

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Welcome to the Idaho State Historical Society's *Carey Act in Idaho* website. The staff of the ISHS Library and Archives (L&A) is pleased to present the results of this year-long project, funded in part by a grant from the National Park Service's "Save America's Treasures" program. Our goal here is to provide an overview to this important collection of over 3,700 maps and drawings documenting the development of irrigation in early twentieth century Idaho.

The Carey Act maps and drawings are part of the Idaho Department of Reclamation records (AR 20) held by the L&A, in its capacity as the State Archives. These materials were transferred to the L&A in the late 1950s and early 1960s; additional records were received from the Department (now known as Department of Water Resources) in 2003.

Water, especially the allocation and distribution of water, is important to the history of Idaho. Without irrigation systems, much of the southern part of the state would have remained desert land. Beautiful, yes, but generally uninhabitable and unproductive, at least by early twentieth century standards. Because they document not only irrigation projects that were successful but also those that failed, the staff of the L&A felt it important to preserve, catalog and provide access to the Carey Act maps and drawings. In 2002, a grant proposal was submitted to the "Save America's Treasures" program; the request was successful and work began in April 2003.

The L&A used grant funds to hire a full-time archivist – Dylan J. McDonald – and purchase a variety of preservation supplies, including archival polyester (used to encapsulate fragile items), oversize archival file folders, and flat file storage cabinets. The entire staff of the L&A assisted McDonald with the project, as time permitted, as did student interns from nearby Boise State University – Jim Riley, Tawnya Feeney, Joshua Bernard – and a dedicated group of volunteers – Margit Amundsen, Steve Burrell, Steve DeGrange, Norm Young, Kathryn Dooley.

We hope this collection will help further the story of Idaho's agricultural history. Potential uses include understanding land use and development, investigating irrigation techniques, settling boundary and water rights disputes, and tracing the movement of individuals and families across the landscape, among others.

If you need additional information about any of the materials described on this website, please contact us. We do respond to U.S. mail, e-mail, fax and telephone requests. Please be aware that we have reproduction and research fees. To review our procedures for submitting a request for assistance, please click [here](#).

INTRODUCTION

A silver network of canals feeds a checkerboard of crops on Idaho's Snake River Plain. The canals water sugar beets and potatoes, alfalfa and grain, pastures for cattle, orchards and vineyards. Agriculture drives the economy. Businesses derivative to farming--feed lots, dairies, food processing, and agricultural equipment sales--are major players in the towns.

But the landscape once had a different look. In the 1840s, as early Euro-American pioneers made their way westward over the Oregon Trail, and for many decades afterwards, a gray-green desert covered the land. Water was present, but it flowed far below the sagebrush plain, through the basalt cliffs of the steep Snake River Canyon ("that giant crack in the earth," local writer Charles Walgamott once called it). Native Americans hunted and fished, and other travelers hurried past. Eventually a few settlers diverted small amounts of water from the Snake's tributary creeks and rivers, but agriculture was insignificant.

When Congress passed the Carey Act in 1894, a mechanism was put in place that allowed companies to make a profit by building large irrigation systems and selling water rights to settlers. By about 1920, the landscape and economy of this part of the west was transformed. A group of energetic "capitalists" (the early twentieth century term for businessmen) formed companies and supplied water. They used a hard sell to attract settlers, and their sales pitch was convincing. Families arrived and homesteaded. Farmers grubbed sagebrush, leveled fields, planted orchards, bred cattle, milked cows. Farmwives cared for flocks of children, chickens, and turkeys. Barns and houses sprang up. Cars and wagons, creaking with full loads of produce, drove down the dusty roads that followed the surveyors' section lines, to towns that had grown overnight.

The Carey Act records presented in this collection show how the change took place, documenting both failures and successes. They highlight the material culture of irrigation with intricate drawings of piping, dams, and canal elevations, and give researchers the names and locations of homesteaders' acreages. The process was in some ways flawed. In some cases, boosters' estimates of the amount of available water were overly optimistic. Some system designs were faulty. Towns were platted that never were built. Reservoirs were built that never filled. More water was claimed than existed. Over the past two decades, hundreds of lawyers have been working through a lengthy process (the Snake River Basin Adjudication) to settle competing claims for water rights in the area. Nonetheless, the land and the people can never go back.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Carey Act in the West

By Norm Young, Idaho Department of Water Resources (retired)

The Carey Act has had an incalculable impact on the lives and fortunes of the millions of families residing in the American West. Nonetheless most western households no longer remember the Act that helped make life in the arid West, as we know it, possible.

