

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name FORT MCDOWELL
other names/site number Fort McDowell Site U:6:4; Fort McDowell Cemetery U:6:5; Salado Site U:6:159; Hohokam Sites U:6:9, and U:6:107; Hohokam Site - unnumbered

2. Location

street & number Indian Route One not for publication
city or town Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85269

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Juan P. Hoffman, Acting SAPO 7-10-92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Arizona
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Janet E. Townsend

8-27-92

Fort McDowell

Maricopa, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	20	buildings
6	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
11	21	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)

DOMESTIC: village site

DEFENSE: military post

FUNERARY: cemetery

RELIGION: religious structure

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

GOVERNMENT: government office

FUNERARY: cemetery

RELIGION: religious structure

RECREATION AND CULTURE: gymnasium

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY C. AMERICAN:

Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STUCCO

STONE

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD: weatherboard

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Fort McDowell
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHAEOLOGY: Prehistoric

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic --non-aboriginal
(military)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American
(Yavapai)

Period of Significance

A.D. 800 to 1450

A.D. 1865 to 1890

A.D. 1903 to 1941

Significant Dates

1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Hohokam

Salado

U.S. Army

Architect/Builder

U.S. Army

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Arizona State Museum, Arizona State
University

Fort McDowell
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 148 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Don W. Ryden, AIA, Historical Architect/John Hohmann, Archaeologist, Pat Mariella, Historian

organization DON W. RYDEN, AIA/ARCHITECTS, INC. date 25 June 1991

street & number 645 North Fourth Avenue, Suite A telephone 602/253-5381

city or town Phoenix state Arizona zip code 85003

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Fort McDowell Archaeological and Historic District is located in a Sonoran desert setting upon a sloping terrace overlooking the confluence of Sycamore Creek and the perennially-flowing Verde River. The district, at the heart of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation, has been the center of the tribal community since its establishment in 1905. The district encompasses four overlapping cultural components: one historic (Yavapai Reservation) and three archaeological (Fort McDowell, Salado, Hohokam). The physical resources are characterized as intact historic Yavapai buildings, standing fort ruins, massive adobe melts of fort buildings, Salado pueblo stone foundations, and Hohokam pithouses and ceramic/lithic scatters. Although numerous modern buildings occur throughout the district, their intrusive impact to the archaeological features is more visual than physical.

SETTING

General Description

The Fort McDowell Archaeological and Historic District is located at the center of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation, 25 miles northeast of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. The 24,680-acre reservation is situated in the lower Verde River Valley about two miles north of the confluence with the Salt River. The physical setting of the reservation consists of river bottom land and terraces surrounded by angular hills and mountain ranges. As the lower Verde River perennially flows through the lower Sonoran Desert biome, it has created an associated riparian desert habitat. This riparian habitat is one of the last in Arizona which has not been profoundly altered by dams and urbanization. Thus, today's environmental setting remains essentially the same as it was in prehistoric and historic times. These land, water, and biotic resources have been the basis for human use and occupation of the lower Verde Valley for at least two thousand years.

Climate

The lower Sonoran Desert is characterized by a semi-arid climate of high summer temperatures and mild winters with low humidity. The growing season consists of over three hundred days per year. Annual precipitation is approximately nine inches. The combination of year-round river flow, the physiography of the land, and the long growing season makes this site ideal for irrigated farming.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Vegetation

There are four gradually transitioning groups of vegetation on the reservation and within the district. The Creosote Flat and Lower Bajada communities are associated with the Sonoran Desert, while the Riparian Woodland and Mesquite Bosque are associated with the Verde River, Sycamore Creek, and numerous washes.

Wildlife

The wildlife inhabiting the reservation correlate roughly with the vegetative communities. The wildlife population includes ungulates (deer, antelope), small carnivores, and a diverse group of small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. The lower Verde Valley today has one of the highest bird densities in Arizona with over 205 species, 72 of which use the area for nesting. These species include some of the few active nesting sites of the endangered Bald Eagle. In addition, the Verde River contains at least two native species of fish, the longfin dace, and the Gila Mountain suckers.

Environmental Changes Through Time

During the period of human occupation, the physiography and climate have remained essentially the same. However, there have been periods of wet and dry years during the historic era and it is likely that periodic variations of equal or greater range occurred prehistorically with possible severe consequences for agricultural production.

Although the Verde River's perennial flow has maintained a riparian habitat, man-caused changes in the flow rate, due to dams and groundwater pumping since 1939, have effected the river-related plant and animal communities. Operation of the dams has caused a broadening of the river bed and erosion of the banks through wide ranges of water release. Also, the pumping of groundwater has lowered the watertable causing many of the cottonwood and mesquite trees, shrubs, and reeds along the riverbanks to die. The changes in the river have contributed to the disappearance or reduction in numbers of certain animals and plants that had been numerous.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Archaeological Research

ORME DAM SURVEY, ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM 1975 (ASM 1975)

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, the Bureau of Reclamation undertook an assessment of impacts of the proposed Orme Dam inundation area; this included almost all of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation and all of the proposed archaeological and historic district. The survey was designed as a 100% sample. The entire Orme Dam project area was covered by foot but due to the large area, the number of sites encountered, density of vegetation, and weather conditions, some data were assumed to be under-recorded. Data recovery on the reservation was estimated to be at the top level of the actual coverage (approximately 95%).

The large size of the study area precluded the collection of a sizeable representative sample of surface materials. Surface collection was undertaken only on the Verde River portion of the study area and was done in a "grab sample fashion". In most other cases, identification was done in the field. The relationships between surface artifacts and subsurface context could not be fully evaluated without testing.

GYMNASIUM AND WATER SYSTEM SURVEYS, 1978

Two archaeological clearances were granted in 1978 due to the construction of a gymnasium and water supply lines. These surveys were contracted to the ASU Office of Cultural Resource Management and are discussed in Woodward (1978:197;211;198) and Bruder (1978:146). The areas involved most of the Fort District (U:6:4 and U:6:9). The work effort entailed surface survey and collection, test excavations, and screening, as well as the monitoring of construction activities.

CENTRAL ARIZONA WATER CONTROL STUDY, 1979-1981 (CAWCS)

Historical Research

The ASM 1975 SURVEY included an inventory of the historical resources at Fort McDowell.

The CAWCS undertook a more detailed historical research effort, including properties of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation.

THE LAST BUGLE CALL, Bill Reed, 1977 (Reed 1977)

Bill Reed has analyzed U.S. Army records relating to the fort in a 1976 article and a 1977 book. His book

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 4

includes a chapter on the fort buildings and associated facilities.

ALBERT SCHROEDER STUDY, 1975 (Schroeder 1975)

Albert Schroeder's research for the U.S. Indian Land Claims Commission included the Spanish and Anglo era records concerning the Yavapai Indians' use of the land, including what is today the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation. Schroeder used data gathered by the only ethnographer of the Yavapai Indians, E.W. Gifford (1932; 1936). Gifford's works of the Yavapai were the result of several months of field research in the 1920s.

MIKE BURNS MANUSCRIPTS

Mike Burns, a Kewevkopaya (Southeastern Yavapai), wrote an ethnohistorical work concerning the Yavapai. Portions of his manuscript are published in Farish (1916) and Khera (1978). Burns' work provides unique data concerning Yavapai and non-Yavapai relations in the lower Verde Valley during the fort era and later into the early 1920s.

THE YAVAPAI OF FORT MCDOWELL, Sigrid Khera, editor, 1979

Historical and ethnographic research concerning the Yavapai Indians and the Fort McDowell community has been carried out in conjunction with Yavapai oral historians by Sigrid Khera (1978) and for economic planning purposes by Patricia Mariella (1980).

Architectural Research

DON W. RYDEN ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH, 1973 Don W. Ryden, AIA, historical architect collected and analyzed historic plans, maps, and descriptions of Fort McDowell's architectural development in order to create plans for the construction of a replica of the fort at Pioneer Living History Museum north of Phoenix. As a result, the layout of the fort was marked on the new site and the parade ground, guardhouse, and cavalry tackhouse were reconstructed.

METHODOLOGY OF CURRENT STUDY

The research for this National Register nomination was undertaken as a multi-disciplinary project, coordinating architectural and archaeological fieldwork based upon documentary records. Preparatory to conducting field investigations, documentary sources were reviewed in an effort to identify the locations of previously discovered archaeological sites and of historic military and reservation era buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 5

Archaeological Survey and Research

In order to determine overall site integrity, the extent of cultural deposits, and develop an initial understanding of the existence and integrity of subsurface archaeological deposits at Fort McDowell, a series of archaeological field techniques were employed. First, background information regarding the site was collected from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. The site and archive files of both the Arizona State Museum and the Museum of Northern Arizona were consulted. Additionally, a major literature search was conducted at both the Arizona State University and the University of Arizona libraries. Further, interviews with select members of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribe were also conducted. These interviews, site file searches, and literature reviews returned a large amount of data and information. After an extensive literature search and background research program were completed, field investigations began.

First, the entire research team walked across the entire extent of the visible site. This included not only the historic Fort McDowell component, but also included the various prehistoric contributing sites as well. Once an overall understanding of the general extent of the total contributing site complex was established, plans were developed to further define the nature and extent of the potential National Register boundaries, and then to begin to map by instruments the total site complex.

