

**JOHN WESLEY POWELL (1834-1902)**

**A** curious blend of scientist, soldier and explorer, John Wesley Powell was the first white man to travel by boat down 1,000 miles of Colorado River from Wyoming through the Grand Canyon. His expeditions of 1869 and 1871 charted the river and gathered topographical, geological and anthropological data on the area. His writings of the expeditions were influential in the formation of the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology.

**ANSON SAFFORD (1830-1891)**

**F**or any civilization to evolve there must not only be builders of streets and factories and farms, but also builders of the minds of people. During his term as territorial governor in the 1870s, Anson Peacely-Killen Safford used all the power of his office to establish a public school system. By the end of his term there were operating classrooms in Tucson, Prescott and Phoenix.

**WINFIELD SCOTT (1837-1910)**

**V**isionaries come from all types of backgrounds and persuasions. Winfield Scott came to Arizona in 1892 after gaining prominence as a Civil War hero and serving as Chaplain of the U.S. Army for 10 years. He founded the Arizona Baptist Association and was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives. But he is best remembered for founding Scottsdale in 1894 and helping pioneer the commercial citrus industry in the Valley.

**ANNA SHAW (1898-1976)**

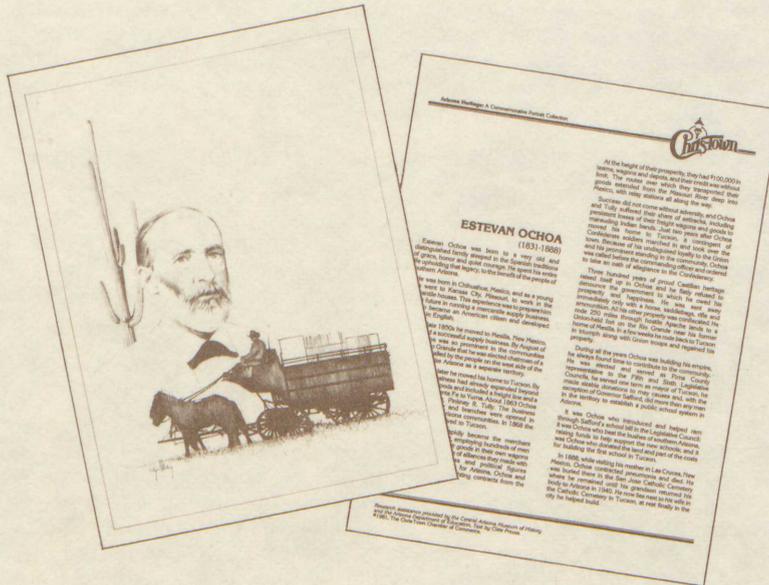
**A**nna Moore Shaw spent her entire life in Arizona quietly contributing to the preservation of her own Pima Indian culture. Through her teaching of reservation children, her founding of the Pima reservation museum and her authorship of two books, she helped members of her tribe revere their past while assimilating when necessary into the present.

**JACK SWILLING (1830-1878)**

**A** complex and controversial figure, Jack Swilling earned his place in history for digging and maintaining the first irrigation canal in Phoenix. This made farming practical in the Valley and led to the first significant influx of settlers. Swilling also later became an influential figure in farming, mining and land development in the Valley.

**THE BUFFALO SOLDIER**

**A**fter the Civil War four U.S. Army regiments were assigned to protect the western territories. Two regiments — the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry — were known as Buffalo Soldiers and consisted of black enlisted men commanded by white officers. For over 30 years the Buffalo Soldiers patrolled Arizona and other western states, enforcing law and order, mapping uncharted areas and making possible the civilizing of America's last continental frontier.



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————— **A. J. CHANDLER (1859-1950)** —————

**A**lexander John Chandler was an entrepreneur who had a considerable impact on the growth of the Salt River Valley. Through his Consolidated Canal Company he introduced the use of hydroelectric power to the area. His canal system formed the basis of today's Salt River Project. He also founded the town southeast of Phoenix that bears his name.

————— **WILLIAM CHRISTY (1841-1903)** —————

**T**he influence of William Christy can be seen in today's banking, farming and cattle industries. One of Phoenix' pioneer citizens, Christy introduced Hereford cattle to the Valley and founded one of the city's first banks. He helped prove that olives, peaches and citrus could be grown commercially. He also served as territorial treasurer and was a major force in planning and securing federal approval for Roosevelt Dam.

————— **COCHISE (1824?-1874)** —————

**A**t the height of the Apache Wars in the 1860s, there was no better known — or more feared — name than Cochise. He was a formidable and elusive military force for over 10 years. To the white man he was a murderous savage. To his people he was a symbol of courage, a chief fighting back against an honorless culture trying to exterminate the Chiricahua.

————— **MARY-RUSSELL COLTON (1889-1971)** —————

**J**ust as there must be builders and explorers to establish a culture, so too, must there be the preservers of that culture. In 1928 Mary-Russell Farrell Colton and her husband founded the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff. For the next 43 years she collected, catalogued and preserved thousands of Indian artifacts, crafts and works of art. She also promoted Indian crafts outside the state and developed exhibitions and shows that continue today.

————— **GEORGE CROOK (1828-1890)** —————

**O**ne of the most famous Indian fighters the U.S. Army ever produced, General George Crook was military commander of the Department of Arizona from 1871-75 and 1882-86. Through dogged, guerilla-type campaigns and skillful negotiations he was a major force in subduing warring Indian tribes and ending the infamous Apache Wars. An enigma to his contemporaries, his sympathies lay with the Indians he pursued. They, in turn, respected his honesty and decency.