For more than 50 years--from the late 1800s to the early 1900s--those seeking an opportunity to create new lives for themselves and their families heeded Horace Greeley's exhortation to "Go west, before you are fitted for no life but that of the factory."¹ Various land allotment programs allowed generations of Americans and would-be Americans to satisfy their desire to create and own farms by allocating for private ownership part of the public (federal) domain. However, by the end of the nineteenth century the provisions of existing federal land allotment programs were generally not suited to fulfilling that dream; millions of acres of land remained in the public domain, but most of it was located in thirsty, uncultivable western states.

The Homestead Act of 1862, the Desert Land Act of 1877 and the Timber Culture Act of 1873 had been effective at settling areas where irrigation was not a necessity or where needed irrigation water could be supplied through small reclamation projects created by individual settlers or a handful of settlers working together.² What was needed was a program that would make land and water available as a *package* to would-be settlers.

The U.S. Congress addressed this need by providing two new programs to encourage the reclamation and settlement of the West. The Carey Act of 1894 and subsequent amendments encouraged the states, private investors, and the federal government—the latter through the General Land Office (GLO)--to provide cooperatively the water-supply facilities necessary to make farming communities of sagebrush and diamondback rattlesnake habitat.³ During the first several decades of the twentieth century, several western states, and in particular Idaho and Wyoming, successfully used the Carey Act to create thousands of family farms. Across the West, more than one million acres were patented. More than half of that acreage was in Idaho alone. Communities such as Twin Falls, Jerome and American Falls owe their existence to large irrigation projects initiated under the Carey Act.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 sought the same result by using federal funds to build large dams, reservoirs, canals, and other facilities needed to make water available for new farming communities carved out of the public.

¹ Horace Greeley, *New York Tribune*, 1841.

² Williams, Mikel H. *The History of Development and Current Status of the Carey Act in Idaho*. Boise, Idaho: Idaho Department of Reclamation, March 1970.

³ Original act, August 18, 1894, ch. 301, Section 4, 28 Stat. 422 entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and other purposes."

How the Carey Act Worked:

Federal Role – The role of the GLO was to make up to one million acres of federal desert land available for reclamation projects in each western state.⁴ Under the Carey Act, states identified prospective project areas and federal officials set aside land in those areas, ensuring that the land needed for the project could not be acquired for other purposes under other existing land acquisition laws. The GLO first determined that the land was “desert in character” as defined by the Act, was in the federal domain, and was available for acquisition. Then the GLO promptly patented land to the state. These actions provided the assurances critical to attract private investment.

State Role – The states had several key responsibilities under the Carey Act. First, a state had to enact laws and regulations for the development and eventual settlement of federal lands they acquired under the Carey Act. When satisfied that a project proposed by a developer was feasible, the state requested that the GLO set aside the necessary land, then entered into a contract with a project developer. The state had to be assured the proposed project would provide a reliable supply of water to settlers at an affordable price and within the time constraints stipulated by federal and state law. Project plans were reviewed and approved and the construction of dams, reservoirs, canals, and water-supply facilities inspected. When an adequate supply of water was created, the state selected settlers. Finally, to protect these settlers, the state provided oversight of contracts they entered into with development companies for the purchase of water.

Any U. S. citizen or anyone declaring an intention to become a citizen, aged 21 and not a married woman could apply to the state for the right to settle on Carey Act lands. In Idaho, veterans of World War I were given preference. Settlers were monitored to assure that they met deadlines for cultivation, reclamation, and habitation of entries. Only when these requirements had been met did settlers receive patents to the land. Entries were limited to 160 acres per person.

Initially, the State Board of Land Commissioners was the state agency in Idaho responsible for administering the Carey Act. The State Engineer administered the appropriation of water and provided technical assistance to the Board of Land Commissioners. In 1919, as part of a general reorganization of state government, the responsibility for administration of both programs was given to the Commissioner of Reclamation (formerly called the State Engineer) and the newly named Department of Reclamation.

