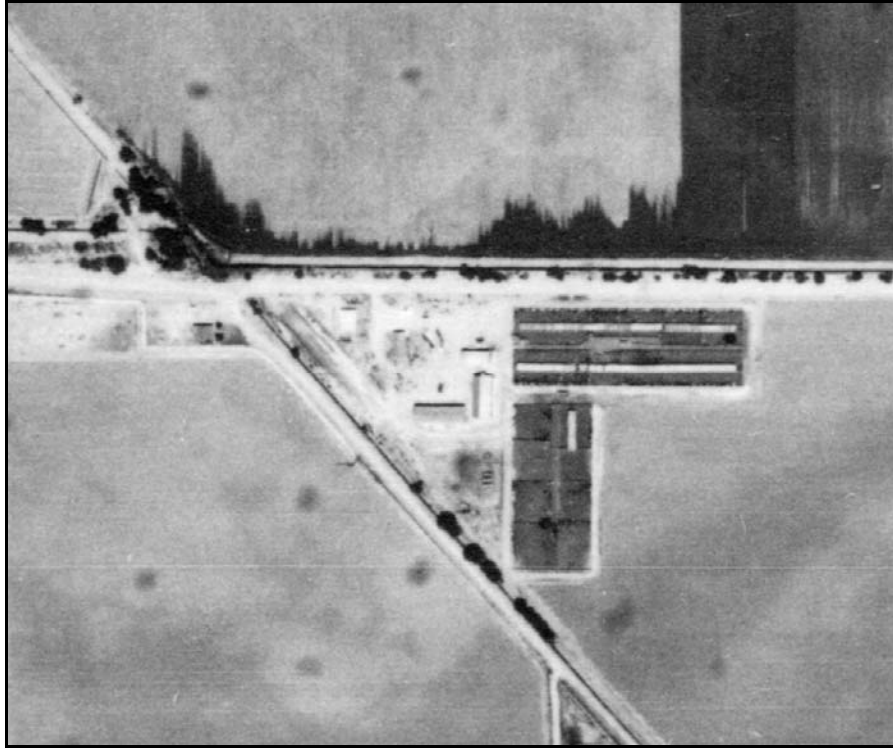


Figure 6.26. 1961 aerial photograph showing stock yards with sun shades.



Figure 6.27. Small scale element: mail boxes set at roadside.



Figure 6.28. Small scale element: irrigation canal drop gate.



Figure 6.29. Small scale element: dirt shoulders along roads.



Figure 6.30. Small scale element: culverts.



Figure 6.31. Small scale element: concrete bridges over irrigation canals.



Figure 6.32. Pasture fence.

Historic Sites South of the Salt River

Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy

<i>Address:</i>	6159 West Dobbins Road
<i>Location:</i>	NW ¹ / ₄ of the NE ¹ / ₄ of Section 7, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace near confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers.
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,020 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	300 ft by 400 ft (2.8 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389273 m E, 3691883 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Farmstead/Dairy
<i>Date:</i>	1920s to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The farmstead is on the south side of West Dobbins Road about 0.25 mi west of South 59th Avenue (Figure 6.33). It is situated at the northeast corner of a 40-acre parcel currently under cultivation. The property includes two farmhouses, a dairy “head-to-toe” barn, and a modern trailer home set in a stand of mature trees and other vegetation. Recent aerial photographs show a concrete pad on the south side of the dairy barn and a pile of structural debris in the southwest corner of the farmstead that were obstructed from view by thick vegetation at the time of recording. The 1952 USGS 7.5’ Laveen quadrangle map shows three additional structures on the south half of the farmstead property that have been subsequently razed. As shown in the 1961 aerial photograph, the structures appear to be sun shades placed in stock pens (Figure 6.34). Also shown in the 1961 aerial is a linear feature in the northwest portion of the property that is no longer present. Irrigation canals line the farmstead on all four sides. A cobble-lined culvert is at the northeast corner of the property. The headwall has a concrete cap inscribed with several names (“JWB”, “Boby Tyson”, “ARLN LEACH”, “Tillie Rich”, “Lulu”, “RAE”, “Jimmie”, “rje”, and “elen”—others are not discernable) (Figure 6.35).

The original land patent for the property was issued to Lachoneus M. Colvin and Samuel G. Witten on July 5, 1923 under the authority of the 1902 Homestead Reclamation Act. According to death records, Mr. Witten was born in Trenton, Missouri, in 1859, the son of Henry Witten and Emily Graham of Virginia. He moved to Arizona in 1909 and became a citrus farmer and raised sheep. His wife was Elnora B. Witten. He died in 1940. Mr. Witten is also listed as one of the original land patentees for the Hudson Farmstead property.

Lachoneus Moroni Colvin moved to Laveen in 1915 with his wife Anna Melvina (Pierce) and their six children, Elsie Jane, Nathan Riley, Cecil Moroni, Wiley Raymond, Christie Oral, and Delpha Bell (Accomazzo 1984). Four of the children were old enough to enroll at the Laveen School that same year (Accomazzo 1984). Lachoneus Colvin was born on August 16, 1846 in Council Bluffs, the son of David Sands Colvin and Harriet Ann Dillabough of Ellisburg, New York. Anna Melvina Colvin was born May 12, 1866 in Utah, the daughter of Nathan B. Pierce of

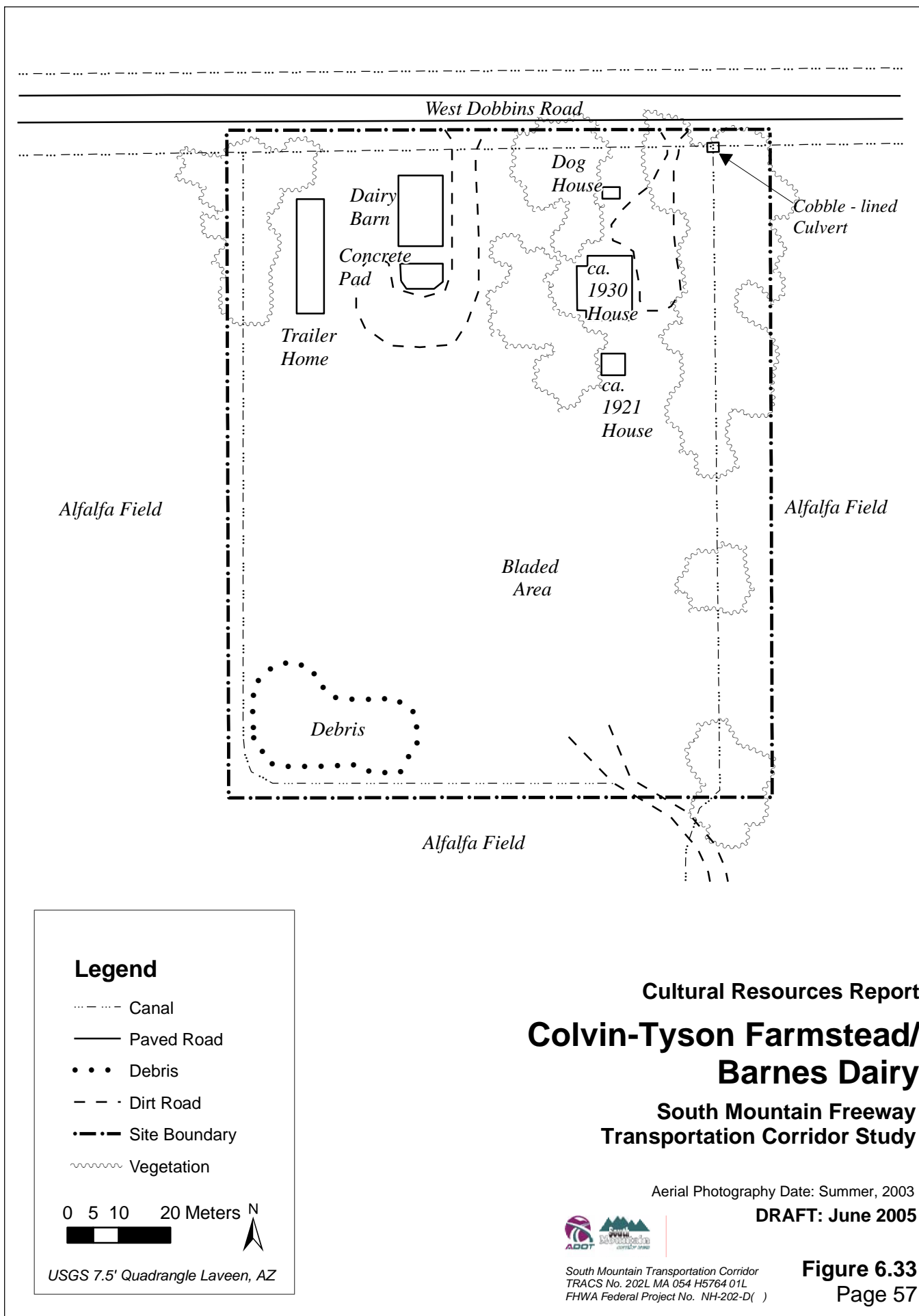




Figure 6.34. The Barnes Dairy, 1961.



Figure 6.35. Cobble-lined culvert with inscriptions.

New York and Emma Ethel Hart of Ohio. Lachoneus and Anna were married on September 5, 1894.

Of their six children, four married and raised families in the Phoenix area and two died young and were never married. Elise Jane Colvin married Lafayette Hawkins. In 1928, they were living in Phoenix on South 22nd Avenue and had seven children. Delpha Bell Colvin married Philip James Walsh and in 1928 had one child and was living at South 22nd Avenue and Buckeye Road. Christie Oral Colvin married Benjamin Howard, however no additional information was available (Accomazzo 1984). Cecil Moroni Colvin was born July 16, 1900. He married Mary Meslen who was born in Canada in 1901. They had at least two children, a daughter born August 8, 1923, and a daughter born March 17, 1925. Cecil worked as a farmer and rancher. He died on November 4, 1954 and was survived by his wife. No information was available for Nathan Riley Colvin other than he “died at a young age” (Accomazzo 1984:5). According to county death records, Wiley Raymond Colvin died as the result of a gun shoot wound on September 9, 1922 at the age of 19.

According to Maricopa County Ownership Index maps, by 1929, the property had been sold to Robert L. & L.E. Tyson. Robert L. Tyson served as trustee on the Laveen School Board from 1931 to 1935 and his son, Robert Tyson, Jr., was the president of the Laveen School Board in 1973 (Accomazzo 1984). Members of the Hudson Family who grew up on the adjacent farm confirmed that the Tyson Family lived there in the 1930s and 1940s. Joe and Lela Barnes bought the property from the Tyson’s around 1950 and started a dairy operation. According to Accomazzo (1984), Joe and Lela Barnes moved their dairy animals to Laveen in 1951 from Glendale, Arizona. They had five children, Art, Bill, Charles, Margaret, and Sally. The dairy was in operation through the 1950s and 1960s.

The small building, in back of the main house, is the original farm house built by the Colvin Family, ca. 1921 (Figure 6.36). It is a wood-framed construction with a gable roof covered with tar paper shingles. Given its vernacular design and workmanship, it was difficult to determine if portions had been altered. The windows and doors are missing. The foundation is concrete slab. Overall, the building is in poor condition due to general material and structural deterioration.

The front house was constructed by the Tyson Family, ca. 1930 (Figure 6.37). The house is a wood framed construction with a concrete slab foundation and a medium-pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior is covered with textured stucco sheathing. The windows on the original portion are one-to-one wood double-hung sash. The building has a substantial addition on the back south side that extended its length by one-third. Another gabled addition is located on the west façade that appears to have covered over original windows and doors. Overall, the building is in fair condition, albeit heavily modified from its original form.

The third historic building on the property is a head-to-toe dairy barn (Figure 6.38). It was built by the Barnes Family sometime in the 1950s as part of their dairy operation. The barn is a concrete-block construction with a low-pitched sheet metal roof. It is on a concrete slab foundation. Its windows are multi-pane metal casements. The west half of the dairy barn is the milking room (Figure 6.39).



Figure 6.36. Colvin Family farmhouse (looking southwest).



Figure 6.37. Tyson Family farmhouse (looking southwest).



Figure 6.38. Barnes Dairy: head-to-toe dairy barn (looking northwest).



Figure 6.39. Barnes Dairy: dairy barn milking room (looking north).

The milking room is divided by a concrete wall that once supported a raised platform on which the cows stood “head-to-toe” while being milked by dairymen standing below on the east side of the room. The raised platform is also evidenced by the height of the elevated doorways at the north and south ends of the room where the cattle entered and exited the building. (Figure 6.39). Wear marks on the top of dividing wall appear to mark the stanchion stations. The east half of the barn is subdivided into two rooms used for operations and storage. A cow was housed in the southeast room at the time of the fieldwork. Overall, the barn is in fair to poor condition due to general deterioration of building materials.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the farmstead, including the dairy barn, is in the W55 alignment.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendations: Farmstead: Not Eligible; Dairy Head-to-Toe Barn: Individually Eligible, under Criterion C.

The Colvin-Tyson Farmstead had several different owners and has undergone many transformations over the years. It began as a homesteaded farm in the 1920s with the Colvin Family. The original farm house is still present but in very poor condition. In the 1930s, the Tyson Family bought the farm and added the second house, which was subsequently heavily modified. In the 1950s, the Barnes Family bought the property and converted it to a dairy operation. Following its abandonment as a dairy, the stock pens and their associated structures/buildings were destroyed. In general, the property lacks continuity of ownership and function and the two houses lack integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. As such, it is recommended that the property in its entirety is not eligible for the NRHP and that the two houses are not eligible individually.

The dairy head-to-barn is recommended as individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C, as a rare example of a once common form that was a characteristic feature in Laveen’s historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few standing family-operated dairy barns in Laveen. It is also recognized as important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley’s dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy head-to-toe barn used during the height of its agricultural era.

Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead

<i>Address:</i>	5139 West Estrella Drive
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,050 ft
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>Dimensions:</i>	240 ft by 510 ft (2.8 acres)
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	391074 m E, 3688677 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Farmstead
<i>Date:</i>	ca. 1930 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead is located on the south side of Estrella Road about 500 ft west of South 51st Avenue (Figure 6.40). The farmstead is on the north side of a 28-acre parcel currently under cultivation. County tax records indicate the original farmhouse was built ca. 1930. An outbuilding and a series of corrals west of the farmhouse are shown on the 1961 aerial photograph of the property (Figure 6.41). The outbuilding and corrals are no longer present.

The farmhouse is one-story with a medium-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles (Figures 6.42-6.43). The wall exteriors are covered with a stucco sheathing. The foundation is a concrete slab. The original porch, which was limited to a front façade, has been replaced to wrap around the north and west façades. Two small shed-roof additions have been added to the south and east façades.

The property was originally part of 40 acres patented to Michael Sotok in October 9, 1918 under the authority of the 1902 Homestead Reclamation Act. According to county ownership maps, Mr. Sotok had acquired 120 adjacent acres by 1919. By 1923 the property was sold to James W. Ragsdale who owned the property until at least 1929. Mr. Ragsdale's death certificate indicates that he was born in Missouri on July 23, 1861. He came to Arizona in 1919 and his wife's name was Sarah Belle Ragsdale. He died on July 18, 1934.

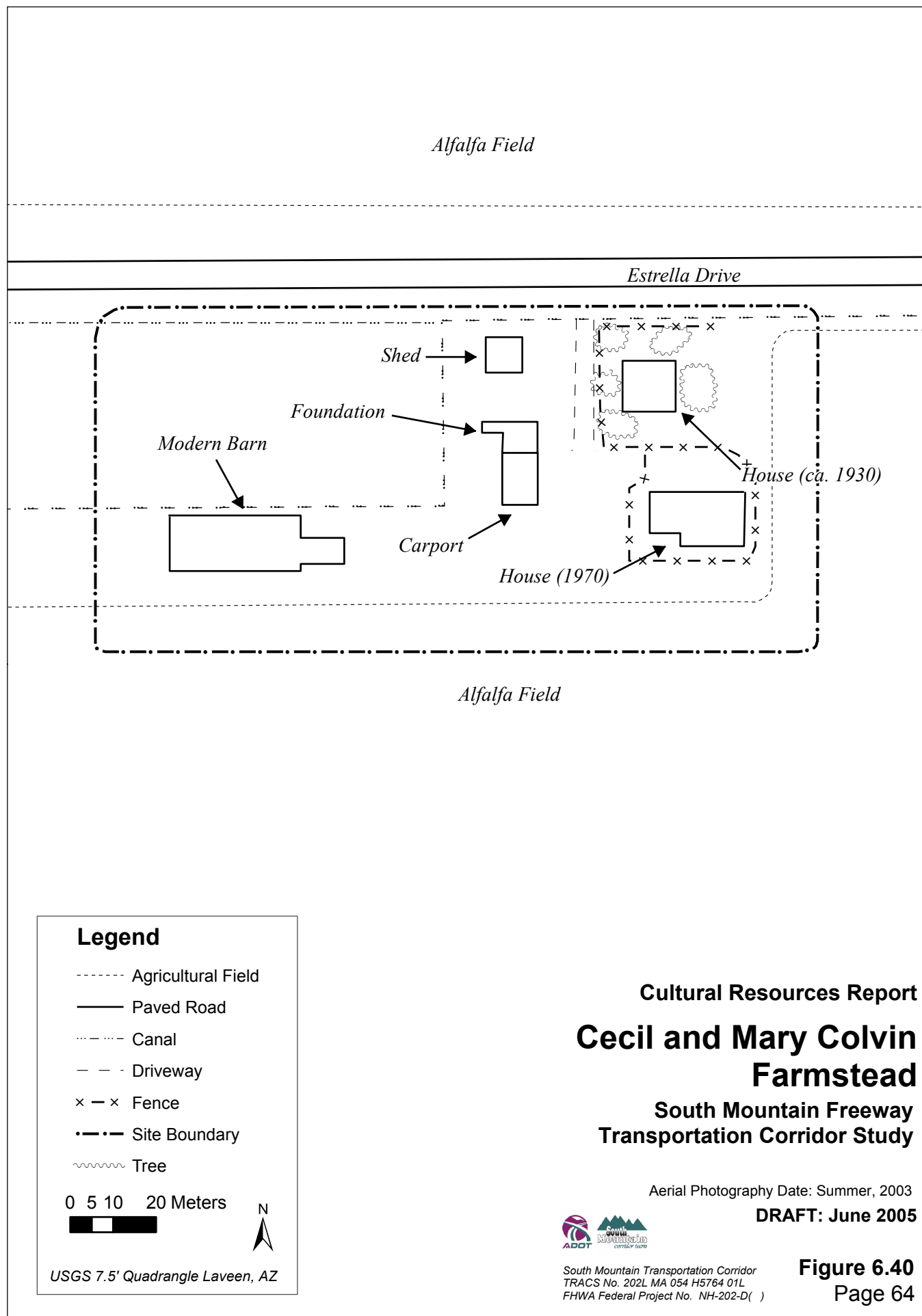




Figure 6.41. Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead, 1961.



Figure 6.42. Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmhouse (looking southwest).



Figure 6.43. Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmhouse (looking northeast).

According to local residents, the property was bought by the Colvin Family who owned it for many years. As previously mentioned, Lachoneus and Annie Melvina Colvin moved their family to Laveen in 1915 (Accomazzo 1984). They brought along with them three sons and three daughters: Elsie Jane, Nathan Riley, Cecil Moroni, Wiley Raymond, Christie Oral, and Delpha Bell. The parents bought a farm and built a house at 6159 West Dobbins Road (see description for the Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy). Lachoneus and Annie Colvin sold their property on Dobbins by 1929, but it is unknown if they moved to the 5139 West Estrella property at that time. Local residents informed us that the Colvin Family sold the property to the Jones Family in the 1960s. So it appears that one of Colvin children either bought the property or inherited it from their parents.

Based on information obtained from county birth and death records, HDR was able to surmise that Elise Jane Colvin was living on South 22nd Avenue in 1928 with her husband Lafayette Hawkins. Delpha Bell Colvin was living at South 22nd Avenue and Buckeye Road in 1928 with her husband Philip James Walsh. No information was available for Christie Oral Colvin other than that she married Benjamin Howard (Accomazzo 1984). Thus, it appears that all three daughters of Lachoneus and Annie Melvina Colvin married and had taken other surnames by the 1930s.

Of their three sons, no information was available for Nathan Riley Colvin other than he “died at a young age” (Accomazzo 1984: 5). According to death records, Wiley Raymond Colvin died as the result of a gun shoot wound on September 9, 1922 at the age of 19. Thus, through a process

of deduction, it appears that Cecil Moroni Colvin either bought the property or inherited it from his parents.

Cecil Colvin was born in Arizona on July 16, 1900 and was about 14 when his family moved to Laveen. He married Mary Meslin who was born in Canada in 1901. They had at least two children, a daughter born August 8, 1923, and a daughter born March 17, 1925. Cecil's occupation is listed as farmer and rancher. He died on November 4, 1954 and was survived by his wife.

Based on interviews with David Hudson, life time resident of Laveen, the Colvin Family sold the property on Estrella Drive to Reggie C. Jones in the early 1960s. The Jones Family owned the O.K. Meat Packing Company in Phoenix. The Jones family built the two-story block-house in 1971 in back of the original 1930 house and eventually sold the property to the current owners in the late 1990s.

Today, the original farmhouse shares the property with the two-story block-house built in 1971 and a carport and storage shed built in the 1980s. The car port was built on the foundation of the former outbuilding shown in the 1961 aerial photograph. A wood-frame barn with corrugated sheet metal walls and roof is to the west. The barn is not shown on the 1961 aerial photograph and therefore post-dates the historic period. Pine trees have been recently planted along the west aside of the 1930s farmhouse.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, all the western alignments (W55, W71, and W101) would cross the property's agricultural field, but none would encompass the farmstead.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

The Cecil & Mary Colvin Farmstead is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP because it has lost too many of its period elements to convey its historic character. The farmhouse is the only element remaining from the historic period. Its temporally associated outbuilding and corrals have been razed. The other four existing buildings are modern additions as is the current landscaping. As a whole, the farmstead lacks integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting and feeling. Furthermore, the farmhouse is recommended as individually not eligible. It is a vernacular construction lacking architectural distinction. Its original form has been modified with additions and replacement of the porch.

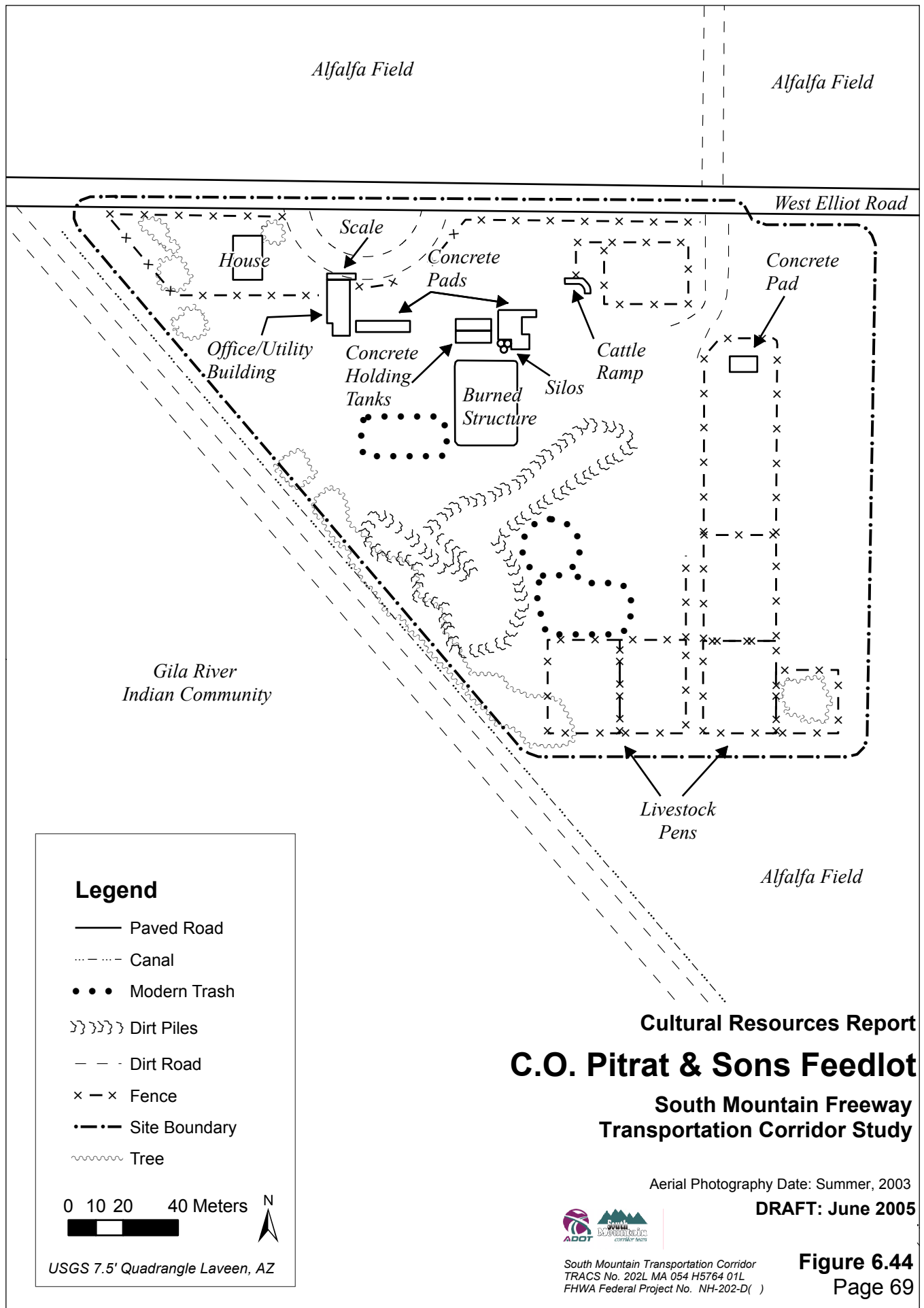
C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot

<i>Address:</i>	6100 Block, West Elliot Road
<i>Location:</i>	NW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 18, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at confluence of the Gila and Salt Rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,015 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	915 ft by 630 ft (13.2 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389194 m E, 3690278 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Feedlot
<i>Date:</i>	1955 to 1970s
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Pitrat Feedlot is located on the south side Elliot Road about 0.5 mi west of 59th Avenue, adjacent to the GRIC (Figure 6.44). The feed lot was built in 1955 at the northwest end of Charles Pitrat's triangular-shaped, 52-acre parcel. The feedlot was part of a larger ranching and farming enterprise run by Charles O. Pitrat and two of his sons, operated under the name C. O. Pitrat & Sons. The feed lot was in operation from 1955 into the 1970s (Figure 6.45).

Currently, the property is abandoned and the remaining features are in a generally deteriorated condition. Features include a residential house, a commercial office/utility building, three corrugated metal "Columbiana" silage tanks, a toppled elevated grain bin, a pair of poured concrete, semi-subterranean holding tanks, the burned remains of a wooden barn, a cattle loading ramp (stamped 10-26-66), three concrete pads, and remnants of livestock corrals and sunshades (Figures 6.46-6.49).

The residential house is a vernacular-style construction built in 1955. The house is in a highly deteriorated condition. It has concrete block walls set on a cement pad foundation and a low-pitched gable roof supported by wooden trusses and covered with asphalt shingles. There are three bedrooms, one bathroom, one kitchen, and two living rooms. The windows and doors are missing and the interior walls have been severely vandalized. Both the interior and exterior of the building have extensive graffiti. A deciduous ornamental tree sits off the northeast corner of the building. In general, the building is in extremely poor condition and lacks architectural merit.