To define the exact boundaries of the total complex, a series of archaeological surveys were conducted to discover additional cultural components and to better define all site boundaries. The survey was conducted along the west bank of the Verde River, and resulted in the archaeologists surveying the entire National Register boundary areas, plus a large study area surrounding the entire complex. These surveys were conducted by three professional archaeologists walking a series of parallel, systematic compass bearing transects, spaced five meters apart. In this manner, the entire project area was covered.

This survey allowed us to fully define the extent of deposits associated with the historic Fort component, and discover/define four contributing prehistoric sites (AZ U:6:9 (ASM), AZ U:6:107 (ASM), AZ U:6:159 (ASM), and a small Hohokam artifact scatter immediately north of the Indian Scout Camp at Fort McDowell).

Following the archaeological survey, the entire site complex with all contributing members was mapped with a transit instrument. Next, with the approval of both the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribe, very limited archaeological test excavations were undertaken to determine if any historic Fort components remain under recently disturbed areas such as parking lots, modern buildings, and roadways.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 6

Test excavations were placed at the northwest corner of Feature FM-29, northeast corner of Feature FM-31, and southeast corner of Feature FM-1. All test excavation units were hand-dug trenches measuring 50 centimeters wide and approximately 10 to 15 centimeters deep. The length of the test trenches varied according to need. Initial excavations in all three trenches indicated that no historic artifacts were present; thus, none of the test trenches were screened and no artifact collections were taken during any of the on-site work.

The results of these limited test excavations were quite positive. All three trenches returned indications of intact subsurface historic architectural deposits. Trench 1, placed at the northwest corner of Feature FM-29, suggests that the adobe foundations of this architectural unit remain under the scraped surface of the current dirt parking lot. Trench 2, placed at the northeast corner of Feature FM-31, failed to locate the foundations of that structure, but did expose an old water pipeline which appears to have led into the building, hinting at the possibility that the actual building foundations may still be present but located slightly to the west of where the trench was placed. This trench also revealed the stone-lined drainage and irrigation systems which paralleled the Cottonwood trees lining the parade ground. Such a discovery suggests the possibility of adequately determining the tree alignments plus reconstructing the original irrigation ditch associated with it. The third trench, situated at the southeast corner of Feature FM-1, revealed portions of the stone and clay foundation associated with this historic building, indicating that at least portions of the foundations of this structure also remain buried under the dirt parking lot now located along the south-side of the stone church building.

These survey, mapping, and limited test excavation results indicate that a very substantial portion of the entire historic Fort McDowell complex is still extant. While the northern portions of the site remain relatively undisturbed, the southern portions, while plowed over, built atop, or used as parking surfaces, still contain significant architectural and archaeological components of the complex which enhance the integrity of the total site.

As an aid to discovering physical remains of fort buildings, a composite of all available historic fort site plans (1865 through 1890) was overlaid upon a current aerial photograph of the study area. The study area was initially defined as the area of maximum military development as delineated on the 1890 Fort McDowell Site Plan. Subsequent field investigation and documentary research expanded the study area, and consequently the district boundary, to include prehistoric and historic sites which overlapped the boundaries of the 1890 map. The historical architect worked closely in the field with the archaeologist to interpret the fort features discovered and to predict feature locations not readily visible on the surface.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 7

As part of the building inventory portion of the survey, the historical architect conducted several oral interviews to determine better the construction date of several tribal buildings and residences. Written records of construction dates and original ownership were virtually non-existent. In most cases the construction dates had to be estimated based upon architectural evidence.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The Fort McDowell site complex actually represents a multi-component archaeological site consisting of six principal components. These components include (1) historic Yavapai usage, (2) historic Fort McDowell (AZ U:6:4 (ASM)), (3) Site AZ U:6:159 (ASM), a large prehistoric Salado site, (4) Site AZ U:6:9 (ASM) a large Gila Butte phase Hohokam village site, (5) Site AZ U:6:107 (ASM), a massive and highly dispersed Hohokam site associated with various subsistence activities, and (6) a small scatter of Hohokam sherds and lithics which probably represents a small pithouse hamlet situated immediately north of the historic Indian Scout Camp within Fort McDowell.

The latest dating component of the overall site complex consists of the historic Yavapai materials which includes mostly lithics, though some historic Yavapai sherds appear to be present. Further study at the site may also reveal the remains of brush structures, wickiup circles, pits, hearths, and so forth. Chronologically, the next set of archaeological deposits reflects the historical development of the military fort.

Well before the establishment of the historic Fort, prehistoric inhabitants built upon this site. Archaeological investigations at the site have discovered four major prehistoric Indian communities within the fort complex (see Archaeological site map).

Hohokam Site - Site U:6:9(ASM)

Three prehistoric sites, all associated with Hohokam occupation, were discovered and found to be contributing members to the Nomination. The largest of these sites, AZ U:6:9 (ASM), is located on the Fort's southeast quarter (see map). This site was first recorded by J.W. Simmons in the early 1930's, who claimed to have found a ballcourt at the site. Shortly afterwards, the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation also surveyed the site. Archaeologists from Gila Pueblo recorded over 15 large trash mounds and associated pithouse clusters, plus a prehistoric canal segment. However, they could find no sign of the ballcourt, though they felt that recent agricultural activities might have destroyed that feature.

This site was re-recorded by the Arizona State Museum in 1975 as part of the Orme Dam study. This study relocated six of the 15 trash mounds. Additionally, limited excavations have been conducted in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 8

several portions of the site (see Bruder 1978; Woodward 1978). Both of these archaeologists were working for Arizona State University, conducting salvage excavations in two different portions of the site. Woodward(1978) conducted excavations prior to the construction of the gymnasium. He recovered abundant materials but local informants stated that following his excavations and during gymnasium construction, numerous whole and reconstructible vessels were recovered, along with adobe wall foundations. Bruder (1978) stated that 43 percent of the recovered ceramic materials were Wingfield, and felt the site dated to the Colonial Period, Gila Butte phase based on the discovery of several decorated wares. Our most recent review of the site's surface suggested nearly 60 percent of the Wingfield ceramics were present, with some Salt Red visible and very little Gila Plain evident. Gila Butte Red-on-buff ceramics were also found. As before, only six trash mounds and their associated pithouse clusters could clearly be discerned at the site.

Hohokam Ruin - Site U:6:107(ASM)

Another large Hohokam site (AZ U:6:107 (ASM)) extends from the Fort's western edge to the boundary of the historic cemetery. The accompanying map (Prehistoric Archaeology Component) indicates this area of dense artifactual material which has been included within this nomination. This density and diversity of artifactual material is indicative of subsurface habitation structures. This Hohokam site, however, is far broader and extends far to the west of the Fort McDowell cemetery. It encompasses over 3,240,000 square meters, and includes hundreds of rock piles, numerous check dams, field borders, fieldhouses, terraces, plus thousands of Hohokam sherds and lithics. Also present are occasional, scattered Salado period ceramics as well. The site was recorded by the Arizona State Museum in 1975 as part of the Orme Dam survey. This extensive western portion of the site complex has not been added to this nomination since archaeologists could clearly define a major break in material deposition between the portion of the site which is included and the majority of the site which was excluded.

The final contributing member is a small Hohokam site, previously unnumbered, located immediately north of the historic Indian Scout camp site. This site consists of numerous Gila Butte phase ceramics and accompanying lithics, whose density and diversity suggest these remains reflect the deposits of a small Hohokam pithouse hamlet. This site was not assigned another site number since it is simply another cultural component of Site AZ U:6:4 (ASM), historic Fort McDowell.

Salado Ruin - Site U:6:159(ASM)

The latest occupied prehistoric component is located in the northeast quarter of the Fort, and reflects Salado occupation. Site AZ U:6:159 (ASM) is an extensive masonry Salado compound. Situated on Blue Point terrace at an elevation of approximately 1,440 feet, this site contains well over 100 rooms, and could represent one of the largest Salado habitation sites found along the Lower Verde River (cf., Canouts 1975;

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 9

Stein 1984). The site was first discovered by the soldiers who built Fort McDowell. They referred to it as the "Aztec Site" and commented on its enormous size, with many of its walls then standing three to four feet above the ground. In several cases, diaries noted that the soldiers took stone from the site for use in foundation construction of the various Fort buildings.

This massive Salado site was originally surveyed as part of the Arizona State Museum's 1975 Orme Dam study. However, because at that time the Yavapai residents resented the presence of the ASM archaeologists as representing the federal agency wishing to inundate their homeland, they prevented the researchers from walking the site and recording it in any detail.

Fortunately, such conditions do not exist today, and a detailed study of the site's surface has been conducted as part of this current study. Surface identification of ceramic material indicates a range of site occupation occurring between AD 1250 and 1400. The site extends from the northeast corner of Fort McDowell east to the river (see attached map). Much of this immense site complex remains intact, including a large circular trash mound. However, both pothunting and intentional feature destruction has occurred, damaging several architectural components of the site.

Fort McDowell - Site U:6:4

Fort McDowell (AZ U:6:4 (ASM)) is a historic cavalry fort dating between 1865 and 1890. The Fort has a long history of building construction and architectural modification. Principally, the Fort consists of the Parade Grounds and its surrounding structures (see attached list).