Development Company Role – The development company had the critical role of identifying and proposing a feasible project to the state. Upon receiving segregation of the land to the state for the project, the development company entered into a contract with the state to build the facilities needed to provide water. The development company was responsible for designing, financing, and constructing these facilities under the direction of the state. In return for developing the project facilities, the development company was allowed to contract with settlers identified by the state for perpetual rights to water supplied through the facilities, including the continuing right to use the facilities. Key provisions of federal and state law allowed development companies to place liens on land and water rights held by settlers to

⁴ Subsequent amendments to the federal Carey Act increased the allotment in Idaho to 3 million acres.

protect the companies' investment.

Operating Company Role – The development company was not expected to stay around forever to operate the project for the benefit of settlers. An operating company, usually a canal company or irrigation district comprised of settlers, was to take over permanent operation and maintenance of the facilities once the project was complete and operating.

Settler Role – In Idaho, the settler paid an entry fee of \$1.00, and one-half (\$0.25 per acre) of the purchase price of the land. He or she was then required to construct up to ½-mile of ditches from the main canal or lateral ditches built by the project. Within one year after announcement by the state that water was available for the first full irrigation season, the settler had to cultivate and irrigate at least 1/16 of the entry. One-eighth of the entry had to be cultivated and irrigated by the end of the second year, and within three years the settler had to submit to the state documentation showing that the settler:

- Owned shares in the project facilities to supply water adequate to irrigate the entire entry.
- Had constructed a habitable dwelling on the entry.
- Had been an actual settler on the entry.
- Had cultivated and reclaimed no less than 1/8 of the entry.
- Had paid the second half of the land purchase price, as well as final proof and inspection fees.

Having demonstrated that all the above was true, the settler received a patent in fee simple to the land.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The material contained in AR 20, Series 1: Maps and Plans, spans the years 1895 to 1954, with the bulk of the collection created between 1898 and 1920. The material was drafted by various development companies, irrigation companies, irrigation district offices, and the Office of State Engineer (Department of Reclamation) and submitted to the state to prove the viability and technical soundness of various Carey Act proposals, expansions and redesigns. Working with the State Land Board, the Department of Reclamation (DR) used the records to determine the acceptability of the proposals, monitor construction, and oversee water-rights distribution.

The series is currently composed of 3,762 maps and architectural plans. Roughly 40% of the collection is maps and 60% is plans. Almost all items are in blueprint format. However, other media used include tracing cloth, drafting cloth, photostats, Van Dyke prints, and tracings on graph paper. Most items are copies, but a few original sketches, ink drawings, and watercolors have been identified. Annotations can be found on nearly all items and include affidavits, engineering notes and attachments to the maps and plans. The drawings range in size from 8 inches x 10 inches to 10 inches x 430 inches. Most contain only two colors.

Maps:

Nearly all the maps in the collection are plat maps and include legal descriptions based on the Boise Meridian. Additionally, a few topographic, contour, and profile maps can be found. Some maps spill over into neighboring states--particularly Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. Items portrayed include:

- Irrigation systems (e.g., dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches, laterals, extensions, coulees, drains, wasteways);
- Natural features (e.g., lakes, marshes, rivers, falls, creeks, gulches, mountain ranges, valleys, buttes, forests, and lava beds);
- Geographic names and boundaries (e.g., states, counties, settlements, reservations, national forests, tracts, and segregations); and
- Structures (e.g., homes, barns, churches, ferries, bridges, wagon roads, state highways, power and telephone lines, railroads, and railroad stations).

Of note are several hundred maps that contain the names of landholders or entry persons--usually individuals, but also corporations, cooperatives, and churches. Most maps include a legend or key and a scale.

Architectural Drawings:

Architectural drawings in the collection include plans, sections, cross sections, elevations, details, views, and profiles of irrigation structures. Among the structures designed are canals, ditches, dams, spillways, diversion works, headgates, flumes, siphons, weirs, checks, inlets, outlets, pump houses, turbines, pumps, lifts, pipes, valves, orifices, bridges, railroad crossings, trestles, fish ladders, fish hatcheries, tramlines, sewer lines, and drains. These drawings are usually scaled and may note the materials used to build the structures.

Attachments to Maps and Drawings:

As previously mentioned, many of the drawings have attachments. These attachments include correspondence, reports, affidavits, certificates, photographs, notations and calculations, charts and diagrams, construction schedules, cost estimates, minutes, and receipts. For preservation ease, they are not stored with the maps and plans.