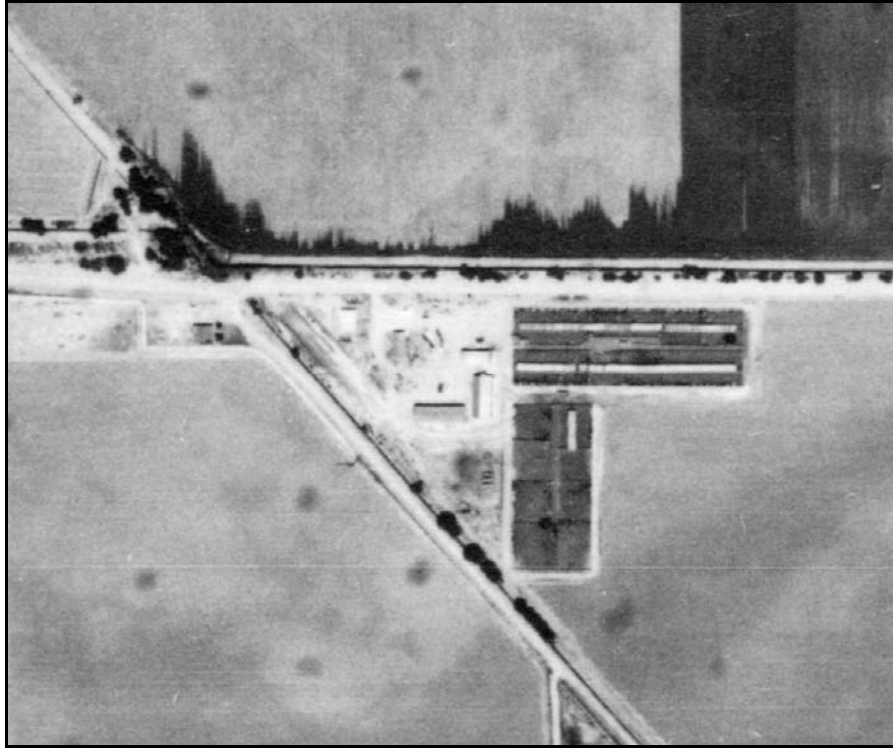


Figure 6.45. C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot, 1961.



Figure 6.46. Pitrat Feedlot: residential building (looking west).



Figure 6.47. Pitrat Feedlot: commercial building (looking west).



Figure 6.48. Pitrat Feedlot: silos, toppled elevated grain bin, and concrete holding tanks.



Figure 6.49. Pitrat Feedlot: cattle ramp.

The commercial building is in a similarly poor condition. It has concrete block walls set on a cement pad foundation and a low-pitched gabled roof supported by wood trusses and covered with sheet metal. The exterior is covered with decorative polyurethane foam coating made to simulate brick work. There are two office rooms and a bathroom at the front, and a utility room with a bay door in the back. A concrete-block shed with a sheet-metal roof was added to the south side of the building. A concrete truck scale abuts the north end of the building. The windows and doors are missing and the interior walls are extensively damaged by vandalism. Overall, the building is in a very poor condition and has no noteworthy architectural qualities.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the feedlot would be in the W71 alignment and all the W101 alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

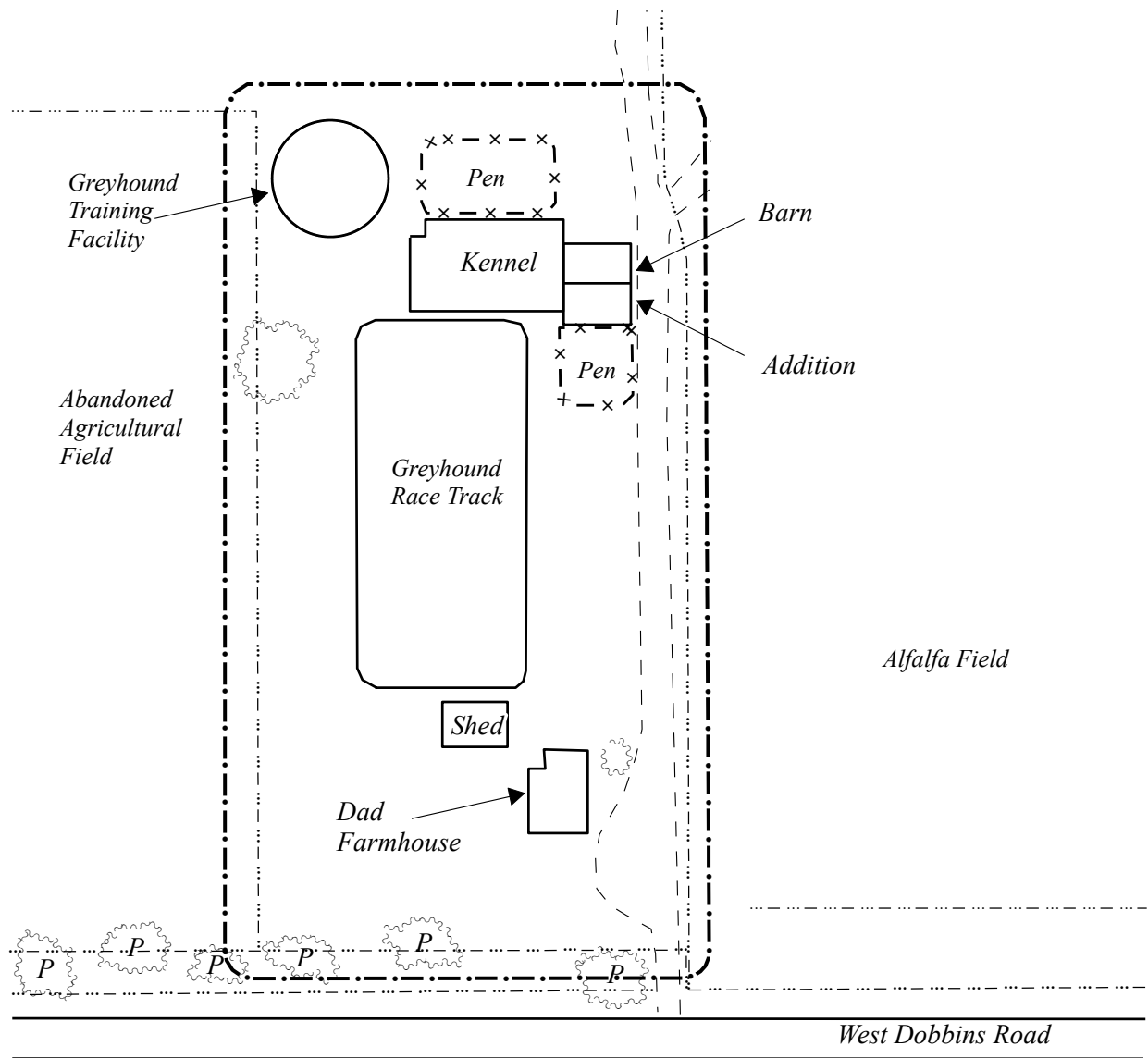
The C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP because of a lack of historical and architecture significance. The feedlot is 50 years old therefore most of its operation was in modern times. The structures and buildings are poorly preserved and generally lack integrity.

Dad Farmstead

<i>Address:</i>	6102 West Dobbins Road
<i>Location:</i>	SW¼ of the SE¼ of Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at the confluence of the Salt and Gila Rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,020 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	400 ft by 200 ft (1.8 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389229 m E, 3691982m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Farmstead
<i>Date:</i>	1940 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Dad Farmstead is on the north side of West Dobbins Road about 0.25 mi west of South 59th Avenue (Figure 6.50). Once part of a 40-acre parcel, the farmstead is now on a subdivided 1.8-acre lot. There is a farmhouse in the front of the property and a barn in the back that has been converted into a kennel for greyhound race dogs. Both buildings are visible in the 1961 aerial photograph (Figure 6.51). The barn is wood-framed construction with corrugated metal walls and roof (Figure 6.52). A corrugated-metal shed addition is on the south side. A series of race dog train facilities are on the west side of the barn and between the barn and the house. They include several fenced in race tracks and a wood-frame kennel structure attached to the west side of the barn. On the front side of the property is a row of mature pecan trees and two concrete-lined lateral canals along West Dobbins Road. A small shed is to the northwest of the house and a recently planted pine tree is off the northeast corner. The remainder of the yard is a bladed dirt surface with no vegetation.

According to county tax records, the current farmhouse was built in 1940. It is a wood-frame vernacular-style construction with a low-pitched gable roof covered with sheet metal (Figure 6.53). It is on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior is faced with a stucco sheathing. A partial-width front (south) façade porch has been removed. Multi-pane metal casement windows have been replaced with single-pane fixed windows. A shed-roof addition has been added to the north (back) façade and is not architecturally sympathetic. Although the building is in generally good condition it lacks architectural distinction in terms of design and methods of construction. It is currently used as a tenant residence.