The historic fort complex encompasses an area of over 250,000 square meters, with the fort proper encompassing approximately 500 square meters. The difference between the fort proper and the entire Fort complex signifies the inclusion of outlying historic buildings and features associated with Fort occupation. In particular, there is the existence of the power plant complex along the western bank of the Verde River, the cemetery (Site AZ U:6:5 (ASM)), and the late Government Canal (Site AZ U:6:25 (ARS)).

Building construction at the Fort can be characterized as utilitarian and shaped by local resources. The majority of buildings were constructed of adobe with stone foundations. Soldiers formed adobe mud bricks typical of those used throughout many of the posts and forts built during the late 1800's in southern Arizona. Building walls were raised utilizing adobe mud to cement adobe bricks together. Typically, the front walls of buildings were raised slightly higher than the rear to allow the roof to slope, thereby permitting better drainage. Cottonwood beams and saguaro rib rafters were laid across the walls to create the roof. A thick layer of horse manure was spread over the wooden lattice work prior to the placement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 10

of the roofing mud in an effort to keep the mud from seeping through the wooden lattice work.

The Fort McDowell cemetery (AZ U:6:5 (ASM)) lies a quarter-mile northwest of the Fort's Parade Ground. Today, it covers approximately three acres, and rests atop a terrace which overlooks the Fort. During the late 1800's, the cemetery only contained approximately one-half acre.

The cemetery was originally used by the military to bury officers, enlisted personnel, Indian Scouts, and civilians associated with Fort operations. A record is available of the names of the individuals who were once buried there (see Reed 1977: 153-154). When Fort McDowell was closed in 1890, the bodies of the Anglo soldiers were disinterred and shipped for reburial in the U.S. National Cemetery in San Francisco. However, nearly a dozen Indian Scout burials and several civilian burials, dating from the historic Fort occupation, still remain buried at the Fort McDowell cemetery.

The earliest of the marked graves still visible in the Fort McDowell cemetery belongs to a George Kippen, interred in 1868. Numerous unmarked graves whose remains suggest early interment dates and probably contain the remains of both Indian Scouts and civilians, also appear to be associated with fort occupation. One of the most famous buried Indian Scouts is Captain Coffee, who received his scout name from Captain Adna Chaffee of Spanish-American war fame. Captain Coffee was awarded an Indian Peace Medal (see Prucha 1971 for a discussion of such medals) from President Grant for heroism in the Apache campaigns while stationed at Fort McDowell.

Another significant historic grave is that of Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a physician for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a noted Indian-rights activist and founder of the Society of American Indians. As a young Yavapai boy known as Wassaja, Carlos Montezuma was captured in the late 1860s by the Pima Indians who customarily sold captives to Mexicans as slaves. Wassaja was bought by Carlos Gentile of Florence, Arizona who gave him his new name and raised him as his son. Montezuma's foster-father sent the young man to the University of Illinois, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry in 1884. Five years later he received his medical degree from the Chicago School of Medicine. During a long practice in medicine, Dr. Montezuma worked tirelessly as an Indian-rights activist, and assisted the Fort McDowell Indian Tribe in avoiding federal attempts at relocation during the turn of the century. During the spring of 1923, he became seriously ill and died. His body was interred in the Fort McDowell cemetery under an elaborately carved marble headstone surrounded by a wrought iron fence.

Immediately to the south of Dr. Montezuma's grave is a mass burial pit, with a plaque, which contains the remains of numerous Yavapai Indians massacred by Fort McDowell personnel on December 28, 1872 at a site known as Skeleton Cave (listed on the National Register on 12 February 1991). During the 1920's, the skeletal remains at Skeleton Cave were collected and reinterred at the Fort McDowell cemetery. Today, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian community is still using this cemetery. Currently, there are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 11

over 400 graves, many of which date to the modern period.

Fort McDowell Architectural Resources

Although there are only a few architectural remnants of the fort, those which have survived are very important in the visual definition of the massing and location of fort buildings. The architectural features that still stand from the historic fort era are in a ruinous condition. Taking into consideration the predominantly archaeological context of the Fort McDowell site, the standing ruins of historic buildings and structures make a strong visual impression even to the casual viewer. These features can be appreciated and understood by the layman as three-dimensional architecture, rather than needing interpretation as archaeological features viewed from the surface as two-dimensional floor plans. The adobe walls of two buildings still remain as a visual reminder of the massive character of the fort buildings. The stone foundations of the two water towers also have survived. For the purposes of this nomination, these three significant resources are defined as architectural features of high integrity but in a ruinous condition.

- FM-4 Hospital Stewards' Quarters
- FM-9 Water Towers
- FM-30 Post Headquarters]

Yavapai Indian Reservation Resources

Several buildings on the site represent the occupation of the former military post by the subsequent Yavapai Indian Reservation. At the time of the fort's abandonment most of the buildings were dismantled for the salvage value of the structural and architectural elements. Furthermore, there was a period of transition between the Army and Indian eras when Anglo and Hispanic squatters settled on the government property and occupied a few of the surviving military buildings.

The Fort McDowell Parade Ground continued to serve as the center of the Yavapai community just as it once was the focus of the army post. Alongside the then-standing ruins of the fort buildings, and even atop the foundations of demolished structures, the Yavapai built their homes and community buildings. Five such significant resources have retained sufficient integrity to be considered contributors to the historic district. One is a structure and four are buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 12

- YR-1 Water Tower
- YR-8 Presbyterian Church
- YR-10 Schoolhouse (now Church Education Building)
- YR-11 Teacher's Bungalow with shed
- YR-12 Tribal Headquarters, WPA-built (now Fort McDowell Farm Office)]

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The district contains twenty-one non-contributing resources, twenty of which are buildings and one of which is a structure. The primary reason for non-eligibility is not meeting the age criterion of fifty years or older. Nineteen of the buildings were constructed during the modern era. Two of the buildings which met the age criterion had suffered too great a loss of integrity to be considered as contributors.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| YR-2 | Storage Shed/Garage | Integrity loss |
| YR-3 | Mobile Home | Modern era |
| YR-4 | Work Shed | Modern era |
| YR-5 | Residence | Modern era |
| YR-6 | Residence | Modern era |
| YR-7 | Residence | Modern era |
| YR-9 | Pavilion | Modern era |
| YR-13 | Senior Citizens' Center | Modern era |
| YR-14 | Gymnasium | Modern era |
| YR-15 | Residence | Modern era |
| YR-16 | Church | Modern era |
| YR-20 | Library | Modern era |
| YR-21 | Police Station (2 mobile homes) | Modern era |
| YR-22 | Residence with outbuildings | Modern era |
| YR-23 | Residence | Modern era |
| YR-24 | Residence with corral | Modern era |
| YR-25 | Residence with outbuildings | Integrity loss |
| YR-26 | Mobile Home | Modern era |
| YR-27 | Mobile Home | Modern era |
| YR-28 | Baseball Field and Snack Bar | Modern era |
| YR-29 | Residence | Modern era |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 13

POST-HISTORIC IMPACTS TO THE DISTRICT

After Fort McDowell was abandoned as a military post, both Mexican and Anglo squatters continued to occupy much of the arable land (cf., Mariella 1983). Farming in the areas surrounding the fort complex dominated the turn of the century activities at the fort. Anglos also became involved in several land speculation deals in and around the fort area. By 1904 non-Indian settlers were bought out by the federal government, and the fort complex, along with other reservation lands, were turned over to the Yavapais (Khera and Mariella 1983:42).

As is often the case with sites supporting successive cultures or communities, the Fort McDowell site has been occupied by at least three groups who have recycled the building materials left by the previous community. Written record tells us that the U.S. Army used many of the stones from the "Aztec Ruin" (Salado Pueblo) as the foundations for their adobe buildings. In turn, upon the Army's abandonment of the fort, Anglo and Hispanic squatters dismantled the roofs, brick chimneys, floors, doors, and windows for use in their houses and barns. The parade ground trees were cut down for firewood. A few of the smaller fort buildings were occupied as residences and thus survived into the late twentieth century. As late as 1925 the adobe walls of the fort buildings still stood, but were eventually knocked down as safety hazards.

Taking occupancy of the remaining buildings and the fort site, the Yavapai Indians regained control of a minute portion of their traditional homeland. Because the fort buildings represented years of repression under the military, the Yavapai tended to ease their bitter memories by building their own community upon the ruins of the fort. Thus the fort parade ground became the center for their civic, social, and religious functions. As early as 1910 the Yavapai Catholic Mission constructed a stone church (YR-8) atop the site of the army hospital (FM-2). Within the parade ground (FM-33) a bungalow (YR-11) was constructed, as was a tribal headquarters building (YR-12).

Even in the post-historic period (after 1941) the Yavapai have continued farming the land and developing their community. Their improvements have had a significant visual impact on the historic fort site, but have had a minimal adverse effect on the archaeological resources below grade. Interestingly, only three modern buildings sit directly upon the sites of fort buildings (FM-22, FM-25, FM-31). The parade ground now is used for storage of farm equipment and hay and for a softball field. Officers Row currently is a maintenance yard for the tribal public works department.