In the creation and approval of these records, numerous names found their way onto each drawing. Several names appear throughout the collection, indicating that a remarkable amount of Idaho's irrigation construction was lead by a handful of individuals. Whether serving as a project's chief engineer, general manager, surveyor, or consultant; acting as president, vice president, or secretary of the company; or working as State Engineer, the following names stand out – A.P. Adair, Nephi P. Anderson, E.V. Berg, Paul S.A. Bickel, David H. Blossom, J.T. Burke, C.R. Burky, Ross Cartee, W.O. Cotton, Ernest G. Eagleson, R.W. Faris, R.S. Fessenden, S.M. French, W.N. Gibb, W.R. Heyde, J.W. Jensen, F.W. Kiefer, F.P. King, W.J. Kuhn, W.S. Kuhn, D.G. Martin, Fred H. McConnel, A.F. Parker, O.E. Peterson, A.E. Robinson, Douglas W. Ross, J.H. Smith, Charles Spearman, Jas. Stephenson Jr., Geo. L. Swendsen, W.G. Swendsen, D.A. Utter, Samuel E. Vance, Andrew J. Wiley, and Fred A. Wilkie. Other names include those who registered or notarized the drawings – M.I. Church, Heber Q. Hale, N. Jenness, B.W. Oppenheim, and Judson Spofford; and contract companies – Arnold Company, Bannock Engineering Company, Swendsen and Swendsen, and Utah Construction Company. There are also several copies of John Wesley Powell survey maps.

In keeping with original order, the series is divided into four sub-series or parts and represents the names as assigned by the DR:

- Carey Act -

The 1.1 Carey Act sub-series contains drawings from all but four of the 68 projects proposed in Idaho from 1895 to 1932, and comprises over 60% of the overall series. Herein lies the strength of the collection as it documents the successes and failures of the Carey Act itself. Even with the successes of the Twin Falls projects, most of Idaho's proposals failed, as did their counterparts across the west. The maps and plans show the ambitious reclamation dreams by the various land and irrigation companies, most of which were never built or dramatically scaled back. Most include an "Approved" or "Rejected" stamp from the State Engineer. Naturally, the collection is centered in southern Idaho, with clusters of projects in Owyhee County, up the Snake River Plain and Valley into Fremont County. These projects helped found and grow the towns of Twin Falls, Jerome, Oakley, Hollister, Arco, Market Lake (now Roberts), King Hill, and American Falls. The Big Lost River and its Arco, Era, and Powell Tracts; Big Wood River and its Dietrich, North Gooding, South Gooding, and Richfield Tracts; King Hill; Twin Falls North Side, Twin Falls Oakley, and Twin Falls Salmon River Projects are all well represented in the sub-series. Unfortunately only about 80 items document the Twin Falls Project, the most well known Carey Act project in America that so many other proposals set out to duplicate.

As many of the Carey Act projects were known by various names, with some seeing multiple companies carrying on the reclamation work after others had failed, an appendix is included in the back of this finding aid to assist in matching company names with their accompanying projects.

- Irrigation Companies
- Irrigation Districts

The 1.2 Irrigation Companies and the 1.3 Irrigation Districts sub-series contain mostly

maps and make up 30% of the overall series. These maps are very similar to the Carey Act maps, often being exact duplicates. Usually documenting more developed irrigation works, the items are representative of the whole state. North Idaho maps from Lewiston, Dalton Gardens, and Coeur d'Alene can be found in these sub-series. Fifty-four companies are noted by the DR, but the collection contains maps and plans from only 35 of them, while with the districts, 144 are noted but only 80 provide drawings to the sub-series.

Items of interest include complete sectional plats of the Progressive (Farmers Progress) and Idaho Irrigation Districts near Idaho Falls; the Oneida Irrigation District near Preston; and the Snake River Valley Irrigation District, which includes town site plats of Basalt, Firth, Kimball and Shelley. Assessment sheets from the Montpelier Irrigation District in Montpelier show property values, large maps from the Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District documents property owners and the growth of the Treasure Valley; and the Pioneer Irrigation District includes town site plats of Nampa and Caldwell.