Legend

- Paved Road
- - - Canal
- - - Dirt Road
- × - × Pen
- - • Site Boundary
- ~~~~~ Tree
- P Pecan Tree

0 5 10 20 Meters



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Laveen, AZ

Cultural Resources Report

Dad Farmstead

South Mountain Freeway Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer, 2003

DRAFT: June 2005



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L
FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

Figure 6.50
Page 74



Figure 6.51. Dad Farmstead, 1961.



Figure 6.52. Dad Farmstead: barn.



Figure 6.53. Dad Farmhouse (looking northwest).

The original land patent was issued for the property in 1920 to Hugh J. Monroe and Marvin G. Oglesby under the authority of the 1902 Homestead Reclamation Act. No information was available on Mr. Monroe. Mr. Oglesby's death certificate, on file at the Arizona Department of Health Services, indicates that he was born in Pike County, Missouri, on August 1, 1879. He came to Arizona in 1901 and worked as a Townsite Irrigation Superintendent for the Salt River Valley Water Users Association.

According to Maricopa County Ownership Index Maps, the property was owned by Joel A. Davis from 1923 to 1929. Information on the Davis Family was available through birth certificates on file for five of at least six Davis children. Joel A. Davis was born in 1903 in Cornish, Oklahoma. His occupation is listed as farmer on all five birth certificates. He was married to Maria Teresa Davis of Nicaragua, who was born in 1906. No information was available for their first child. Their second through sixth child were all boys: James Wallace, born March 24, 1922; Robert, born August 2, 1923; Thomas J., born February 5, 1925; Adrian Francis, born December 30, 1926; and Theodaroa Roosevelt, born April 28, 1928.

The 1935 aerial photograph of the area shows a small stand of vegetation on the property that suggests the presence of an established farmstead, however given the resolution of the image, individual structures are not discernable. Based on interviews with the current adjacent land owners, the Dad family bought the property as part of an 80-acre farm in the 1940s and they planted the pecan trees along Dobbins Road in 1943. The Dad family still owns the property.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the Dad Farmstead property is in the W55 alignment.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

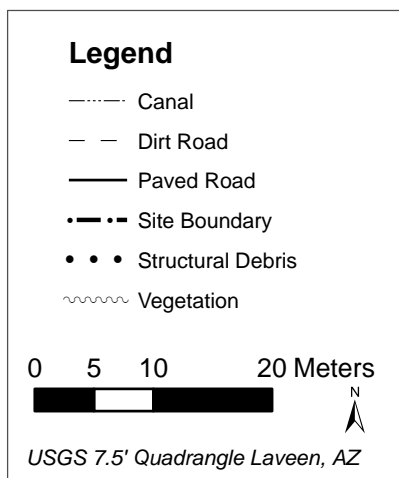
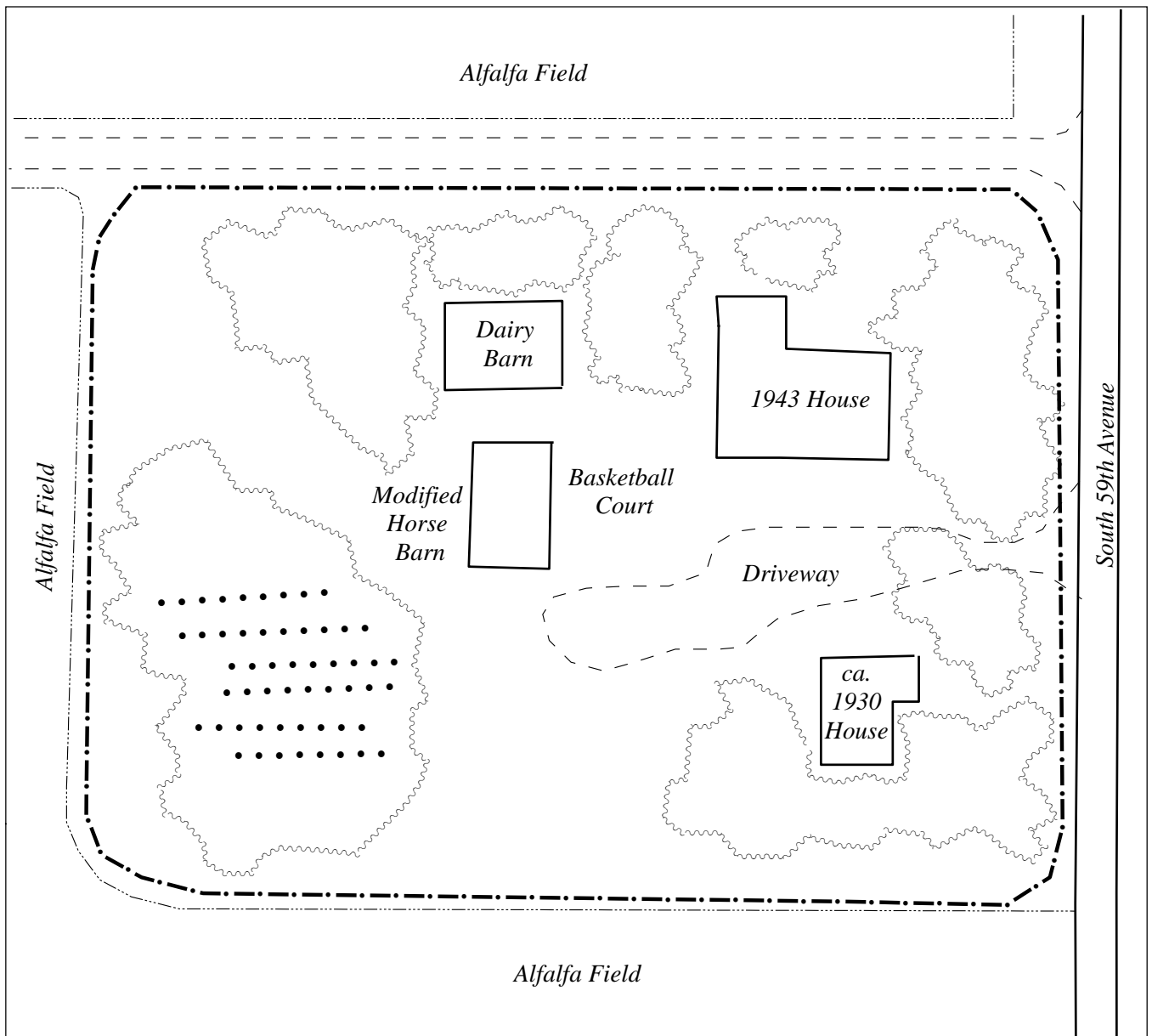
The Dad Farmstead is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a general lack of historical significance, architectural merit, and integrity. Individually, the farmhouse and barn lack distinction and have been modified. Overall, the property fails to convey its original character as a working historic farmstead. Although not individually eligible, the farmhouse, row of pecan trees, and irrigation canals in front are considered contributing elements to a rural historic streetscape (see description for the 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape).

Hackin Farmstead/Dairy

<i>Address:</i>	10048 South 59 th Avenue
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 7, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at the confluence of the Gila and Salt Rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,020 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	200 ft by 290 ft (1.3 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389645 m E, 3691103 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Farmstead/Dairy
<i>Date:</i>	1930 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Hackin Farmstead is located on the west side of South 59th Avenue, 0.5 mi south of Dobbins Road. It is situated at the northeast corner of an 80-acre field, currently planted with alfalfa. The farmstead includes two houses, a dairy barn, and a modified horse barn (Figure 6.54), set within a stand of mature trees and thick vegetation. The buildings are centered around a central yard that is covered by a concrete pad used as a basketball court. A lateral irrigation canal runs east-west along the north side of the property; a secondary delivery canal wraps around the west and south sides. Aerial photographs from 1961 show a rectangular building and a series of livestock pens west of the horse barn that no longer remain (Figure 6.55).

A homestead patent for the property was issued to Claiborne J. Ferguson and Elwin D. Old in 1921 under the authority of the Homestead Relocation Act of 1902. Maricopa County Index to Ownership indicates that E. D. Old was the sole owner of the property from 1923 to 1929. Following WWII, the property was purchased by the Hackin Family, who operated the farm for several decades and then sold it to the current owner in 1993.



Cultural Resources Report
Hackin Farmstead
South Mountain Freeway
Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer, 2003

DRAFT: May 2005



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
 TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764.01L
 FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

Figure 6.54
Page 78

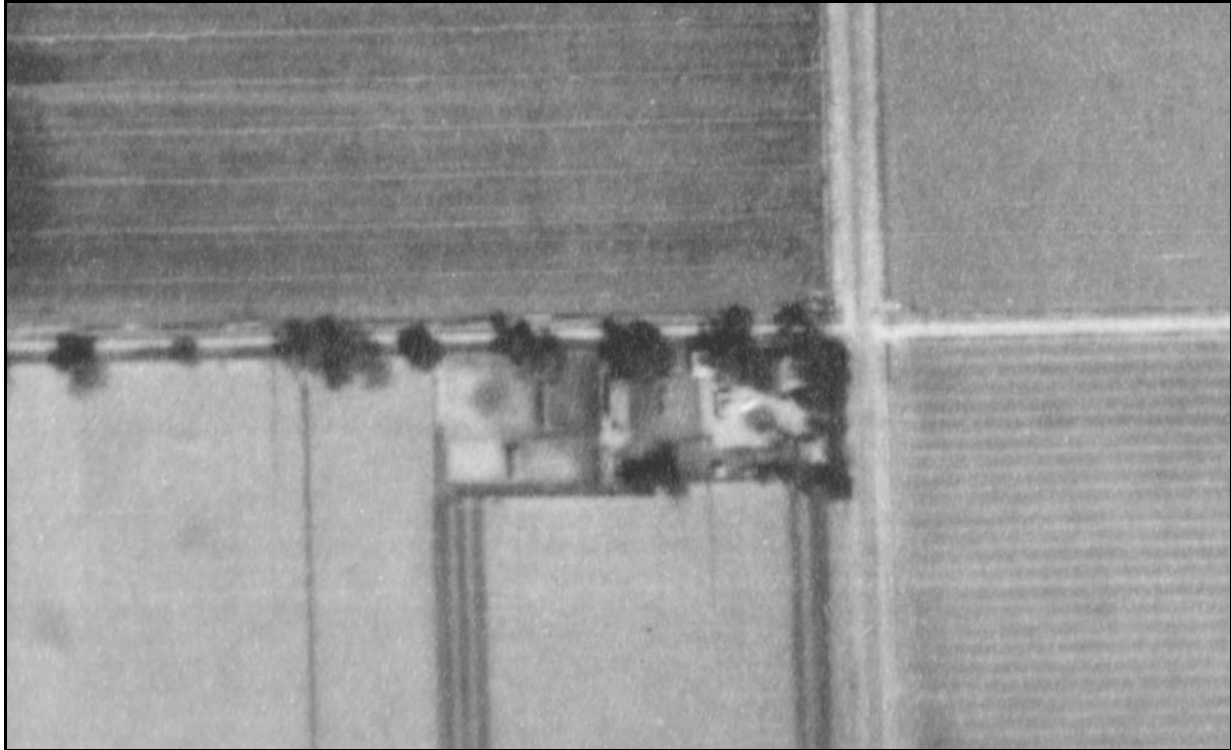


Figure 6.55. Hackin Farmstead/Dairy, 1961.

Today, there are four standing structures on the property. The original farm house, built ca. 1930 is on the south side of the property's entrance (Figure 6.56). The house has been abandoned for some time and is in a deteriorated condition. The original portion of the building is a rectangular-shaped, vernacular-style construction with a low-pitched, side-gable roof covered with cedar shake shingles. The wood-frame house has a front door on the north side, centered between a pair of one-to-one, double-hung sash windows. The exterior is covered with asbestos shingle wall sheathing. The foundation uses a combination of stone and concrete piers. The building's interior is in a deteriorated condition and filled with trash (Figure 6.57).

A second house is on the north side of the farmstead's main entrance (Figure 6.58). According to Maricopa County tax records, the house was built in 1943. The original portion was a vernacular-style construction with the front door facing to the east. An addition was added to the east side in the 1980s which covered the front entrance and windows (Figure 6.59). Other modifications to the 1943 farmhouse include the replacement of the roof, gables, windows, and doors. In general, the house has been significantly modified and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



Figure 6.56. Hackin Farmstead: farmhouse, ca. 1930 (looking southeast).



Figure 6.57. Hackin Farmstead: farmhouse, ca. 1930 (interior view).



Figure 6.58. Hackin Farmstead: farmhouse, built 1943 (looking northeast).



Figure 6.59. Hackin Farmstead: 1980s addition to 1943 farmhouse (looking northeast).

A modified horse barn is located on the west side of the central courtyard, facing to the east. It is shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' quadrangle map. The barn has been substantially modified (Figure 6.60). The ground floor has been converted to an automotive garage and the upper level was converted to sleeping quarters. A segment of the east wall has been removed to allow vehicle access. The original windows and doors have been removed and workshop equipment has been installed. In its modified form, the building does not convey its original historic character as a horse barn.

The fourth standing structure on the property is a dairy flat barn, which is a well-preserved example of once common, but now rare, architectural form in Laveen. (Figure 6.61). The flat barn derives its name from the flat floor of the milking room where dairymen would sit on stools while milking the cows. The flat barn is shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' Laveen, AZ, quadrangle map. It is of utilitarian design lacking decorative elements. The barn has concrete block walls and a low-pitched gable roof supported by a series of wood trusses and covered with corrugated sheet metal (Figure 6.62). The foundation is a concrete slab. The main entrance to the milking room is on the west side of the building and has a pair of sliding metal doors. Linear stains on the milking room floor define the functional layout of the cattle stanchions and feed areas (Figure 6.63). The windows, doors, and interior equipment were removed at an unknown date. A chicken coop is attached to the east side.



Figure 6.60. Hackin Farmstead: modified horse barn (looking northwest).



Figure 6.61. Hackin Farmstead: dairy flat barn (looking northwest).



Figure 6.62. Hackin Farmstead: dairy flat barn, wood truss roof supports.



Figure 6.63. Hackin Farmstead: west entrance (looking into the milking room).

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the W55 alignment would cross the west side of the property, but miss the farmstead.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Farmstead: Not Eligible; Dairy Flat Barn: Individually Eligible, under Criterion C.

The Hackin Farmstead has not operated as a dairy farm or in an agricultural capacity for some time, and as a result, it has lost much of its historic integrity. It is recommended that the Hackin Farmstead is not eligible to the NRHP as a whole due a general lack of integrity of the buildings and structures. The original house has been modified and is in a severely dilapidated state. Substantial modifications to the 1940s house post-date Laveen's period of significance. The horse barn has been transformed from its original form and function, and it does not represent a typical architectural form in the Laveen area. In addition, at least one building and the stock pens associated with dairy operation have been razed.

It is recommended that the dairy flat barn is individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C, as a rare example of a once common form that was a characteristic feature in Laveen's historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few remaining family operated dairy barns in Laveen. It is also important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley's dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy flat barn used during the height of its agricultural era.

Hudson Farm

<i>Address:</i>	9300 South 59 th Avenue
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of Section 7, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,020 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	1320 ft by 1320 ft (38.0 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389530 m E, 3691779 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Farmstead
<i>Date:</i>	1920s to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Hudson Farm is on the west side of South 59th Avenue just south of West Dobbins Road. It includes a farmstead set within a 38-acre agricultural field, currently cultivated for alfalfa. The farmstead includes a farmhouse and a variety associated outbuildings (Figure 6.64). The farmhouse is set back about 400 ft from South 59th Avenue (Figures 6.65-6.67). Between the road and the house is an elaborated, U-shaped entrance way lined with palm trees. The entrances to both driveways are marked by pairs of concrete piers with rock facing. To the west of the farmhouse is a capacity barn, a machine shop, an auto garage/apartment, a pair of concrete silos, and a concrete horse trough. The buildings and structures are placed around a central work yard.

The original homestead patent for the 40-acre property was issued to James R. Hughes and Samuel G. Witten in 1923 under the authority of the Homestead Relocation Act of 1902. Death records at the Arizona State Board of Health were on file for both men. Mr. Hughes was an Irish immigrant born in 1887, the son of James Hughes and Mary Daley. He came to Arizona in 1914 and worked as a rancher. He was never married and died of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1933. Mr. Witten was born in Trenton, Missouri, in 1859, the son of Henry Witten and Emily Graham of Virginia. He moved to Arizona in 1909 and became a citrus and sheep farmer. His wife was Elnora B. Witten. He died in 1940.

According to Maricopa County Index to Ownership Maps, E. E. Taylor owned the property in 1926 and that by 1929 Radius and Leara Hudson had purchased the land. Radius and Leara moved from Missouri to the Laveen area in 1922 with their two children, Zona J. and Radius A. (Ray). Radius farmed the property along with 200 additional acres that he and his wife acquired. Both Zona and Ray stayed in Laveen and raised families of their own.

Based on interviews with Zona Miller (Hudson) and David Hudson, son of Radius A., the center portion of the current house was the original farmhouse constructed by Mr. Taylor around 1926. It was a rectangular structure with sleeping porches on three sides and the main entrance on the south side. The Hudson family added several additions to the house beginning in the 1940s.

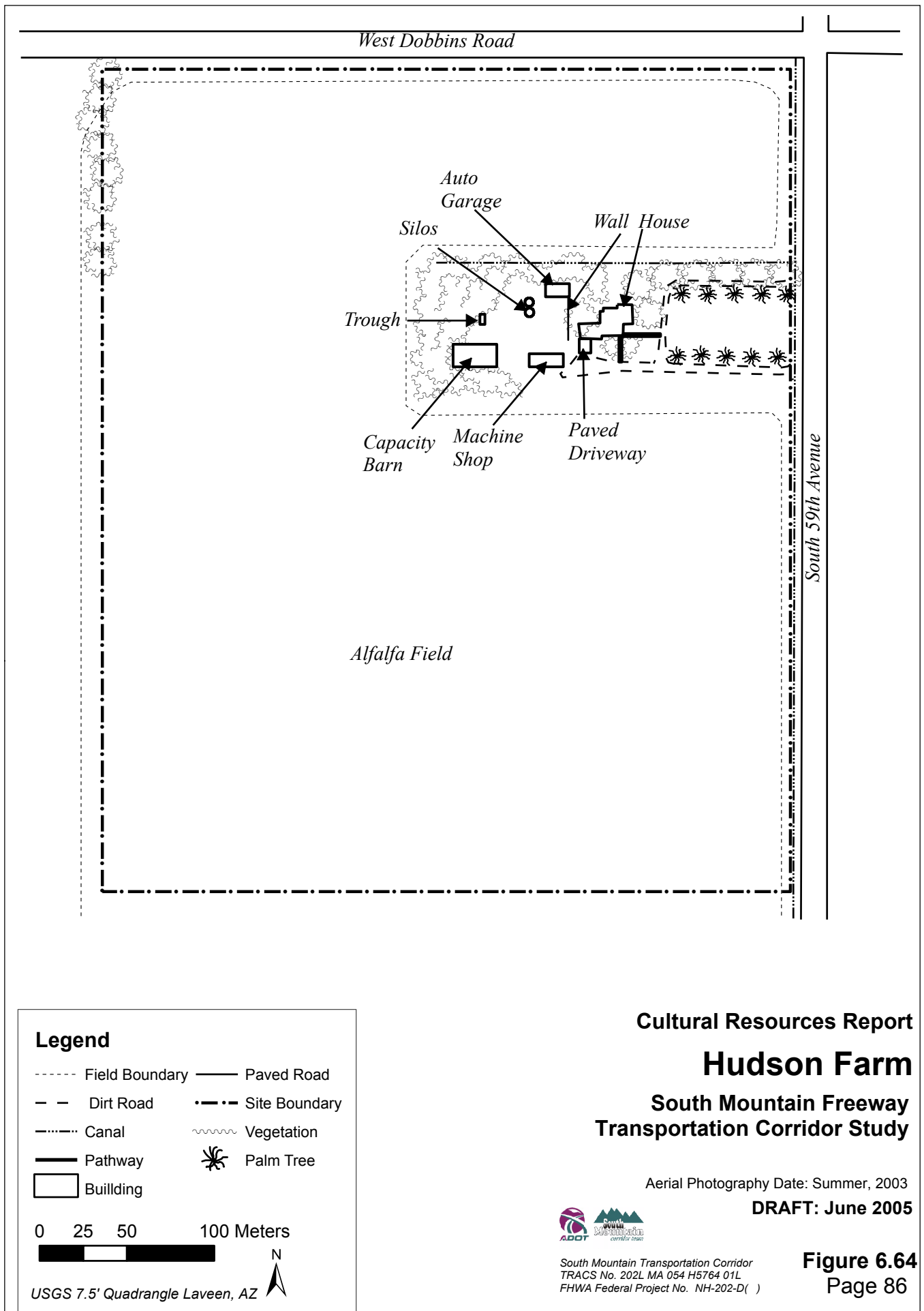




Figure 6.65. Hudson Farmstead (looking west).



Figure 6.66. Hudson Farmstead, (distance view, looking south).



Figure 6.67. Hudson Farmstead, 1961.

In the 1950s they added the exterior stone facing (Figures 6.68-6.71). According to David Hudson, the rock used for the facing is “tufa stone” that came from a quarry at Picketpost Mountain near Superior, where his grandfather (Radius) had a mining claim. Although the house is heavily modified, the alterations occurred during the farmstead’s period of significance.

The property’s outbuildings on the west side of the house are arranged around a central work yard. On the south side is a machine shop constructed in the late 1940s. It has rock masonry walls and a medium-pitched, corrugated metal roof supported by a wood and post truss system (Figures 6.72-6.74). On the north side of the yard is a two-door auto garage where the Hudson’s kept their family trucks (Figure 6.75). According to the Hudson Family, the building was constructed around 1943 and the east end was converted into an apartment sometime in the 1950s. A chicken coop abuts the west end. On the west side of the yard is a steel-framed capacity barn, built around 1946 (Figure 6.76). The 1961 aerial photo shows a small building or structure off the northwest corner that is no longer present (Figure 6.67). According to David Hudson, there was a large fire in the barn in the mid-1950s which resulted in the demolition of about a third of the structure. Near the center of the work yard is a pair of concrete stave silos (Figures 6.77 and 6.78). The silos are shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5’ quadrangle map and therefore are contemporaneous with the other outbuildings. Both have corrugated metal roofs supported by dome-shaped wood truss supports. A concrete tough sits between the silos and the capacity barn (Figure 6.79).

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the W55 alignment would pass through the property with the east edge of the R/W intersecting the machine shop, capacity barn, and automotive garage.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Farmstead: Eligible, under Criterion A; Silos: Eligible, under Criterion C.

The Hudson Farmstead is an exceptional example of a historic farmstead in the Laveen area because it retains a complete suite of agricultural buildings and structures from the period of significance, in good condition and well preserved. In addition, the farmstead does not have any intrusive modern buildings or structures that would detract from historic setting and feeling (other than a large satellite dish which could be easily removed). The farmstead’s combination and overall layout of older buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways, and entrance gates, provide an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which the property conveys its historic character as a farmstead. Thus, the agricultural field is an important contributing component that defines and preserves the farmstead’s integrity of setting and feeling. It is recommended that the entire 38-acre parcel is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an exceptional example of historic-period Laveen farmstead. Furthermore, the pair of stave silos are recognized as individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C, as rare examples of a once common architectural form that was a fundamental component of Laveen’s historic agricultural landscape.



Figure 6.68. Hudson Farmstead: farmhouse (looking northwest).



Figure 6.69. Hudson Farmstead: farmhouse, 1940s addition (looking northwest).



Figure 6.70. Hudson Farmstead: chimney attached to original farmhouse section.



Figure 6.71. Hudson Farmstead: garage and west end (looking northeast).



Figure 6.72. Hudson Farmstead: machine shop (looking south).



Figure 6.73. Hudson Farmstead: machine shop (looking west).



Figure 6.74. Hudson Farmstead: machine shop, interior truss system.



Figure 6.75. Hudson Farmstead: automotive garage (looking north).



Figure 6.76. Hudson Farmstead: capacity barn (looking southwest).



Figure 6.77. Hudson Farmstead: stave silos (looking northeast).



Figure 6.78. Hudson Farmstead: stave silo, interior roof structure.



Figure 6.79. Hudson Farmstead: concrete trough.

Pitrat Farmstead

<i>Address:</i>	5901 West Elliot Road
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 18, Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,020 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	300 ft by 165 ft (1.1 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389637 m E, 3690273 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Farmstead
<i>Date:</i>	1936 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Pitrat Farmstead is on the southwest corner of the Elliot Road and 59th Avenue, about 0.5 mi east of the GRIC (Figures 6.80 and 6.81). Aerial photographs from 1961 show that the farmstead once included a farmhouse with shade trees planted in back and an open area in front and a rectangular outbuilding, possibly a barn, about 100 feet to the northwest.

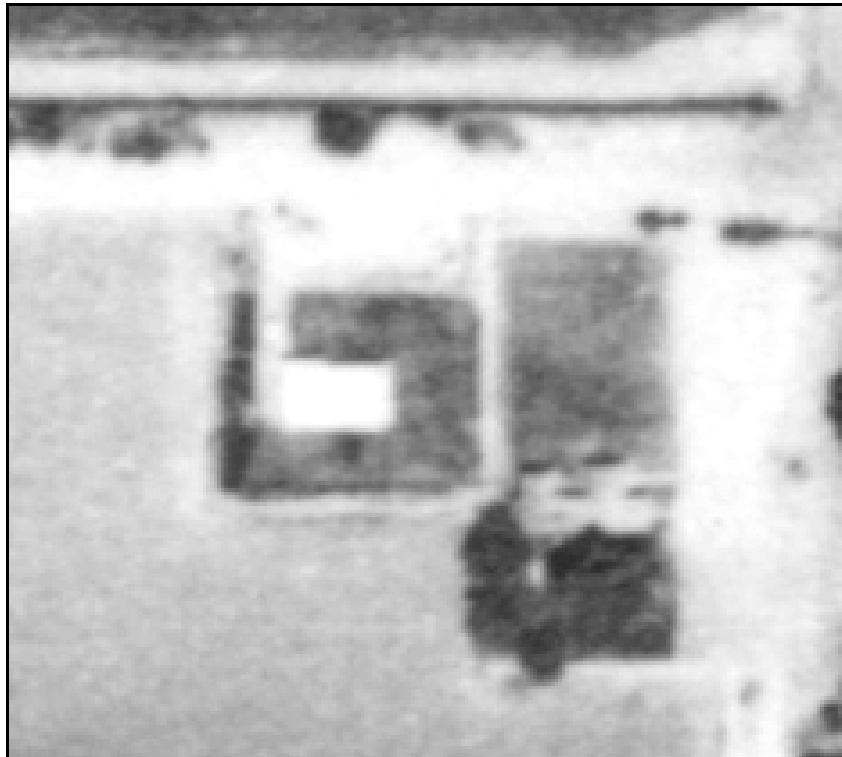
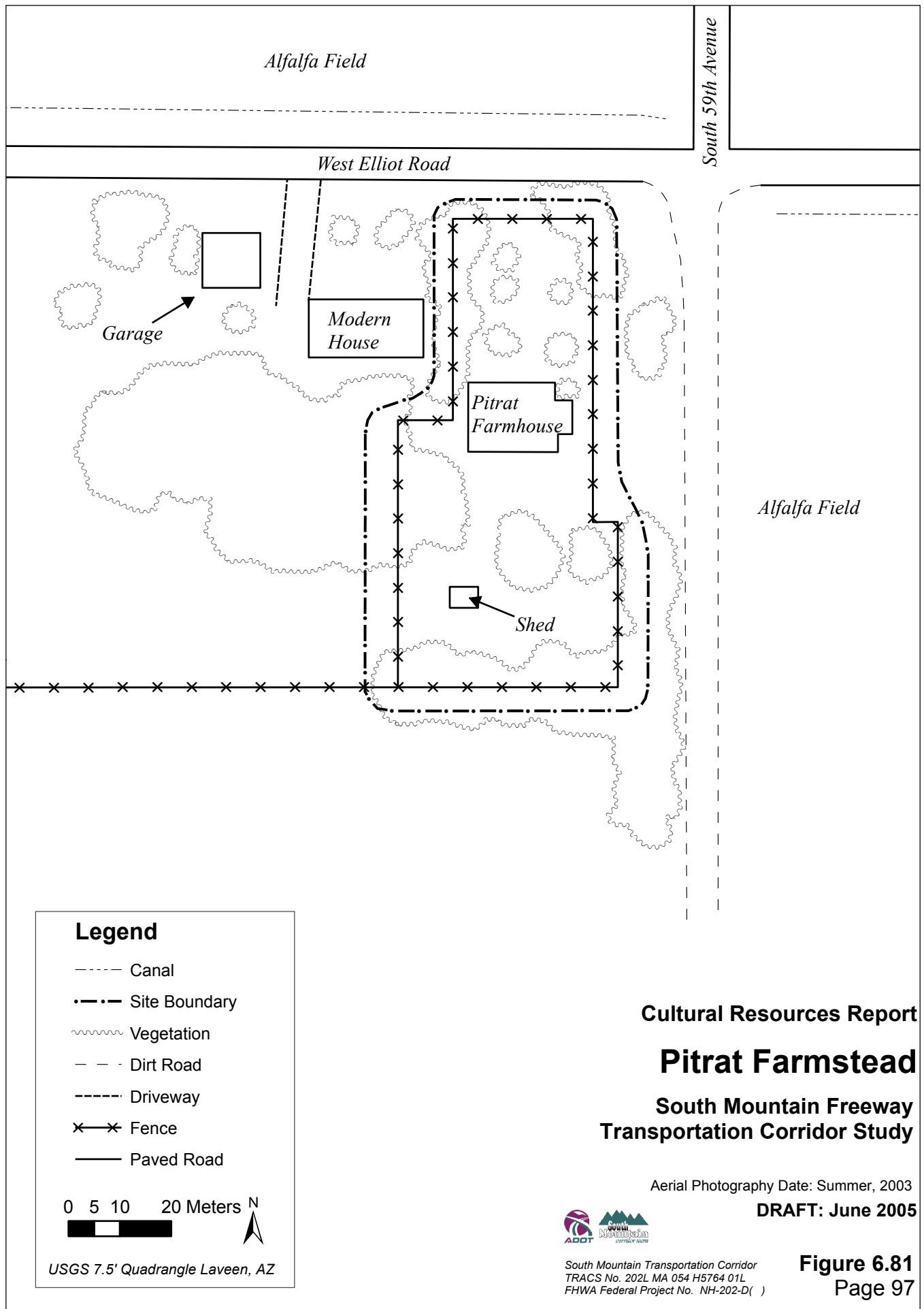


Figure 6.80. Pitrat Farmstead, 1961.



The house is a ranch-style construction built in 1936. Today, it is on a subdivided 1.2-acre parcel with mature trees and other landscaping. A small wood shed is in the back. The house has been modified to such an extent through additions and other modifications that it no longer retains its traditional ranch-style form (Figures 6.82 and 6.83). There is a full-width addition on the west end. A formerly open (or screened) porch area on north side of the living room/dining room wing has been enclosed. A full-length, open-air, shed-roof porch has been added to the south façade. The exterior walls have cedar shake sheathing set in a mixture of standard base-aligned shake and staggered shake patterns. The difference in shake types may be related to the extents of past additions. Most of the additions pre-date 1961. The rectangular outbuilding, shown to the immediate northwest on the 1961 aerial photograph, was subsequently razed and replaced with a house built in 1975.

The original homestead patent for the property was issued to Peter Block and John Mayr in 1928 under the authority of the Homestead Relocation Act of 1902. It was a triangular parcel that covered 52.15-acres. No additional information on Mr. Block or Mr. Mayr was available. According to Accomazzo (1984: 47), Elmer Cheatham and Bettie Marsh “lived on the southwest corner of 59th Avenue and Elliot until the early 30’s when they moved to Forrest Grove Avenue in south Phoenix.” The property was bought by Charles and Naomi Pitrat in the early 1930s and, according to Maricopa County tax records, their house was constructed in 1936.

According to Accomazzo (1984: 46-48), Charles Ogle Pitrat was the son of Charles Creuzet Pitrat and Katherine Hall. His father along with two brothers owned a flour mill in Illinois. Charles Sr. eventually moved to Farmington, New Mexico to homestead a farm. It was there that he met Kittie Hall. The two married on November 25, 1890. Charles Sr. and Kittie had three sons, Charles Ogle, Julius Etienne, and Will Hall. The family moved from Farmington to Phoenix sometime between 1890 and 1920.

Charles O. Pitrat and Naomi Alice Phillips were married in Florence, Arizona on December 7, 1920. According to Accomazzo (1984:46) “the couple lived for many years in Laveen and built the home that Kathy and David Hudson now live.” During interview with Zona Miller, long time resident and member of the Hudson Family, she confirmed that David Hudson, her nephew, lived in the Pitrat House in the 1980s. Charles and Naome had four sons, Charles Ogle Pitrat, Jr born on September 25, 1921, Phillip Edward Pitrat born on December 3, 1926, Claude Herbert Pitrat born November 3, 1928, and Hayden Wayne Pitrat born on January 26, 1933. All four sons married and raised families of their own.

Charles O. Pitrat took part in both ranching and farming. He formed C. O. Pitrat & Sons, a ranching and farming enterprise that operated on both private and reservation lands. Upon his retirement, two of his sons continued to run the business. In 1955, C.O. Pitrat & Sons built the feedlot on Elliot Road about 0.5 mi west of the house. HDR recorded the feedlot as a separate historical site (see description for the C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot). Charles Pitrat was also a member of the Laveen School Board for many years. Naomi Pitrat ran the family household and was active in the Laveen community. She was President of the Laveen Parent Teacher Association, worked for the State Fair in the Homemaking Arts Building, and was an active member of the Laveen Cowbells - a organization established in 1947 for the promotion of beef and its by-products. Charles O. Pitrat died in 1967 and Naomi passed away a few years later.



Figure 6.82. Pitrat Farmstead: farmhouse, east façade.



Figure 6.83. Pitrat Farmstead, farmhouse, north façade.

In the 1970s, the 52.15-acre parcel was subdivided and two houses were built, one in the adjacent parcel to the west of the Pitrat House, the other at the far southern end of the property. The Edwards family purchased the land from the Pitrat family in 1980 and sold off the parcel with the Pitrat farmhouse in 1999.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, all the alternatives will pass within about 100 m southwest of the Pitrat farmhouse, but none will have a direct impact.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

The Pitrat Farmstead is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of architectural integrity and historical significance. The historical layout of the farmstead has been lost as a result of property subdivisions and new construction. The house is heavily modified from its original form through multiple additions. Although property is consistent with a rural agricultural landscape, in its current condition, it no longer conveys an accurate representation of its historical period character.

Sachs-Webster Farmhouse

<i>Address:</i>	7515 Baseline Road, Phoenix AZ 85339
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	995 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	n/a
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Flood Control District Maricopa County
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	386529 m E, 3693412 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Laveen, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Territorial-Period Farmhouse
<i>Construction</i>	ca. 1909
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Sachs-Webster House is a previously recorded territorial-period farmhouse built ca. 1909 on what is now the southwest corner of Baseline Road and 75th Avenue, adjacent to the GRIC (Figure 6.84). The Sachs-Webster House was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as the result of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County's (FCDMC) Laveen Area Conveyance Corridor project (Winter 2001). The historic property is also listed on the City of Phoenix Historic Property Register. Currently, the house, along with a modern 1970s ranch-style house and water retention basin, is on a triangular parcel owned by FCDMC. The fields to the northeast are currently being developed into high-density residential housing. The area to the southwest on the GRIC includes agricultural fields. Except for the two houses, the remainder of the historic farmstead has been obliterated for development (Figure 6.85).



Figure 6.84. Sachs-Webster Farmhouse (looking west).

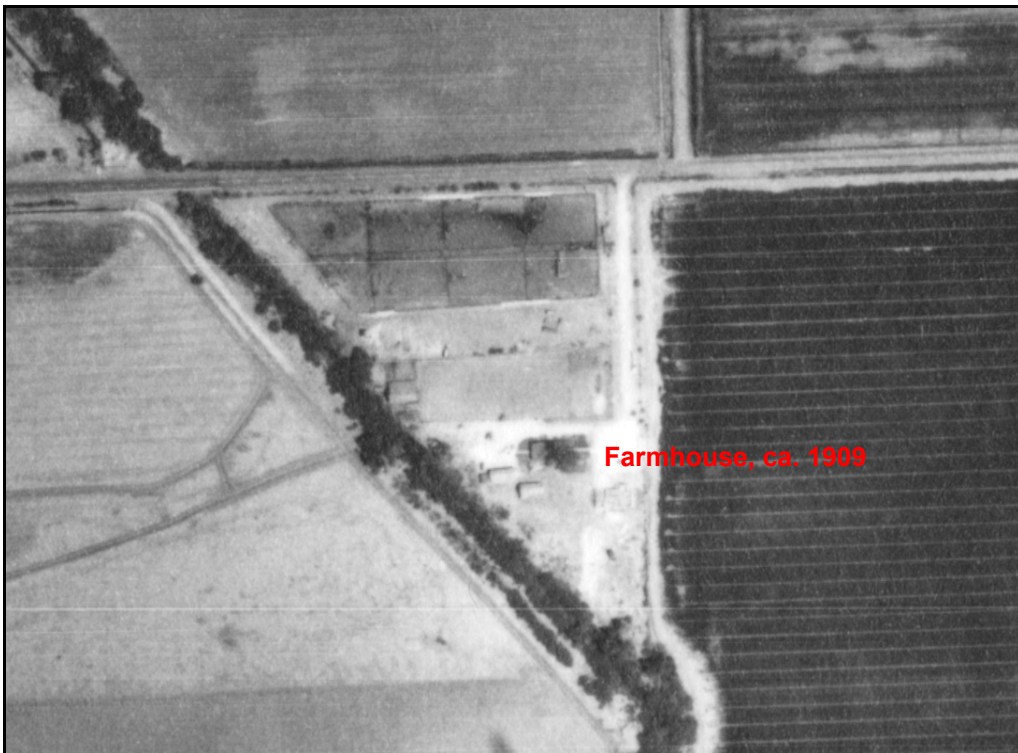


Figure 6.85. Sachs-Webster Farm, 1961.

Winter (2001:3-5) provided a detailed account of the property's history; therefore, it is not presented here. An abbreviated summary of the many property owners is provided in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4. Owners of the Sachs-Webster Farmhouse.

Date	Owner	Comments
1901 - 1902	James P. Washburn	Original patentee
1902 - 1908	Jacob Cottell	A brickyard superintendent; did not live on property
1908 - 1914	Wolf Sachs	Russian emigrant, cattle rancher; built Pyramid Cottage
1914 - 1920	Albert E. and Lena Ruff and Walter T. and Jessie Bartol	The Ruffs likely resided on the property
1920 - 1924	Clarence G. Thomas	A widower with three sons from Wisconsin
1924 - ?	Valley Bank	Date sold unknown
?-1945	Miller Johns Company	Date bought unknown
1945-1946	Chet W and Genevieve C. Johns	Bought out other partners in Miller Johns Company
1946 - 1968	David M. and Nila L. Haggard	Lived on and farmed the property for two decades
1968-2004	Robert E. and Mary F. Webster	Operated a cattle operation until they retired
2004 - 2005	FCDMC	Bought property as part of Laveen Area Conveyance Corridor project

The significance of the Sachs-Webster House is recognized in its architectural merit as a Territorial-period, Pyramid Cottage-style construction built ca. 1909 (Winter 2001). This style of construction was common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries during the Dadian era and it is recognized as a predecessor of the classic Bungalow (Robert et al. 1992). The style is sometimes also referred to as Neo-Classical Bungalow or Folk Dadian. Apart from the windows being boarded up, the house was at the time of the survey as described by Winter (2001: 1-2):

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 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 up 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 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 consist 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.

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 Dadian 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 GRIC indicated that the concrete blocks for the house were cast on site, suggesting local Indians were hired to make the blocks.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the Sachs-Webster Farmhouse would be in all the W101 alignments.

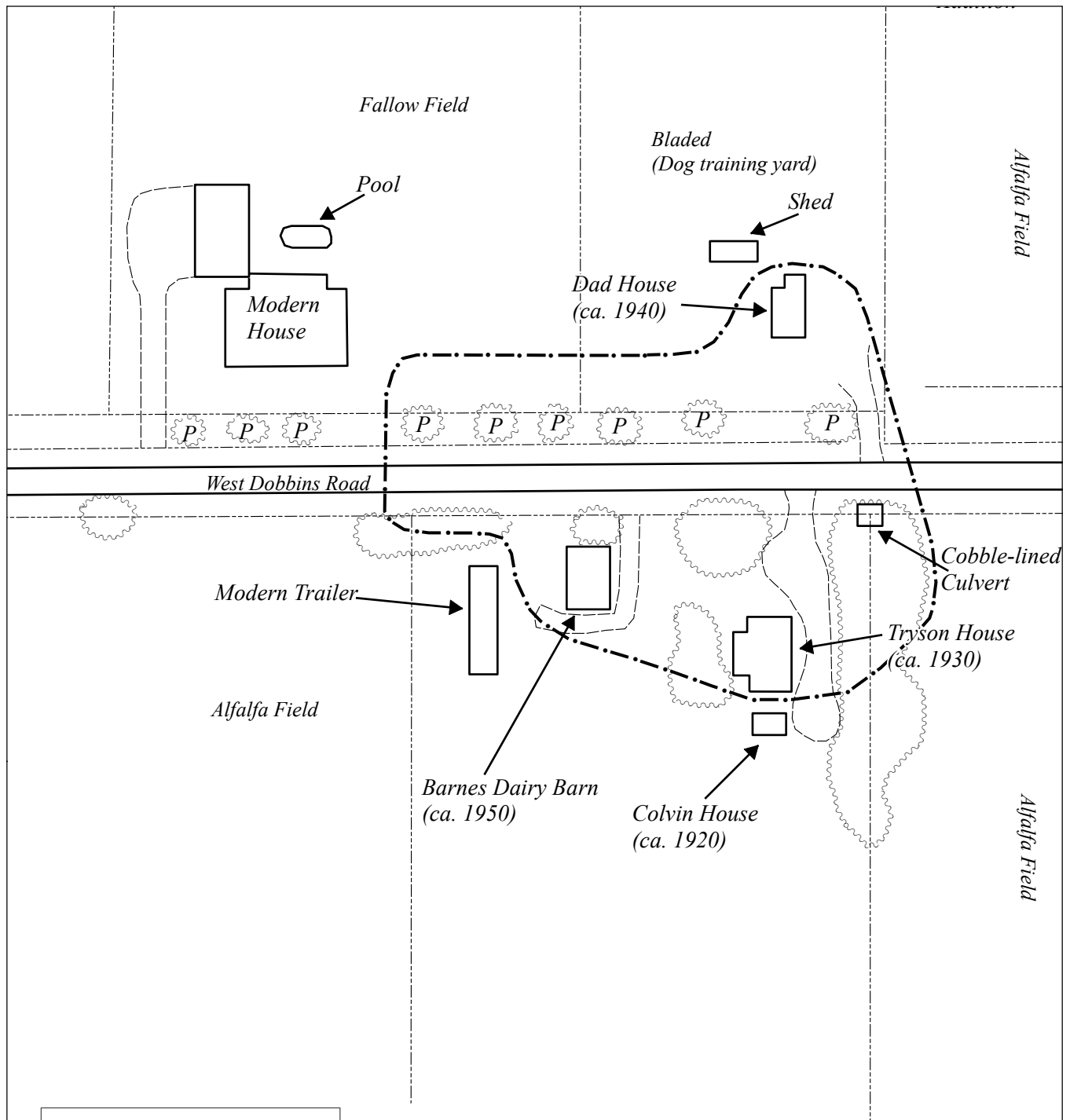
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible, under Criterion C.

The Webster House was previously recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C “as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Pyramid Cottage or Neo-Classical bungalow style house” (Winter 2001:5). Not only is the house a rare example of a once common Territorial-period architectural style, it is also exceptional in that few homes built in Phoenix in the Pyramid Cottage style possess as many of the hallmark attributes as does the Sachs-Webster House (Winter 2001). Since the time it was recorded in 2001, its integrity of setting and feeling have declined due to the surrounding development, however it still retains an exceptional degree of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. HDR concurs with Winter’s previous recommendation that the Webster House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit.

6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape

<i>Address:</i>	6100 Block West Dobbins Road
<i>Location:</i>	S½ of Section 6 and N½ of Sections 6 and 7 Township 1 South, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace near the confluence of the Gila Salt rivers
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,020 ft
<i>Dimensions:</i>	330 ft by 290 ft (2.2 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	389214 m E, 3692146 m N
<i>USGS Map Reference:</i>	Laveen, AZ USGS 7.5’ Quadrangle Map
<i>Property Type:</i>	Rural Agricultural Streetscape
<i>Date:</i>	1920s to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The 6100 Block of West Dobbins Road is somewhat unique within the study area for its diverse combination of rural and historic agricultural elements (Figure 6.86). Rural streetscapes such as the 6100 Block were once common throughout the Salt River Valley, but now are now becoming increasingly rare as agricultural communities have been transformed by urban development. The importance of documenting these waning streetscapes lies not so much in their association with the agricultural development of the Valley (Criterion A) but more so for



Legend

- Irrigation Canal
- ~~~~~ Vegetation
- Paved Road
- Driveway
- Site Boundary
- P Pecan Tree

0 5 10 20 Meters



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Laveen, AZ

Cultural Resources Report 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape South Mountain Freeway Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer, 2003

DRAFT: June 2005



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L
FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

Figure 6.86
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their information potential (Criterion D) to provide future Arizonans with a historical snapshot of what rural agricultural life was like in Salt River Valley during the early years of statehood.

The 6100 Block of West Dobbins Road Streetscape is 325-ft-long road segment generally between the properties at 6102 and 6159 West Dobbins Road. At the center on the streetscape is the rural two-lane roadway with dirt shoulders. Contributing elements on the north side of the streetscape include an SRP lateral canal with a head gate, a row of mature pecan trees, and secondary irrigation delivery canals running parallel and perpendicular to the SRP lateral, and the Dad farmhouse built in 1940 (Figures 6.87-6.90). Contributing elements on the south side of the road include an unlined irrigation drainage ditch, a cobble-lined culvert, mail boxes set along the side of the roadway, a line of wooden telephone poles, thick stand of vegetation surrounding a farmstead that includes the Tyson house built ca. 1930, and the Barnes dairy barn built ca. 1950 (Figures 6.91-6.93). Further investigation is needed to determine if the cobble-lined irrigation gate has associations with Work Project Administration (WPA) projects that took place in the Laveen area during the 1930s. The top of one headwall is capped with concrete and inscribed with several names—"JWB", "Boby Tyson", "ARLN LEACH", "Tillie Rich", "Lulu", "RAE", "Jimmie", "rje", and "elen"—amongst others that are not discernable.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is in the W55 alignment.



Figure 6.87. 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape.



Figure 6.88. 6100 Block Streetscape: SRP canal, pecan trees, and farmhouse (looking west).



Figure 6.89. 6100 Block Streetscape: view of farmhouse (1940) from West Dobbins Road.



Figure 6.90. 6100 Block Streetscape: secondary irrigation canal.



Figure 6.91. 6100 Block Streetscape: view of farmhouse (ca. 1930) from West Dobbins Road.



Figure 6.92. 6100 Block Streetscape: cobble-lined culvert.



Figure 6.93. 6100 Block Streetscape: view of dairy barn from West Dobbins Road.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under Criteria A and D

The 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is a reflection of the lower Salt River Valley's agricultural past. In contrast to a more common, barren rural streetscape defined by a two-lane road passing between broad, open agricultural fields, the 6100 Block contains a suite of rural agricultural elements that convey a strong sense of what rural life was like in Arizona in the early to mid 1900s (that is, it captures more of the human element). Rural streetscapes are becoming increasingly rare in the lower Salt River Valley, as agricultural communities are replaced by urban development. It is recommended that the 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D, not only for its association with Arizona's early agricultural development, but more so for its information potential to provide future Arizonans with a idea of what rural agricultural life was like in the lower Salt River Valley during the early years of statehood.

