

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

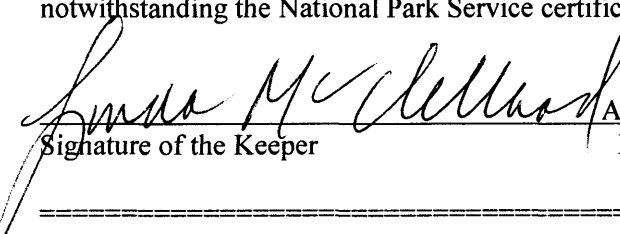
NRIS Reference Number: 09000221

Property Name: Burgess Lateral Historic District

County: Maricopa State: Arizona

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

April 16, 2009
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Classification

“Public-federal” is, hereby, dropped as a classification of ownership for this property. The Bureau of Reclamation holds an easement on the property but does not actually own a fee-simple interest to qualify as an owner.

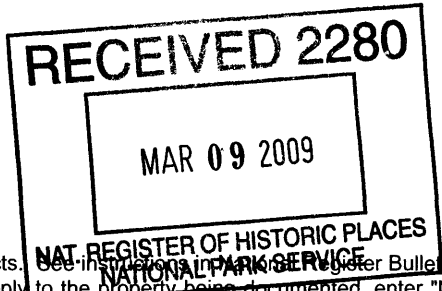
The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office provided clarification for this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Burgess Lateral Historic District

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Adjacent to Arcadia Dr. between the Arizona Canal and Lafayette Blvd, not for publication
adjacent to Lafayette Blvd. between 47th Pl. and 47th St. and between
Arcadia Dr. and approx. 460 ft. southeast of 52nd P.

city of town Phoenix vicinity

State Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85018

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards
for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional
requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this
property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

James W. Sawloni
Signature of certifying official

3 MARCH 2009
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer Arizona State Parks
Title State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register

Judith McClelland

4-16-09

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
2	1	structures
		objects
		buildings
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: irrigation facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: irrigation facility

TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: Concrete

Earth

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1897-1958

Significant Dates

1897, 1915, 1927, 1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance (1897-1958) ranges from the year of construction of the Burgess Lateral to the end of the 50 year age criterion established by the National Register.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Burgess Lateral Historic District is located in eastern Phoenix, Arizona, near that city's boundary with the cities of Scottsdale and Paradise Valley. The district consists of: the Burgess Lateral, an irrigation ditch designed to provide water to 180 acres of orchards and agricultural fields; a drainage lateral to return unused water from the Burgess Lateral to the reclamation system; and a row of eucalyptus trees, originally planted as a windbreak for a citrus orchard. A concrete sidewalk traverses next to the eucalyptus trees, but is a non-contributor to the district. During development of the area, portions of the Burgess Lateral were piped and buried and the agricultural fields and orchards were replaced with residential subdivisions. The lateral now delivers water for flood irrigation of residential lots. The drainage lateral continues to return excess water to the reclamation system. The trees no longer protect citrus orchards, but offer respite to pedestrians walking along the drainage ditch. Currently, a residential neighborhood of 1950s ranch-style houses surrounds the district. Many of these homes are being demolished and replaced by newer and larger houses. However, these changes do not affect the Burgess Lateral Historic District, which continues to serve as a reminder of the early agricultural development of the area; its components, once prevalent in the Phoenix area, are now rare.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets, Section 7, pp. 1-4

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Description

The Burgess Lateral Historic District is located in an area of Phoenix known as Arcadia. The Arcadia area takes its name from a subdivision created in 1919 as an agricultural-based community and later re-subdivided into residential lots and annexed to the City of Phoenix. Arcadia is adjacent to Scottsdale and Paradise Valley -- two upscale suburbs of Phoenix -- and due to its proximity possesses homes that are above average in size and price. The Burgess Lateral, from which the historic district derives its name, parallels a section of Lafayette Boulevard, one of two of Arcadia's main streets. A drainage ditch, which returns excess irrigation water to the area's reclamation, system parallels Arcadia Drive, Arcadia's other main street.

The district is typically entered by traveling north on 48th Street and crossing the 48th Street Bridge over the Arizona Canal. At this point, 48th Street -- a minor transportation artery -- becomes Arcadia Drive, which stretches northeast a little over a mile to the foothills of Camelback Mountain. Approximately a quarter mile from the canal, Arcadia Drive intersects with Lafayette Boulevard. Lafayette Boulevard runs southeast and northwest with a subtle diagonal arc between a point approximately 150 feet south of the junction of Camelback Road and 44th Street and 54th Street. Between 54th and 68th streets, Lafayette Boulevard travels east and west.

The Burgess Lateral begins at 58th Street and the Arizona Canal, approximately 800 feet south of Lafayette Boulevard. It travels diagonally west by north west to 54th Street where it begins to parallel Lafayette Boulevard. From the canal to approximately 460 feet southeast of 52nd Place, the Burgess Lateral is piped and buried underground. From this point to Arcadia Drive, the Burgess Lateral is essentially uncovered. At Arcadia Drive, the Burgess Lateral splits, with a portion of the water flowing into an uncovered drainage lateral and a portion continuing parallel to Lafayette Boulevard. The latter portion is piped and buried, except for a 460-foot section between 47th Street and 47th Place.

The drainage lateral flows southwesterly, adjacent Arcadia Drive for approximately 1,100 feet, and then is piped and buried for the remaining 110 feet before it terminates at the Arizona Canal. Just west of, and adjacent to, Arcadia Drive is a row of twenty-seven eucalyptus trees planted in 1940 as a windbreak for citrus orchards that were once prominent in Arcadia. Running along next to the trees and the drainage ditch is a concrete sidewalk, installed as part of the adjacent subdivision, and providing pedestrian access. The sidewalk was installed in 1998 and is a non-contributor to the district.

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Setting

The drainage ditch of the Burgess Lateral Historic District and the adjacent eucalyptus trees serve as a *de facto* gateway to Arcadia. When crossing the Arizona Canal on Arcadia Drive, the first image visible to the traveler is the long row of mature eucalyptus trees. Upon approach, the drainage ditch, running along the base of the trees comes into view. A concrete path placed along the trees affords pedestrian access to the trees, which provide shade while the ditch and its right of way supply a buffer from the traffic on Arcadia Drive. The ditch and the tree line parallel Arcadia Drive for 935 feet to its intersection with Lafayette Boulevard and the ditch's connection to the Burgess Lateral. At Lafayette, looking northwest, and downstream, the lateral is piped and buried, with only a 460-foot segment between 47th Place and 47th Street uncovered. At Lafayette, looking southeast and upstream, the Burgess Lateral is viewable as it meanders for 2,870 feet parallel to the roadway. As sidestreets connect to Lafayette Boulevard from the south, they cross the lateral. Likewise, small bridges provide ingress and egress to properties facing the street.