- Miscellaneous

The 1.4 Miscellaneous sub-series is exactly that. It makes up the remaining 10% of the overall series. Most of the maps and plans are similar to the other sub-series, but it also contains architectural drawings produced by the Office of State Engineer for state buildings. These buildings include the Idaho State Penitentiary (Boise), showing plans for a sewer, ditch, and tramway; the Idaho Soldiers Home (Boise); a fish hatchery in Sandpoint; a contour map of the Idaho Capitol grounds; and a map by the North and South Railroad Commission of a proposed rail link between New Meadows and Lewiston. The sub-series also contains a map of the Panama Canal; early surveys of the Boise Valley by LaFayette Cartee; and town site plats of Boise City and St. Maries.

CONTAINER LIST

This list is broken down by project; for a complete listing of individual maps and plans, as well as oversize and duplicate date ranges, please us. To review procedures for submitting a research request, click [here](#).

Carey Act Projects:

Cabinet	Drawer	Carey Act Project	Date(s)
1	A	American Falls Project	1900-1914
		Big Lost River Project (Arco, Era, Powell Tracts)	1905-1917
	B	Big Lost River Project (Arco, Era, Powell Tracts)	1907-1922
	C	Canyon Canal Company Project	1903-1910
		Dubois Project	1909
		Grand Canyon Canal Company Project	1906-1907
		Victor Hegsted (and Mason) Project	1909
		Houston Ditch Company Project	1908-1917
	Idagon Irrigation Company Project	1911	
	D	Big Wood River Project (Richfield Tract)	1908-1909
E	Big Wood River Project (Richfield Tract)	1907-1923	
2	A	Big Wood River Project (Richfield Tract)	1910-1920
	B	Big Wood River Project (Richfield Tract)	1908-1924
		Big Wood River Project (South Gooding Tract)	1907-1912
		Big Wood River Project (North Gooding Tract)	1909-1912
	C	Big Wood River Project (Dietrich Tract)	1908-1911
		Tom Keating Project	1909-1913
		King Hill Project	1908-1910
	D	King Hill Project	1903-1911
	E	King Hill Project	1908-1909
		King Hill Extension Project	1909-1910
Lemhi Land and Irrigation Company Project		1909-1910	
3	A	Little Lost River Land and Irrigation Company Project	[1904]-1909
		Lost River Reclamation Company Project	[1904]
		Marysville Canal Company Project	1898-1913

		Mud Lake (Owsley) Project	1913-1920
3	B	Mullins Canal Project	1902-1910
		Owyhee Irrigation Company Project	1907-1911
		Owyhee Land and Irrigation Company Project	1907-[1912]
		Pratt Irrigation Company Project	1905-1910
	C	Portneuf-Marsh Valley Project	1907-1913
		Snake River Irrigation Company Project	1909-1916
	D	Charles Spearman Project	1909-1912
		Thomas A. Starrh Project	[1909]
		Thousand Springs Project	1910-1914
		Twin Falls Project	1903-1905
	E	Twin Falls Project	no date
		Twin Falls Project Extension	1908-1910
		Twin Falls North Side Project	1907-1911
4	A	Twin Falls North Side Project	1907-1911
	B	Twin Falls North Side Project	1906-1918
	C	Twin Falls North Side Project	1911
	D	Twin Falls North Side Project	1911
	E	Twin Falls North Side Project (Clover Creek)	1905-1912
		Twin Falls Oakley Project	1909-1913
5	A	Twin Falls Oakley Project	1908-1913
		Twin Falls Salmon River Project	1908-1913
	B	Twin Falls Salmon River Project	1908-1919
		Twin Falls Shoshone Project	[1909]
		West End Twin Falls Irrigation Project	1906-1919
	C	Sailor Creek Project	[1911]
		Bruneau Irrigation Company Project	1909
		Southern Idaho Reclamation Company Project	1909
		Boise Owyhee Project	[1909]
		Twin Falls Bruneau Land and Water Company Project	no date
		Lower Pahsimeroi Irrigation Project	1909-1911
		Grandview or Bruneau Little Project	no date