Historic roads were either abandoned or improved by slight grading. New graded or paved roads have been introduced primarily in spaces between historic archaeology features. Water supply lines follow the roads as utility rights-of-way. The modern improvement of the historic Jones Ditch primarily follows the original alignment affecting only the site of the post bakery (FM-10).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 14

Many modern buildings have been constructed within the district boundary. For the most part, they can be characterized as modest houses, mobile homes, and small, wood-framed civic buildings such as a library and senior citizen's center. The largest modern building within the district is the gymnasium.

Pothunting in the historic fort trash dump (FM-26) has been extensive, but little unauthorized excavation of the fort buildings appears to have occurred. Recently pothunting in and around the Salado site has occurred. The central portion of the Salado Compound has been highly disturbed by purposeful bulldozing during the late 1970s.

OVERALL INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT

Overall site integrity for historic Fort McDowell and the contributing prehistoric site components is good. The northern half of the historic site is virtually untouched and displays only slight damage from casual site visitation. This northern portion of the fort displays significant levels of integrity, and contains abundant and diverse archaeological deposits which hold substantial data. Recent studies undertaken as part of this process have indicated that other areas of the site which appear to have been significantly disturbed on the surface still contain buried architectural and artifactual remains which can assist in reconstruction efforts, discussions of site function, building style and technique, and interpreting the relationships between various components of the site.

A major privy and historic trash dump area, located east of the enlisted mens' barracks, is still present though it has been significantly impacted due to extensive amateur excavation and pothunting activities. However, recent studies have indicated that this trash disposal area still contains previously unexcavated deposits of historic artifacts which could be critical in understanding fort growth and function, plus various economic relationships associated with the fort.

With the exception of the Fort McDowell cemetery, the outlying buildings which comprise additional portions of the site complex have been severely and intentionally vandalized. While such destruction has significantly damaged these historic resources, recent investigations have shown that the buildings' foundations are still intact and in situ, thus, allowing future archaeological investigation of these partially destroyed historic components.

The prehistoric sites also display a corresponding wide range of integrity. The Hohokam site AZ U:6:107 (ASM) located to the west and the small Hohokam site located immediately north of the Indian Scout camp are virtually untouched. Thus, future studies of prehistoric settlement patterns, site function, and stratigraphic relationships between Hohokam and Salado deposits can be undertaken with these extant resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 1

Summary

Fort McDowell's significance can be addressed in two principal components: (1) significant future research potential, and (2) future interpretive site potential. Within each of these two central components are two critical elements. These are (A) historical archaeological material and (B) prehistoric archaeological material.

Fort McDowell is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Resources within the site of Fort McDowell have significant potential to yield knowledge regarding the role of Western military outposts in the development of the American West, especially regarding the interaction with and conquest of Native American peoples and the corresponding expansion of Anglo and Hispanic populations. It also holds the potential to yield information regarding life at a major Southwest military outpost. Historic and late historic deposits scattered across the site complex also have the potential to address the historic utilization of the area by the Yavapai peoples. In particular, isolated artifactual and structural remains may allow for discussions of Yavapai seasonal settlement systems and corresponding subsistence strategies.

The prehistoric components of the Fort McDowell site have the potential to yield significant data regarding the role of large-sized site complexes in both the prehistoric Hohokam and Salado settlement systems. Moreover, the co-occurrence of both Hohokam and Salado materials and components may allow future investigators to research questions regarding the cultural relationships between these two archaeological manifestations. These and numerous other important archaeological issues can be addressed by the cultural material contained within the Fort McDowell site complex.

Furthermore, the surviving buildings associated with the Yavapai Reservation historic period are important potential sources for information regarding the people's acculturation. The apparent lack of documentary record for these buildings makes them the principle source of important information regarding their association with the civic, religious, educational, and economic aspects of reservation life.

Historic Contexts

Hohokam Use of the Lower Verde Valley in the Sedentary-Classic Period, A.D. 800 to 1200; Salado Use of the Lower Verde Valley, A.D. 1200 to 1450.

Sites AZ U:6:9 (ASM), plus the unnumbered northern site, yield material which may contribute significantly to our future understanding of Hohokam utilization of the Lower Verde River region during the Pre-Classic to Classic transition period (A.D. 800 to 1200). Site AZ U:6:159 (ASM) reflects a major Salado settlement which may also yield data regarding Salado occupation and utilization of the Lower

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 2

Verde River Valley between A.D. 1250 and 1400.

Both the Hohokam and Salado have a wide-spread geographic distribution across Arizona. However, the Salt/Gila River Basin has traditionally been considered the Hohokam heartland, while the Globe/Miami Tonto Basin areas are viewed as the Salado heartland. Occupation of the Lower Verde River region by both groups was thought to have demonstrated migration from the homeland areas to this particular river valley locality. However, more recent investigators, such as MacAllister and Lerner, have recognized the long term occupations by the Hohokam of the Lower Verde River Valley beginning at least during the pioneer period.

Within both the Hohokam and Salado spheres of influence, a hierarchical site-settlement system might have been established. It appears that for both groups settlement patterns were based on an extensive regional trade and exchange economic system, coupled with a complex local redistribution network. These three contributing sites within Fort McDowell are located within the center of such a regional site-settlement system. Future research could help establish the exact role of these sites within this overall regional system for both culture groups and time periods. The size and complexity of these sites suggests that they may have served as major habitation loci. Therefore, they may have also been key components within the overall regional economic exchange and redistribution system.

Additionally, these prehistoric sites may have played a major role in integrating subsistence activities, especially agricultural productivity connected with the Verde River, with the overall regional market economy. These sites can form a critical database which will enhance future understanding of the function of such sites within both the Hohokam and Salado site-settlement network. Initial studies at all sites could focus upon issues of material culture associated with site size and types, burial practices, architectural layout, site construction techniques, and basic chronology. Further analysis of these sites also hold significant potential for addressing critical issues of both Hohokam and Salado prehistory, including fine-scale chronology, cultural components, exchange networks, and subsistence strategies.

The Military History of Fort McDowell, 1865 to 1890

Historic Fort McDowell also has the potential to yield significant amounts of research information. Mariella (1982:30) observes that Fort McDowell is a "symbol of the military strategy" regarding Western expansion and the classification of Native American peoples. Thus, settlements and trade routes between Euro-American towns from indigenous Native American populations. Fort McDowell also served as a base of military operations for campaigns against both the Yavapai and Apache. Thus, the remains of Fort McDowell can yield significant information regarding historic Southwestern fort construction and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

layout as it relates to fulfilling these major functions.

History of Fort McDowell

During the late 1850s, Euro-American miners began to enter Arizona in substantial numbers, following the overland routes established during the California Gold Rush. In 1864, gold was discovered in central Arizona near Prescott. As mining settlements in central Arizona grew, conflict between Indian and non-Indian peoples increased (Bourke 1891:118).

To protect U.S. citizens and in an attempt to prevent further hostilities from occurring, the U.S. military developed a strategy of establishing a series of forts and posts around the newly founded settlements and their routes of transportation. Fort McDowell was created as part of this military strategy, and was created in an arch of forts which included Fort Verde, Fort Whipple, and Fort McDowell. Originally, Fort McDowell was called Camp Verde (established September 7, 1865), but was renamed Fort McDowell after Major General Irvin McDowell, a civil war general.

The location for Fort McDowell was selected because it sat near major Indian trails which led into the Mazatzal Mountains and the Tonto Basin (cf., Peplow 1958:414). It is also probable that the specific location for Fort McDowell was selected due to its proximity to an Indian encampment along the banks of the Verde River. Fort McDowell was first manned by California Volunteers in 1865, since most regular service military personnel were still located in the eastern states as a result of the Civil War. Much of the first year at the fort was spent in constructing initial facilities, with only limited military forays leading into the surrounding mountains. Later, more extensive military patrols would lead not only through the Mazatzal Mountains, but into the Tonto Basin. It was during these more extensive campaigns that Camp Reno was established as an outpost of Fort McDowell.

Mariella (1982:8), in her initial discussion of the history of Fort McDowell, suggested that the historical development of the fort could be divided into three broad stages:

- (1) 1865 to 1871 Establishment of the fort;
- (2) 1872 to 1873 - General Crook's military campaigns against the Apache and Yavapai;
- (3) 1874 to 1890 - Gradual reduction in military personnel and final fort abandonment.

At the time of the fort's establishment, the Pima and Maricopa Indians had formed an alliance with the U.S. military. Thus, the Army hired approximately 100 Pima and Maricopa Indians to serve as scouts with the troops stationed at Fort McDowell. The creation of the fort and the introduction of the Pima and Maricopa Indians into the region forced the small village of Yavapai to move east and north of the fort area. Between 1866 and 1871, the troops of Fort McDowell, accompanied by the Indian Scouts, attacked

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 4

Yavapai bands located in the Tonto Basin in the Verde Valley. The soldiers of Fort McDowell erroneously considered the Yavapai to be Apaches. Subsequently misdirected study by the military led to the development of the inaccurate title of "Mohave-Apache" to describe the Yavapai groups living in the Verde Valley area, who were noticeably different than the Tonto Apache.