OVERVIEW OF THE BURGESS LATERAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

The components of the district are the Burgess Lateral, its drainage lateral, and a row of eucalyptus trees. The Burgess Lateral is an irrigation ditch created to provide water from the Arizona Canal to the properties between Lafayette Boulevard and the Arizona Canal. The drainage lateral returns excess water from the Burgess Lateral to the Arizona Canal. A local owner planted the eucalyptus trees as a windbreak for citrus orchards. Originally, the neighborhood consisted of rural estates, large lots designed for affluent residents with agricultural avocations. Beginning in the 1950s, various developers subdivided the area into smaller residential properties and the Burgess Lateral changed its original function of watering acres of citrus trees to primarily providing ground irrigation to residential lots. The trees continued to serve as a windbreak until the 1990s when their purpose evolved into providing shade for a pedestrian path. The Burgess Lateral Historic District is unique because, though their respective functions have changed, its components continue to represent the area's rural past.

Burgess Lateral

The Burgess Lateral portion of the district is the right-of-way for those sections of the ditch that are essentially open and unipiped; it is in two, non-contiguous segments. The eastern segment is approximately 2,870 long, stretching from Arcadia Drive to 430 feet east of 52nd Place, and is twenty feet wide. The western segment is approximately 460 feet long and is located between 47th Street and 47th Place, and is also twenty feet wide. The width is determined by the right-of-way easement owned by the United States Bureau of Reclamation and maintained by local the local utility, Salt River Project. The right-of-way is coterminous with the area between the private property line and the asphalt of Lafayette Boulevard.

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Beginning at the Arizona Canal and 58th Street, the Burgess Lateral is piped and covered, running below ground until 460 feet east of 52nd Place and Lafayette Boulevard. At this point, the lateral parallels Lafayette Boulevard and remains essentially uncovered as it travels downhill and west by northwest to Arcadia Drive. West of Arcadia Drive, the lateral continues to parallel Lafayette Boulevard, but, with the exception of the section between 47th Place and 47th Street, it is piped and covered.

The original Burgess Lateral dates to approximately 1897, when it first appears on a subdivision plat map. The ditch, also labeled Lateral 4.7 by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, is the only irrigation lateral in the Salt River Project's 131-mile irrigation system located north of the Arizona Canal. The lateral was moved in 1927 approximately 180 feet to place it closer to Lafayette Boulevard. Though the lateral was moved, the land irrigated by it remains between its original location and the Arizona Canal; the 180-foot strip of land between the original and present locations is not part of the reclamation system.

Drainage Ditch

Directly to the east of Arcadia Drive, between the Burgess Lateral and the Arizona Canal, is the drainage ditch. The drainage ditch is unlined, six to ten feet wide and four to six feet deep. The ditch begins at a turnout on the Burgess Lateral and travels south by southwest to its terminus at the Arizona Canal. When excavated in the early 1900s to return excess water to the Arizona Canal from the irrigated properties to the east, the drainage lateral was 180 feet shorter. When the Burgess Lateral was moved in 1927, the drainage ditch was lengthened to accommodate the move. Later, the last approximately 110 feet of the drainage was piped and buried to create pedestrian access to a new subdivision and for a concrete pedestrian walkway along its eastern bank.

Eucalyptus Trees

The Johnson family, former owners of the property directly east of the streetscape, planted the row of eucalyptus trees in 1940 to provide a windbreak for their citrus orchard. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, eucalyptus trees were commonly used near water sources in the American West because it was believed they repelled mosquitoes. The drainage ditch and run off from the properties to the east watered the trees. However, the northern 180 feet of the properties were not irrigated and therefore the eleven northern-most trees did not receive any runoff. Shortly after planting the trees, those receiving water from the irrigation runoff were deemed too close together and required thinning out of about half the trees; sixteen trees remain. While all of the trees are almost uniform height, approximately sixty to seventy feet tall, the eleven trees adjacent to the first 180 feet of the drainage are slightly shorter, closer together, and have smaller girths than the other sixteen trees in the row.

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INTEGRITY OF THE BURGESS LATERAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Over the years, the area surrounding the district has changed significantly. Once desert, during the first two decades of the twentieth century, land speculators subdivided the area into large rural estates tracts, planted citrus orchards, and brought water to the tracts with irrigation laterals. Beginning in the 1950s, suburban development replaced most of the large estate properties with subdivisions containing thousands of homes. In anticipation of this process, the Salt River Project, which maintains the Burgess Lateral for the United State Bureau of Reclamation, piped and covered portions of the lateral.

In the 1990s, the last of the rural estates was subdivided and its citrus orchards removed. The new subdivision developer installed a sidewalk to provide pedestrian access along the now park-like row of eucalyptus trees and open drainage lateral. The water from the lateral provides flood irrigation for lawns and the eucalyptus trees provide shade to pedestrians. Other vegetation, such as oleanders, rosemary bushes, and palms, has been planted among the eucalyptus trees and a handrail was installed along the northern 180 feet of the walkway as a safety feature.

While portions of the Burgess Lateral have been piped and buried, much of the historic irrigation ditch remains open. A programmatic agreement between the United States Bureau of Reclamation, the Salt River Project, and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office stipulates that the Burgess Lateral and the drainage lateral remain in their current form. The adjacent Arcadia Estates Homeowners Association is responsible for the care and maintenance of the trees. These mature eucalyptus trees are the largest stand in the City of Phoenix and the only ones associated with a streetscape. The components of the Burgess Lateral Historic District, such as the drainage ditch and the row eucalyptus trees, continue to reflect the original community and planning efforts, as does the Burgess Lateral, which itself is a causal factor for early development in the area.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Burgess Lateral Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with an early phase of local community development and planning. The construction of the lateral was the impetus for real estate speculation and, in conjunction with the advent of roads in the area, the subsequent development of the Arcadia area of Phoenix. Though the area has changed considerably since construction of the original lateral, the historic features of the district – an irrigation lateral, a drainage lateral, and a row of eucalyptus trees – create a tangible historical connection to its past. The district is nominated at the Local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8, pp. 5-11

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Arizona State University, Hayden

Library; Bureau of Land Management; City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office; Salt River Project Research Archives; Maricopa County Recorder's Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

History of the District

The history of settlement in central Arizona's Salt River Valley began in 1867 with the excavation of the first of a series of irrigation canals. The 1868 establishment of Arizona's public land survey system from the Initial Point of the Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian at the west end of the valley also coincided with the early reclamation attempts and led to homesteading in the Phoenix area. By 1870, the population of the Salt River Valley had increased enough for the platting and surveying of the Phoenix town site. This event led to the development of subdivisions in proximity to the new town. Over the next decade, settlers excavated more canals and the population continued to grow. The Homestead Act of 1862 and the Desert Land Act of 1877 stimulated this growth.