5	C	Milner South Side Irrigation Project	[1910]
		Crane Falls Irrigation and Power Company Project	[1909]
		South Milner Pumping Project	[1910]
		Shaw and Yates Project	[1910]
		T.R. Jones Project	1910
		Boise City Carey Act Project	1909
		Little Lost River or Blaine County Irrigation Project	1912-1921
	D	Highline Pumping Company Project	[1910-1912]
		Grasmere Project	1909-1910
		Elmore Irrigation Company Project	1909-1911
		Southwest Idaho Irrigation Company Project	[1910]
		North Side Pumping Projects 1-5	1912-1914
	E	North Side Pumping Projects 1-5	1909-1915
		Wickahoney Land and Water Company Project	[1910]
		Birch Creek Irrigation Company Project	[1908-1910]
		Idaho Farm Land Development Company Project	1919-1920
		Twin Falls Bruneau Irrigation Project (New)	[1919]
6	A	Carey Act Profiles	
	B-D	Carey Act Duplicates	
13	A-E	Carey Act Oversize (Flat)	
14	A-C	Carey Act Oversize (Flat)	
15	A-J	Carey Act Oversize (Rolled)	

Irrigation Companies:

Cabinet	Drawer	Irrigation Company	Date(s)
6	E	Birch Creek Irrigation Company	[1908]-1912
		Yellowstone Land and Irrigation Company	1911-1919
		Indian Cove Reclamation Company	1911
		Deep Creek Land and Water Company	[1911]
		Murphy Land and Water Company	[1907-1916]
		Enterprise Project	1912
		Squaw Creek Project	1912
		D.W. Nichols (Era Flat Reservoir)	[1912]
		Guffey Pumping Project	1912-1913
		Gold Fork Irrigation Company	1932

		Keel Ditch Company	1913
7	A	Round Valley Irrigation Company	[1913]
		Valley View Project	1913
		Willow Creek Ditch Company	[1913]
		Martin Canal Company	[1914]
		Malad Reservoir Company Limited	1912-1917
		Utah-Idaho Irrigation Company	1914-1915
		Cow Creek Irrigation Company	1905-1912
		Harmon Reservoir Company	1910-1914
		Hayden-Coeur d'Alene Irrigation Company	1914
		Boise Fruit Tracts	1911-[1914]
		Post Falls Irrigation Company	[1911]
		Spokane Valley Commercial Orchard Company	1915
		Salmon River Land and Irrigation Company	[1913]
	B	Milner Canal Irrigation Company	no date
		Farmers Co-Operative Irrigation Company	[1916]
		Notus Project	1918
		Lewiston Sweetwater Irrigating Company Limited	no date
		Wood River Land Company	1919
		C.S. Martin et al. (sale of water rights)	1920
		Butte and Market Lake Canal Company	[1913]
		D.W. Van Hoesen	1919-1920
		Boise-Owyhee Irrigation Company	no date
		Cottonwood-Dry Creek-Rock Creek Land and Reservoir Company	[1919]
7	B	Carey Valley Reservoir Company	1919
		North Fork Reservoir Company	1909-1922
		Irrigation Company Profiles	
		Irrigation Company Duplicates	
14	C	Irrigation Company Oversize (Flat)	
15	J	Irrigation Company Oversize (Rolled)	

Irrigation Districts:

Cabinet	Drawer	Irrigation District	Date(s)
7	C	Clara Foltz	[1909]
		Crane Creek	1909-1910
		Enterprise	[1904]

		Farmers Progress (Progressive)	[1911]
	D	Gem	1910-1915
		Hornet Creek	no date
		Idaho	1907
		Montpelier	1902-[1905]
		Nampa and Meridian	1904
		New Sweden	1900
		Oneida	1901-1902
	E	Pioneer	1900-1933
		Riverside	1896-1916
		Roseberry	[1909]-1923
		Settlers	1897-1910
		Snake River Valley	1905-1907
		Sunnydell	1909
		Sunnyside	1909-1910
		Weiser	1901-1902
8	A	Black Canyon	1911
		Emmett	1911-1923
		Grand-View	1910-[1921]
		Mann's Creek	1911-1919
		Payette Heights	1911-1913
		Eagle Cove	1913
		Indian Cove	1912-1919
		Little Willow	1912-[1927]
		Avondale	1920
		Hot Springs	1912-1913
		Minidoka	1912
		Hayden Lake	1920
		East Weiser	1913
		Big Wood River	1914
		Wood River Valley	1914-[1915]
8	A	Barton	1914-[1915]
		Poplar	1915
	B	Post Falls	1917-[1921]
		Succor Creek	1915
		Murphy	1915
		Dalton Gardens	1923
		King Hill	1914-1919
		Challis	1917-1943
		Burley	1915-[1918]
		Snake River	1911-1916

