

SIXTH GRADE SCHOOL TOURS

AT THE HACKETT HOUSE

Tempe, Arizona

I. Location/Geography (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.G1.1, 6.G2.1, 6.G3.2, 6.G4.1)

A. The Native American Hohokam (1 A.D. -1450 AD)

1. Instrumental in the development of Tempe by the building of an irrigation network utilizing the rivers and runoff with stone instruments and organized labor.
2. They were commonly referred to as the "Canal Builders." They are considered the most skillful irrigation farmers the Southwest ever knew.

B. Founder of Tempe - Charles Trumble Hayden (Show Picture)

1. In the 1850s Charles Hayden ran a freight business using wagons on the Santa Fe Trail. He later moved his operations to Tucson. He delivered supplies, tools, and grain to army post mining camps & towns across the territory. Legend has it that on his way to Prescott, the Salt River was running too high and too fast, and he could not cross. He climbed to the top of "A" Mountain, liked what he saw, and decided he would move his business from Tucson to this area.
2. Before reservoirs and dams were considered and water flowed freely, Charles Trumbell Hayden set up a cable-operated ferry system to help move supplies and people across the Salt River. At this time the settlement became known, as "Hayden's Ferry", but soon that would change
3. The irrigation systems from the Salt River and its tributaries allowed the expansion of farmland and crops such as barley, wheat and oats to grow in the desert.

4. The ferry system across the Salt River allowed the movement of goods to be sold or traded throughout the area, which allowed Tempe to grow rapidly with farmers, mercantile operations, blacksmiths, and the railroad.
5. In 1872 Charles Trumbell Hayden opened a mercantile store, laid a foundation for a flourmill, owned a blacksmith shop with three forges, an orchard, and vineyard.

II. Historical Perspective (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.1, 6.SP1.3, 6.SP2.1, 6.C4.1)

A. Early settlers of Tempe

1. It is believed that 12,000 years ago Paleo Indians lived in the area we now call Tempe. They hunted great hairy creatures known as woolly mammoths.
2. In 1872 a community named "San Pablo" was founded on the south side of Tempe Butte by Hispanic farmers who had worked on the Kirkland-McKinny Ditch (additional irrigation canals).

B. Tempe Named

1. In 1879 Lord Darryl Duppa, an learned Englishman, sat on top of "A" Mountain. He said the area reminded him of the "Vale of Tempi" in Greece. Townspeople liked the mythological name Tempe. Lord Duppa was also involved in naming "Phoenix" from Greek mythological "bird rising from the ashes".

C. Tempe Normal School

1. Charles Trumbell Hayden was a strong promoter of education. He influenced the Territorial legislature to choose Tempe as the location for the Normal School, a teaching college that accepted women. It has grown to be called Arizona State University.

D. Hackett House History

1. In 1888 William Hilge, a German immigrant, built two buildings of fired red brick from mud ovens on Mill Avenue. The buildings were used as Tempe's first bakery.
2. Two buildings were constructed just walking distance from the Hayden's flourmill. The ovens were located in the back building while freshly baked bread and pastries were displayed on the front window shelves to tempt people passing by. No doubt the smell of baked goodies brought those traveling on the train station nearby. The Hackett House contains the original counter, shelves, windows, door handles/hinges.
3. The Hilge family lived upstairs in two rooms.
4. Mr. Hilge died in 1904 (16 years later). The house was sold to the Craig family from Texas.
5. The Craig family used the house as a residence and later a boarding house. One of the daughters, Estelle Craig became Tempe's first telephone operator. She married Roy Hackett.
6. As a married couple, the Hacketts never lived in the Hackett House, but the City of Tempe acquired the property from Mrs. Estelle Hackett, thus the name "Hackett House". The City restored the building to it's 1912 appearance, and placed the property on the National Register of Historic Places.
7. The Hackett House is the oldest fired red brick building in Tempe and is a rare example of Arizona Territorial Victorian architecture.
8. As a bi-centennial project, the citizens of Tempe paid \$10 per brick to make improvements on the house, add the patio, restrooms and a full kitchen.

9. It currently serves as headquarters for the Tempe Sister Cities organization, a gift store, school tours, children's programs, cooking classes, and private or civic programs. The Adaptive reuse program, taking something old, like an 1888 bakery, updating it, and utilizing it for modern purposes, has proven to be very successful for the Hackett House!

III. Conclusion

The Tempe community has many great things to offer its citizens. It has a proud history going back to the first century with the Hohokam contributions to farming, to territorial days when Charles Trumbell Hayden, an entrepreneur and advocate of education, gives us Arizona State University, to the Hackett House where the Tempe Sister City program launches ambassadors throughout the world "One Friendship at a Time".

Timeline

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| 1 A.D. | Hohokam develop irrigation systems by use of canals from the rivers and tributaries to produce farming of grain in the desert. |
| 1873 | Charles Trumbell Hayden settles in Tempe and operates Hayden's Ferry. |
| 1888 | William Hilge, a German immigrant, builds Tempe's first bakery. |
| 1976 | Hackett House is purchased from Roy and Estelle Hackett by the City of Tempe to be the home of Tempe Sister Cities. |