The Homestead Act allowed any American citizen, over the age of twenty-one, to homestead up to 160 acres. The settler could take legal possession of the property after building a home, making improvements, and living on the property for five years. Alternatively, after six months, a settler could purchase the land for \$1.25 per acre after making trivial improvements. In the American West, specifically in the arid climates, the federal government deemed the 160-acre maximum inadequate for subsistence so, in 1877, Congress passed the Desert Land Act to encourage and promote the economic development of the arid and semi-arid public lands. Through the latter act, individuals could apply for up to an entire section, 640 acres, for \$1.25 per acre, as long as they could reclaim, irrigate, and cultivate the land within three years. With numerous canals in operation in the Salt River Valley, the Desert Land Act provided an incentive to settle in the Phoenix area and created an impetus for land speculators and developers such as Josiah Harbert.

Josiah Harbert was born in Ohio in 1828 and after moving his family west to California, eventually arrived in Arizona in 1886. Harbert came to the Salt River Valley as a land development partner to James DeBarth Shorb of the Arizona Improvement Company. The Arizona Improvement Company was formed by California- and Midwest-based investors, such as Harbert and Shorb, for the purpose of attracting settlers and investors to the Salt River Valley. The company owned the recently excavated Arizona Canal (1885) and acquired numerous properties along the canal for speculation and development. After consolidating the majority of canals in the Salt River Valley, the Arizona Improvement Company set about developing vast tracts in the area. Shorb possessed experience in land development and speculation, having laid out the community of Alhambra, California in 1871. As a partner in the Arizona Improvement Company, Josiah Harbert laid out his own Alhambra to the northwest of Phoenix in March 1888.

Harbert also laid out a smaller subdivision along the Arizona Canal, northeast of Phoenix in January 1891. Harbert's property, platted as Harbert's Subdivision, fronted the south bank of the canal and a small portion of the west bank of a cross-cut canal, which linked the Arizona Canal to other canals in the Salt River

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Valley. The subdivision was typical of Arizona Improvement Company investor properties – large irrigated lots. In this case, Harbert’s Subdivision consisted of nine lots ranging in size from ten to twenty acres. Six years later, Harbert expanded on this subdivision with a much larger subdivision, which he platted in November 1897 with the name of Orange and Lemon Grove Tract (see figure 1). This new subdivision contained properties that Harbert and his family had received through patents under the Desert Land Act in July 1890. The Orange and Lemon Grove Tract contained thirty-eight lots ranging in size from approximately ten to about fifty-four acres, the largest four lots being located on the north side of the Arizona Canal and connected to the rest of the subdivision by a bridge.

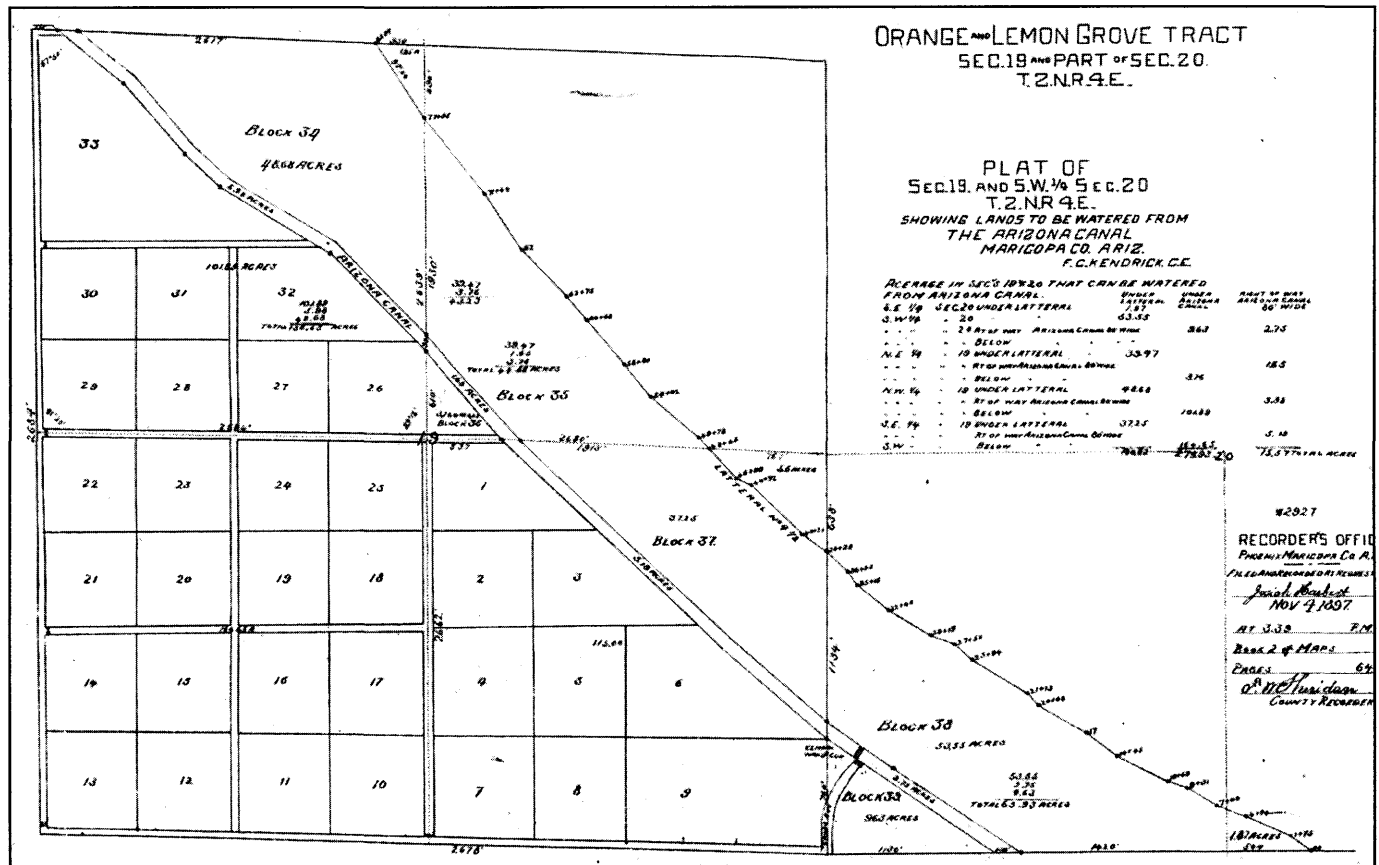


Figure 1. Orange and Lemon Grove Tract, 1897. Maricopa County Recorder’s Office.