	Kenyon	1917
	Hillsdale	1917-1918
	Camas Mutual	1917-[1923]
	Walters Butte	1918
	Salmon River	[1923]
	Twin Butte	1908-1920
	Bray Lake	1919
	Trinity (Mountain)	1919
	Lewiston Valley (Orchards)	[1920]-1922
	Dixie	1919
	C	
	Monroe Creek	[1919]-1920
	West Ridge	1919-1927
	Meadows Valley	1920
	Presto Bench	1920
	Power	[1920]
	Big Lost River	1920
	Center	1932
	Fort Hall	1918
	Canyon Creek	1920
	Grandview High Line	1920
	Opaline	1919-1951
	Murtaugh	1920-1921
	D	
	East Greenacres	1920-1930
	Strong Arm Reservoir	1917
	Upland	1920
	Milner - Low Lift	1920-[1922]
	Lake	1920-1925
	Oswald Basin	1921
	Carey Valley	[1922]
	Chilco	[1923]
8	D	
	American Falls Reservoir	1921-[1923]
	Empire	1924
	Pioneer #2	[1921]
	Shelley	1922
	North New Sweden	1923
	Dairy Farms	1923
	Washington County	[1923]
	Irrigation District Profiles	
	Irrigation District Duplicates	
14	D-E	
	Irrigation District Oversize (Flat)	

15 F-J Irrigation District Oversize (Rolled)

Miscellaneous:

Cabinet	Drawer	Miscellaneous	Date(s)
9	A	Miscellaneous	1889-1906
	B	Miscellaneous	1909-1922
	C	Miscellaneous Profiles Miscellaneous Duplicates	
14	E	Miscellaneous Oversize (Flat)	
15	E	Miscellaneous Oversize (Rolled)	

CAREY ACT PROJECTS AND COMPANIES

The following table lists the company names associated with the various Carey Act projects in Idaho. The names were compiled from the maps and plans themselves, as well as from Mikel H. Williams' 1970 report, *The History of Development and Current Status of the Carey Act in Idaho*.

#	Carey Act Project	Company
000	American Falls Project	Aberdeen-Springfield Canal Company American Falls Canal and Power Company American Falls Canal Security Company Rockford Canal Company
010	Big Lost River Project (Arco, Era, Powell Tracts)	Big Lost River Irrigation Company Big Lost River Land and Irrigation Company Corey Brothers Construction Company Gem State Water Company Utah Construction Company
020	Camas Irrigation and Power Company Project	Camas Irrigation and Power Company
030	Canyon Canal Company Project	Canyon Canal Company Emmett Bench Canal Company Iowa Irrigation Company
040	Dubois Project	
050	Grand Canyon Canal Company Project	Grand Canyon Canal Company
060	C.V. Hansen Project	
070	Victor Hegsted (and Mason) Project	
080	Houston Ditch Company Project	Darlington Land and Irrigation Company Houston Ditch Company
090	Idagon Irrigation Company Project	Idagon Irrigation Company
100	Big Wood River Project (Richfield Tract)	Idaho Irrigation Company Big Wood Reservoir and Canal Company
110	Big Wood River Project (South Gooding Tract)	Idaho Irrigation Company
120	Big Wood River Project (North Gooding Tract)	Idaho Irrigation Company
130	Big Wood River Project (Dietrich Tract)	Idaho Irrigation Company
140	Tom Keating Project	Keating Canal Company Keating Carey Act Land Company
150	King Hill Project	King Hill Irrigation and Power Company