Historic Sites North of the Salt River

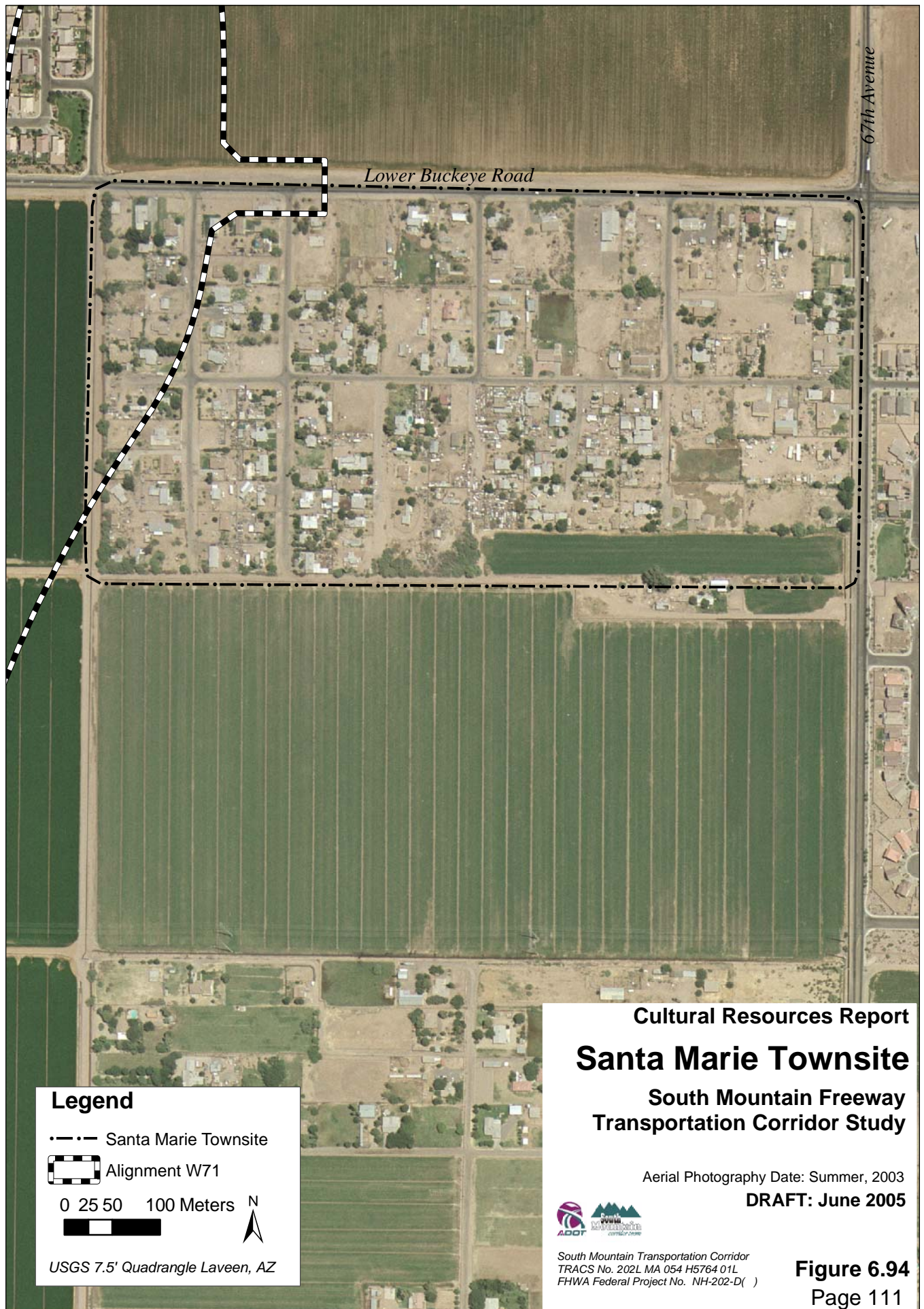
Santa Marie Townsite (Santa Maria)

<i>Address:</i>	SW corner of Lower Buckeye Road and South 67 th Avenue
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of Section 24, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Slightly raised ridge on alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River; possible a remnant of an early Pleistocene landform.
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,022 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	1320 ft by 2640 ft (80 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	387654 m E, 3698633 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Fowler, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Historic Townsite
<i>Date:</i>	1920s to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: Santa Marie, known today as Santa Maria, is an unincorporated townsite located at the southwest corner of Lower Buckeye Road and 67th Avenue (Figure 6.94). The townsite is on an 80-acre parcel that sits on a slightly raised ridge which was unsuitable for farming in the early 1900s, but ideal for residences. After three decades of residential use, beginning around 1916, the townsite was officially established in 1945 by Khattar Joseph Nackard, a Lebanese immigrant and prominent Arizona businessman (Pollock 1958).

The original homestead entry for the 80-acre parcel was issued to Edwin S. Conner on January 31, 1916 under the authority of the U.S. Homestead Act of 1862. The 1916 USGS 15' Phoenix 15" quadrangle map shows one building in the southwest corner of the 80-acre parcel. (Figure 6.95). Maricopa County Index to Ownership Maps on file at the Arizona State Archives show that Edwin S. Conner was the sole owner of property in 1919 and 1923, but by 1929 the property had been divided with J.P. Laven owning the 20 westernmost acres and Edwin S. Conner owning the other 60 acres. Despite HDR's best archival research efforts, no any additional information about either individual was found.

Based on tax records on file at Maricopa County Assessor's Office, there was one house constructed in 1926 which eventually fell within the 60 acres owned by Mr. Conner in 1929. The house, located at 2835 South 70th Avenue, has been modified over the years and remains in-use (Figure 6.96). Two houses were constructed in the 1930s and five in the 1940s prior to the establishment of the townsite.



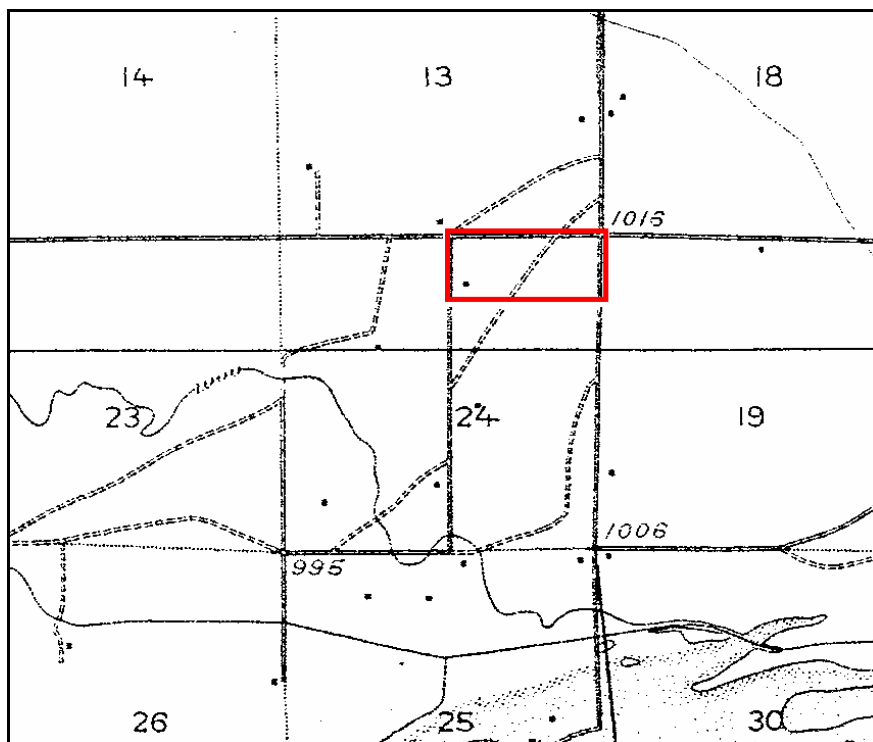


Figure 6.95. 1916 USGS 15' Phoenix Quadrangle Map showing the future location of the Santa Marie Townsite.



Figure 6.96. Santa Marie House, built ca. 1926.

Between 1929 and the early 1940s, all 80 acres were purchased by Khattar Joseph Nackard as an investment property (Figure 6.97). The following information about Mr. Nackard is derived largely from Pollock (1958) and oral interviews conducted by the authors with his son George Nackard and his Grandson Joseph Nackard. Khattar Nackard was born on July 8, 1875 in the village of Faralb in what is now Lebanon. Upon reaching adulthood, he first followed in the father's footsteps by become an apprentice shoemaker, but soon decided to travel abroad. He first traveled to Egypt where he worked as a subcontractor on irrigation projects, then went on to France, and eventually the United States in 1900. He became a traveling salesman selling house wares and other merchandise to rural areas. This gave him the opportunity to see the western states, including Arizona. In 1905 he became a U.S. citizen in a ceremony held in Salt Lake City.



Figure 6.97. Khattar Joseph Nackard.

In 1906, he returned to Lebanon and in 1907 married his wife Marie Michael. With his new bride, he returned to the United States and bought a grocery store in Atlanta, Georgia. By chance, he met a man that had been working on the Roosevelt Dam project in Arizona, which reminded him of his experiences with irrigation work in Egypt and his earlier travels through the American Southwest. Shortly thereafter he decided to move to Arizona, first settling in Douglas where he re-established his peddling trade. He would travel in a loop to Gallup, New Mexico, across northern Arizona, to Needles, California, and then back to Douglas. Having seen the economic prosperity of Flagstaff during these trips, he decided to relocate there. He opened the "New York Store" in 1912. His business thrived and in 1924 he moved the business into the

Nackard Building on North San Francisco Street. With this success, Mr. Nackard branched out into other businesses. Having the foresight to recognize the growth potential of northern Arizona's tourism industry, he built one of the area's earliest tourist hotels in 1920. As a prominent businessman in Flagstaff, he went on to serve two terms on the city council from 1926 to 1930 under Mayors I.B. Kock and Dan Hogan, a period during which Flagstaff's second 50-million-gallon reservoir and the city's first airport were built.

In addition to his commercial businesses, Mr. Nackard also became successful in the real estate market, which eventually led him to establish the Santa Marie Townsite - named after his wife. Following his success in Flagstaff, Mr. Nackard set up a winter home in Phoenix near Southern and Central Avenues. He began buying agricultural properties around Phoenix for investment purposes. According to George Nackard, his father would lease the land to farmers in the area on a contract basis. As part of these endeavors Mr. Nackard acquired the 80-acre property on the southwest corner of 67th Avenue and Lower Buckeye Road. The date he bought the land is unknown, but according to his son George, by the early 1940s Mexican immigrants who worked on the farms in the area had established a fairly substantial makeshift tent community on the land. As expressed by George Nackard, "my father just didn't have the heart to evict them from the property, so he decided to sell it to them cheap." In August of 1944, the Nackards had Leigh D. Gardner, a registered engineer, conduct the land survey for the subdivision. The 80 acres were subdivided into 62 parcels ranging from about 0.5-acre to 2.5-acre in size. On February 2, 1945 Khattar and Marie signed the legal documents making the Santa Marie Townsite official. Mr. Khattar filed the subdivision plans with Maricopa County Recorder on February 6, 1944 (Figure 6.98).

In their later years, Khattar and Marie lived in Phoenix. Marie Nackard passed away in 1951 and Khattar followed three years later. They were survived by four sons, Fred, Phillip, Victor, and George, and three daughters, Nojla, Adma, and Selma, and numerous grandchildren. Today, the Nackard family continues its success as part of the Flagstaff's business community. As a testament to their legacy, four buildings with the Nackard name are recognized as contributing properties to Flagstaff's Historic District: the Nackard Commercial Building, the Nackard Hotel, the Nackard Wholesale Liquor Warehouse, and the Nackard Tourist Court.

Interviews with current residents of Santa Marie, now known by its Spanish name Santa Maria, confirmed the story documented in archives of how the townsite began, and in fact, some even mentioned that they used to tell them about Mr. Nackard when they were children attending Fowler Elementary School back in the 1950s. From 1945 to today, the townsite of Santa Maria has thrived as a rural Hispanic community. Many of the original founding families maintain a strong presence within the community. According to current residents, in the early days, most of families made their livings through contract farming. But as time passed and the Phoenix metropolitan area began to grow, more and more people began working in other industries that sprang up in the area, such as the aerospace and tire manufacturing plants in Goodyear and the large aluminum plant at South 43rd Avenue and Buckeye Road.

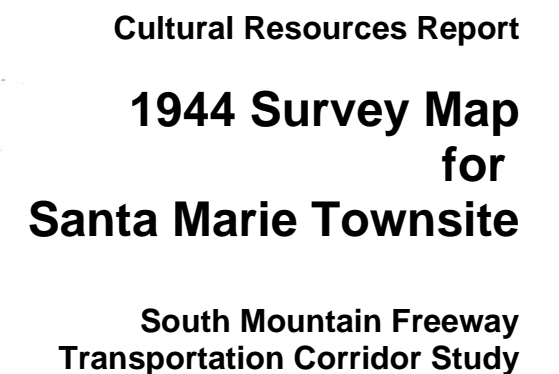


Figure 6.98
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Based on current tax records, following the original subdivision, 27 houses were constructed in the 1940s, 21 in the 1950s, 23 in the 1960s, and 48 after 1970 (Figures 6.99 and 6.100). As a result, the original 62 parcels have now been further subdivided into 137 parcels. A Roman Catholic Mission Church was built in the townsite in 1973 as part of the Cashion Parish. Today, the community retains a strong sense of its rural character with its collage of predominately vernacular architecture, narrow streets built flush to grade (no sidewalks), and above ground utilities - despite urban sprawl (Figures 6.101 and 6.102).



Figure 6.99. Santa Marie House, built 1940s.



Figure 6.100. Santa Marie House, built ca. 1951.



Figure 6.101. Santa Marie Townsite, streetscape looking east on Pioneer Drive.



Figure 6.102. Santa Marie Townsite, looking north on unnamed side street.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the west end of the Santa Marie Townsite is in the W71 alignment. Approximately 20 houses ranging in age from the mid-1940s to the present would be directly impacted.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible, under Criteria A and B

The Santa Marie Townsite is a living example of an historic, rural Hispanic agricultural community in the Salt River Valley. Communities such as Santa Maria had an important role in the development and operation of the Valley's agricultural industry throughout the 20th century. In addition, the townsite has an association with Khattar Joseph Nackard, an Arizona businessman who had an influential role developing and shaping the State's economic and commercial future. As such, HDR recommends that the Santa Marie Townsite is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

Carter Farmstead

<i>Address:</i>	7201 and 7215 West Broadway Road
<i>Location:</i>	E½ of the NW¼ of Section 25, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Flat alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	995 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	680 ft by 340 ft (5.3 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	387050 m E, 3696904 m N
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Fowler, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Rural residence
<i>Date:</i>	1940 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Carter Farmstead includes two parcels of land on the south side of Broadway about halfway between 67th and 75th avenues and about 0.5 mi north of the Salt River (Figure 6.103). The parcel addresses are 7201 and 7215 West Broadway Road.. The properties include a pair of houses, machine shop, a dairy barn foundation, and a chicken coop set within a stand of mature trees and cacti. The houses are set back about 300 ft from Broadway Road, with the pastures in front divided by a dirt entrance road lined with fences made with barbed-wire and railroad tie posts (Figure 6.104). An abandoned segment of an earthen irrigation canal passes in back (south) of the houses and crosses the entrance road through a metal pipe culvert with cobble-and-mortar inlets (Figures 6.105 and 6.106). According to the current owner, he razed an old machine shop and a concrete-block dairy barn within the last two years. A new machine shop is built where the old shop stood. The only remains of the dairy barn is the concrete foundation (Figure 6.107). The owner said that when they torn down the dairy barn, they found newspapers dating to the 1940s stuffed inside the concrete blocks. The 7201 West Broadway Road house is a vernacular-style construction built in 1940 (Figure 6.108). It has been modified over the years with several additions. The 7215 West Broadway house is a ranch-style constructed in 1954 (Figure 6.109). It has also been substantially modified over the years with additions, including a two-car car port in front and a pool/patio area on the back side.

Prior to the current owners, the property was owned by the Carter Family for many years and it last belonged to John R. Carter. The original homestead patent for the property was for 80 acres was issued to William J. Galbraith October 27, 1913 under the authority of the U.S. Homestead Act of 1862. Records on file at the Arizona State Archives indicate that a Pennsylvania-born lawyer, named William James Galbraith, came to Phoenix around 1909 to practice law and eventually entered politics serving as assistant attorney-general of the territory of Arizona; as city attorney of Glendale, Arizona; as a member of the State Legislature; as the member from Arizona on the Commission for Uniform Legislation; as attorney-general of the state of Arizona; and, as a member of the Arizona state parole board (Adams 1930). Additional documentary research is needed to confirm that William James Galbraith and William J. Galbraith are one in the same. The 1914 USGS Phoenix topographic map shows one building on the 80-acre parcel, approximately 600 ft east of the where the current houses are located. None of the current buildings on the property date to this early time period, however.

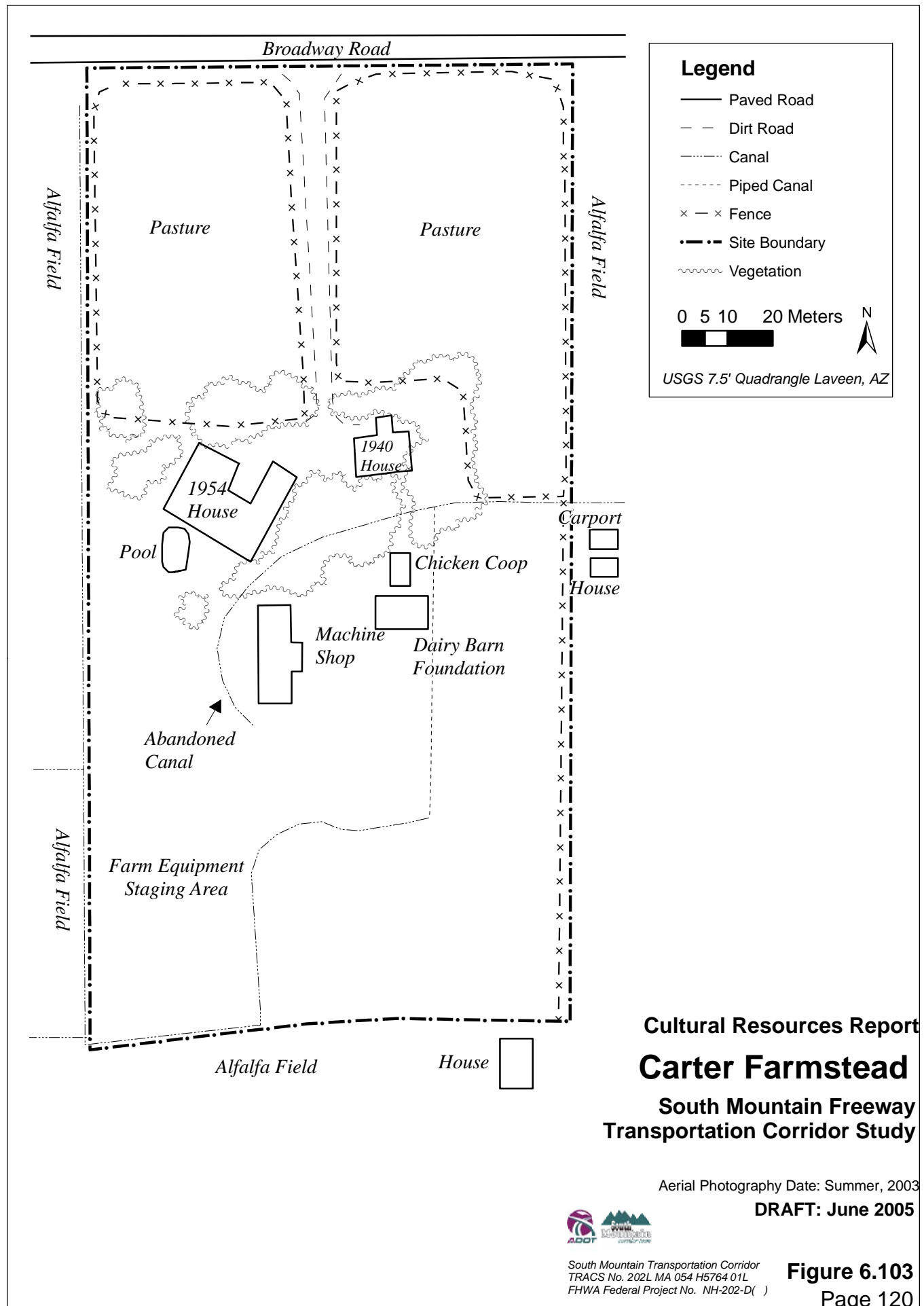




Figure 6.104. Carter Farmstead: main entrance (looking south).



Figure 6.105. Carter Farmstead: irrigation canal (looking east).



Figure 6.106. Carter Farmstead: pipe culvert.



Figure 6.107. Cater Farmstead: dairy barn foundation and chicken coop.



Figure 6.108. Carter Farmstead: house built ca. 1940 (looking northeast).



Figure 6.109. Carter Farmstead: 1954 house (looking south).

Maricopa County Index to Ownership Maps on file at the Arizona State Archives indicate that the 80-acre property was owned by Leon Bouvier in 1919. Death Records for Leon Bouvier and his daughter Lalvina Bouvier state that he was born in Canada on December 5, 1848, the son of Levi Bouvier and Elisa Gendron. He came to the United States in 1865. His daughter Lalvina was born in Connecticut on December 25, 1870. He came to Arizona in 1878 and his daughter followed in 1900. Lalvina died in Phoenix on December 8, 1915 after a bout with bronchopneumonia. Leon Bouvier passed away at 92 on February 10, 1941. His death records indicated that he was a retired cattleman. Apart from this information, no historically significant associations with either individual could be found. The county ownership maps also indicate that M. E. Gehon owned the 80-acre parcel in 1923 and 1929. No other information about Mr. Gehon was available.

Today, the original 80-acre property has been subdivided into 29 parcels, most of which have houses constructed in the mid to late 1970s. Based on the construction dates, a possible scenario is that the Carter Family obtained the property either around 1940 or in the mid-1950s and farmed it up until the 1970s, when they subdivided it. Figure 6.110 shows the farmstead in 1961 prior to its subdivision. They maintained ownership of the parcels at 7201 and 7215 West Broadway Road until 2004 when they sold it to the current owners



Figure 6.110. Carter Farmstead, 1961.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: As currently proposed, the Carter Farmstead is in the W71 alignment.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

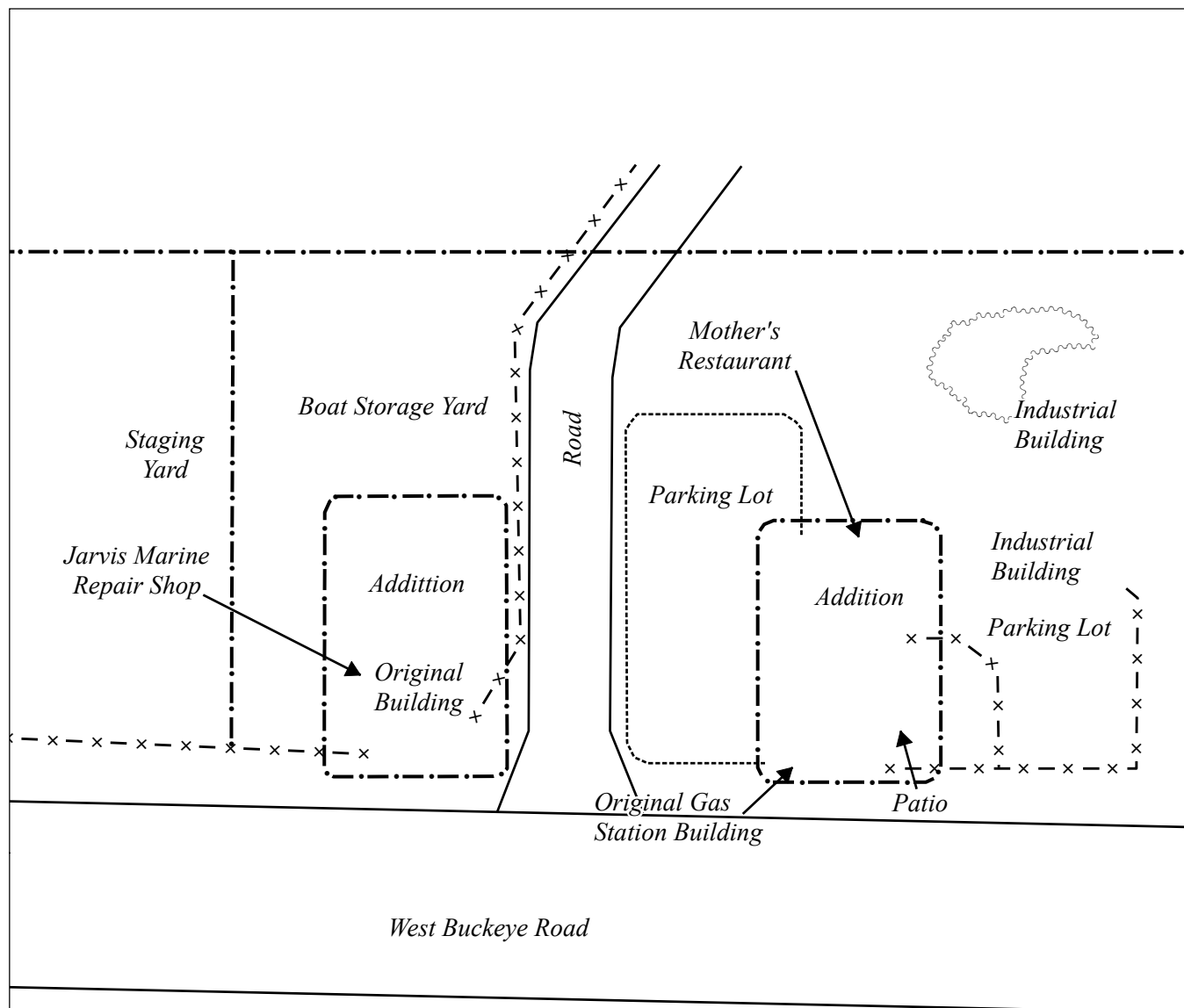
The Carter Farmstead has lost too many of its primary elements to convey its historic character. While it provides a picturesque rural setting, it does not provide an accurate portrayal of its historic composition. The 7215 house is heavily modified within additions, including a landscaped pool area, that post-date the property's period of significance. The original machine shop and dairy barn have been razed. Livestock pens associated with the dairy no longer remain. Furthermore, surrounding land use has changed from commercial agriculture to a mix of rural and urban residential. The 7201 house is the only period building on the property and it too has been significantly modified from its original form. It is recommended that the Carter Farmstead is not eligible to the NRHP due to general lack of historical significance and integrity.

Mother's Restaurant

<i>Address:</i>	5760 West Buckeye Road
<i>Location:</i>	S½ of the SW¼ of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace north the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,035 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	150 ft by 100 ft (0.3 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	390156 m E, 3700189 m N
<i>USGS Map Reference:</i>	Fowler, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map
<i>Property Type:</i>	Mother's Restaurant
<i>Built:</i>	1938
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: Mother's Restaurant is located on the north side of Buckeye Road between South 51st and South 59th avenues (Figure 6.111). The front portion of the building was a gas station built in the 1938. A rear addition was added in the early 1970s when the building was converted to a restaurant. The restaurant has operated continuously from the early 1970s, and according to the current owners, the same family owned and operated the gas station beginning back in the 1930s.

The restaurant is on a 0.5-acre parcel with a parking area to the west and an enclosed patio area to the east. The design of the original portion of the building was an end-gable cottage/bungalow with vertical gable vents (Figure 6.112). A false parapet wall on the main façade is likely a post-1938 addition. The original front entrance and windows are boarded over. The current entrance is on the west side of the building in the concrete block rear addition. The interior of the original gas station has been completely gutted and reconfigured to operate as a restaurant.