————— **JUAN DE ANZA (1736-1788)** —————

**I**n the tradition of the conquistadores before him, Juan de Anza ruled Arizona in the late 1700s while it was still part of New Spain. From the presidio at Tubac, his military command maintained order and protected settlements. Also an explorer, Anza discovered with Father Francisco Garces a critical overland supply route to southern California. He also led a later expedition to California which traveled farther north and founded San Francisco.

————— **JAMES DOUGLAS (1837-1918)** —————

**I**n the development of the copper mining industry in Arizona during the late 1800s, there was no more influential figure than James Douglas. His process for refining low-grade ore made many low-yield mines profitable. He found new sources for copper, including the Atlanta mine in Bisbee, one of the richest claims in the world. Toward the end of his life he served as president and helped build the enormous Phelps-Dodge corporation.

————— **FRANCISCO GARCES (1738-1781)** —————

**I**n the mid-1700s, when Arizona was part of New Spain, this Franciscan priest ran the mission at San Xavier del Bac near Tucson. Through his missionary efforts he became the first European to contact many Indian tribes in Arizona. He also opened with Juan de Anza the first overland supply route to California. After founding two missions near Yuma he was martyred by Indians rebelling against the local military command.

————— **GERONIMO (1829?-1909)** —————

**F**ew men loom larger in the legend of the West than Geronimo, the last of the Chiricahua Apache warrior chiefs. In the late 1800s with a band of warriors that rarely exceeded 50, he conducted a campaign of guerilla warfare against Mexican and American armies for nearly a decade. He was a superb military tactician and an avowed man of peace thrust into a collision point between equally unyielding cultures.

————— **ISABELLA GREENWAY (1886-1953)** —————

**F**rom a background of business and civic prominence in Tucson, Isabella Greenway was elected in 1933 to the U.S. House of Representatives. During her tenure as Arizona's first and only Congresswoman she helped reopen the state's Depression-hit copper mines, fought for veterans' benefits and brought many New Deal programs to the state, including resettlement projects for destitute families in Phoenix, Mesa and Casa Grande.

————— **SHARLOT HALL (1870-1943)** —————

**S**harlot Mabridth Hall's imprint on Arizona history spanned several careers and nearly half a century. As a noted literary figure in the Southwest she influenced public opinion on many subjects, including statehood. As territorial historian she was the first woman in Arizona to hold public office. As founder and curator of the museum in Prescott that now bears her name she contributed significantly to the preservation of Arizona heritage.

————— **JACOB HAMBLIN (1819-1886)** —————

**T**he strides of Mormon missionary Jacob Hamblin are many and deep across the panorama of northern Arizona history. For over 30 years during the mid-1800s he converted souls, charted unknown regions and helped negotiate vital peace treaties between Indians and whites. He was the first white man to explore much of the canyon country along the Colorado River and took part in founding Springerville, Tuba City, Lee's Ferry, Alpine, Eager and St. John's.

————— **JOHN HUBBELL (1853-1903)** —————

**F**rom 1880 to 1930 no man exercised more influence in northern Arizona than John Lorenzo Hubbell. Through his network of trading posts in the Four Corners area he became a powerful and respected figure among the surrounding Indian nations. While Sheriff of Apache County he kept the peace, ending a three-year range war. At all times he was a humanitarian, helping white and Indian alike through drought, famine and epidemic.

————— **GEORGE HUNT (1859-1934)** —————

**F**ew men have written longer or more influential chapters in Arizona history. As chairman of the constitutional convention of 1910, George Hunt helped secure statehood for Arizona. As the first governor he initiated many populist platforms, including voting rights for women and the initiative, referendum and recall for all branches of government. As governor for six more terms he set policy and precedent which affect the lives of Arizonans today.

————— **GEORGE JOHNSON (1825-1903)** —————

**D**uring the important but relatively obscure "riverboat era" between 1850 and 1880, the best known figure on the Colorado River was Captain George Alonzo Johnson. He was a legendary navigator/explorer and was the first to chart much of the Colorado. His steamers and barges carried virtually all significant commerce in western Arizona until the coming of the railroad in 1878.

————— **ESTEVAN OCHOA (1831-1888)** —————

**N**othing moves forward without reliable lines of supply. In the mid-1800s when Tucson and other towns in the Southwest were emerging into cities, the man who supplied their critical mercantile needs was Estevan Ochoa. From his headquarters in Tucson he ran a small freight empire extending from the Missouri River deep into Mexico. He also was a key figure in establishing a public school system in Arizona.

————— **JAMES PATTIE (1804?-1850?)** —————

**J**ames Ohio Pattie was one of the last and best known mountainmen to trap and explore the American West. His travels took him through Arizona several times and he was undoubtedly the first white man to encounter various areas and Indian tribes of the state. His book recounting his travels, *The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie*, was one of the first American accounts of the life and land of the Southwest.

————— **CHARLES POSTON (1825-1902)** —————

**C**harles Debrille Poston considered himself the "Father of Arizona" and, in actuality, can lay as much claim to the title as anyone. As a self-appointed lobbyist he traveled to Washington, D.C. and succeeded in convincing Congress and President Lincoln to pass legislation creating the territory of Arizona in 1863. For his efforts he was elected the territory's first delegate to Congress.