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Bringing water to the four largest lots in the Orange and Lemon Grove Tract was a lateral, excavated approximately 800 feet north of -- and running parallel to -- the Arizona Canal. Referred to as Lateral 4 ½ by the Arizona Improvement Company, this was the only ditch, out of a system watering over 200,000 acres, located north of the Arizona Canal. The lateral connected at a bend in the canal, where a natural fall occurred in the canal channel. Since the contours of the land descend to the south and west, water from the lateral would then naturally flow southwest, back towards the Arizona Canal, irrigating the land in between.

Though a lateral was in place, the water supply in the Salt River Valley was problematic. A combination of floods and drought wreaked havoc on the Salt River Valley in the 1880s and 1890s. A solution was on the horizon when President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law the National Reclamation Act in 1902. The act provided federal funding for water reclamation projects that enhanced the settlement of western states and territories. The following year, ranchers and farmers in the Salt River Valley banded together to manage water rights and settle water usage disputes. They formed the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association by pledging more than 200,000 acres of their own land as collateral to repay federal loans to build Roosevelt Dam on upstream from Phoenix on the Salt River.

As indicated by a 1903 Bureau of Reclamation Survey Map (see figure 2), the Orange and Lemon Grove Tract lots north of the Arizona Canal were not laid out for irrigation as planned. From the crossing at the bridge, a web of roads spread out in all directions, which meant the agricultural pursuits in the area were limited or not yet implemented.

After selling most of the properties in Alhambra and the Orange and Lemon Grove Tract, Josiah Harbert left the Salt River Valley in 1904 and moved to Oregon. Around 1913, another employee of the Arizona Improvement Company, Lawrence E. Froman, began purchasing the Orange and Lemon Grove Tract lots north of the canal. Since the previous owners, Harbert included, did not join the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, the Fromans signed up with the association for water for approximately 260 acres.

Once Froman acquired control of the lots, and had the irrigation system in place, he and his wife Nannie replatted the northern section of the Orange and Lemon Grove Tract as the Citrus Homes subdivision in April 1915. The Citrus Homes subdivision consisted of twenty-five lots ranging from a little over eight to eighteen acres. Froman also extended the new subdivision over 150 feet north and included a northern boundary roadway, which offered access to all of the lots. The Fromans created an entrance into Citrus Homes, a road from the bridge over the Arizona Canal, running between Citrus Home lots 11 and 12, to connect the boundary road to the county road running along the section line south of the canal. The Fromans deeded both roads to Maricopa County as public roads, thereby guaranteeing periodic maintenance. While the name Citrus Homes alluded to the preference for planting citrus orchards, owners also used the land for planting dates, olives and raising cattle and sheep.

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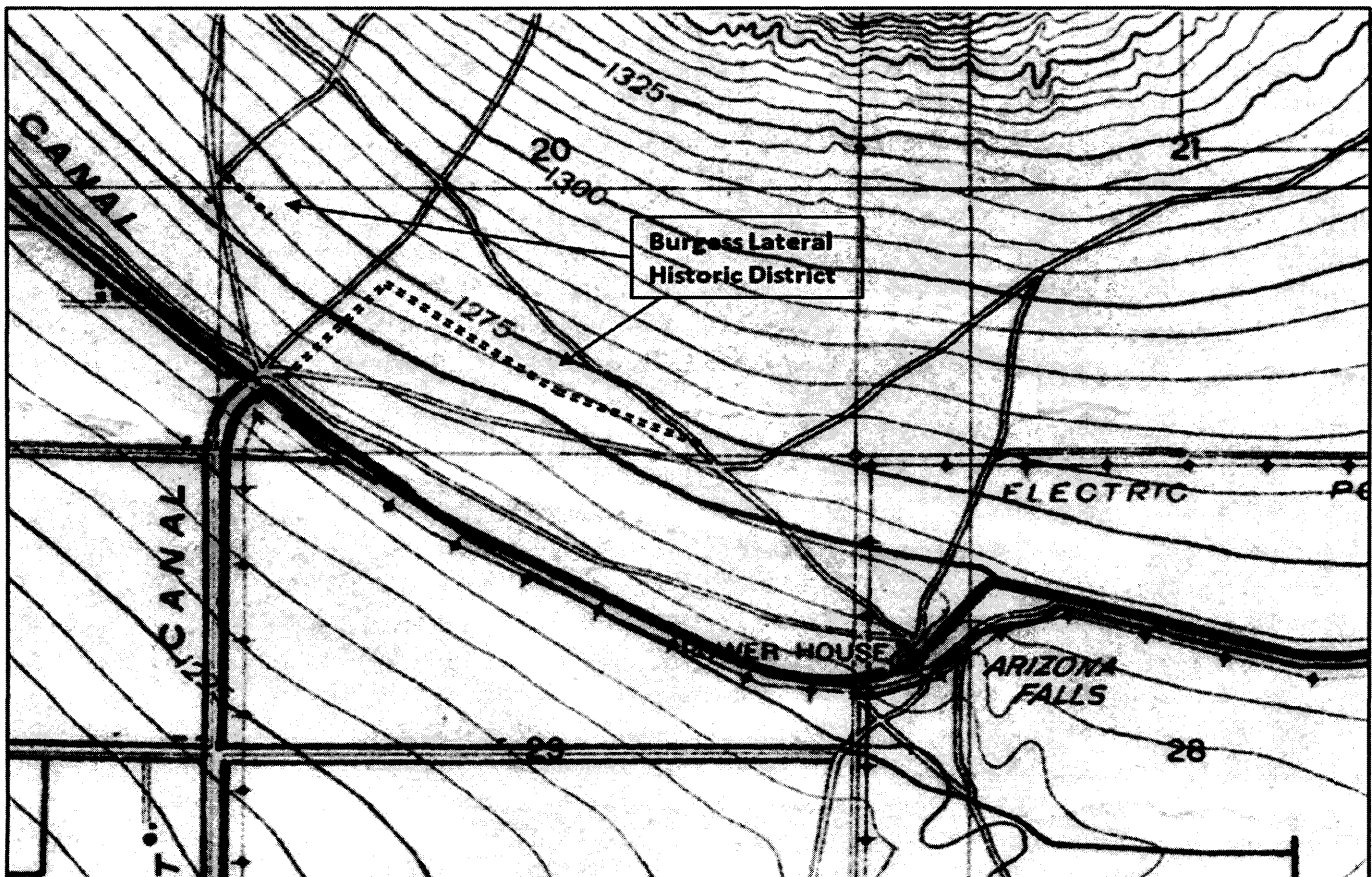


Figure 2. Bureau of Reclamation Survey Map, 1903. Salt River Project Archives.