Legend

- × — × Fence
- Parking Lot
- Paved Road
- Site Boundary
- ~~~~~ Tree

0 5 10 20 Meters



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Laveen, AZ

Cultural Resources Report

Mother's Restaurant/ Jarvis Marine Repair Shop

South Mountain Freeway Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer, 2003

DRAFT: June 2005



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L
FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

Figure 6.111

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Figure 6.112. Mother's Restaurant.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the entire property is in the W55 alignment.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Restaurant: Not Eligible.

Mother's Restaurant is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical significance and integrity. The original gas station is heavily modified as a result of its conversion to a restaurant in the 1970s. It no longer retains integrity of workmanship and design. Historically, the gas station was in a rural agricultural setting along a two-lane highway. Today, the property has lost its integrity of setting and feeling as it is in a modern industrial zone with old US 80 (West Buckeye Road) widened to a five lane urban thoroughfare.

Jarvis Marine Repair Shop

<i>Address:</i>	5800 West Buckeye Road
<i>Location:</i>	S½ of the SW¼ of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Flat alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	1,035 feet
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>Dimensions:</i>	100 ft by 50 ft (0.1 acres)
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	390156 m E, 3700189 m N
<i>USGS Map Reference:</i>	Fowler, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map
<i>Property Type:</i>	Jarvis Marine Repair Shop
<i>Built:</i>	1960
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Jarvis Marine Repair Shop is a commercial building located on the north side of West Buckeye Road about 0.25 mi east of South 59th Avenue (Figures 6.111 and 6.113). The property is on a 3.3-acre parcel with a boat storage yard in the rear. The building is constructed in the commercial box architectural style. It has concrete block walls and a low to medium pitched, front-gabled roof with a false parapet on the main façade. A concrete block addition, equal in size to the original construction, has been added to the rear.

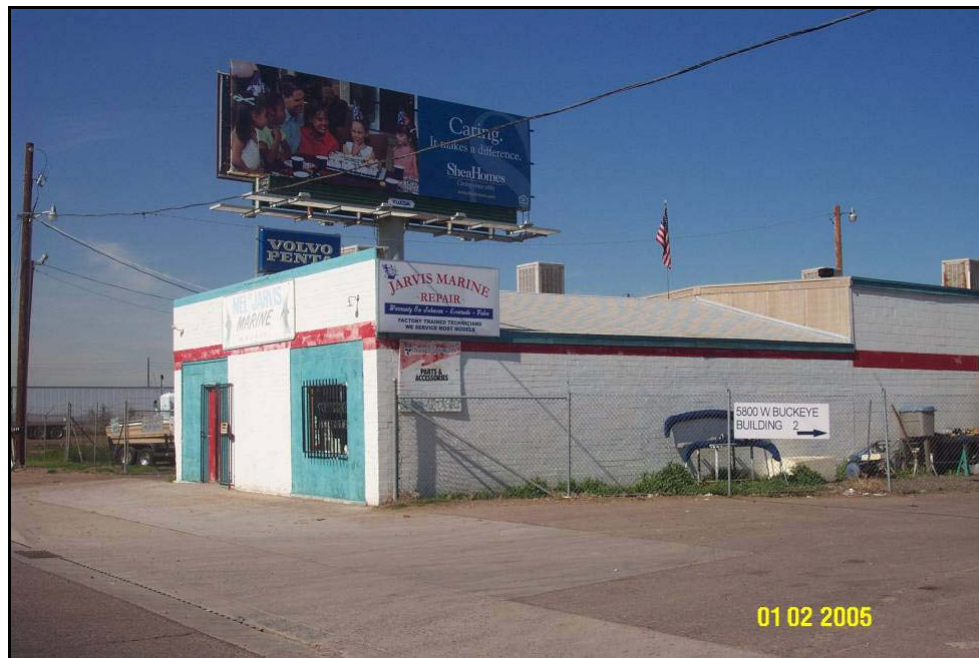


Figure 6.113. Jarvis Marine Repair Shop.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the entire property is in the W55 alignment.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

The Jarvis Marine Repair Shop is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due its age and lack of architectural significance.

Maddux House

<i>Address:</i>	9115 West Broadway Road
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 28, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Flat alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	985 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	165 ft by 320 ft (1.2 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private (unincorporated county)
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	383303 m E, 3696825 m N
<i>USGS Map Reference:</i>	Tolleson, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map
<i>Property Type:</i>	Rural Residence
<i>Built:</i>	1954
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Maddux House is located on the south side of West Broadway Road, just west of 91st Avenue, on a subdivided 1.2-acre parcel (Figure 6.114). The original land patent for the property was for 80 acres issued to E.B. Cooper and Ralph D. Jones in 1913 under the Homestead Reclamation Act of 1902. Maricopa County Ownership index maps indicate that the 80-acres were owned by L. Duncan in 1923 and R. D. Jones in 1929. Sometime before the mid 1950s, the land was subdivided into a series of elongated, roughly 10-acre parcels. The Maddux Family built their house in 1954. According to the original owner and current resident, the Maddux family was originally from Oklahoma. They had three sons and farmed the property until the death of the father in the 1980s. The sons subsequently subdivided the property and built new homes in the parcels to the south.

The Maddux House is a cross-gabled vernacular cottage with an inset corner porch (Figure 6.115 and 6.116). The house faces north and is set back 60 feet from West Broadway Road. A full-width, shed-roof addition and car port are attached to the rear façade. The walls are wood-framed with asbestos tile/brick veneer. The foundation is concrete slab. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small dilapidated frame garden shed is 60 feet to the southeast. The front of the property is overgrown with vegetation. Ornamental trees include fruit, citrus, pine, and palm. Overall, the property's setting is still rural agricultural, however the land north of West Broadway Road is being developed for a new school and high-density residential development.

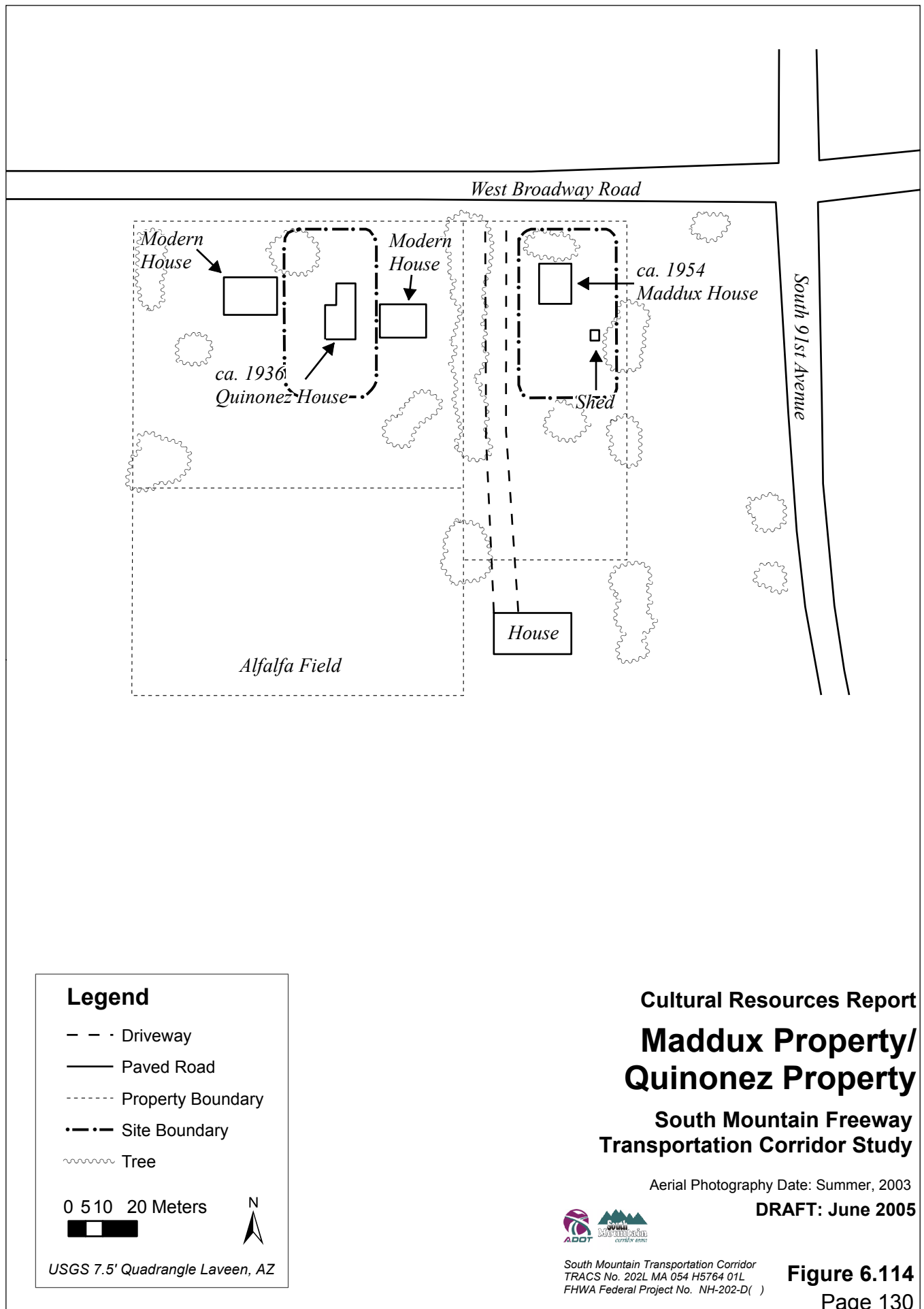




Figure 6.115. Maddux House (front porch to left) looking southeast.



Figure 6.116. Maddux House, looking northwest.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the entire property is in the W101 alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

The Maddux House is recommended as not eligible due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Quinonez House

<i>Address:</i>	9131 West Broadway Road
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 28, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	985 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	230 ft by 75 ft (0.4 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private (unincorporated county)
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	383187 m E, 3696812 m N
<i>USGS Map Reference:</i>	Tolleson, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map
<i>Property Type:</i>	Rural Residence
<i>Built:</i>	1936
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Quinonez House is located on a 4.5-acre property on the south side of West Broadway Road west of 91st Avenue (Figure 6.114). The northern portion of the property is used for residential purposes and has three houses, the historic Quinonez House built in 1936 and two modern houses. The southern portion of the property is part of an in-use agricultural field. The property was part of the same 80-acres that included the Maddux property, owned by E.B. Cooper and Ralph D. Jones in 1913, L. Duncan in 1923, and R.D. Jones in 1929.

The original portion of Quinonez House was set back 100 feet from West Broadway Road with the entrance facing east (Figures 6.117 and 6.118). The original house is a single-story, front-gable vernacular cottage with board and batten sheathing. The foundation consists of wood joists set on grade. There are full-width frame additions on the north and south facades that are likely historic in age. According to the current owner, an additional full-width, flat roof, frame addition was made to the first south addition around 1980.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the entire property is in the W101 alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

The Quinonez House is recommended as not eligible due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and diminished integrity of workmanship, design, and materials.



Figure 6.117. Quinonez House showing original construction (left) and north addition (right), looking southwest.



Figure 6.118. Quinonez House showing original construction and portion of north addition (right) and southern additions (left), looking southwest.

Dean Farmstead

Address: 9445 West Broadway Road
Location: NE¼ of Section 28, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
Landform: Flat alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
Elevation: 985 feet
Dimensions: 240 ft by 135 ft (0.7 acres)
Land Jurisdiction: Private
UTM Coordinates: 382568 m E 3697047 m N
USGS Map Reference: Tolleson, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map

Property Type: Rural Residence
Age: ca. 1930s
Cultural Affiliation: American

Description: The Dean Farmstead is located on the south side of West Broadway Road approximately halfway between 91st Avenue and 99th Avenue (Figure 6.119). The land is part of the same original 80-acre parcel that included the Maddux and Quinonez properties. The farmstead buildings are located at the northeast corner of a 10.2-acre parcel, currently in use for alfalfa. According to adjacent property owners, the Dean Family sold the property to the current owner about 20 years ago and the house has been vacant for several years.

The property includes a farmhouse in front with a two-thirds Quonset hut attached to utility building in the back. The surrounding yard is currently overgrown with vegetation and has a variety of ornamental trees including citrus, palm, palo verde, olive, and pine. Due to the deteriorated condition of the farmhouse, the owner of the property plans to demolish the building and has erected a chain-link fence to prevent access. Overall, the property retains a rural agricultural feel, although a modern feedlot with a series of imposing capacity barns adjacent on the east side detracts from the period setting.

The farmhouse faces north and is set back 75 feet from West Broadway Road (Figure 6.120). The house is a one-story, wood-framed, classical bungalow with additions to the east and west facades and multiple architecturally-unsympathetic shed roof additions on the rear (south) façade (Figure 6.121). The outer walls are covered with original clapboard sheathing. The roof is covered the porch roof to sag. Wood double-hung sash windows have been replaced with side-by-side sliding windows. At the time of recording, the upper portion of the building was infested with bees. The Quonset hut is metal-framed with corrugated metal siding (Figure 6.122). It is attached to the east side of a wood-frame utility building with corrugated metal roof and walls and a sliding plywood door on the north side (Figure 6.123).

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the entire property is in the W101 alignments.

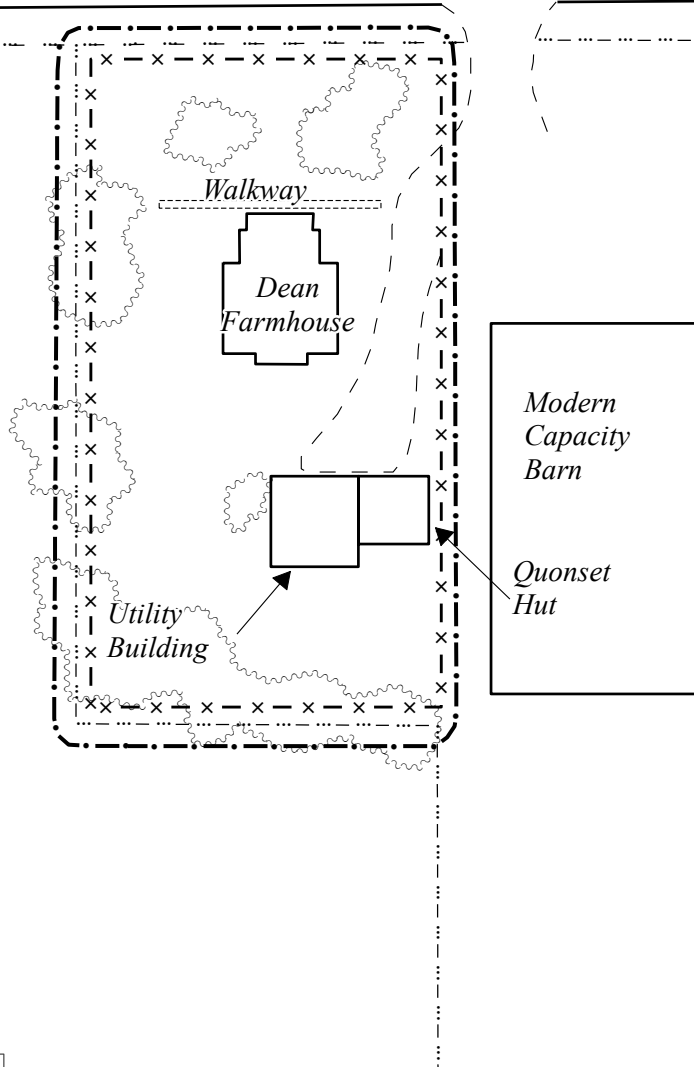
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Farmstead: Not Eligible

The Dean Farmstead is recommended as not eligible due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and diminished integrity of workmanship, design, and materials.

Alfalfa Field

West Broadway Road

Alfalfa Field



Legend

- Paved Road
- - - Canal
- - - Driveway
- x - x Fence
- - • Site Boundary
- ~~~~~ Tree
- Walkway

0 5 10 20 Meters



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Laveen, AZ

Cultural Resources Report

Dean Farmstead

South Mountain Freeway Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer, 2003

DRAFT: June 2005



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L
FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

Figure 6.119

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Figure 6.120. Dean Farmstead: farmhouse (front view).



Figure 6.121. Dean Farmstead: farmhouse (rear view; looking northeast).



Figure 6.122. Dean Farmstead: two-thirds Quonset hut (looking northwest).



Figure 6.123. Dean Farmstead: wood-frame utility building attached to west side of Quonset hut.

Anderson Farm Tenant Residences

Address: 9901 and 9903 West Van Buren Road
Location: NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
Landform: Flat alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
Elevation: 1,007 feet
Dimensions: 140 ft by 245 ft (0.8 acres)
Land Jurisdiction: Private
UTM Coordinates: 381749 m E, 3701670 m N
USGS Map Reference: Tolleson, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map

Property Type: Tenant Residences
Datet: 1944 to present
Cultural Affiliation: American

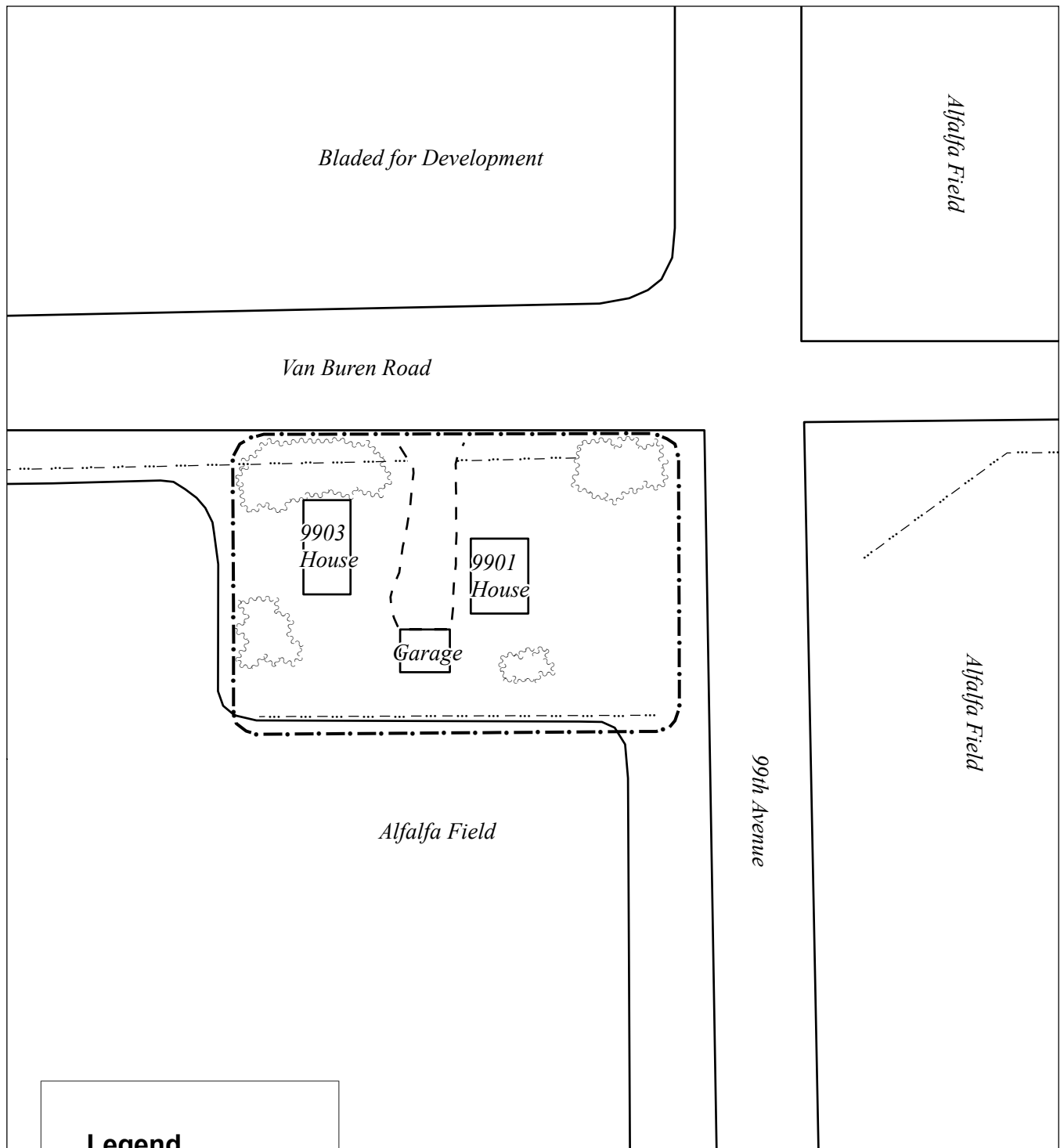
Description: The property is a tenant residence located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Van Buren Street and 99th Avenue (Figure 6.124). It includes two houses and a shared, two-car garage built in 1944 on the Anderson Family farm. The buildings are on a 1-acre plot at the far northeast corner of a 31-acre agricultural field, in use for alfalfa at the time of recording. According to the adjacent property owners and longtime residents of the area, the houses have been used as tenant residences since they were first built. The pair of houses are mirror images facing a shared entranceway (Figures 6.125-6.127). Although utilitarian in construction and vernacular in design, the houses show the stylistic influence of the Spanish Colonial Revival. The 9901 and 9903 houses are set back 60 and 30 feet from Van Buren Street, respectively. The garage is placed between and slightly behind the two houses.

Both houses have massed plans, with concrete block walls, hipped roofs, and concrete slab foundations. The wall exteriors are covered with a smooth-face stucco sheathing. Originally, both houses had two eight-pane metal casement windows on the main facade north of the entrance door, one eight-pane metal casement window south of the door, and a wrap-around band of sliding or casement windows on the southwest corner and southeast corners, respectively. The wrap-around windows at the 9901 house have been removed, but there may be intact examples of the window type inside the shed-roof frame addition on the south façade of the 9903 house. The shared, two-car garage is concrete block with stucco sheathing. The yard has minimal vegetation that includes a few scattered ornamental trees. The property's overall setting is in transition from rural agricultural to urban industrial. Although the adjacent fields are agricultural, modern industrial developments are highly visible to the south, and I-10 is visible to the north.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the property is in the W101 alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

It is recommended that the property is not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical and architectural significance.