In 1871, General George Crook was appointed head of the Military Department of Arizona. Upon assuming command, General Crook issued General Order 10, which stated that all roving bands of Indians would have to return to a reservation or be regarded as hostiles. Between 1871 and 1872, General Crook undertook numerous campaigns to force these designated "hostiles" onto reservations. Fort McDowell, coupled with Fort Verde located 60 miles north, were the two posts utilized in this major military campaign. Between 1871 and 1872, Fort McDowell was regimental headquarters for the Fifth Cavalry, and contained approximately 476 people. The campaign against the Yavapai came to a conclusion with the December 28, 1872 massacre at Skeleton Cave in the Salt River Canyon some 16 miles east of the fort. Officers, men and Indian scouts from Fort McDowell undertook this attack, when fifty-four Yavapai men, women, and children were killed and over thirty were taken prisoner. Following the battle, both the Yavapai and the Tonto Apaches who had previously been captured, were taken to the Fort Verde Military Reservation. However, by 1875, the Army forcibly relocated both the Yavapai and the Tonto Apache to the San Carlos Reservation. With the resettlement of both the Apache and the Yavapai onto the San Carlos reservation, the major function and justification for Fort McDowell as an active military post was eliminated. Between 1885 and 1886, soldiers from Fort McDowell made occasional forays after Geronimo's Apache band. However, during this period, the fort became more of an outgrowth of the increasing settlement in the Phoenix Basin.

In 1890, Congress authorized the closing of numerous Western military forts because armed conflicts with Native American tribes had all but ceased. Thus, Fort McDowell was closed and all military personnel were transferred. The Fort McDowell Yavapai Indian Reservation was established in 1903, after numerous Yavapai had been allowed to move from the San Carlos Reservation to their native homeland along the Verde River.

YAVAPAI CULTURE, HISTORY AND ACCULTURATION, 1903 to 1941

In the 1880s and 1890s the Indian Agents at the San Carlos Reservation allowed many Yavapais to return to their homelands. Several families tried to settle at the abandoned military post of Fort McDowell. However, after the closing of the fort and the rejection of an idea to establish an Indian School there, Anglo and Hispanic squatters, some of them land speculators, occupied most of the arable land. Yavapai delegations went to Washington, D.C. to ask for exclusive use of the land.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 5

Eventually, the non-Indian settlers were bought out by the federal government and the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Reservation was officially established in 1903 and turned over to the Yavapais living there. The Yavapai farmers labored constantly to develop and maintain their irrigation system which was periodically washed out by flooding of the Verde River.

In 1906 the Bureau of Indian Affairs recommended that no more funds be spent on the irrigation system of Fort McDowell. Instead, it was proposed to relocate the Fort McDowell Yavapai onto the neighboring Salt River Pima-Maricopa Reservation, where it was hoped the farmers could take water from the Salt River Project's Arizona Canal.

The federal government was never able to settle the legal problems involving the transfer of water rights to the new location and the Fort McDowell community members did not agree that it was in their best interest to move to land without water rights. The Fort McDowell Yavapai were able to avoid continuing pressures for relocation during the next thirty years through political activism on their part as led by Dr. Carlos Montezuma.

At the time of the establishment of the reservation, the government also implemented a plan for the systematic acculturation of the Yavapai into Anglo-American society. The Bureau of Indian Affairs established a day school at the reservation for the practical education of the children and also allowed the Presbyterian Church to establish a mission to bring the Yavapai to the Christian faith.

In 1906 upon the foundations of the fort hospital was built a stone church (YR-8) by the Yavapai community members under the direction of William Gill, a minister and the BIA farmer-agent of the reservation. Also at this time was constructed a one-room frame schoolhouse northwest of the church (YR-10) and a teacher's bungalow (YR-11) within the northwest corner of the parade ground.

Throughout the first twenty-five years of the reservation's existence, the Yavapai labored to irrigate more land and to raise their crops. The profitability of agriculture however tended to decrease, particularly due to the crash of the cotton market after World War I. Thus, many community members were forced to find wage labor jobs off the reservation on ranches and farms and in mines.

The effects of the Great Depression were also felt by the tribe. In the mid-1930s the federal government established Yavapai work crews on the reservation under the Work Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. These crews made improvements and realignments on the irrigation canals, constructed civic buildings such as the tribal headquarters (YR-12), and built water supply systems (Water Tank YR-1).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 6

The few surviving buildings within the historic district which are mentioned above are significant as the primary sources of important information regarding the role of these buildings in the acculturation of the Yavapai through the reservation system.

Chronology of Development of Fort McDowell

October 1865

In October of 1865, Lt. Col. Bennett laid out 450 x 567-foot parade ground, long axis east-west. Buildings would front on this rectangle. Cottonwood trees and a road and ditch would surround the parade ground. Cleared by axe and grubbing hoe.

Fort overlaid "Aztec" ruins which supplied rocks for foundations. Actually these stones were part of an extensive Salado culture pueblo.

Original buildings walls were made of locally produced adobe bricks. Roof framing was made from cottonwood logs crossed over with sticks upon which was placed a layer of horse manure and an additional nine-inch layer of mud. The flat roofs sloped to the rear of the building to drain. These roofs invariably leaked during rains and produced an extremely disagreeable situation for the occupants and their belongings.

Floors were of hard packed earth occasionally sprinkled with water to keep down the dust.

Insects of many varieties shared these quarters with the soldiers. Red ants built colonies in the dirt floors. Centipedes, scorpions, and spiders inhabited the roof structures.

February 1866

Initial construction of the fort was halted by General Irwing McDowell in February of 1866 in order to put the troops to work clearing land for the post farm.

Cemetery located NW of parade ground. Picket fence surrounded 60 x 75 plot.

By that time walls of eleven buildings had been raised. Only seven had been roofed: commanding officer's quarters, three sets of officer's quarters, hospital, bake house, and the quartermaster's storehouse. These buildings had neither doors nor windows installed in the masonry openings. Four sets of company

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 7

quarters remained unroofed.

February 1867

Construction resumed in February 1867, but very little was accomplished.

June 1867

Br. Brig. Gen. James F. Rushling, quartermaster inspector, visited Fort McDowell reporting that the buildings "bore the mark of haste" and the general plan was not well-conceived, particularly regarding the placement of the storehouse near the company quarters and away from the shops and corrals.

Windows and doors had been procured from San Francisco.

Additional warehouse was partially built.

Guardhouse still unfinished.

August 1867

Because officers' quarters were unfit for habitation the post adjutant requested permission to submit estimates for new buildings. Request denied.

April 1868

Gen. Alexander assumed command of the garrison and was so appalled by the condition of the post that he recommended it be abandoned and the entire command be moved to Camp Reno. He complained that the deteriorated condition of the buildings required the troops be kept constantly at repair work thus keeping them from regular military duties. This request for abandonment was denied.

October 1868

Although Fort McDowell was intended to accommodate six companies only one set of company quarters had been roofed and was in use. The other three buildings had eroded in the rain and partially collapsed. They were consequently demolished. Four of five companies were housed in tents in 1869. (Description of company quarters. p.117)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 8

Although it too had earthen floors and roof, the commanding officer's quarters were the most comfortable at the post. Situated at the west end of the parade ground the 35 x 42 foot house consisted of a wide central hall separating two pairs of equal-sized rooms. Each room had two windows and a brush shade surrounded the building.

By 1869 an additional set of officers' quarters had been built on the south side of the parade ground making a total of four, each measuring 15 x 62 feet. Each set contained four rooms heated by fireplaces. They too had earth roofs and floors. The officers' mess was served out of a small kitchen and dining room wing at the rear of one building.

The walls of the poorly sited hospital building were badly eroded by 1869. The building's dirt floors were uneven and below the exterior grade elevation. Poor site drainage undercut the base of the adobe walls. Furthermore, the placement of the hospital adjacent to the company quarters did not help morale or isolate soldiers with contagious diseases. (Descript of building: p.119)

At the east end of the original parade ground next to the guardhouse, a meat storage building and powder magazine were added by 1869. A blacksmith shop with quartermaster corral attached was placed on the north side of the parade ground and across the east side of the corral was the storehouse. Farther east beyond the east end of the original parade ground was the sutler's store (post trader) built and owned by the proprietor.

Other buildings were constructed beyond the immediate perimeter of the parade ground such as the haphazard group of adobe huts for the laundresses' housing north of the quartermasters corral. A building erected originally as headquarters for the District of the Verde was occupied in 1869 as an officer's house. This isolated building was six hundred feet east of the sutler's store.

The exact center of the original parade ground was marked by a sundial mounted on a post.

Post farm was north of the garrison. It contained about 240 acres watered by four-mile long irrigation ditch from the Verde River. The farm was the source of bitter criticism and illness among the troops who were forced to work the fields eleven hours a day. By June 1866, after much protest by both men and officers, civilians were hired to do the work at "Bennett's Big Farm". The presence of the post farm had created no incentive for settlers to move near the fort because the government had removed an opportunity for income. Inspector General Rushling believed that if people were encouraged to move into the Verde Valley that eventually there would be no need for the fort to be retained. In April 1868, the post farm was leased to a civilian contractor. This situation proved to be much more satisfactory for the troops morale and also encouraged establishment of settlement near the post.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 9

Lessees were required to provide space for post and company gardens and to maintain the irrigation system. In return, they were allowed to sell forage to the army at low bid. There is an indication that the first lessee was William Hancock. In 1873, the lease passed to John Y.T. Smith. These men were among the group who started a hay camp in the Salt River Valley which would grow to be Phoenix.