Research has not been able to uncover why Lateral 4 ½ is known as the Burgess Lateral. Its earliest mention is in a 1914 right-of-way sketch by the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, which shows the label Burgess Lateral. It is possible the name comes from John and Alice Burgess who owned land on the opposite side of the Arizona Canal from Citrus Homes. This same survey locates the drainage lateral along the road entering the subdivision from the bridge. From early maps, it appears that the lateral was designed to end in the desert outside of the Orange and Lemon Grove Tract, wasting any unused water. To reclaim a portion of this water, sometime between 1903 and 1914, a drainage ditch was excavated to return excess water to the Arizona Canal.

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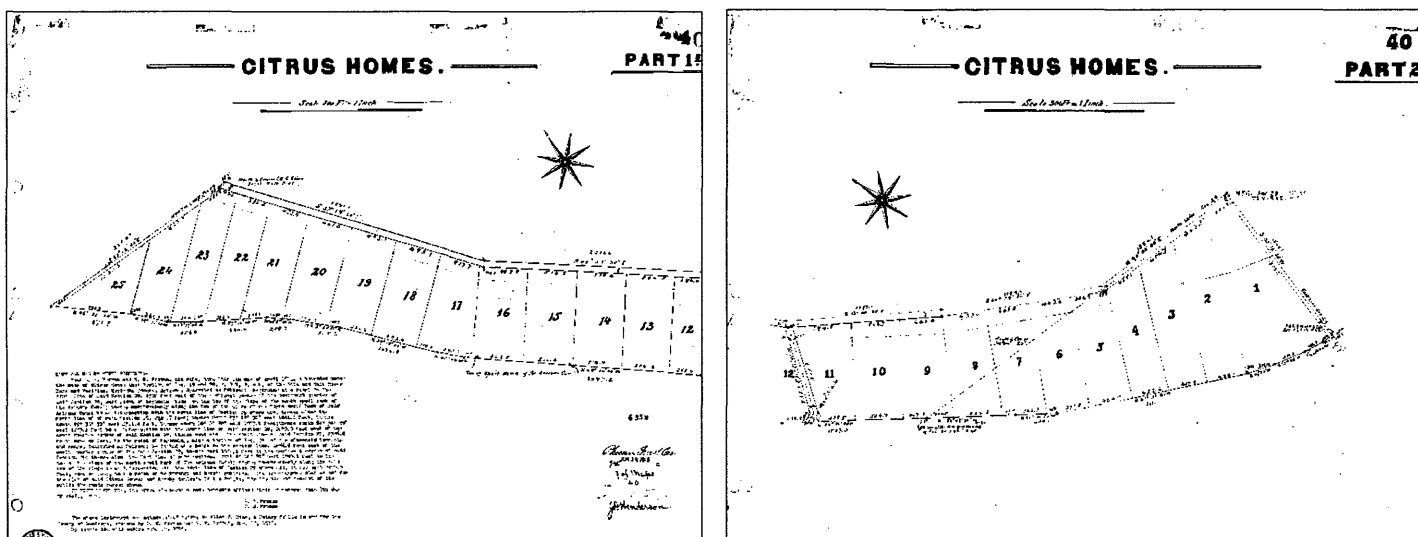


Figure 3. Citrus Homes, Parts 1 and 2, 1915. Maricopa County Recorder’s Office.

In 1919, land developers platted a new development named Arcadia just northeast of Citrus Homes in 1919. On the Arcadia plat, the road along the boundary between the two subdivisions was named Lafayette Boulevard. The road entering into Arcadia via the Citrus Homes subdivision, which extended the road that crossed the Arizona Canal at the bridge, was named Arcadia Drive. Arcadia was a large subdivision consisting of forty-one blocks with five- and ten-acre lots. Arcadia was not part of the Salt River Valley Water Users Association; relying instead on well water for the subdivision. In fact, the edge of the Salt River Valley Water Users (later known as Salt River Project) service area, was the Burgess Lateral. The land between it and the Arizona Canal could be irrigated, but not the land between the Burgess Lateral and Lafayette Drive. Though part of the same lot, the Citrus Homes property owners had to rely on well water for anything northeast of the lateral.

For the purpose of lateral maintenance access, in 1927, the Bureau of Reclamation moved the Burgess Lateral 180 feet northeast to the south side of Lafayette Boulevard. Though the ditch moved, the rights to the water in the ditch did not stretch to Lafayette Boulevard, only to the lands between the original ditch and the Arizona Canal. Therefore, the lands to the north of the original lateral receive their water from the Arcadia Water Company, which managed the wells used to irrigate the properties of the Arcadia subdivision. A decade after relocation, the Federal Government piped the eastern portion of the lateral to its current open location near 52nd Place.