Legend

- Paved Road
- Canal
- - - Driveway
- · - Site Boundary
- ~~~~~ Tree

0 5 10 20 Meters N

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Laveen, AZ

Cultural Resources Report

Anderson Farm Tenant Houses

South Mountain Freeway
Transportation Corridor Study

Aerial Photography Date: Summer, 2003

DRAFT: June 2005



South Mountain Transportation Corridor
TRACS No. 202L MA 054 H5764 01L
FHWA Federal Project No. NH-202-D()

Figure 6.124

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Figure 6.125. Tenant Residence (9901 Van Buren Street). Looking east.



Figure 6.126. Tenant Residence (9903 Van Buren Street), looking northwest.

Parker Farmstead

<i>Address:</i>	3606 South 83 rd Avenue
<i>Location:</i>	NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 22, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Flat alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	995 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	450 ft by 450 ft (4.6 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Private
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	384882 m E, 3697801 m N
<i>USGS Map Reference:</i>	Fowler, AZ USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map
<i>Property Type:</i>	Rural Residence
<i>Built:</i>	1950
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Parker Farmstead is on the west side of 83rd Avenue, 0.5-mi south of Lower Buckeye Road (Figure 6.127). The property includes two houses and a trailer set at the northeast corner of a 4.6-acre parcel. The front house was built in 1950 in a ranch-style design (Figures 6.128 and 6.129). It has been heavily modified over the years with several additions. The back house was constructed in 1972 with ranch-style design. Between the two houses are some chicken coops and small livestock pens. The trailer is a recent addition. A pair of irrigation canals extend along the north side of the property. A few mature pecan trees are also present. Outbuildings shown on 1961 aerial photographs to the south and southeast of the front house are no longer present.

According to the current owners, who bought the property within the past five years, several generations of Parkers had lived there. The original land patent was for a 320-acre cash entry issued to William W. Edwards on December 19, 1894. Maricopa County Index Ownership Maps indicated that the property was part of a 160 acre parcel owned by Emma A. Swartout in 1919, part of 80-acre parcel owned by T. M. Burroughs in 1923, and part of a 40-acre parcel owned J. R. Parker in 1929.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the property is in the W101EPR and W101EFR alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible.

It is recommended that the Parker Farmstead is not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical and architectural significance. None of the farmstead's historic period buildings and structures remain except for the farmhouse built in 1950, which is heavily modified with additions and generally lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

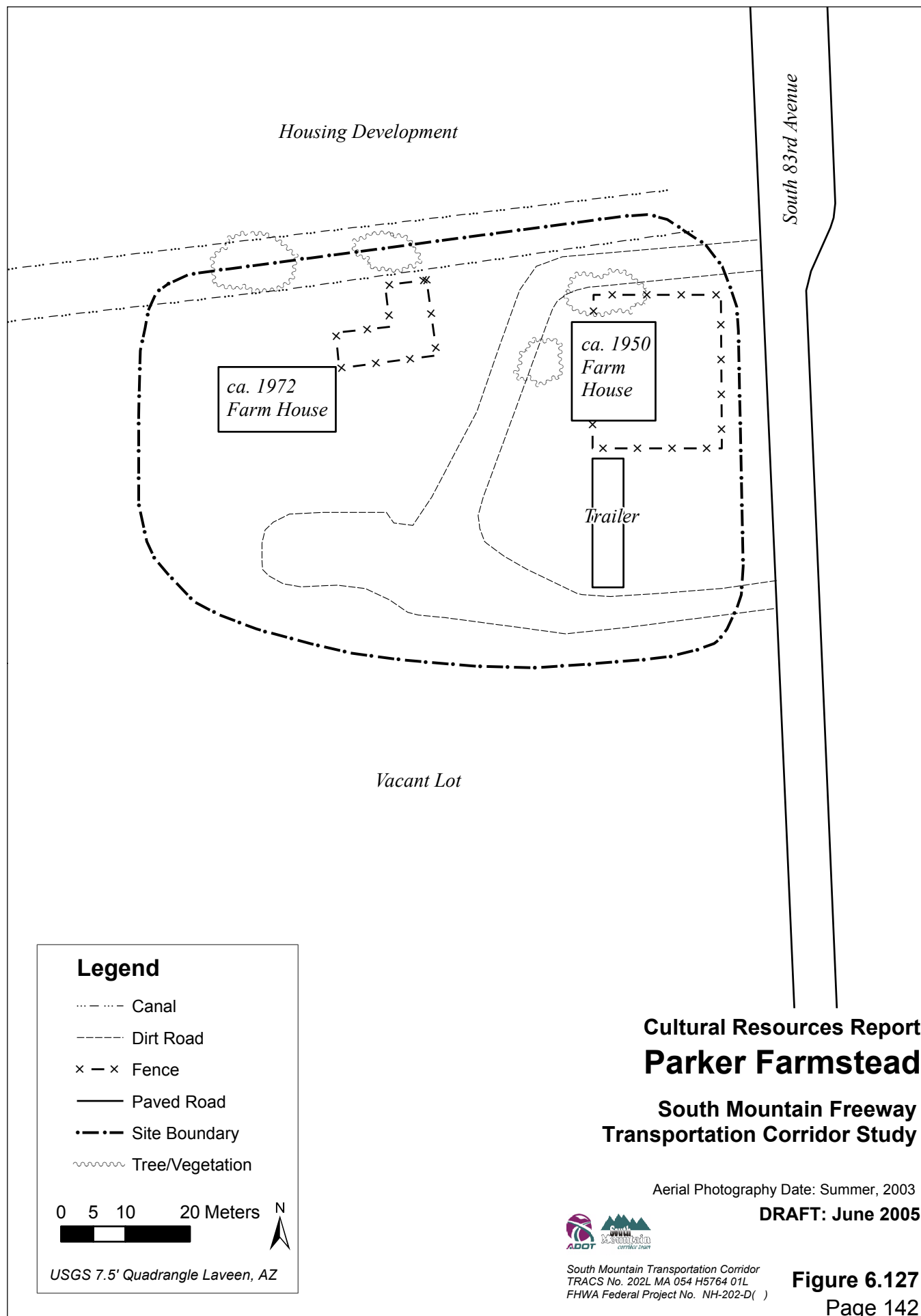




Figure 6.128. Parker Farmhouse, front view.

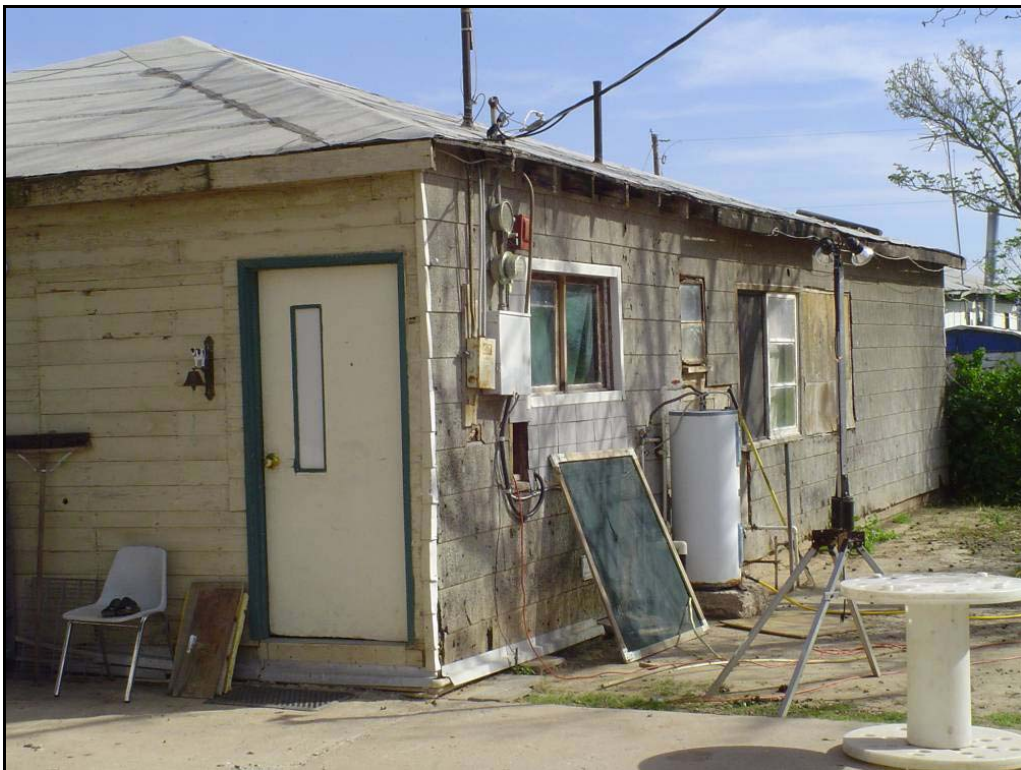


Figure 6.129. Parker Farmhouse, rear view.

SRP 99th Avenue Lateral

<i>Address:</i>	East side 99 th Avenue, North of Lower Buckeye Road
<i>Location:</i>	SW ¼ of Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	983 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	10 ft by 2640 ft (0.6 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Salt River Project/Bureau of Reclamation
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	381685 m E 3699507m N (north end) 381680 m E 3698715m N (South end)
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Tolleson, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Irrigation Canal
<i>Age:</i>	1910 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: This historic property is a segment of open, unlined Salt River Project (SRP) lateral canal that extends from Lower Buckeye Road for 0.5 mi along the east side of 99th Avenue (see Figure 1.8). The lateral is trapezoidal in shape with steep-sloping sides. It measures about 6 feet across at its base, 10 feet across the top, and 6 feet in depth (Figure 6.130). Associated features include concrete bridges, metal pipe culverts with concrete headwalls, and a row of mature pecan trees (Figure 6.131). The south half of the canal segment is in the process of being piped as part of the Pecan Promenade development project on the northeast corner of 99th Avenue and Lower Buckeye Road. The north half is slated to be piped underground as part of a City of Phoenix park and facilities project.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: Based on current alignment configurations, the property would taken by the W101W99 alignment.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible, under Criterion A.

The SRP system is recognized as a NRHP-eligible historic property for its important association with the development of irrigation agriculture in the Salt River Valley. Earthen canals such as the one along 99th Avenue were once common irrigation features throughout the Salt River Valley, but now are now becoming increasingly rare as they have been lined and piped underground to accommodate urban development. In response, SRP and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) have been proactive in the preservation of the remaining dirt canals within their agricultural landscape. When preservation has not been an option, SRP and Reclamation have required documentation as a form of mitigation so the information about the Valley's past irrigation system can be provided to the public. This is the case for the 99th Avenue canal. The lateral is being converted to an underground pipe in response to the Pecan Promenade and City of Phoenix development projects. SRP and BOR are currently in the process of preparing a report for the canal that documents its history and engineering as a form of mitigation. Upon completion of these projects, the 99th Avenue lateral will no longer be considered a contributing component of the overall eligibility of the SRP irrigation network.



Figure 6.130. SRP 99th Avenue Lateral Canal (looking north).



Figure 6.131. SRP 99th Avenue Lateral Canal: bridge.

AZ FF:9:17(ASM) – US 80

<i>Address:</i>	Buckeye Road
<i>Location:</i>	Sections 8 and 17, Township 1 North, Range 2 East Sections 8, 9, 12, 13, 16 and 17, Township 1 North, Range 1 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	100 feet by 5.3 mi (64.2 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Phoenix (possibly Maricopa County)
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	381495E 3700321N (West End) 390217E 3700365N (east End)
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Tolleson and Fowler, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Highway
<i>Age:</i>	1926 to present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: West Buckeye Road through the study area is the historic alignment of US 80 (see Figures 1.6-1.8). The American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) designated US 80 in 1926, originally from Savannah, Georgia, to San Diego, California. The route was one of the first transcontinental highways, commonly referred to as the “Ocean-to-Ocean Highway” (Stein 1994). The highway crossed southern Arizona passing through Douglas, Tucson, Phoenix, and Yuma. The portion in the South Mountain study area was part of the segment between Phoenix and Buckeye. It was decommissioned from the state highway system with the completion of I-10 and is now a city street. Arizona State Engineer Maps show the segment as a paved two-lane road as early as 1924. Today, the segment of old US 80 (Buckeye Road) that intersects the proposed alternative freeway alignments has been widened into a four- to five-lane urban thoroughfare, mostly lined with commercial and industrial development (Figures 6.132-6.133).

Alternative Alignment Impacts: The historic alignment of US 80 intersects all the proposed alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible, under Criterion A (non-contributing).

In its entirety, US 80 is considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A at the national level as one of the first designated transcontinental routes and for its association with the development of the U.S. interstate transportation network. The segment within the study area however has been widened and modernized and no longer retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Furthermore, its integrity of setting and feeling are lost with most of the surrounding landscape transformed from rural agricultural to urban commercial/industrial. It is recommended that the segment in the study area is not eligible to the NRHP as a non-contributing component of US 80.



Figure 6.132. US 80 (W55 Alignment).



Figure 6.133. US 80 (W71 Alignment).

AZ T:10:84 – Southern Pacific Railroad, Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy Main Line

<i>Address:</i>	UPRR R/W
<i>Location:</i>	Sections 8, 9, and 12 Township 1 North, Range 1 East Section 8 Township 1 North, Range 2 East
<i>Landform:</i>	Alluvial terrace on north side of the Salt River
<i>Elevation:</i>	1000-1051 feet
<i>Dimensions:</i>	100 ft by 5.3 mi (64.2 acres)
<i>Land Jurisdiction:</i>	Union Pacific Railroad
<i>UTM Coordinates:</i>	381322E 3700314N (West End) 389912E 3701178N (East End)
<i>USGS 7.5' Map:</i>	Tolleson and Fowler, AZ
<i>Property Type:</i>	Highway
<i>Age:</i>	1910 to Present
<i>Cultural Affiliation:</i>	American

Description: The Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy line of the SPRR, now owned by Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), extends east to west across the study area half way between Van Buren Street and Buckeye Road (see Figures 1.6-1.8). The railroad was originally a 39-mile-long branch line serving the west Salt River Valley, and was later extended to link with SPRR's main line at Wellton and Eloy. Today, the portion of the railroad in the South Mountain study area has a single main line with numerous sidings and spurs serving the commercial and industrial developments along the corridor (Figures 6.134 and 6.135)

The Phoenix and Buckeye Railroad (PBRR) incorporated in 1909 with the idea of constructing a line from Phoenix to the Hassayampa River to serve the agricultural communities in the west Salt River Valley (Myrick 1975). The PBRR had difficulties in obtaining funding for the project and it was eventually taken over by the Arizona Eastern Railroad (AERR), a subsidiary of SPRR. The AERR completed the construction and the railroad became operational on July 25, 1910. By 1926, the AERR extended the line from the Hassayampa River to Wellton and from Phoenix to Eloy, to form a new 210-mile-long main line serving Phoenix (Myrick 1975). The AERR was officially absorbed into the SPRR in 1955. UPRR acquired SPRR in 1996 and currently owns the property.

Alternative Alignment Impacts: The historic alignment of the AERR's Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy main line intersects all the proposed alignments.

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible, under Criterion A

The Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy main line of the AERR is recommended as eligible to the NRHP for its association with the development of Arizona's railroad network. The railroad has been maintained and upgraded over the years and remains an important component of Arizona's transportation network.



Figure 6.134. Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy main line and siding track, looking east from South 99th Avenue.



Figure 6.135. Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy main line, looking west of South 55th Avenue.

Chapter 7: Management Summary

On behalf of the ADOT and FHWA, HDR conducted a supplemental Class III survey and historic property evaluation of proposed alternative alignments for the 202L, South Mountain Freeway, EIS & L/DCR project. The cultural resources work performed is part of the EIS study for the proposed South Mountain Freeway. The addendum Class III survey included 125 acres where the proposed alternative alignments had been shifted and agricultural fields had been plowed since the time of the initial Class III survey conducted by the GRIC (Darling 2004). In addition, the addendum Class III survey included documentation of 21 historic sites not included in the initial Class III survey (Darling 2004).

HDR identified and recorded one archaeological site, two commercial properties, one historic farm, ten historic farmsteads, two historic farmsteads with dairy components, one historic feedlot, one historic highway, one historic irrigation canal, one historic railroad, one historic rural streetscape, and one historic townsite. The prehistoric archaeological site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its potential to provide important information on prehistory. Of the 21 historic resources identified, nine are recommended as eligible for the NRHP under either Criteria A, B, or C for various associations with development of agriculture and transportation networks in the lower Salt River Valley. One historic resource is recommended as eligible under Criterion A, but is considered non-contributing within the alternative alignments. Eleven historic resources are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP for lack of historical and architectural significance.

It is recommended that archaeological and historic sites determined eligible for the NRHP should be avoided if possible. If avoidance is not possible, then any negative impacts to the historic properties should be mitigated through an appropriate program of archaeological excavations, architectural documentation, ethnographic studies, and other historical research as required. Eligibility and management recommendations are summarized in Table 7.1.

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during activity related to the construction of the project, the contractor shall stop work immediately at that location and shall take all reasonable steps to secure the preservation of those resources. The Engineer will contact the ADOT Environmental & Enhancement Group, Historic Preservation Team, at 602.712.8636 immediately and make arrangements for the proper treatment of those resources.

Table 7.1. Eligibility and Management Summary.

Name	Address	Type	Newly (N)/Previously (P) Recorded	Alignment	USGS 7.5' Map	Township, Range, Section	Ownership	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
AZ T:12:221 (ASM)	n/a	Prehistoric Scatter	N	W55	Fowler	T1N, R2E, S31	Private	Eligible (D)	Avoid, or else mitigate
6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape	6100 Block W. Dobbins Rd.	Rural Streetscape	N	W55	Laveen	T1S, R2E, S6,7	Private, Phoenix	Eligible (A,D)	Avoid, or else mitigate
Anderson Farm Tenant Residences	9901 and 9903 W. Van Buren Rd.	Tenant Residents	N	W101 (all)	Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S8	Private	Not Eligible	None
C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot	6100 Block W. Elliot Rd.	Feedlot	N	W71, W101 (all)	Laveen	T1S, R2E, S18	Private	Not Eligible	None
Carter Farmstead	7201 and 7215 W. Broadway Rd.	Farmstead	N	W71	Fowler	T1N, R1E, S25	Private	Not Eligible	None
Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead	5139 W. Estrella Rd.	Farmstead	N	None ¹	Laveen	T1S, R2E, S20	Private	Not Eligible	None
Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy	6159 W. Dobbins Rd.	Farmstead/Dairy	N	W55	Laveen	T1S, R2E, S7	Private	Farmstead: Not Eligible; Dairy Barn: Eligible (C); contributing elements to 6100 Block Streetscape	Avoid dairy barn, or else mitigate; avoid portion within 6100 Block Streetscape boundaries, or else mitigate

Name	Address	Type	Newly (N)/Previously (P) Recorded	Alignment	USGS 7.5' Map	Township, Range, Section	Ownership	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
Dad Farmstead	6102 W. Dobbins Rd.	Farmstead	N	W55	Laveen	T1S, R2E, S6	Private	Farmstead: Not Eligible; contributing element to 6100 Block Streetscape	Avoid portion within 6100 Block Streetscape boundaries, or else mitigate impacts to streetscape
Dean Farmstead	9445 W. Broadway Rd.	Farmstead	N	W101 (all)	Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S28	Private	Not Eligible	Avoid
Hackin Farmstead/Dairy	100048 S. 59 th Ave.	Farmstead/Dairy	N	None ²	Laveen	T1N, R1E, S7	Private	Farmstead: Not Eligible; Dairy Barn: Eligible (C)	Avoid dairy barn, or else mitigate
Hudson Farm	9300 S. 59 th Ave.	Farm	N	W55	Laveen	T1S, R1E, S7	Private	Farm: Eligible (A); Silos: Eligible (C)	Avoid, or else mitigate
Jarvis Marine Repair Shop	5800 W. Buckeye Rd.	Commercial Building	N	W55	Fowler	T1N, R2E, S8	Private	Not Eligible	None
Maddux House	9115 W. Broadway Rd.	Farmhouse	N	W101 (all)	Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S28	Private	Not Eligible	None
Mother's Restaurant	5760 W. Buckeye Road	Commercial Building	N	W55	Fowler	T1N, R2E, S8	Private	Not Eligible	None
Parker Farmstead	3606 S. 83 rd Ave.	Farmstead	N	W101EPR, W101EFR	Fowler	T1N, R1E, S22	Private	Not Eligible	None
Pitrat Farmstead	5901 W. Elliot Rd.	Farmstead	N	None ³	Fowler	T1S, R2E, S18	Private	Not Eligible	None
Quinonez House	9131 W. Broadway Rd.	Farmhouse	N	W101 (all)	Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S28	Private	Not Eligible	None
Sachs-Webster Farmhouse	7515 W. Baseline Rd.	Farmhouse	P	W101 (all)	Tolleson	T1S, R1E, Ss	FCDMC	Eligible (C)	Avoid, or else mitigate

Name	Address	Type	Newly (N)/Previously (P) Recorded	Alignment	USGS 7.5' Map	Township, Range, Section	Ownership	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
Santa Marie Townsite	Lower Buckeye Rd. and S. 83 rd Ave.	Townsite	N	W71	Fowler	T1N, R1E, S24	Private	Eligible (A,B)	Avoid, or else mitigate
SPRR Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy Main Line	UPRR R/W	Railroad	P	All	Fowler, Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S8,9,12; T1N, R2E, S8	UPRR	Eligible (A)	Avoid, or else mitigate
SRP 99 th Avenue Lateral	99 th Ave. and Lower Buckeye Rd.	Irrigation Canal	P	W101W99	Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S16	SRP/ Reclamation	Eligible (A)	Avoid, or else mitigate
US 80 (AZ FF:9:17 [ASM])	West Buckeye Road	Highway	P	All	Fowler, Tolleson	T1N, R1E, S8,9,12,13,16,17; T1N, R2E, S8, 17	Phoenix	Eligible (A) (non-contributing)	None

Table Notes:

- 1) all the alignments cross the property parcel but do not intersect the farmstead.
- 2) W55 crosses the property parcel but misses the farmstead and dairy barn;
- 3) All the alternative alignment pass within about 100 m of the farmstead but do not directly impact it.

Canals

- The SRP 99th Avenue Lateral, located on the east side of South 99th Avenue and north of Lower Buckeye Road, is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A as a rare irrigation feature that was once common in the agricultural landscape of the Salt River Valley. The lateral is being converted to an underground pipe in response to the Pecan Promenade and City of Phoenix development projects. SRP and BOR are currently in the process of preparing a report for the canal that documents its history and engineering, as a form of mitigation. Upon completion of these projects, the 99th Avenue Lateral will no longer be considered a contributing component of the overall SRP irrigation network.

Commercial Properties

- Mother's Restaurant at 5760 West Buckeye Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical significance and integrity. The original gas station is heavily modified as a result of its conversion to a restaurant in the 1970s. It no longer retains integrity of workmanship and design. Historically, the gas station was in a rural agricultural setting along a two-lane highway. Today, the property has lost its integrity of setting and feeling, as it is in a modern industrial zone with old US 80 (West Buckeye Road) widened to a five-lane urban thoroughfare.
- The Jarvis Marine Repair Shop at 5800 West Buckeye Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due its age and lack of architectural significance.

Farms

- The Hudson Farm located at 9300 South 59th Avenue is recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A as an exceptional example of a historic farmstead in Laveen. It retains a complete suite of agricultural buildings and structures from the period of significance that are in good condition and well preserved. In addition, the farmstead does not have any intrusive modern buildings or structures that would detract from its historic setting and feeling (other than a large satellite dish which could be easily removed). The farmstead's combination and overall layout of older buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways and entrance gates, provides an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which the property conveys its historic character as a farmstead. Thus, the agricultural field is an important contributing component that defines and preserves the farmstead's integrity of setting and feeling. It is recommended that the entire 38-acre parcel is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an exceptional example of a historic-period Laveen farmstead. Additionally, the pair of stave silos are recognized as individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C, as rare examples of a once common architectural form that was a fundamental component of Laveen's historic agricultural landscape.

Farmsteads

- The Anderson Farm Tenant Residences at 9901 and 9903 West Van Buren Road are recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack historical and architectural significance.
- The Carter Farmstead at 7201 and 7215 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP. The farmstead has lost too many of its primary elements to convey a good sense of its historic character. While it provides a picturesque rural setting, it does not provide an accurate portrayal of its historic composition.
- The Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmstead located at 5139 West Estrella Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP because it has lost too many of its period elements to convey its historic character. The farmhouse is the only primary element remaining from the historic period; however, it lacks integrity and architectural distinction.
- The Dad Farmstead at 6102 West Dobbins Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance, architectural merit, and integrity. Individually, the farmhouse and barn have been modified and lack architectural distinction. Overall, the property fails to convey its original historic character as a working farmstead.
- The Dean Farmstead at 9445 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and diminished integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. The farmhouse is heavily modified through additions and is in a general state of disrepair.
- The Maddux House at 9115 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.
- The Parker Farmstead at 3606 South 83rd Avenue is recommended as not eligible due to a lack historical and architectural significance. None of the farmstead's historic period buildings and structures remain except for the farmhouse built in 1950, which is heavily modified with additions and generally lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.
- The Pitrat Farmstead at 5901 West Elliot Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of architectural integrity and historical significance. The historical layout of the farmstead has been lost as a result of property subdivisions and new construction. The house is heavily modified from its original form through multiple additions. Although the property is consistent with a rural agricultural landscape, in its current condition, it no longer conveys an accurate representation of its historical period character.

- The Quinonez House at 9131 West Broadway Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP eligible due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and diminished integrity of workmanship, design, and materials
- The Sachs–Webster Farmhouse at 7515 West Baseline Road was previously recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C “as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Pyramid Cottage or Neo-Classical bungalow style house” (Winter 2001:5). Not only is the house is rare example of a once common Territorial-period architectural style, it is also exceptional in that few homes built in Phoenix in the Pyramid Cottage style possess as many of the hallmark attributes as does the Sachs-Webster House (Winter 2001). Since the time it was recorded in 2001, its integrity of setting and feeling have declined due to the surrounding development; however, it still retains an exceptional degree of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. HDR concurs with Winter’s previous recommendation that the Webster House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit.

Farmsteads with Dairy Components

- The Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy located at 6159 West Dobbins Road is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP as a whole because of a lack of integrity and historical significance. However, the dairy “head-to-toe” barn is recommended as individually eligible under Criterion C as a rare example of a once common architectural form that was a characteristic feature in Laveen’s historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few standing family-operated dairy barns in Laveen. It is also recognized as important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley’s dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy head-to-toe barn used during the height of its agricultural era.
- The Hackin Farmstead/Dairy at 10048 South 59th Avenue is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP because of a lack of integrity and historical significance. However, the dairy “flat” barn, is recommended as individually eligible as a rare example of a once common form that was a characteristic feature in Laveen’s historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few remaining family-operated dairy barns in Laveen. It is also important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley’s dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy flat barn used during the height of its agricultural era.

Feedlots

- The C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot in the 6100 Block of West Elliot Road is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP because of a lack of historical and architecture significance. The feedlot is 50 years old; however, most of its operation occurred in modern times. The structures and buildings are poorly preserved and generally lack integrity.

Highways

- US 80 (AZ FF:9:17 [ASM]) is considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A at the national level as one of the first designated transcontinental routes and for its association with the development of the U.S. interstate transportation network. The segment within the study area has been widened and modernized and no longer retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Furthermore, its integrity of setting and feeling are lost with most of the surrounding landscape transformed from rural agricultural to urban commercial/industrial. It is recommended that the segment in the study area is not eligible to the NRHP as a non-contributing component of US 80.

Historic Townsites

- The historic Santa Marie Townsite is located at the southwest corner of Lower Buckeye Road and 83rd Avenue. The unincorporated townsite is a living example of an historic, rural Hispanic agricultural community in the Salt River Valley. Communities such as Santa Maria had an important role in the development and operation of the Valley's agricultural industry throughout the 20th century. In addition, the townsite has an association with Khattar Joseph Nackard, an Arizona businessman who had an influential role developing and shaping the State's economic and commercial future. As such, it is recommended that the Santa Marie Townsite is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

Railroads

- The Southern Pacific Railroad Wellton-Phoenix-Eloy Main Line (AZ T:10:84 [ASM]) is recommended as eligible to the NRHP for its association with the development of Arizona's railroad network. The railroad has been maintained and upgraded over the years and remains an important component of Arizona's transportation network.

Streetscapes

- The 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is recommend as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A and D as an example and reflection of the lower Salt River Valley's agricultural past. In contrast to a more common, barren rural streetscape defined by a two-lane road passing between broad, open agricultural fields, the 6100 Block contains a suite of rural agricultural elements that convey a strong sense of what rural life was like in Arizona in the early to mid 1900s; (i.e., it captures more of the human element). Rural streetscapes are becoming increasingly rare in the lower Salt River Valley, as agricultural communities are replaced by urban development. It is recommended that the 6100 Block West Dobbins Road Streetscape is eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and D, not only for its association with Arizona's early agricultural development, but more so for its information potential to provide future Arizonans with an idea of what rural agricultural life was like in the lower Salt River Valley during the early years of statehood.

Appendix A: Historic Property Inventory Forms

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Anderson Farm Tenant Residences
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9901 West Van Buren

City or Town: Phoenix ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 101-03-003K

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 8 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 0.8

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 381749 Northing 3701670 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tolleson, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1944 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Tenant residence.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005.

View Direction (looking towards)

SE

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.) Cement block two-car garage shared by both houses.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Although utilitarian in construction and classically vernacular in design, the houses show the stylistic influence of the Spanish Colonial Revival. The symmetrical stucco houses are mirror images, face a common drive and share a concrete block garage. Both houses have massed plans, with concrete block walls, hipped roofs, and concrete slab foundations. Originally, both houses had two eight-pane metal casement windows on the main facade north of entrance door, one eight-pane metal casement window south of the door, and a wrap-around band of sliding or casement windows on the southwest corner (southeast corner of 9903 W. Van Buren). The wrap-around windows at the 9901 house have been removed, but there may be intact examples of the window type inside the shed-roof frame addition on the south façade of the 9903 house. Air conditioning unit has been added to the roof.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property): A mixed use area with agricultural fields, industrial development. Downtown Tolleson is 0.5 mile to the east.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Property at high-traffic corner of West Van Buren Street and 99th Avenue. Industrial developments surround the area. Interstate 10 is visible to the north. Suburban development rapidly encroaching on locality.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Cement block. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Asphalt shingle.

Windows: Eight-pane metal casement.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Corner window at rear (SW) corner of 9301 house has been altered with frame infill and replacement windows.

Wall Sheathing: Smooth-face stucco.

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction) Large hipped roof tenant residences of average workmanship and materials.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____ utilitarian construction; lack of significance

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Anderson Farm Tenant Residences

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



View of north façade of 9901 residence and shared garage, looking southwest.



View of west façade and partial south façade of 9901 residence, looking east.

Name of property: Anderson Farm Tenant Residences

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



View of east and north facades of 9901 residence, looking southwest.



**View of south and east facades of 9901 residence, looking northwest.
Note continuation of southwest corner window band to south façade door.**

Name of property: Anderson Farm Tenant Residences

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Detail of northwest corner of 9901 residence concrete slab foundation, looking southeast.



View of shared garage, looking northeast.

Name of property: Anderson Farm Tenant Residences

Continuation Sheet No.: 4



Eight-pane metal casement windows, west façade of 9901 residence, looking southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Anderson Farm Tenant Residences
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9903 West Van Buren

City or Town: Phoenix ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 101-03-003K

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 8 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 0.8

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 381749 Northing 3701670 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tolleson, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1944 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residence.

Abandoned.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. **PERSON** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. **ARCHITECTURE** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.) Cement block two-car garage shared by both houses.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Although utilitarian in construction and classically vernacular in design, the houses show the stylistic influence of the Spanish Colonial Revival. The symmetrical stucco houses are mirror images, face a common drive and share a concrete block garage. Both houses have massed plans, with concrete block walls, hipped roofs, and concrete slab foundations. Originally, both houses had two eight-pane metal casement windows on the main facade north of entrance door, one eight-pane metal casement window south of the door, and a wrap-around band of sliding or casement windows on the southwest corner. The wrap-around windows at the 9901 house have been removed, but there may be intact examples of the window type inside the shed-roof frame addition on the south façade of the 9903 house. Air conditioning unit has been added to the roof.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property): A mixed use area with agricultural fields, industrial development. Downtown Tolleson is 0.5 mile to the east.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Property at high-traffic corner of West Van Buren Street and 99th Avenue. Industrial developments surround the area. Interstate 10 is visible to the north. Suburban development rapidly encroaching on locality.
4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Cement block. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Asphalt shingle.
Windows: Eight-pane metal casement.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Corner window at rear (SE) corner may have been altered with frame infill and replacement windows. May have been metal frame casement windows.
Wall Sheathing: Smooth-face stucco.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction): Large hipped roof tenant residences; average workmanship and materials.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____ Utilitarian construction; lack of significance

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Anderson Farm Tenant Residences

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Frame addition to rear (south) facade of 9903 residence, looking northwest.



South facade of 9903 residence, looking northeast.

Name of property: Anderson Farm Tenant Residence

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



North facade of 9903 residence, looking southwest.



West façade of 9903 residence, looking southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM**

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): C. O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Commercial Building)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 6100 Block of West Elliot Road (south side of road adjacent to GRIC)

City or Town: Laveen (Phoenix) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-3-016D

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 18 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 10

Block: Lot(s): 1 and 2 Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389194 Northing 3690278 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1955 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☒ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Office/Utilitarian, Abandoned

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Contemporaneous residential building; concrete block cattle loading ramp: dated 10-26-1966; three corrugated metal "Columbiana" silage tanks; one toppled elevated grain bin; two semi-subterranean, poured concrete holding tanks; remnants of stock pens and sunshades.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

The commercial building is of utilitarian construction with a minor shed roof addition on rear (south) façade and truck weighing scale on the north side.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

Rural agricultural landscape. High-voltage power line marks southwestern boundary of the feed lot property at the GRIC boundary. All the buildings and structures are in advanced stages of deterioration.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Addition of high-voltage power lines and overgrowth of vegetation. Structures are now abandoned. Structural materials and interior and exterior finishes of buildings are in an advanced state of deterioration. High-density suburban residential developments are advancing from the northeast.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Cement block. Foundation: Cement slab Roof: Wood truss w/asphalt shingles
Windows: None.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Multi-pane metal casement?

Wall Sheathing: Polyurethane foam coating.

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Uncoated cement block.

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

Utilitarian construction: not architecturally distinctive from a design standpoint.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historical architectural design and materials integrity. Does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Commercial Building) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



North façade of commercial building, looking southwest.



East façade of commercial building, looking west.

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Commercial Building) Continuation Sheet No.: 2



South façade of commercial building showing rear addition, looking northwest.

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Other Structures) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Corrugated metal silos, looking southwest.



South façade of cattle loading ramp, looking north.

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Other Structures)

Continuation Sheet No.: 4



Cattle loading ramp interior, looking northeast.



South façade of cattle loading ramp entrance, looking north.

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Other Structures)

Continuation Sheet No.: 5



Semi-subterranean concrete holding tanks, looking north.



Toppled, elevated grain bin, looking east.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): C. O Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Residential Building)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 6100 Block of West Elliot Road (south side of road adjacent to GRIC boundary)

City or Town: Laveen (Phoenix) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-3-016D

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 18 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 10

Block: Lot(s): 1 and 2 Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389194 Northing 3690278 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1955 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☒ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residence, Abandoned.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Contemporaneous commercial building; concrete block cattle loading ramp: dated 10-26-1966; three corrugated metal "Columbiana" silage tanks; one toppled elevated grain bin; two semi-subterranean, poured concrete holding tanks; remnants of stock pens and sunshades.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

The residential building is of utilitarian construction similar to that of the commercial building.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

Rural agricultural landscape. High-voltage power line marks southwestern boundary of the feed lot property at the GRIC boundary. All the buildings and structures are in advanced stages of deterioration.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Addition of high-voltage power lines and overgrowth of vegetation. Structures are now abandoned. Structural materials and interior and exterior finishes of buildings are in an advanced state of deterioration. High-density suburban residential developments are advancing from the northeast.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Cement block. Foundation: Cement slab Roof: Wood truss w/asphalt shingles
Windows: None.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Multi-pane metal casement?

Wall Sheathing: Polyurethane foam coating.

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Uncoated cement block.

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

Utilitarian construction: not architecturally distinctive from a design standpoint.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historical architectural design and materials integrity. Does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot (Residential Building) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



West and south facades of residential building, looking northeast.



East and south facades of residential building, looking northwest.

Name of property: C.O. Pitrat & Sons Feedlot

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



North façade of residential building, looking southwest.



East façade of residential building, looking west.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use *continuation sheets where necessary*. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Carter Farmstead

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7201 West Broadway Road

City or Town: Unincorporated ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 104-68-004F

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 25 Quarter Section: NW Acreage: 5.2

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 387050 Northing 3696904 USGS 7.5' quad map: Fowler, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1940. ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

Original Land Patentee: William J. Galbraith – 10/27/1913

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Wood clapboard in contact with grade. Insufficient roof and site drainage.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential.

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NE

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*

B. **PERSON** *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*