		King Hill Extension and Irrigation Company
		Glenns Ferry Land and Irrigation Company
160	King Hill Extension Project	King Hill Irrigation and Power Company King Hill Extension and Irrigation Company
170	Lemhi Land and Irrigation Company Project	Lemhi Irrigation Company
		Lemhi Land and Irrigation Company
180	Little Lost River Land and Irrigation Company Project	Little Lost River Land and Irrigation Company Lost River Reclamation Company Limited
190	Lost River Reclamation Company Project	Lost River Reclamation Company
200	Marysville Canal Company Project	Marysville Canal Company Marysville Canal and Improvement Company Limited Marysville Development Company Marysville Irrigation Company
210	Mud Lake (Owsley) Project	Crystal Lake Farm Company Matkin Operating Company North Lake Canal Company Owsley Canal Company Owsley Carey Land and Irrigation Company Pingree Land Company
220	Mullins Canal Project	Mullins Canal and Reservoir Company Mullins Canal Company Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Company
230	Owyhee Irrigation Company Project	Owyhee Irrigation Company
240	Owyhee Land and Irrigation Company Project	Owyhee Land and Irrigation Company
250	Pratt Irrigation Company Project	Delmore Canal Company Pratt Irrigation Company
260	Portneuf-Marsh Valley Project	Bannock Investment Company Portneuf-Marsh Valley Canal Company Portneuf-Marsh Valley Irrigation Company
270	Snake River Irrigation Company Project	Snake River Irrigation Company
280	Charles Spearman Project	Pahsimeroi Irrigation Project
290	Thomas A. Starrh Project	Cottonwood, Dry Creek and Rock Creek Land and Reservoir Company Las Vegas Fruit and Land Company

300	Tabor Irrigation Company Project	Tabor Irrigation Company
310	Thousand Springs Project	Thousand Springs Land and Irrigation Company
320	Twin Falls Project	Twin Falls Land and Water Company
330	Twin Falls Project Extension	Twin Falls Land and Water Company Extension
340	Twin Falls North Side Project	Mullins Land and Reservoir Company North Side Canal Company Twin Falls Land and Water Company Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Company
350	Twin Falls North Side Project (Clover Creek)	Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Company
360	Twin Falls Oakley Project	Oakley Canal Company Twin Falls Oakley Land and Water Company
370	Twin Falls Salmon River Project	Salmon River Canal Company Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company
380	Twin Falls Shoshone Project	Twin Falls Shoshone Land and Water Company
390	West End Twin Falls Irrigation Project	Idaho Farm Development Company West End Twin Falls Irrigation Company West End Twin Falls Land and Irrigation Company
400	Sailor Creek Project	Sailor Creek Reservoir Company
410	Bruneau Irrigation Company Project	Bruneau Irrigation Company
420	Southern Idaho Reclamation Company Project	Southern Idaho Reclamation Company
430	Twin Falls Raft River Irrigation Project	Raft River Reclamation Company Twin Falls Raft River Irrigation Company
440	Boise Owyhee Project	Twin Falls South Side Extension?
450	Twin Falls Bruneau Land and Water Company Project	Twin Falls Bruneau Land and Water Company
460	Lower Pahsimeroi Irrigation Project	
470	Grandview or Bruneau Little Project	Grandview Land and Irrigation Company
480		
490	Milner South Side Irrigation Project	Twin Falls Land and Water Company (Pumping)
500	Crane Falls Irrigation and Power Company Project	Birch Creek Land and Irrigation Company Crane Falls Irrigation and Power Company Grandview Land and Irrigation Company

510	Minidoka North Side Pumping Project	Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Company
520	South Milner Pumping Project	Twin Falls South Side Extension?
530	Shaw and Yates Project	Stanley Valley Irrigation Company
540	T.R. Jones Project	
550	Boise City Carey Act Project	
560	Little Lost River or Blaine County Irrigation Project	Blaine County Canal Company
		Blaine County Irrigation Company
		Blaine County Investment Company
570	Highline Pumping Company Project	Highline Canal Company
		Highline Pumping Company
		Twin Falls Land and Water Company
580	Grasmere Project	Grasmere Irrigation Company
590	Elmore Irrigation Company Project	Elmore Irrigation Company
		Mountain Home Cooperative Irrigation Company
600	Southwest Idaho Irrigation Company Project	Southwest Idaho Irrigation Company
610	North Side Pumping Projects 1-5	Twin Falls North Side Land and Water Company
	First North Side Pumping Project	
	Second North Side Pumping Project	
	Skeleton Butte Project	
	Big Sugar Loaf Pumping Project	
	Little Sugar Loaf Pumping Project	
620	Blackfoot North Side Project	Blackfoot North Side Irrigation Company
630		
640	Wickahoney Land and Water Company Project	Wickahoney Land and Water Company
650	Birch Creek Irrigation Company Project	Birch Creek Irrigation Company
660	Idaho Farm Land Development Company Project	Idaho Farm Land Development Company
670	Twin Falls Bruneau Irrigation Project (New)	

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