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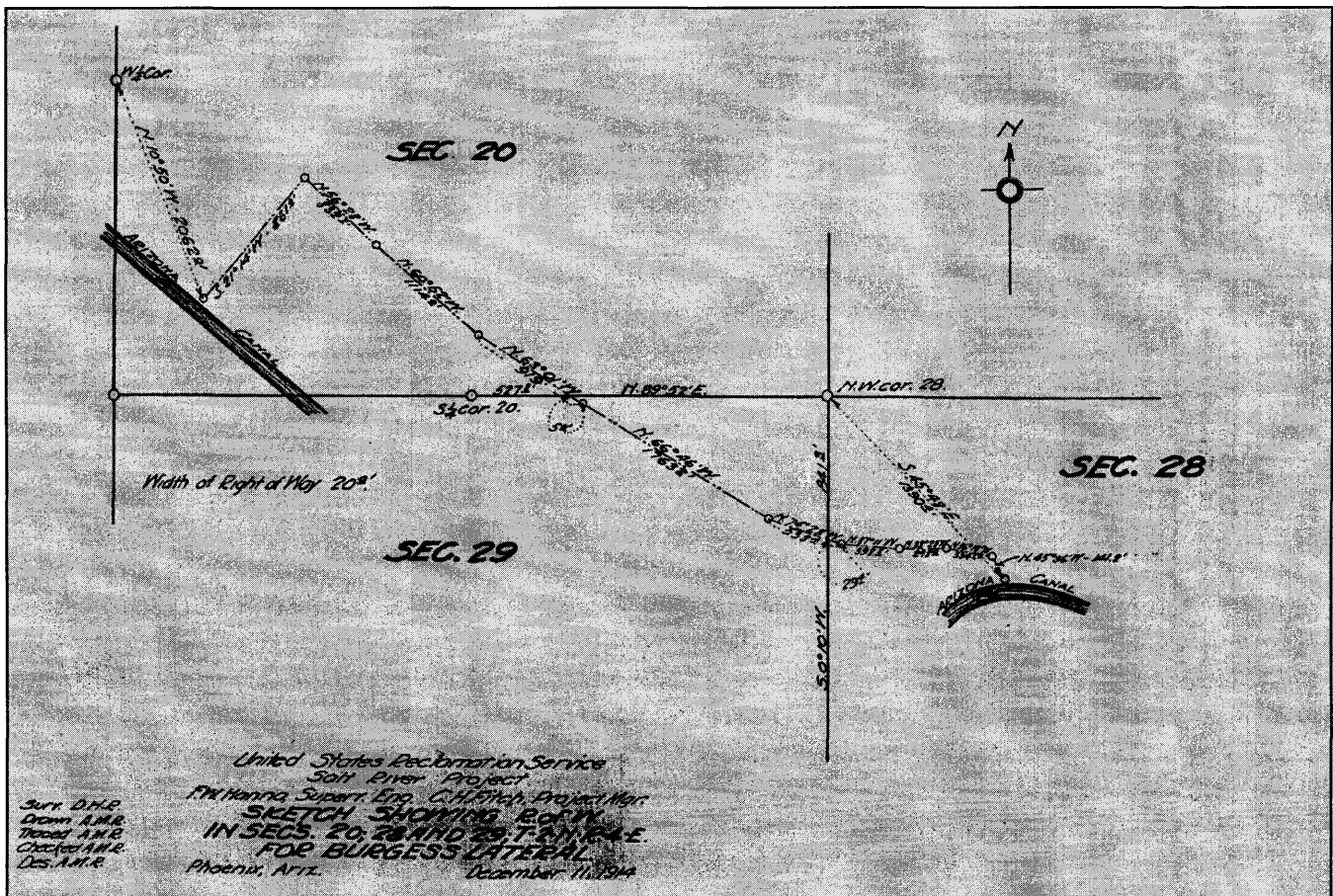


Figure 4. Burgess Lateral, 1914. Bureau of Reclamation.

In 1938, John J. Louis of Chicago, Illinois built a winter home, northeast of the orange orchard, on Citrus Homes lots 10 and 11. The property, a private quasi-guest ranch for the Louis family and friends, was bounded on the north by the new Burgess Lateral and Lafayette Boulevard, on the south by the Arizona Canal, on the east by the western boundary of lot 9, and on the west by the drainage ditch and Arcadia Drive. Around 1940, members of the Louis family planted a row of eucalyptus trees along the east bank of the drainage ditch.

Eucalyptus trees were quite popular in the early twentieth century and were planted as wind breaks for citrus orchards like those on the Louis property. The trees along the drainage ditch are red river gum eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (also known as *Eucalyptus rostrata*), which were widely used from Texas to

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California because they withstand heat and cold and grow well in saline soils. Red river gum eucalyptus trees are drought resistant, but because these trees were planted along a water source -- the drainage ditch -- they flourished. Within a short time, some of the trees were removed because they were placed too close together. Others, specifically those north of the original Burgess Lateral line, grew slower and, therefore, were not culled.

The Citrus Homes subdivision consisted of large rural parcels until the 1950s when almost all of the large lots were subdivided into smaller plats. Lots west of Arcadia Drive were subdivided with the lateral piped as part of the development infrastructure, except for the section between 47th Street and 47th Place. East of Arcadia Drive, with the exception of the side streets and a small section east of 52nd Place, the Burgess Lateral remained opened as the new subdivisions were created from the large rural lots. Following this same urban development trend, the Arcadia subdivision, which contained lots varying between five and ten acres, was also subdivided into smaller plats between 1954 and 1969.

In the mid-1990s, the Louis property, also known as El Chaparral and one of the last of the rural estates, was sold for development. The main house remains on approximately three acres, but the rest of the property was divided into a new, forty-one parcel tract called Arcadia Estates. As part of the agreement between the City of Phoenix and the developer, Arcadia Estates Limited Partnership, the new development was created with a sidewalk running adjacent to, and just east of the eucalyptus trees, and partially within the city's, and the Bureau of Reclamation's, and the development's respective right-of-ways. In the area where the trees are closer together, north of the original Burgess Lateral line, the sidewalk jogs to the west, running between the trees and the drainage ditch. Salt River Project, under an agreement with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, is required to retain the open portions of the Burgess Lateral and the drainage ditch along Arcadia Drive. The Arcadia Estates Homeowners Association is responsible for the maintenance and care of the eucalyptus trees.

Conclusion

The Burgess Lateral Historic District is significant for its association with local community development and planning. The initial excavation of the lateral brought speculative subdivision creation, which evolved over time. In conjunction with a secure source of irrigation via the Salt River Project, the lots of Citrus Homes became more viable and the access provided by the roads into the subdivision -- Arcadia Drive and Lafayette Boulevard -- were the catalyst for the larger Arcadia development, which lends its name to the area. The main entrance to Arcadia continues to be across the bridge on Arcadia Drive, and up the drive to Lafayette Boulevard. While the area has changed since the original lateral was excavated, there is a visible historical connection to its past, which is represented by the features of the Burgess Lateral Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Burgess Lateral Historic District
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

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Name of multiple property listing