The original homestead patent the property was for 80 acres was issued to William J. Galbraith October 27, 1913 under the authority of the U.S. Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 USGS Phoenix topographic map shows one building on the 80-acre parcel, approximately 600 east of the where the current houses are located. Records on file at the Arizona State Archives indicate that a Pennsylvania-born lawyer, named William James Galbraith, came to Phoenix around 1909 to practice law and eventually entered politics serving as assistant attorney-general of the territory of Arizona; as city attorney of Glendale, Arizona; as a member of the State Legislature; as the member from Arizona on the Commission for Uniform Legislation; as attorney-general of the state of Arizona; and, as a member of the Arizona state parole board. Additional documentary research is needed to confirm that William James Galbraith and William J. Galbraith are one in the same. It should also be noted that none of the current buildings on the property date to this early time period when Mr. Galbraith owned the land.

C. **ARCHITECTURE** *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

Farm house built circa in 1940 (see attached form). Landscaped pool area immediately south of house. Steel framed machine sheds south of house and pool. Chicken coop built on old concrete foundation. Historic dairy barn was razed within the last two years.

INTEGRITY

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. **DESIGN** *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)*

Original building appears to be southwest corner of structure as shown in Figure 3. Multiple additions have been made to the building over the past 50 years. Windows and doors have been replaced.

3. **SETTING** *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)* Historic farmstead with mature landscaping. Surrounding land use is a mix of rural and urban residential. The houses are set back about 300 ft from West Broadway Road with the pastures in front divided by a dirt entrance road lined with fences made with barbed-wire and railroad tie posts. An earthen irrigation canal passes in back (south) of the houses and crosses the entrance road through a metal pipe culvert with cobble-and-mortar inlets.

4. **MATERIALS** *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*

Walls (structure): Wood frame.

Foundation: Unknown.

Roof: Sheet metal.

Windows: Various. Wood double-hung sash.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Unknown.

Wall Sheathing: Wide wood clapboard on older portion of house, pieced beadboard on remainder.

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Unknown.

5. **WORKMANSHIP** *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)* Crude workmanship without decorative elements on original building and later additions.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason:

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005
Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7201 West Broadway Road)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



North facade of house, showing setting, looking south-southeast.



North and west facades of house, looking southeast.

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7201 West Broadway Road)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



West and south facades of original part of house, looking east-northeast.



South facade of house, looking north.

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7201 West Broadway Road)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



West and south facades of house, looking northeast.



Cobble-lined culvert 20 meters south of house, looking north.

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7201 West Broadway Road)

Continuation Sheet No.: 4



Unlined irrigation canal 20 meters south of house, looking east.

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7201 West Broadway Road)

Continuation Sheet No.: 5



Figure 8: Panoramic of 7215 and 7201 W Broadway Rd, looking south-southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Carter Farmstead

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7215 West Broadway Road

City or Town: Unincorporated ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 104-68-004B

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 25 Quarter Section: NW Acreage: 5.2 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 387050 Northing 3696904 USGS 7.5' quad map: Fowler, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1954 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

Original Land Patentee: William J. Galbraith – 10/27/1913.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 2/17/2005

View Direction (looking towards)
South



Negative No.: _____

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- The original homestead patent the property was for 80 acres was issued to William J. Galbraith October 27, 1913 under the authority of the U.S. Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 USGS Phoenix topographic map shows one building on the 80-acre parcel, approximately 600 east of the where the current houses are located. Records on file at the Arizona State Archives indicate that a Pennsylvania-born lawyer, named William James Galbraith, came to Phoenix around 1909 to practice law and eventually entered politics serving as assistant attorney-general of the territory of Arizona; as city attorney of Glendale, Arizona; as a member of the State Legislature; as the member from Arizona on the Commission for Uniform Legislation; as attorney-general of the state of Arizona; and, as a member of the Arizona state parole board. Additional documentary research is needed to confirm that William James Galbraith and William J. Galbraith are one in the same. IT should also be noted that none of the current buildings on the property date to this early time period when Mr. Galbraith owned the land.

- Outbuildings:** *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*
Farm house built circa in 1940 (see attached form). Landscaped pool area immediately south of house. Steel framed machine sheds south of house and pool. Chicken coop built on old concrete foundation. Historic dairy barn was razed within the last two years.

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Landscape architect-designed pool complex added to rear of building in 1970 (per tenant). Historic dairy barn and machine shop have been razed, with the later replaced with new structure.

4. **MATERIALS** *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*
 Walls (structure): Frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Asphalt shingles.
 Windows: Wood double-hung sash.
 If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
 Wall Sheathing: Horizontal wood clapboard.
 If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a

5. WORKMANSHIP *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*

Average design and construction workmanship on house, although pool area design shows excellent landscape design.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Garage/carport addition and pool complex are adverse effects on the design and material integrity of 1954 house.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7215 West Broadway Road) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Northeast house facade, looking west.



Northeast house façade and north carport/garage facade, looking southwest.

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7215 West Broadway Road) Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Northeast façade of house, looking west.



Southeast house façade, showing shed-roof porch on rear (southwest) facade, looking northwest.

Name of property: Carter Farmstead (7215 West Broadway Road) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Pool to south of house, looking west.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmhouse

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 5139 Estrella Drive, Phoenix, AZ, 85339

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-03-019G

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 20 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 2.8

Block: n/a Lot(s): n/a Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): n/a

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 391074 m Northing 3688677 m USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1930 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: Maricopa County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Deteriorated roof and eaves

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential, Storage

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SE

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

1. Two-story concrete block house built in 1971.
2. Wood-frame garage built in mid-1980s
3. Wood-frame storage shed built in mid-1980s.
4. Corrugated-metal barn (modern)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Original porch was limited to front façade – later demolished and rebuilt to wrap around north and east facades. Two small shed-roof additions have been added to the rear (south) façade.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) According to the current landowner and occupant of the 1971 house, this was the original farmhouse for area. Although it is no longer associated with agricultural acreage or farm buildings, it is part of rural agricultural landscape with residences dispersed among alfalfa and cotton fields.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Three buildings shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' quadrangle map have been razed and replaced with modern buildings. Pine trees have been planted along the property's entrance way on the west side of the 1930s house.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete block. Foundation: Cement slab. Roof: Asphalt shingle.
Windows: Wood 1/1 double-hung sash.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? na
Wall Sheathing: Stucco.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? na
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Design and construction represents average workmanship and is not architecturally distinctive.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historical architectural design and materials integrity. Does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmhouse

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Rear (south) facade with additions, looking northeast.



East facade with addition and air conditioning unit, looking southwest.

Name of property: Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmhouse Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Oblique view of west facade with extended porch, looking north-northeast.



Rebuilt front porch, looking east.

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Cecil and Mary Colvin Farmhouse (adjacent house) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



House on same property, built in 1971, looking south.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use *continuation sheets where necessary*. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (ca. 1930 Farmhouse/Tyson Farmhouse)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 6159 West Dobbins Road

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-041

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 2.8

Block: n/a Lot(s): n/a Plat (Addition): n/a Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389273 Northing 3691883 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1930 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Improper application of stucco to window and door surrounds. Underside of house is open to animals and there is a bee infestation in roof space of west addition.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

1. Original farm house built in 1921 immediately to south of main house (see separate form).
2. Head-to-toe dairy barn built circa 1950s (see separate form).

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The main farm house has large addition supported by concrete piers on the south façade, extending length of structure by one-third. Another gabled addition is located on the west façade near the rear of the house, and appears to have blocked up windows and doors.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The property is part of a proposed historic rural streetscape that includes the portion of Dobbins Road bounded by the properties at 6102 and 6159 W Dobbins Rd, which is lined with mature pecan trees and irrigation laterals.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Three buildings and a series of stock pens shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' Laveen quadrangle map and on 1961 aerial photographs have been razed. New houses have been constructed on the north side of Dobbins Road just to the west. The house built circa 1930 has undergone several major modifications. A modern trailer home is on the west side of the property.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Asphalt shingles.
Windows: 1/1 wood double-hung sash on original portion of house, fixed window on addition.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: Textured stucco (also applied to window and door frames.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Likely smooth stucco finish similar to that on west addition and at 6102 W Dobbins Rd.
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Construction method is unremarkable. Distinctive elements may have been removed or obscured by subsequent alterations of the property. Stucco application is inappropriate and may be damaging window and doors surrounds by retaining moisture.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- ☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

- Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason:

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Tyson Farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Front façade of the Tyson house, looking southwest.



Addition to south facade of the Tyson house, looking southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Tyson Farmhouse) Continuation Sheet No.: 2



South façade of main house, looking northwest.



Improper application of stucco to window surround on main house, looking east.

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Tyson Farmhouse) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Gable addition to rear west facade of Tyson house, looking east.



Juncture of main house west wall and north wall of rear west addition, looking southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (ca. 1921 Colvin Farmhouse)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 6159 West Dobbins Road

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-041

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 2.8

Block: n/a Lot(s): n/a Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389273 Northing 3691883 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1921 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)
Original land patentee: Lachoneus M. Colvin and Samuel G. Witten – 7/5/1923

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

☒ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Cracked concrete slab; General material and structural deterioration from deferred maintenance.

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential, Storage.

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
Structure is an outbuilding to the residence at the same address.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Because of the vernacular nature of the building, it could not be determined whether portions have been altered.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Rural agricultural landscape. The 1921 house is not part of the proposed historic rural streetscape on Dobbins because it is obscured from view by the front house.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Three buildings and a series of stock pens shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' Laveen quadrangle map and on 1961 aerial photographs have been razed. New houses have been constructed on the north side of Dobbins Road just to the west. The house built circa 1930 has undergone several major modifications. The modern trailer home is on the west side of the property.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Wood paneling on frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Tar paper.
Windows: Boarded up openings.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Unknown.
Wall Sheathing: Painted wood paneling.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Crude workmanship and poor choice of structural materials.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Poor workmanship, lack of architectural merit, and low structural integrity

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Colvin Farmhouse) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Front façade of the Colvin house, looking southwest.



South and east facades of the Colvin house, looking northwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Colvin Farmhouse,)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



West and south facades of the Colvin house, looking north-northeast.



North and partial west facades of the Colvin house, looking southeast.

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Colvin Farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Interior south and west walls of the Colvin house, looking southwest.



Roof truss in the Colvin house, looking southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Head-to-toe Dairy Barn)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 6159 West Dobbins Road

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-041

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 2.8

Block: n/a Lot(s): n/a Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389161 Northing 3692131 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1950s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

☒ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Overall advanced deterioration of building materials. Windows and doors are missing. Animal waste is left in contact with concrete slab throughout building. Large areas of the roof are open to the elements. Vegetation encroaching on building.

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Dairy Barn

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NW

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. **PERSON** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. **ARCHITECTURE** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Structure is an outbuilding to the residence at the same address.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
This is a head-to-toe dairy barn built by the Barnes Family ca. 1950 as part of their dairy operation. The barn is a concrete-block construction with a low-pitched sheet metal roof. It is on a concrete slab foundation. Its windows are multi-pane metal casements. The west half of the dairy barn is the milking room. It is divided by a concrete wall that once supported a raised platform on which the cows stood "head-to-toe" while being milked by dairymen standing below on the east side. The raised platform is also evidenced by the height of the elevated doorways at north and south ends of the room where the cattle entered and exited the building. Wear marks on the top of dividing wall appear to mark the stanchion stations. The east half of the barn is subdivided into two rooms used for operations and storage. A cow is currently housed in the southeast room. Overall, the barn is in fair to poor condition due to general deterioration of building materials.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The property is part of a proposed historic rural streetscape that includes the portion of Dobbins Road bounded by the properties at 6102 and 6159 W Dobbins Rd, which is lined with pecan trees and irrigation laterals.
- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Three buildings and a series of stock pens shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' Laveen quadrangle map and 1961 aerial photographs have been razed. New houses have been constructed on the north side of Dobbins Road just to the west. The house built circa 1930 has undergone several major modifications. The modern trailer home is on the west side of the property.
4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete block. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Sheet metal.
Windows: Some missing, some filled with concrete block, some boarded up, some intact but without glass..
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Multi-pane metal casement.
Wall Sheathing: None.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Standard concrete block construction without decorative elements or dairy equipment mounts.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible individually.

Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Head-to-toe Dairy Barn) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Head-to-toe Dairy Barn, ca. 1950, looking northwest.



Northwest corner of dairy barn, looking south-southeast.

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Head-to-toe Dairy Barn) Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Interior west and north walls of west (milking) room, showing elevated cattle doorway and milking platform support wall with wear marks from cattle stanchion mounts, looking northwest.



**Interior east demising wall of west (milking) room showing
doorways to east rooms, looking northeast.**

**STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET**

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Colvin-Tyson Farmstead/Barnes Dairy (Head-to-toe Dairy Barn) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Dairy barn roof truss over west room and demising wall, looking north.



South wall of west (milking) room showing elevated cattle doorway on right, looking south.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Dad Farmhouse
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 6102 West Dobbins Road, Phoenix, AZ 85336

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-021J

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 6 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: n/a

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389212 Northing 3692192 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1940 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential, Tenant .

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NW

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Sheet metal barn converted to a dog kennel buildings to north and chain link-fenced dog track to the north and west of the house do not contribute to the historic feeling of the rural landscape.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Partial-width south façade porch has been removed. Multi-pane metal casement windows have been replaced with single-pane fixed windows. Shed addition to rear is not architecturally sympathetic.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The property is part of a proposed historic rural streetscape that includes the portion of Dobbins Road bounded by the properties at 6102 and 6159 West Dobbins Road, which is lined with mature pecan trees and irrigation laterals.
- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: There has been significant change to the immediate setting at 6102 W Dobbins Rd, including the demolition of original agricultural outbuildings and the removal of original landscaping and vegetation.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Sheet metal.
Windows: Single-pane fixed.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Multi-pane metal frame casement.
Wall Sheathing: Stucco.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? na
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Workmanship difficult to assess due to exterior alterations, but shows basic frame design/construction skills.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Lack of historical and architectural significance

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Dad Farmstead (farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



South and east facades of farmhouse, looking northwest.



East and north facades of farmhouse showing shed-roof addition, looking southwest.

Name of property: Dad Farmstead (outbuildings)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Corrugated-metal barn with shed addition.



Kennel building and fences northwest of house, looking west.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Dean Farmhouse

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9445 West Broadway Road

City or Town: Phoenix ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 101-36-011-M

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 28 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 0.7 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 382637 Northing 3696831 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tolleson, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: ca. 1930 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: construction/design)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☒ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: House is abandoned. Roof beginning to deteriorate, with several large missing sections of sheet metal exposing cedar shake covering beneath. Structure is infested with bees. General material and structural deterioration from deferred maintenance.

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential.

Owner plans to demolish.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 01/02/2005

View Direction (looking towards)
South

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. **PERSON** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. **ARCHITECTURE** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Two-thirds corrugated metal Quonset hut with end-gable sheet metal addition to west façade. Inaccessible due to bee infestation.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
One-story classical bungalow has had additions to north and south facades and multiple architecturally-unsympathetic shed roof additions to rear (west) façade. HVAC duct extensions to additions are visible on roof exterior. Wood double-hung sash windows have been replaced with side-by-side sliding windows. Center two porch supports have been removed, causing porch roof to sag.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Property has been fenced off and abandoned. Light industrial zoning to immediate south. Suburban housing development is proposed for properties to the east.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Adjacent rezoning to light industrial. Overgrown vegetation.

4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon. Foundation: Not visible. Roof: Sheet metal over cedar shakes.
Windows: Two-pane, side-by-side sliding windows.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Wood double-hung sash.
Wall Sheathing: Original wood clapboard.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? na
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Original design and materials characteristic of Classical Bungalow style (Roberts 1992).

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of stylistic integrity through architecturally unsympathetic additions, window replacement, and alterations to porch.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Dean Farmhouse

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Front porch on north facade of house, looking southwest.



West façade of house with addition, looking southeast.

Name of property: Dean House

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



South and east facades of residence with multiple additions, looking northwest.



Detail of multiple additions to south façade of residence, looking northwest.

Name of property: Dean House (outbuilding)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Two-thirds Quonset hut (south of residence), looking northwest.



End-gable sheet metal addition to west façade of Quonset hut.

SOURCES

Roberts, A.

1992 *Historic Homes of Phoenix.: An Architectural and Preservation Guide*. City of Phoenix, Arizona.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (ca. 1930 Farmhouse)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 10048 South 59th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85339

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-033

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 1.3 acres

Block: _____ Lot(s): : _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): : _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389645 m Northing 3691103 m USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1930 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: tax records; 1952 Quad. Map D. Hudson) Original Land Patentee: Claiborne J. Ferguson and Edwin D. Old, March 3, 1921

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☒ Ruin/Uninhabitable

Describe: Advanced structural deterioration.

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.
Residential (abandoned).

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/15/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SE



Negative No.: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

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- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

1. Farm house built in 1943; considered not eligible (see separate form).
2. Modified horse barn built circa 1930s/1940s; considered not eligible (see separate form).
3. Dairy Flat Barn built circa 1930s/1940s; considered individually eligible (see separate form).

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Shed roof addition to rear façade of side-gabled house (unknown date). Advanced deterioration of building interior and exterior.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) The building is surrounded by mature trees and thick vegetation that obscure long range views. It is part of a farmstead set within a rural agricultural landscape; the property is currently surrounded by active alfalfa fields.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The farmstead is no longer used in an agricultural capacity and many of its farming features have deteriorated or have been altered. The 1930 farm house is abandoned, in severe disrepair, and overgrown with vegetation. The 1943 house has been renovated with a new roof and modern addition on the east side. A basketball court dominates the central courtyard area. Agricultural support structures adjacent to the farmyard have collapsed into heaps of structural debris. Aerial photographs from 1961 show a rectangular building and series of livestock pens, covering about 2 acres west of the horse barn, that no longer remain.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Stone and concrete piers. Roof: Cedar shake.
Windows: 1/1 double-hung sash.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: Asbestos shingle.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Balloon framing lacks exterior sheathing apart from asbestos tiles. Interior design reflects Arts & Crafts era (built-in cabinetry and bookcases at living room-kitchen transition) and shows minimal Art Deco style influence.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historical architectural design and materials integrity. Does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (ca. 1930 Farmhouse) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



North façade of house, facing southeast.



West façade of house and addition, looking southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (ca. 1930 Farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



East façade of house and addition, looking west.



Door arch between kitchen and living room, looking east.

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (ca. 1930 Farmhouse) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Built-in cabinets and shelves in living room, looking southwest.



Southwest corner of house, west façade, showing wall construction, looking southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hackin Dairy/Farmstead (1943 Farmhouse)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 10048 South 59th Avenue, Laveen, AZ 85339

City or Town: Laveen (Phoenix) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-033

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 1.3 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389645 m Northing 3691103 m USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: circa 1943 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: 1952 Quad. Map; D. Hudson interview)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

Describe:

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/15/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NE

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Maricopa County tax records indicate the house was constructed in 1943. This single-story side-gabled house was constructed in 1943 according to Maricopa County tax records. The house, constructed of concrete block, rests on a slab foundation. Three window openings are on the south and west facades (although two currently support air conditioner) and one man-door is at the southern end of the west facade. The south gable has horizontal board siding and the single story walls have been faced with mortar. The newer asphalt shingle roof has rafters exposed at the eaves.

The 1980s, gable roof addition attached to the house's east façade also rests on a concrete slab and has exposed rafters at the eaves. The walls are constructed of concrete blocks, sheathed in composite horizontal siding, with two single vertical exposed timbers dividing the (observed, southern) exterior wall into thirds.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

The building is backed by mature trees and thick vegetation that obscure long range views. It is part of a farmstead set within a rural agricultural landscape; the property is currently surrounded by active alfalfa fields.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The farmstead is no longer used in an agricultural capacity and many of its farming features have deteriorated or have been altered. The 1930 farm house is abandoned, in severe disrepair, and overgrown with vegetation. The 1943 house has been renovated with a new roof and modern addition on the east side. A basketball court dominates the central courtyard area. Agricultural support structures adjacent to the farmyard have collapsed into heaps of structural debris.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Concrete block. Foundation: Concrete slab-on-grade. Roof: Asphalt shingle.

Windows: Wood frame with aluminum insert

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a

Wall Sheathing: Mortar, horizontal wood sheathing.

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

Exposed rafters and horizontal timber sheathing suggest a later Arts and Crafts era design.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: This 1943 house has undergone substantial modifications, including the removal of window frames, construction of a newer asphalt shingle roof, and an large modern addition on the east façade. Although some attempt may have been made to link the original structure and the modern addition with exposed rafters at the eaves, the structure, in its modified form, does not convey its historic character as a 1940s residence.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (1943 Farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Oblique view of west and south facades of 1943 farmhouse, looking northeast.



Oblique view of 1980s addition to east façade of the 1943 farmhouse, looking northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hackin Dairy/Farmstead (Modified Horse Barn)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 10048 South 59th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85339

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-033

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 1.3 acres

Block: _____ Lot(s): : _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): : _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389645 m Northing 3691103 m USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: circa 1930s/1940s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: 1952 Quad. Map; D. Hudson)

Original Land Patentee: Claiborne J. Ferguson and Edwin D. Old, March 3, 1921

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: The building has been converted from a horse barn to garage with a sleeping quarters on top. A segment of the east wall has been removed to allow vehicle access. The original windows and doors have been removed.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

Describe: Advanced structural deterioration.

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Barn, Garage/Sleeping Quarters

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/15/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NW



Negative No. _____

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The horse barn is shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' Laveen, AZ, quadrangle map, and was likely constructed sometime in the 1930s/1940s. The barn was original constructed of concrete block exterior walls; the interior is supported by large timber posts (set on concrete supports) and sills supporting the joists. The structure has been substantially modified since the original construction. The barn probably had an animal door on the east façade, although this door and a portion of the concrete block wall to the south has been removed since the ground floor has been converted to a garage for automobiles. A man door was at the eastern end of the north façade; it has been removed. The original, likely multiple pane windows have been removed and workshop equipment has been installed. The east façade has a wood frame and horizontal board sheathed second story in the center that appears to have been converted to sleeping quarters. .
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) The building is surrounded by mature trees and thick vegetation that obscure long range views. It is part of a farmstead set within a rural agricultural landscape; the property is currently surrounded by active alfalfa fields.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The farmstead is no longer used in an agricultural capacity and many of its farming features have deteriorated or have been altered. The 1930 farm house is abandoned, in severe disrepair, and overgrown with vegetation. The 1943 house has been renovated with a new roof and modern addition on the east side. A basketball court dominates the central courtyard area. Agricultural support structures adjacent to the farmyard have collapsed into heaps of structural debris.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete block. Foundation: Concrete slab Roof: Wood shakes, composite sheet
Windows: Wood frame
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: Mortar, horizontal wood siding .
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

The roof of the horse barn is supported by a combination of concrete block exterior walls and timber posts with milled joists on the interior.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: In its modified form, the structure, does not convey its historic character as a horse barn.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Modified Horse Barn) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Modified horse barn, looking northwest.



Modified horse barn, looking southeast.

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Farmstead (Modified Horse Barn) Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Modified Horse barn interior frame structure, looking northwest.



Modified horse barn north facade, looking southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy "Flat" Barn)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 10048 South 59th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85339

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-033

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 1.3 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389645 m Northing 3691103 m USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: circa 1930s/40s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: 1952 Quad. Map; D. Hudson interview)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Most exterior and interior doors and windows have been removed. Roof is deteriorated, exposing wood truss system to elements. Minor deterioration of concrete block where unpainted. No stanchion systems or other apparent cattle husbandry equipment remaining.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Dairy barn.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/15/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*
- B. **PERSON** *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*
- C. **ARCHITECTURE** *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

The dairy flat barn is a rare example of once a common building type and characteristic feature in Laveen's historic landscape and an integral component of its local economy. It is one of the few remaining family operated dairy buildings in Laveen. It is also recognized as important within the broader context of the Salt River Valley's dairy industry as a surviving example of a dairy flat barn used during the height of the agricultural era.

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)*
The dairy flat barn is shown on the 1952 USGS 7.5' Laveen, AZ, quadrangle map, and was likely constructed sometime in the 1930s/1940s. It is of a utilitarian design lacking decorative elements. The main entrance to the milking room is on the west side of the building and has a pair of sliding metal doors. Linear stains on the milking room floor define functional layout of the cattle stanchions and feed areas. The east end of the building has a set of smaller rooms used for operations and storage. The windows, doors, and interior equipment were removed at an unknown date. A small screened frame addition (possible chicken house) was added to the east façade of the barn.
3. **SETTING** *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)*

The building is surrounded by mature trees and thick vegetation that obscure long range views. It is part of a farmstead set within a rural agricultural landscape; the property is currently surrounded by active alfalfa fields.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The farmstead is no longer used in an agricultural capacity and many of its farming features have deteriorated or have been altered. The 1930 farm house is abandoned, in severe disrepair, and overgrown with vegetation. The 1943 house has been renovated with a new roof and modern addition on the east side. A basketball court dominates the central courtyard area. Agricultural support structures adjacent to the farmyard have collapsed into heaps of structural debris. Aerial photographs from 1961 show a rectangular building and series of livestock pens, covering about 2 acres west of the horse barn, that no longer remain.
4. **MATERIALS** *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*
Walls (structure): Concrete block. Foundation: Cement slab. Roof: Corrugated sheet metal.
Windows: None.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Likely multi-pane metal windows.
Wall Sheathing: None.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. **WORKMANSHIP** *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*
Walls, slab and roof trusses are of good construction quality. The dairy flat barn is a rare example of a once-common building type in the Laveen area.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



North façade of dairy flat barn, looking southeast.



**West façade (main entrance) of dairy flat barn,
showing one of two symmetrical sliding doors, looking northeast.**

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



**South façade of dairy flat barn, showing deteriorated roof, looking northwest.
Dry-stacked concrete block to right of photo is temporary enclosure for propane tanks.**