January 1872

Little development at the fort occurred until January 1872 when the post became regimental headquarters for the Fifth Cavalry. The increased garrison population and its accompanying prestige fired a new building boom.

Two new officers' quarters buildings were constructed in the road in front of the original quarters which, in turn, became the kitchens for the new quarters. The parade ground perimeter was realigned.

East of officers' row a new company quarters was built with detached dining hall and kitchen. The length of the parade ground was extended about 240 feet east and two more such barracks added at the east end. Only two of the three barracks were completed in 1872, the northernmost barracks construction was halted when the walls were eight feet high. This barracks was demolished in 1874 after partial collapse.

The original company quarters next to the hospital was adapted as a granary and storeroom.

December 1873

When Major Andrew W. Evans inspected the post in December 1873 all construction, except the one barracks, had been satisfactorily completed. His report indicated his good impression of the fort's facilities and included a recommendation that the unoccupied commanding officer's quarters be converted into a hospital, or a new one be built, because of the deteriorated condition of the one then in service. He also recommended that proper cavalry stables replace the log and brush ramadas which were in hazardous condition.

July 1875

Half of the roof of the guardhouse collapsed in July of 1875. In December, the remaining roof was destroyed by fire.

February 1876

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 10

In February 1876 the ruined guardhouse and the neighboring magazine and storage building were demolished. Their removal allowed the unencumbered use of the extended parade ground.

A new guardhouse with stone walls was erected by February 1876 fronting the parade ground between the sutler's store and the quartermaster storehouse.

Also at this time new shops and storerooms were built across the southside of the quartermaster corral at the north side of the parade ground.

The new buildings of spring 1876 apparently had shingle roofs and the last mud roofs of Fort McDowell had been replaced with shingles.

May 1876

Additional cottonwood trees were planted around the extended parade ground and a second row of trees was placed in front of officers' row. Presumably the old trees, which defined the east end of the smaller, original parade ground, were cut down.

Also in 1876 two existing buildings were adapted to different uses. The original commanding officers' quarters were altered to serve as the post hospital. And, in turn, the old hospital became the quartermaster's office and later laundresses' quarters before being demolished in 1877.

1879

By 1879 two additions on the north side of the hospital had been completed. Two water tanks were erected behind the hospital.

1883

The third matching barracks building was constructed in 1883 on the exact site of the one begun in 1872.

1885

A quartermaster sergeant's quarters was built in 1885 located about 350 feet north of the hospital.

1886

A headquarters building was built on the south side of the parade ground between the officers' quarters

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 11

and the enlisted men's barracks.

1887

Immediately north of the hospital at the west end of the parade ground was build a three-room hospital steward's quarters.

1889

A bakery was built about 350 feet northwest of the parade ground's northwest corner. Original company quarters building converted to a gymnasium and enlisted men's reading room.

April 1890

Adjutant General ordered the abandonment of Fort McDowell.

September 1890

The Department of Interior took possession of the abandoned post for proposed use as an Indian School.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 1

FORT MCDOWELL HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTMs

A	12	436680E	3722290N
B	12	437680E	3722290N
C	12	438150E	3721890N
D	12	437480E	3721890N
E	12	437480E	3721485N
F	12	436860E	3721615N
G	12	437000E	3721950N
H	12	436820E	3722160N
I	12	436675E	3722160N

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the NWC of T3N-R7E, Section 6; thence E along to section line to riverbank, except to include cemetery loop road extending north above section line; thence SE along top of riverbank to dirt road; thence W along north edge of dirt road to intersection with paved road (Indian Rt. 1); thence S along west right-of-way of paved road to SEC of Mormon Church property; thence W through agricultural fields to intersection with Jones Ditch; thence NE along east edge of the ditch's east frontage road to a point about 250 feet north of the dirt road; thence to the fork in the cemetery loop road; thence W to the section line; thence N along the section line to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The historic district boundary encompasses the outermost limits of the various overlapping archaeological sites and the historic architectural area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

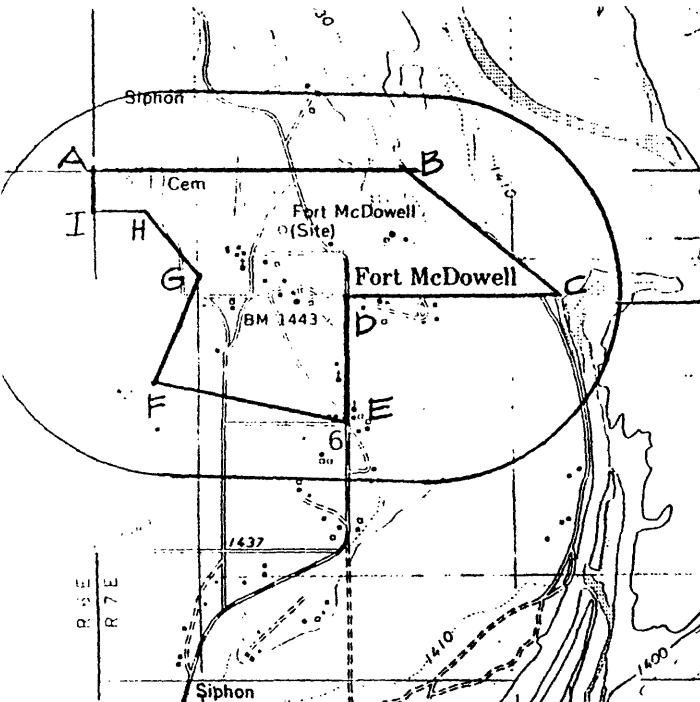
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page 1

The following information is the same for all photographs:

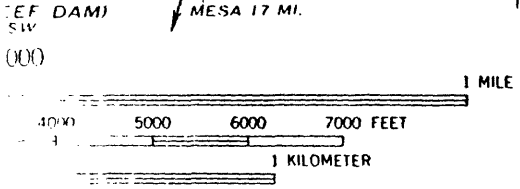
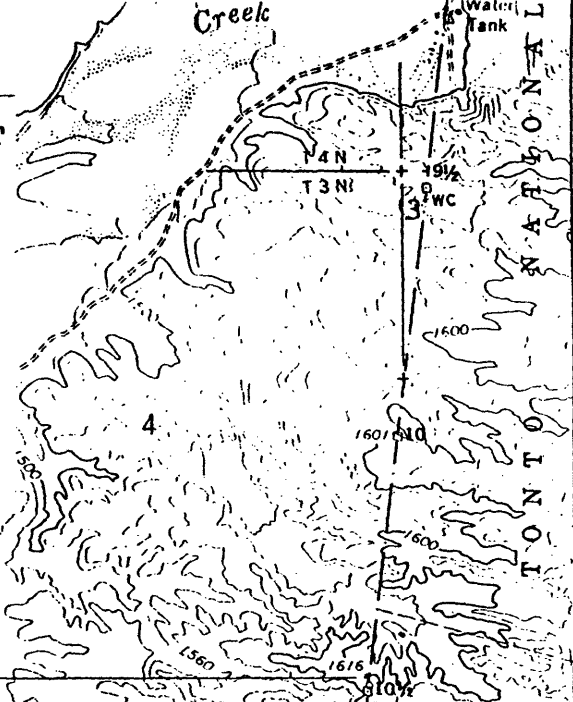
Fort McDowell Historic District
Fountain Hills, Arizona
Don Ryden/John Hohmann
June 23, 1991

Photograph	Direction	Subject
1	N	Hospital Stewart's Quarters
2	W	South edge of fort
3	SW	Adjutant's Office
4	NE	Quartermaster's Stables, Storehouses, etc.
5	NE	Bungalow
6	NW	Church
7	NE	Parade Ground
8	E	Cemetery
9	NE	Salado Site
10	E	Quarter Master Stables, Storehouse, etc.
11	E	Historic Site Photo from Water Tower (Courtesy of Arizona Historical Society)



FORT MCDOWELL HISTORIC DISTRICT
UIM References

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1:20 FEET
 10-FOOT CONTOURS
 DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1977
 41000m E. 33°37'30" 111°37'30"