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- Woodward Architectural Group. *Arcadia Historic Residential Property Survey, Phoenix, Arizona*. Phoenix: City of Phoenix Neighborhood Services Department, Historic Preservation Section, 1993.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.95
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>12</u>	<u>410201</u>	<u>3706835</u>	3	<u>12</u>	<u>409835</u>	<u>3706559</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>12</u>	<u>409442</u>	<u>3706842</u>	4	<u>12</u>	<u>409318</u>	<u>3706587</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the Burgess Lateral Historic District are: the twenty-foot right-of-way associated with open portions of the Burgess Lateral along Lafayette Boulevard; the eastern thirty-foot public right-of-way along Arcadia Dr.; Tract B of the Arcadia Estates Subdivision; and a strip approximately 184 feet long and twelve feet wide along the western edge of Tract C of the Arcadia Estates subdivision.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries of the Burgess Lateral Historic District are based on: the twenty-foot right-of-way along Lafayette Blvd., which contains the open portion of the 1927 alignment of Burgess Lateral and is maintained by Salt River Project at the behest of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation; the public right-of-way along Arcadia Dr., which contains the drainage lateral and some of the eucalyptus trees; and the sections of the Arcadia Estates subdivision that contains a sidewalk easement and some of the eucalyptus trees. The Arcadia Estates Homeowners Association maintains the trees and the sidewalk easement.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vincent Smith Murray

organization Arizona Historical Research date Dec. 11, 2008

street & number 5025 N. Central Ave., Ste 575 telephone (480) 829-0267

city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85012

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Burgess Lateral Historic District
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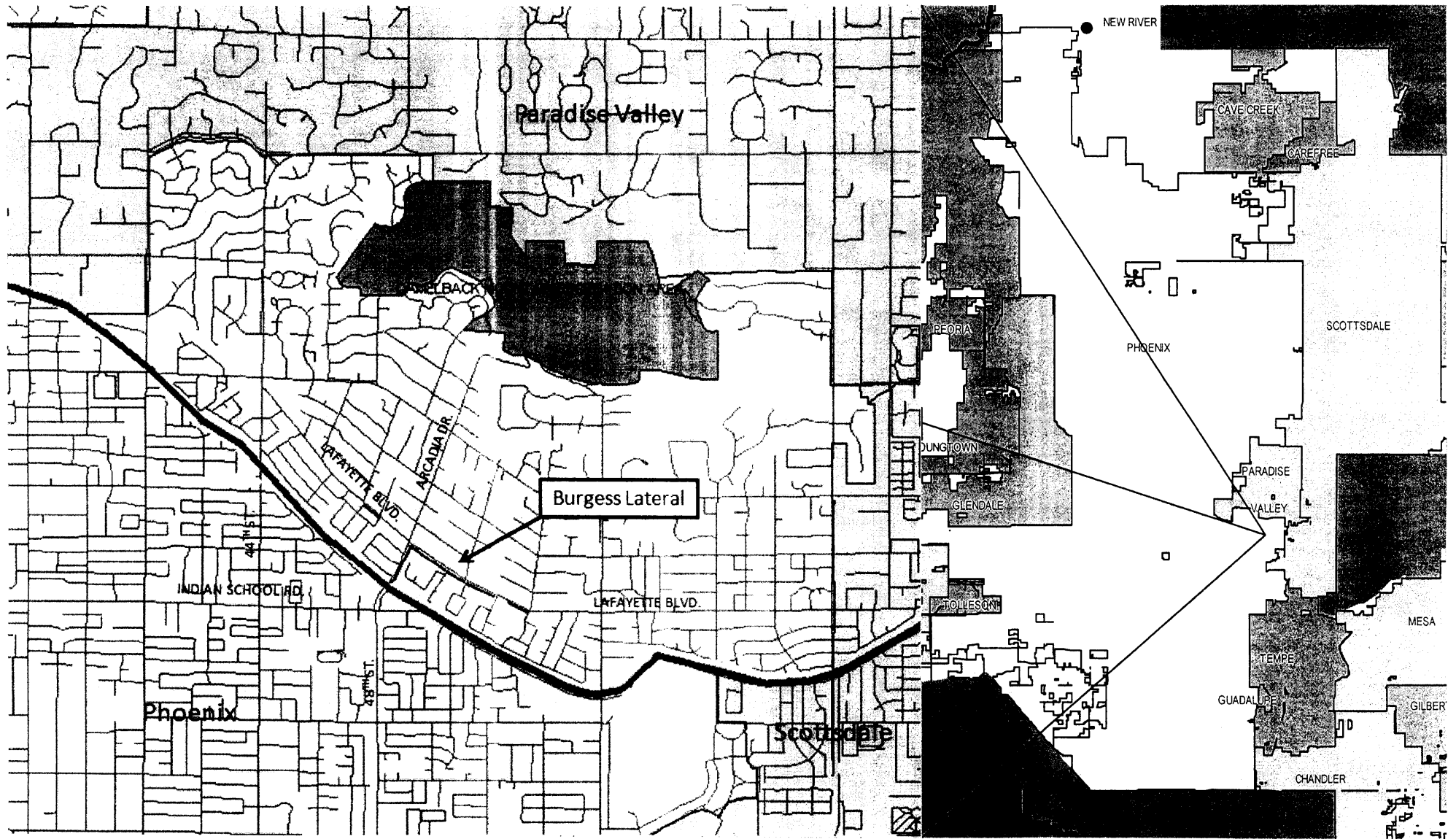
Name of multiple property listing