East façade of dairy flat barn, looking northwest.

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Screened frame addition to dairy flat barn, looking northwest.



Wood roof truss system in west (milking) room of flat barn, looking southeast from double sliding cattle entrance doors.

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 4



South portion of west wall of the flat barn's west (milking) room, looking west.



**North portion of west wall and west portion of north wall
in the flat barn's west (milking) room, looking northwest.**

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 5



East portion of north wall of dairy flat barn's west (milking) room, looking north.



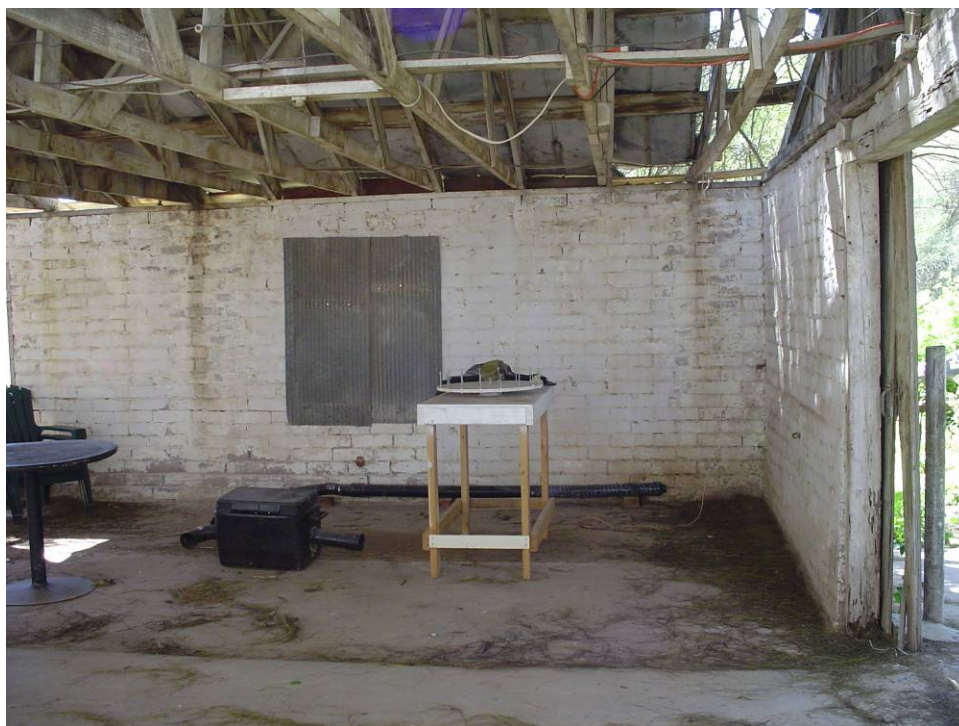
North portion of east wall of dairy flat barn's west (milking) room, looking east.

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 6



**South portion of east wall and east portion of south wall
of flat barn's west (milking) room, looking southeast.**



**West portion of south wall of flat barn's west (milking) room, looking south.
Main cattle entrance on west façade visible to right.**

Name of property: Hackin Farmstead/Dairy (Dairy Flat Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 7



Construction detail at northwest corner of dairy flat barn, looking southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hudson Farm (Farmhouse)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9300 South 59th Avenue

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☒ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-038

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 38.0 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389530 Northing 3691779 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: ca. 1925 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: BLM land patent records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential/Agricultural

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 2/17/2005

View Direction (looking towards)
West

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area.

Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*

Overall, the Hudson Property is an outstanding example of an historic farm in the Laveen area. The farmstead's combination and overall layout of buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways, and entrance gates, provide an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding 35-acre agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which property conveys its historic character as a farmstead, and thus is a key contributing component that preserves and defines its integrity of setting and feeling.

B. PERSON *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*

C. ARCHITECTURE *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

The pair of stave silos are recognized as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as rare examples of a once common architectural form that was a characteristic component of Laveen's historic agricultural landscape.

Although the original Hudson house was a frame structure with screened porches, the upgrade of the house in the 1940s (through the application of masonry veneer to the main structure and the enclosure of the porches) created a residence of unusual architectural sophistication and artistic value. The Hudson house is an historic example of a well-developed residential architecture in an estate-like setting.

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

Historic structures ca. 1940s include a machine shed, an auto garage, a capacity barn, a pair of modular concrete stave grain silos, and a concrete watering trough.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)*
The original house built in the 1920s consisted of a much smaller frame structure (now the central portion of the house behind the south chimney) with deep screened porches on at least three sides. The porches were enclosed in the 1940s and in the 1950s the entire structure was sheathed in veneer of cream to salmon-colored sandstone and limestone masonry. The cream-colored-only masonry veneer of the south chimney has a slightly different pattern and stone size—it thus seems likely that the exterior masonry treatment on the house was designed to complement the pre-existing chimney. The quality of the work suggests that the expansion and alteration was overseen by a professional architect (currently unknown).
3. **SETTING** *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)* Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: There appears to have been little change to the farmstead setting since the period of significance. The farmstead lot has maintained its historic configuration, with few new structures. Historic structures built in the 1940s include a machine shed, and auto garage, a pair of modular concrete stave grain silos, a steel hay barn (capacity barn), and a concrete cattle watering trough. Other structural elements and landscape features that contribute to the property include matching sandstone entrance gates and several dozen large palm trees along the original route of the farmstead driveway. The maintenance of open space between the house and the road contributes to the feeling of a prosperous agricultural estate.

4. **MATERIALS** *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*

Walls (structure): House: Masonry veneer on frame.

Foundation: Concrete slab.

Roof: Asphalt shingle.

Windows: Metal casement.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a

Wall Sheathing: sandstone masonry veneer (tufa stone)

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Wood frame.

5. **WORKMANSHIP** *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*

The stylistically distinct and sophisticated expansion and alteration of the residence circa 1940s creates an atmosphere of a country estate.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS *(if listed, check the appropriate box)*

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY *(opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)*

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Hudson Farm (9300 South 59th Avenue) Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Hudson farmstead, from between driveway entrances, looking west.

**STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET**

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Hudson Farm (9300 South 59th Avenue)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



South façade of farm house, facing north-northeast.



Northeast addition to farm house, looking southwest.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (9300 South 59th Avenue)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Farm house's north façade showing enclosed porch, looking southwest.



North façade of west addition to farm house and garage, looking southwest.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (9300 South 59th Avenue)

Continuation Sheet No.: 4



Front entrance on south facade, looking north.



Gable vent detail, south façade, looking north.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (9300 South 59th Avenue)

Continuation Sheet No.: 5



Original chimney on south façade of house showing different masonry pattern and gable vent detail, looking north.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (9300 South 59th Avenue)

Continuation Sheet No.: 6



South extension of west wing of house, looking northwest.



Metal casement windows system on south façade of main portion of house, looking north.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hudson Farm (Machine Shed)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9300 South 59th Avenue

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☒ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-038

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 38.0 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389530 Northing 3691779 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: ca. 1940s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: interviews with past owners)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Machine Shed

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 2/17/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

West



Negative No.: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area.

Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

This machine shed structure is part of the Hudson Farm, which is an outstanding example of an historic farmstead in the Laveen area. The farmstead's combination and overall layout of buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways, and entrance gates, provide an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding 35-acre agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which property conveys its historic character as a farmstead, and thus is a key contributing component that preserves and defines its integrity of setting and feeling.

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

The machine shed is an outbuilding to the residence at the same address.

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

A mortared, cut-stone wall encloses this structure on three elevations; the north elevation is open. The east and west elevations, above the cut-stone foundation wall, and the shed roof are sheathed in corrugated sheet metal. The roof and upper walls are supported by a combination of milled lumber rafters and timber posts. Machinery, automobile parts, and agricultural and household implements are scattered throughout the floor

3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: There appears to have been little change to the farmstead setting since the period of significance. The farmstead lot has maintained its historic configuration, with few new structures. Historic structures built in the 1940s include this machine shed, and auto garage, a pair of modular concrete stave grain silos, a steel hay barn (capacity barn), and a concrete cattle watering trough. Other structural elements and landscape features that contribute to the property include matching sandstone entrance gates and several dozen large palm trees along the original route of the farmstead driveway. The maintenance of open space between the house and the road contributes to the feeling of a prosperous agricultural estate.

4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Mortared cut-stone.

Foundation: None.

Roof: Corrugated metal sheet.

Windows: None.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a

Wall Sheathing: None

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a.

5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

The well-constructed, mortared cut-stone walls provide solid support for the superstructure.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005
Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Machine Shed)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



East façade of machine shed to southwest of house, looking west.



Detail of northeast corner of machine shed foundation, looking southwest.

**STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET**

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Machine Shop)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Wood roof truss system in machine shed, looking west-southwest.



Post and truss system in machine shed, looking east-northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hudson Farmstead (Stave Silos)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9300 South 59th Avenue

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☒ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-038

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 38.0 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389530 Northing 3691779 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: ca. 1940s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: interviews with past owners)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Storage

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 2/17/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

East



Negative No.: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area.

Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

These stave silos are part of the Hudson Farmstead, which is an outstanding example of an historic farmstead in the Laveen area. The farmstead's combination and overall layout of buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways, and entrance gates, provide an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding 35-acre agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which property conveys its historic character as a farmstead, and thus is a key contributing component that preserves and defines its integrity of setting and feeling.

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

The pair of stave silos are recognized as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as rare examples of a once common architectural form that was a characteristic component of Laveen's historic agricultural landscape.

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The two, nearly identical concrete stave silos, are constructed of a collection of tongue and grooved concrete staves and are held together with four iron hoops, one each at the base and roofline and two in the middle. Openings at the west sides allowed access. The superstructure is comprised of simple milled wood rafters with exposed eaves. One silo roof is sheathed in corrugated metal sheets; the other is a standing seam metal roof.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: There appears to have been little change to the farmstead setting since the period of significance. The farmstead lot has maintained its historic configuration, with few new structures. Historic structures built in the 1940s include a machine shed, and auto garage, this pair of modular concrete stave grain silos, a steel hay barn (capacity barn), and a concrete cattle watering trough. Other structural elements and landscape features that contribute to the property include matching sandstone entrance gates and several dozen large palm trees along the original route of the farmstead driveway. The maintenance of open space between the house and the road contributes to the feeling of a prosperous agricultural estate.
4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete staves. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Metal (Standing seam, corrugated metal sheet).
Windows: None.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: None
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible individually.
Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Stave Silos)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Stave silos, looking east.



Detail of concrete stave silo wall/roof juncture.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Stave Silos)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Interior roof structure of silo.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hudson Farm (Automotive Garage/Apartment)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9300 South 59th Avenue

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☒ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-038

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 38.0 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389530 Northing 3691779 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: ca. 1940s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: interviews with past owners)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Automotive Garage, Apartment

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 2/17/2005

View Direction (looking towards)
North



Negative No.: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area.

Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

This garage/apartment structure is part of the Hudson Farm, which is an outstanding example of an historic farmstead in the Laveen area. The farmstead's combination and overall layout of buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways, and entrance gates, provide an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding 38-acre agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which property conveys its historic character as a farmstead, and thus is a key contributing component that preserves and defines its integrity of setting and feeling.

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

The garage is an outbuilding to the residence at the same address.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
This 1940s side-gabled structure is combines an automotive garage (west portion) and a residential apartment (east portion) under a single roof. Two automobile doors are at the west end of the south facade; a chicken coop is attached to the west façade. The structure is in disrepair; trees have grown against the structure and fallen on the sides and roof. The wood-framed window openings have either had the windows removed or are boarded. The structure has experienced few modifications since the original construction.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: There appears to have been little change to the farmstead setting since the period of significance. The farmstead lot has maintained its historic configuration, with few new structures. Historic structures built in the 1940s include a machine shed, this auto garage and apartment, a pair of modular concrete stave grain silos, a steel hay barn (capacity barn), and a concrete cattle watering trough. Other structural elements and landscape features that contribute to the property include matching sandstone entrance gates and several dozen large palm trees along the original route of the farmstead driveway. The maintenance of open space between the house and the road contributes to the feeling of a prosperous agricultural estate.
4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): House: Balloon frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Corrugated metal.
Windows: Removed.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a Probably wood frame
Wall Sheathing: Masonite
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a.
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Automotive Garage/Apartment

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



South façade of automotive garage, looking north.



West façade of automotive garage showing chicken coop, looking east.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Automotive Garage/Apartment)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



Interior apartment room at east end of automotive garage, looking northwest.



Interior apartment room at east end of automotive garage, looking southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Hudson Farm (Capacity Barn)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9300 South 59th Avenue

City or Town: Phoenix (Laveen) ☒ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-02-038

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 7 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 38.0 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389530 Northing 3691779 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: ca. 1940s ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: interviews with past owners)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Capacity Barn

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 2/17/2005

View Direction (looking towards)
Southwest



Negative No.: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

This capacity barn is part of the Hudson Farmstead, which is an outstanding example of an historic farmstead in the Laveen area. The farmstead's combination and overall layout of buildings and structures, along with other contributing elements such as the mature landscaping, palm tree-lined driveways, and entrance gates, provide an inclusive picture of what a working farmstead was like in Laveen during the agricultural era period of significance. The property retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, design, and association. Furthermore, the surrounding 35-acre agricultural field provides the contextual framework within which property conveys its historic character as a farmstead, and thus is a key contributing component that preserves and defines its integrity of setting and feeling.

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
This 1940s capacity barn is of a typical design, with steel posts supporting the south, west, and north facades; although open to the elements on all sides, agricultural vehicles and equipment enter from the east façade. The posts are fixed to a concrete slab foundation. A steel truss system supports the corrugated sheet metal roof.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
There appears to have been little change to the farmstead setting since the period of significance. The farmstead lot has maintained its historic configuration, with few new structures. Historic structures built in the 1940s include a machine shed, and auto garage, a pair of modular concrete stave grain silos, this steel hay barn (capacity barn), and a concrete cattle watering trough. Other structural elements and landscape features that contribute to the property include matching sandstone entrance gates and several dozen large palm trees along the original route of the farmstead driveway. The maintenance of open space between the house and the road contributes to the feeling of a prosperous agricultural estate.
4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): None. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Corrugated metal sheet.
Windows: None.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: None
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☒ is ☐ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Capacity Barn)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



East façade of capacity barn, looking southwest.



**North façade of capacity barn, looking south.
Masonry cattle trough visible at lower right.**

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Miscellaneous Features)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



North entrance lane, looking west. East façade of house visible in background.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Miscellaneous Features)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



North masonry gate of south entrance lane, looking northwest.



South masonry gate of south entrance lane, looking southwest.

Name of property: Hudson Farm (Miscellaneous Features)

Continuation Sheet No.: 4



**North entrance lane masonry gate, looking northwest.
Date of 1963 on cement cap of north masonry gate.**



Concrete masonry cattle trough north of capacity barn, looking northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): n/a

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 5800 West Buckeye Road

City or Town: Phoenix ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 104-19-017C

Township: 1N Range: 2E Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 0.1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 390155 Northing 3700188 USGS 7.5' quad map: Fowler, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1960 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☒ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Commercial

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Commercial Box.

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
None.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Large concrete block addition added to rear of building.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Commercial and light industrial on major urban thoroughfare.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Major expansion of adjacent roadway. Construction of modern buildings on adjacent properties.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete block. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Front-gabled w/false parapet on main façade.
Windows: Fixed picture window. If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Unknown.
Wall Sheathing: None. If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? na

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Utilitarian: not architecturally distinctive from a design standpoint.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Not historically significant. Fails to meet NRHP Criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005
Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: 5800 W Buckeye Road, Commercial Building Continuation Sheet No.: 1



West and south facades, looking northeast.



West façade, showing rear addition, looking northeast.

Name of property: 5800 W Buckeye Road, Commercial Building Continuation Sheet No.: 2



South (main) façade, looking north.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Maddux House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9115 West Broadway Road

City or Town: Unincorporated ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 101-36-005C

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 28 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 1.2 acres

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 383303 Northing 3696825 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tolleson, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1954 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Advanced deterioration of exterior veneers.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential.

Sources: Interview with original owner.

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SE

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
Small dilapidated frame garden shed 20 meters to southeast.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Cross-gabled vernacular cottage with inset corner porch, full-width shed-roof addition to rear façade and added carport.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) New house built in 1980 directly south of the property. Large visible carport/garage visible on adjacent property at 9131 Broadway Rd.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Broadway Road has been paved, traffic rates have increased significantly. A new house was built in 1980 directly to the south of the property.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Frame with asbestos tile/brick veneer. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Asphalt shingles.
Windows: Wood double-hung sash.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: Asbestos tile and brick veneer, now
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Average workmanship, but substandard construction materials.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historic architectural design and material integrity. Does not meet NRHP criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A. Date: 3/15/2005
Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018 Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Maddux House

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



West and south facades of house showing carport, looking northeast.



South facade of house showing carport, looking northwest.

Name of property: Maddux House

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



East facade of house showing shed-roof addition, looking northwest.



Shed-roof porch on northeast corner of house, looking southwest.

Name of property: Maddux House

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



West facade of house, looking southeast.



Detail of deteriorated exterior veneer on east facade, looking northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Mother's Restaurant

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 5760 W Buckeye Road

City or Town: Phoenix ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 104-19-008B

Township: 1N Range: 2E Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 0.3

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 390155 Northing 3700188 USGS 7.5' quad map: Fowler, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1938 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Poorly maintained, but structurally sound. Possible minor material integrity issues.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Gas Station, Restaurant/Bar

Sources: Owner

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NE

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

According to the current owners, the Cochran family has owned operated the gas station and restaurant since the 1930s.

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
None.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site:

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Original design was end-gable cottage/bungalow with vertical gable vents. False parapet wall on main façade likely post-1938 addition. Front entrance and windows are boarded over. Entrance has changed to large concrete block addition on structure rear. Enclosed patio area to east of building and small sheet metal enclosure on southwest corner of building. Corrugated sheet metal roof and AC condenser unit added (west façade).

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Commercial and light industrial on major urban thoroughfare.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Major expansion of adjacent roadway. Construction of modern buildings on adjacent properties.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Unknown – Cement slab or joists on piers. Roof: Corrugated sheet metal. Windows: None.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Poss. metal casement or wood double-hung sash.

Wall Sheathing: Wood board and batten.

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Unknown

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

Utilitarian: not architecturally distinctive from a design standpoint.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date:_)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of architectural design integrity from construction period. Not historically significant. Fails to meet NRHP Criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Mother's Restaurant

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



South facade, looking north.



West facade, looking southeast.

Name of property: Mother's Restaurant

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



West facade, looking southeast.



East enclosure, looking northwest.

Name of property: Mother's Restaurant

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



**Detail showing rear of false parapet and metal roof at juncture of original building
and sheet metal addition on southwest corner, southeast.**

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Mother's Restaurant/Cochran Gas Station

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 5760 West Buckeye Road

City or Town: Phoenix ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 104-19-008B

Township: 1N Range: 2E Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 0.3

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 390155 Northing 3700188 USGS 7.5' quad map: Fowler, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1938 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Poorly maintained, but structurally sound. Possible minor material integrity issues.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Gas Station, Restaurant/Bar

Sources: Owner

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

NE

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

According to the current owners, the Cochran family has owned operated the gas station and restaurant since the 1930s.

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
None.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site:

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Original design was end-gable cottage/bungalow with vertical gable vents. False parapet wall on main façade likely post-1938 addition. Front entrance and windows are boarded over. Entrance has changed to large concrete block addition on structure rear. Enclosed patio area to east of building and small sheet metal enclosure on southwest corner of building. Corrugated sheet metal roof and AC condenser unit added (west façade).

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Commercial and light industrial on major urban thoroughfare.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Major expansion of adjacent roadway. Construction of modern buildings on adjacent properties.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Unknown – Cement slab or joists on piers. Roof: Corrugated sheet metal. Windows: None.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Poss. metal casement or wood double-hung sash.
Wall Sheathing: Wood board and batten.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Unknown

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Utilitarian: not architecturally distinctive from a design standpoint.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of architectural design integrity from construction period. Not historically significant. Fails to meet NRHP Criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Mother's Restaurant

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



South facade, looking north.



West facade, looking southeast.

Name of property: Mother's Restaurant

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



West facade, looking southeast.



East enclosure, looking northwest.

Name of property: Mother's Restaurant

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



**Detail showing rear of false parapet and metal roof at juncture of original building
and sheet metal addition on southwest corner, southeast.**

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Parker Farmstead (farmhouse)
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 3606 83rd Avenue

City or Town: Phoenix ☒ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 101-31-004B

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 22 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 4.6 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 384882 Northing 3697802 USGS 7.5' quad map: Fowler, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1950 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: At least one addition or enclosure of questionable structural integrity. Center porch roof supports are inadequate.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/15/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. **PERSON** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. **ARCHITECTURE** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Ranch-style House.

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
Mobile home installed to immediate south of house. Ranch-style house built in 1972 to west of house.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Original center porch roof supports have been removed—replacements are inadequate for roof support and thus incompatible with design. Exterior sheathing has been replaced several times and is deteriorated. Original metal casement windows have been replaced by picture windows.
3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Mixed use. Agricultural fields to the south, west and east. Recently built, high-density track housing adjacent to the north side of the property.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: New residential development on the north side of property. Increased traffic on 83rd Avenue. Outbuildings shown on 1961 aerial photographs to the south and southeast of the house are no longer present.
4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Tar paper.
Windows: Single-pane fixed window.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Multi-pane metal casement.
Wall Sheathing: Probably originally asbestos tile, since overlaid with brick-patterned asphalt sheet.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Asbestos tile.
5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Utilitarian; not architecturally distinctive from a design standpoint.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historical architectural design and materials integrity. Does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

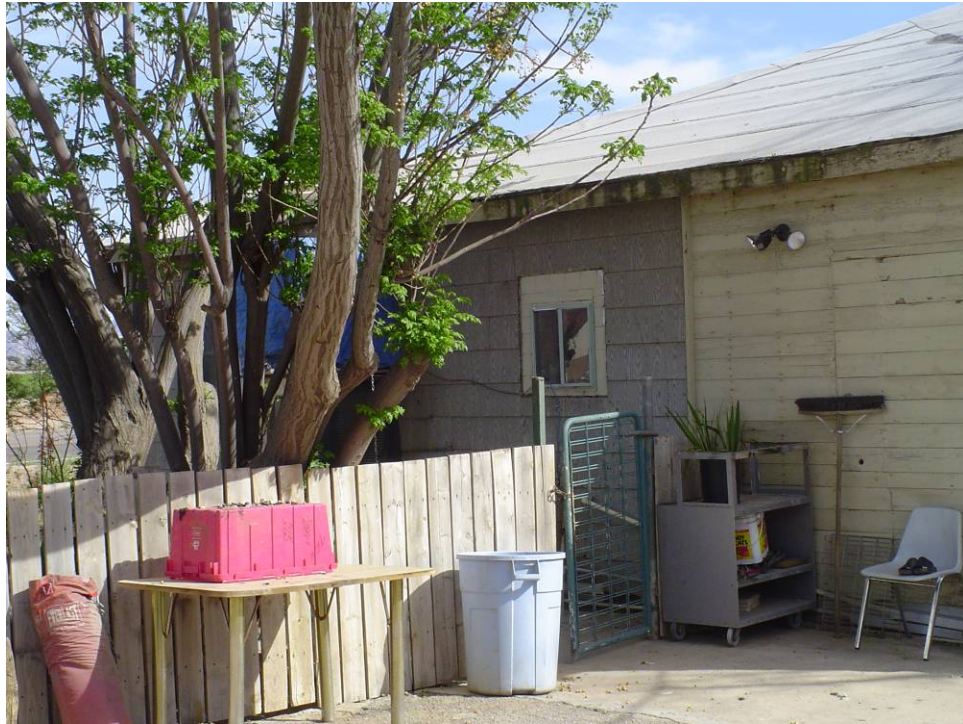
Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Parker Farmstead (farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



East portion of north facade, looking southeast.



West portion of north facade, looking southeast.

Name of property: Parker Farmstead (farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



East (rear) facade, looking southeast.



South and east facades, looking west.

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Parker Farmstead (farmhouse) Continuation Sheet No.: 3



1972 ranch house in back of property, looking northwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Pitrat Farmstead (farmhouse)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 5901 West Elliot Road

City or Town: Laveen (Phoenix) ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 300-03-016J

Township: 1S Range: 2E Section: 18 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 1.1 acres

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 389637 Northing 3690273 USGS 7.5' quad map: Laveen, AZ

Architect: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Builder: ☒ not determined ☐ known (source:)

Construction Date: 1936 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☒ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: Missing vertical slats in gable vents. Electrical cord applied to exterior cedar shakes. Minor cracking in concrete slab foundation.

☐ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residential.

Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 3/16/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

WSW

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. **HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. **PERSON** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. **ARCHITECTURE** (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Modified ranch-style house.

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.). One recently built frame shed to southwest of house and one abandoned frame hog house southeast of house near driveway (see photos).

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. **LOCATION** ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. **DESIGN** (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Full-width addition on west end and enclosure of former open (or screened) porch area on west side of living room/dining room wing (extends to the south). Addition of full-length, open-air, shed-roof porch on north façade. There is a mixture of cedar shake types on the exterior walls that may be related to the extents of past additions; 1) standard base-aligned shake pattern, and 2) staggered shake pattern. Dates of additions are unknown, but visual guess suggests pre-1970.

3. **SETTING** (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Rural agricultural setting. Two modern residential properties in adjacent parcels to the west; open fields to the north, south, and east; suburban development in the distance to the northeast.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The house is on a subdivided parcel with two modern houses adjacent to the west. Vegetation in yard in overgrown. A second house shown on 1961 aerial photos 100 feet to the northwest has been razed. A farmstead with mature vegetation shown on 1961 aerials on the southeast corner of 59th Avenue and Elliot Road, directly east of the Pitrat house, has been razed.

4. **MATERIALS** (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Balloon frame. Foundation: Concrete slab. Roof: Asphalt shingles.
Windows: Modern 2-pane sliding casements.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Metal casement.
Wall Sheathing: Cedar shakes.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Portions of exterior walls have staggered shake application, possibly denoting later additions to the house.

5. **WORKMANSHIP** (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Good workmanship on original house and sympathetic addition suggests professional designers/carpenters.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of architectural floor plan and design integrity from construction period.
Not historically significant; fails to meet NRHP Criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

Name of property: Pitrat Farmstead (farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



Oblique view of north facade of house, looking west-southwest.



Detail of oblique view of north facade of house, looking west-southwest.

Name of property: Pitrat Farmstead (farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



East and north facades of east wing of house, looking southwest.



Open shed roof addition to south facade of house, looking west.

Name of property: Pitrat Farmstead (farmhouse)

Continuation Sheet No.: 3



Recent outbuilding to southwest of house, looking west.



East and north facades of small hog house, looking southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: n/a Survey Area: South Mountain Freeway Alternatives

Historic Name(s): Quinonez House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 9131 West Broadway Road

City or Town: Unincorporated ☐ vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No. 101-36-002D

Township: 1N Range: 1E Section: 28 Quarter Section: NE Acreage: 0.4 acres

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 383187 Northing 3696812 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tolleson, AZ

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1936 ☐ known ☒ estimated (source: County tax records, landowner interview.)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

☐ Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

☒ Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Moderate to advanced structural deterioration throughout building. Owners plans demolition in 2005.

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residence.

Sources: Owner

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 1/2/2005

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Vernacular-style house.

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.) _____

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Original house was one-story, front-gable vernacular cottage with board and batten sheathing. Full-width frame additions were made to the building's north and south facades at undetermined dates. An additional full-width, flat roof, frame addition was made to the first south addition circa 1980. All additions are crude construction, and the joists of the original house rest on grade.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Rural agricultural land planned for high-density residential development.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Construction of full-width additions and large carport/garage to the east. Construction of houses on adjacent lots. Paving and increased traffic rates on W Broadway Rd and 91st Ave.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Frame. Foundation: Wood joists on grade. Roof: Asphalt shingle.
Windows: Six-pane fixed on gable end of original house. Various window types throughout rest of house.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? n/a
Wall Sheathing: Board and batten.
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? n/a
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Crude vernacular construction.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.
Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Loss of historical architectural design and materials integrity. Does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Daniel R. Pratt, M.A.

Date: 3/15/2005

Mailing Address: 3200 East Camelback Rd, Ste 350, Phoenix, AZ 85018

Phone No.: 602-522-7700

STATE OF ARIZONA
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Name of property: Quinonez House

Continuation Sheet No.: 1



East facade of original front-gable residence. North addition to right.



East facade of original front-gable residence. South additions to right.

Name of property: Quinonez House

Continuation Sheet No.: 2



East facade of original front-gable residence.