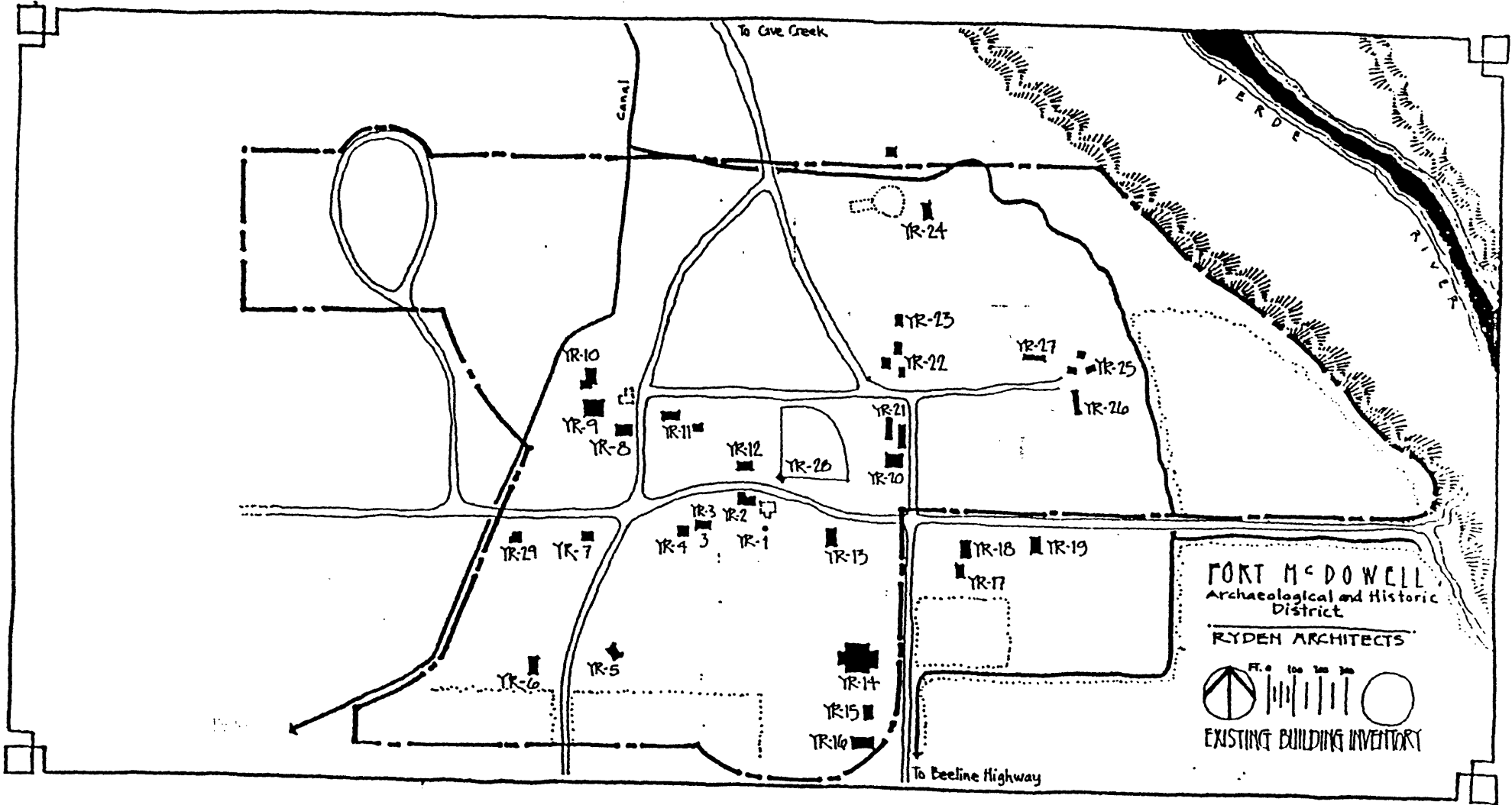
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Medium-duty _____ Light-duty _____
 Unimproved dirt -----

FORT MC DOWELL, ARIZ.
 N3337.5—W11137.5/7.5

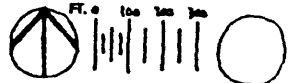
1964
 PHOTOREVISED 1974
 AMS 3651 II NW—SERIES V898