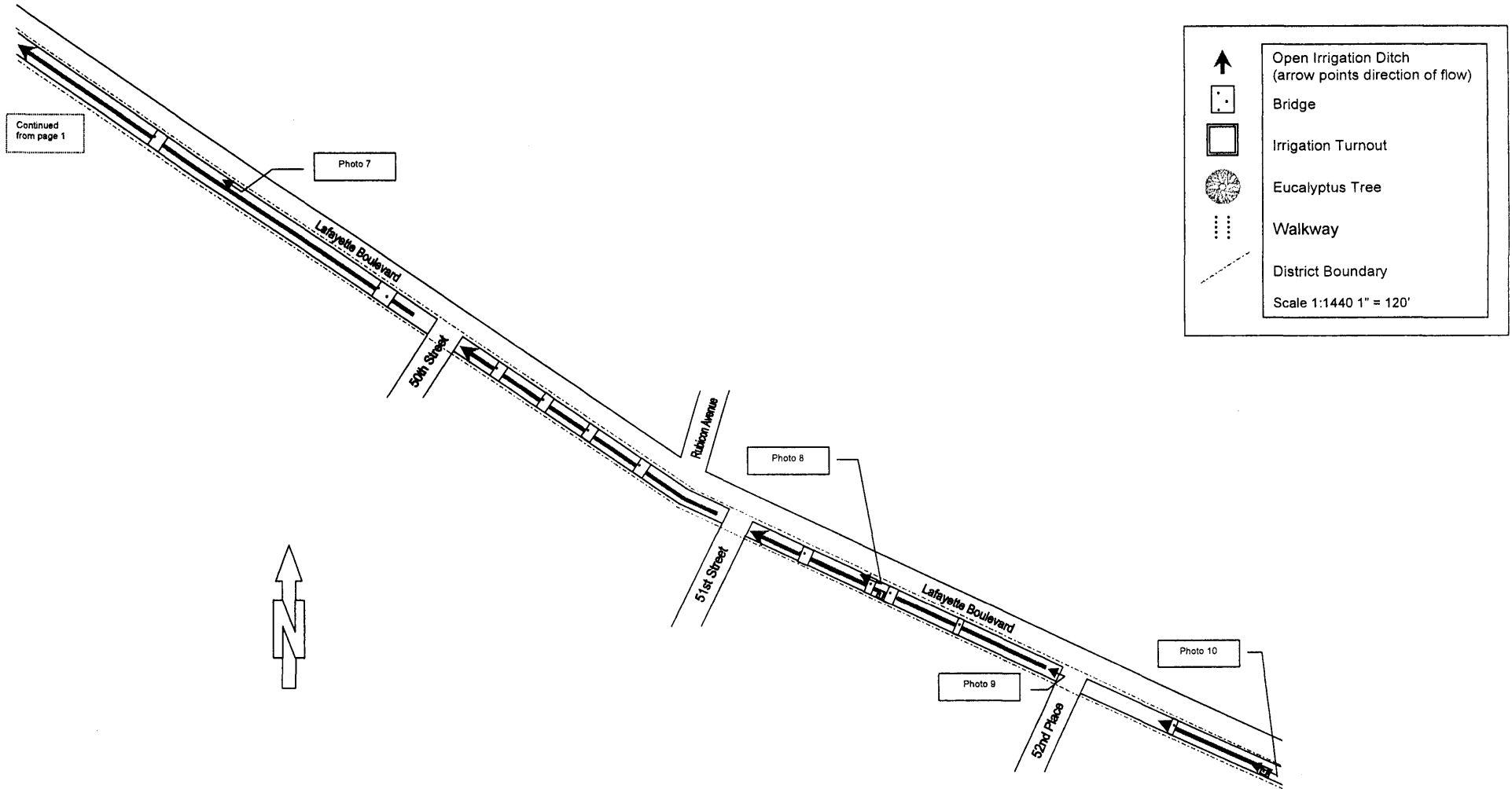
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

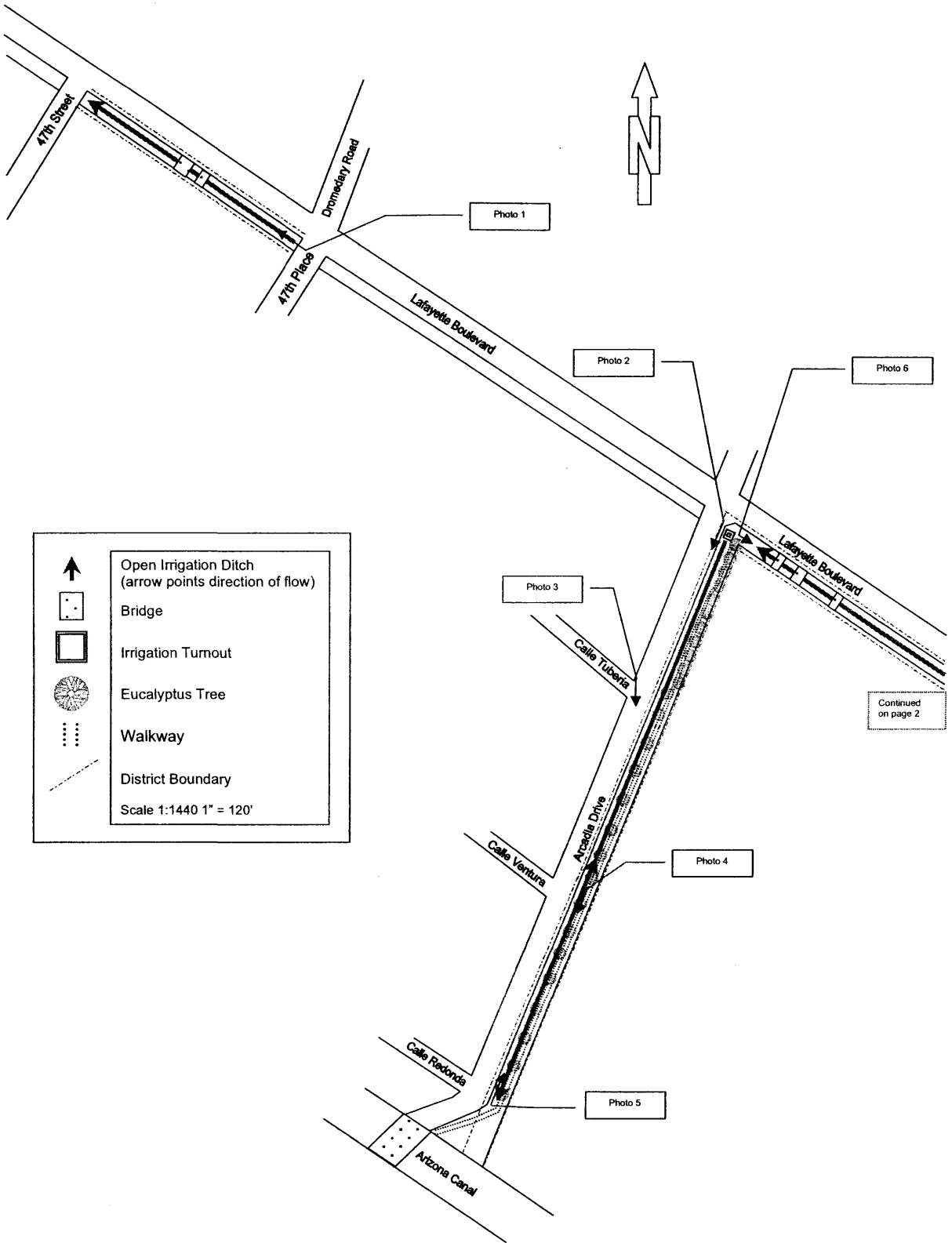
UTM References - Additional

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	12	409239	3707018
6	12	409120	3707123

Burgess Lateral Historic District Location Map
Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona







	Open Irrigation Ditch (arrow points direction of flow)
	Bridge
	Irrigation Turnout
	Eucalyptus Tree
	Walkway
	District Boundary
Scale 1:1440 1" = 120'	