(STEWART MTN.)
 3651 II SE

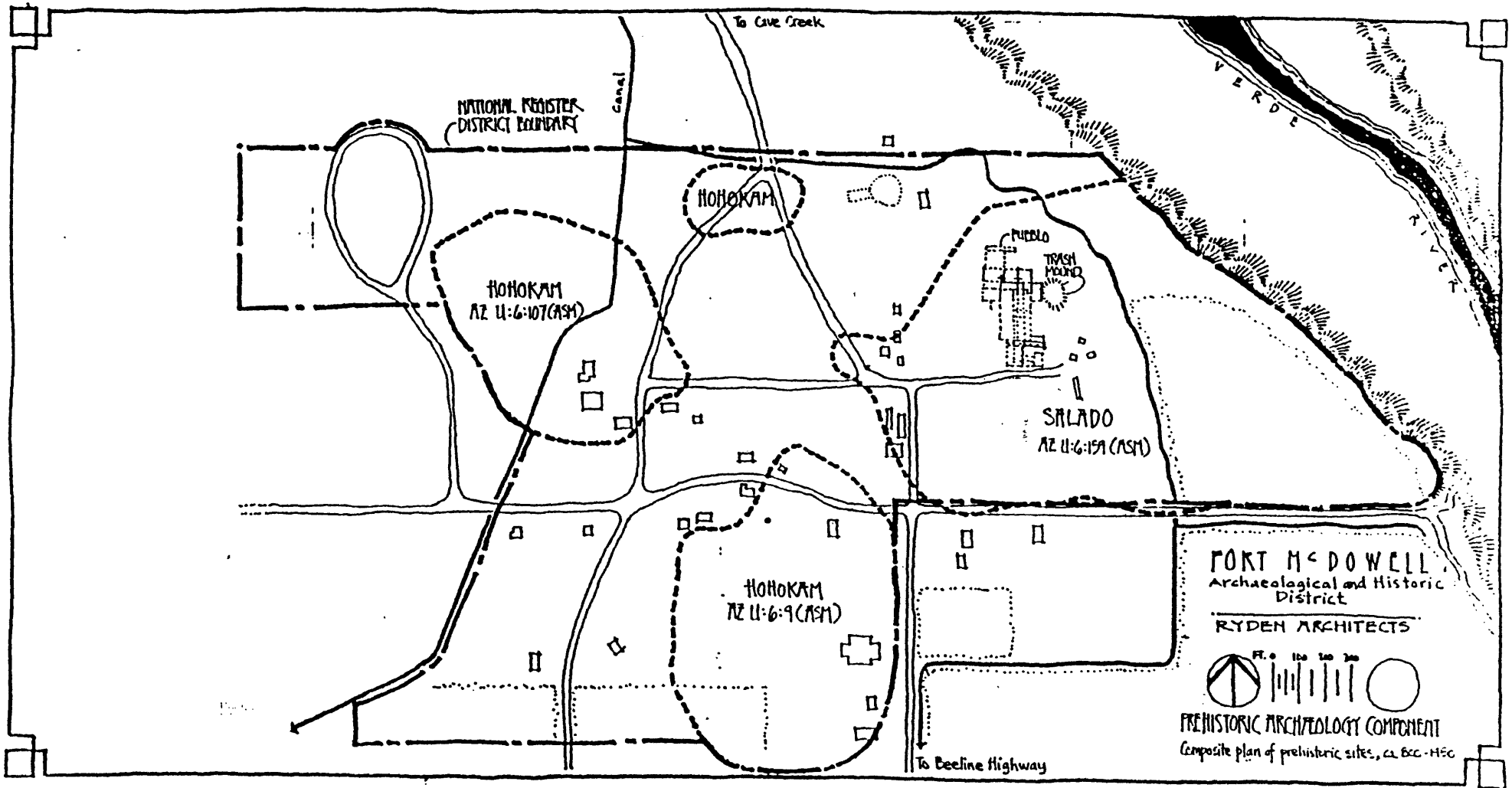


FORT MCDOWELL
Archaeological and Historic
District

RYDEN ARCHITECTS



EXISTING BUILDING INVENTORY

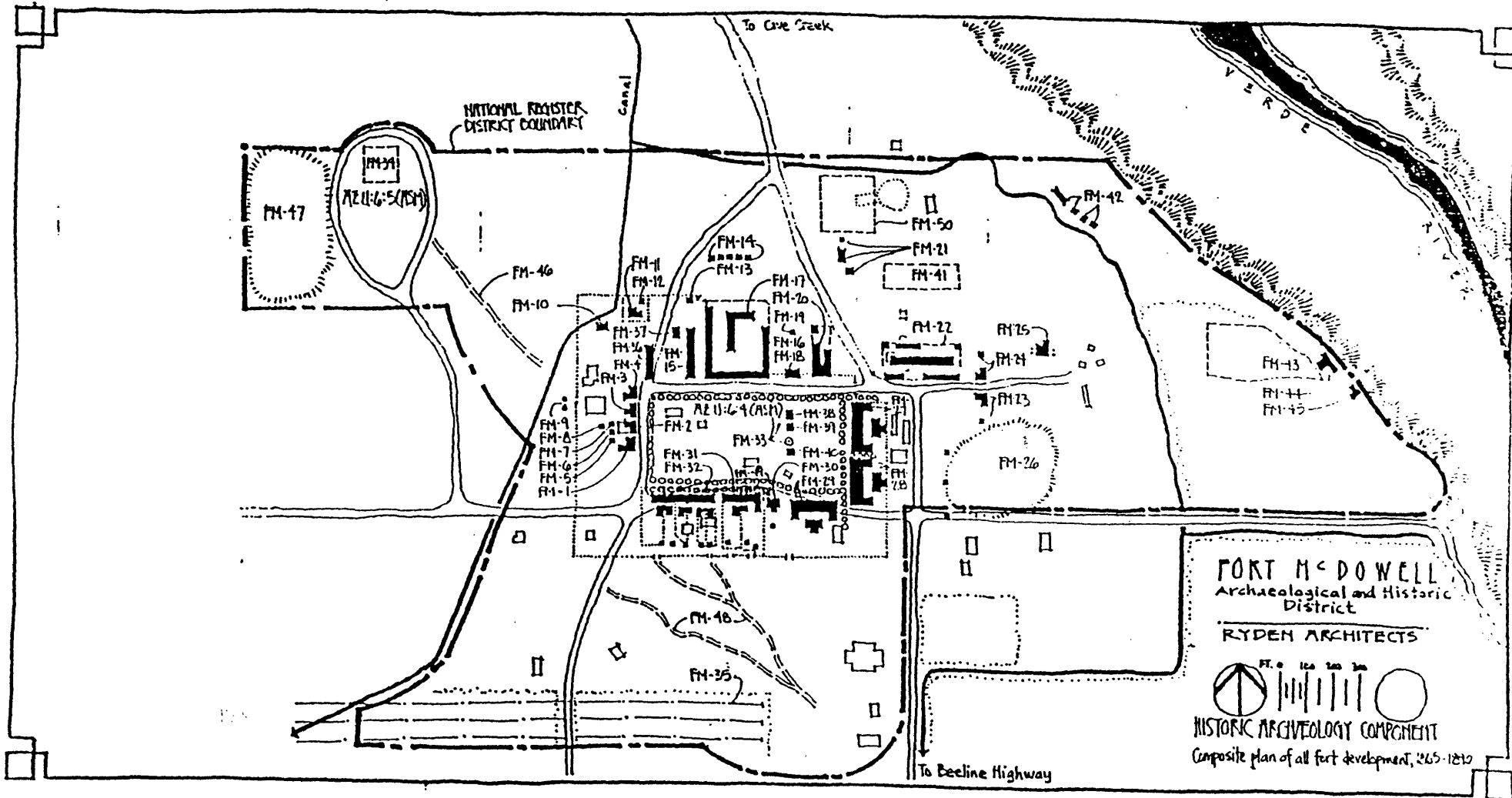


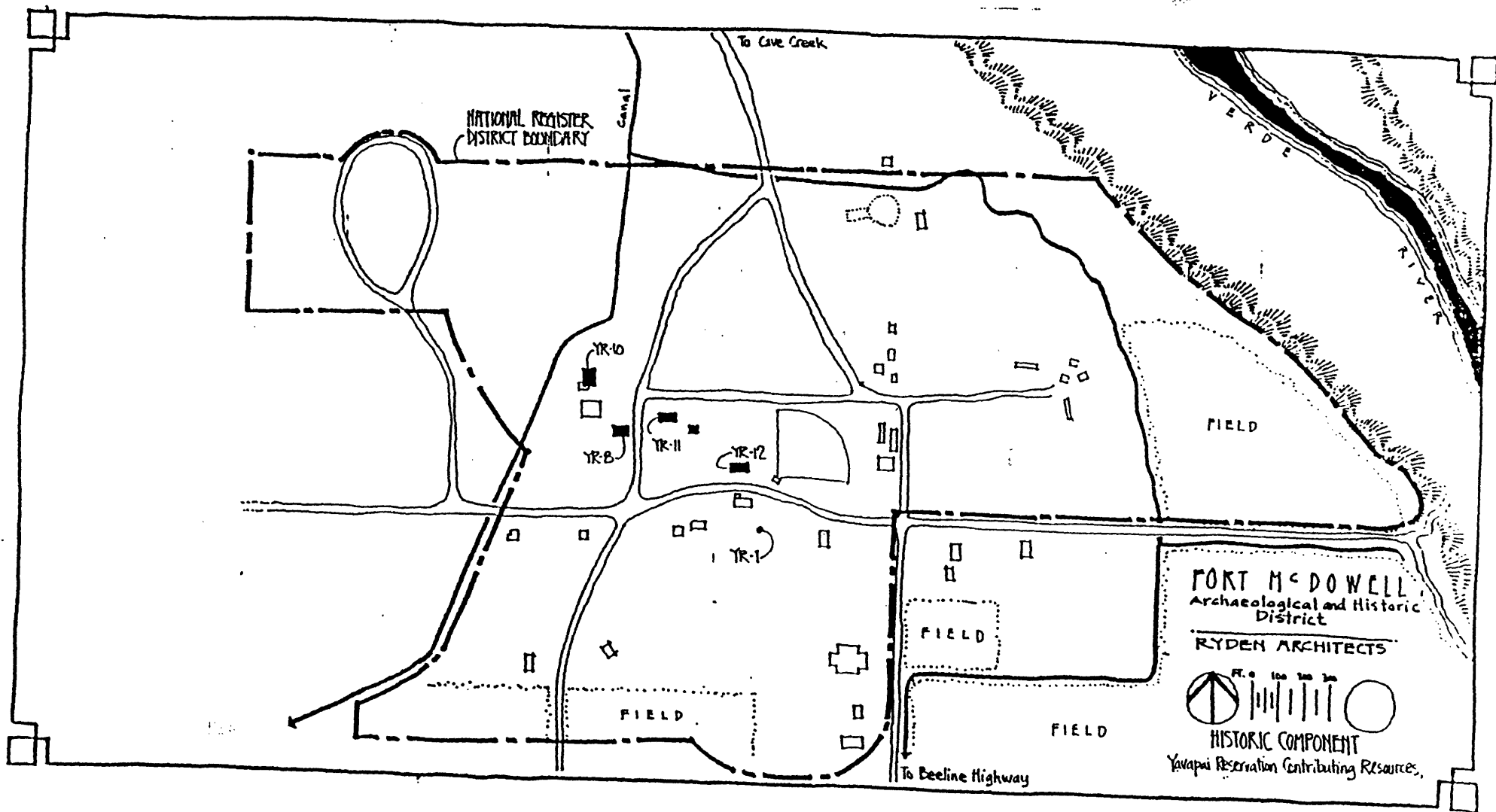
Contributing Features of The Historic Archaeology Component

Fort McDowell (AZ U:6:4 (ASM)) The site has the ability to yield information important to understanding the military history of Fort McDowell, 1865 to 1890.

Inventory of all known fort development.

Building/Feature Number	Name/Number Construction	Date Built/Altered
FM - 1	Hospital (Formerly Commanding Officer's Quarters)	
FM - 2	Hospital	1876
FM - 3	Hospital	1876
FM - 4	Hospital Stewards Quarters	1889
FM - 5	Unknown	ca. 1876
FM - 6	Unknown	ca. 1876
FM - 7	Unknown	ca. 1876
FM - 8	Dead House	ca. 1876
FM - 9	Water Tanks	1879
FM - 10	Bakery	1889
FM - 11	Quarter master Sergeants Quarters	1885
FM - 12	Sink	
FM - 13	Sink	
FM - 14	Indian Scout Camp (Formerly Laundress' Quarters)	1869
FM - 15	Gymnasium/Library and Reading Room (Formerly Company Quarters)	1865
FM - 16	Q.M. Storehouses, Commissary Storehouses, Carpenter and Blacksmith shops	1869/1876
FM - 17	Q.M. Stables	1872
FM - 18	Guard House	1876
FM - 19	Sink	
FM - 20	Post Trader's Store	
FM - 21	Non Com. Staff Quarters and hay corral and scales	1869
FM - 22	Calvary Stables	1874-76
FM - 23	Laundress' Quarters	
FM - 24	Laundress' Quarters	
FM - 25	Laundryman's Quarters (Formerly Officer's Qtrs., formerly District of the Verde Hdqtrs.)	
FM - 26	Dump	
FM - 27	Company Quarters	1872
FM - 28	Company Quarters	1872
FM - 29	Company Quarters	1872
FM - 30	Post Headquarters	1886 (1889)
FM - 31	Officers' Quarters	1869/1872
FM - 32	Officers' Quarters	1869/1872
FM - 33	Parade ground with Flagstaff, Fountain, Sundial [AZ U:6:5(ASM)] and Cottonwood Trees	1865/1876
FM - 34	Cemetery	1865
FM - 35	Target Range	
FM - 36	Hospital	1865
FM - 37	Granary (Formerly Co. Qtrs.)	1865
FM - 38	Magazine	ca 1869
FM - 39	Meat Storage Bldg.	ca 1869
FM - 40	Guard House	ca 1869
FM - 41	Corral	ca 1869
FM - 42	Mexican Huts	ca 1869
FM - 43	Wood Yard	
FM - 44	Pump House	1879
FM - 45	Butcher Shop	
FM - 46	Road to Phoenix	
FM - 47	Cavalry Sabre and pistol range	
FM - 48	Road from Phoenix	
FM - 49	Flagpole	





NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Canal

To Cave Creek

VERDE RIVER

YR-10

YR-8

YR-11

YR-12

YR-1

FIELD

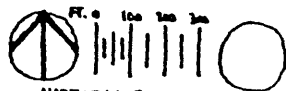
FIELD

FIELD

FIELD

FORT MCDOWELL
Archaeological and Historic
District

RYDEN ARCHITECTS



HISTORIC COMPONENT

Yavapai Reservation Contributing Resources.

To Beeline Highway

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: 9200150

Date Listed: 27 Aug. 1992

Property Name
Fort McDowell

County
Maricopa

State
AZ

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.

Janet E. Stinson
Signature of the Keeper

8-27-92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The registration form indicates that the property is federally owned.

The property is owned by the Fort McDowell Yavapai Community; therefore, the nomination is amended to indicate that the ownership of the property is private. This change was discussed with Teresa Hoffman who concurred with the amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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