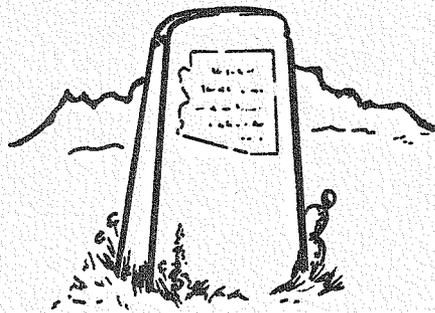


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# Amazing Arizona!

## Historical Markers



in Arizona

Vol. I

**ARIZONA**

**Development Board**

1521 W. JEFFERSON ST. • PHOENIX

1957

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F O R E W O R D

HISTORICAL MARKERS

VOLUME I

The Arizona Development Board herewith presents the text and historical background for 100 Historical Markers for use along Arizona highways.

One for each of Arizona's 14 counties has been cast, sponsored originally by the Arizona Development Board. Some others contained in this publication have also been sponsored and are in place.

This publication, in two volumes, is prepared with the thought in mind that many Arizona fraternal organizations, civic clubs, etc. will sponsor the placement of the markers to better inform motorists of the historical lore of Arizona.

The historical background and text for the markers was compiled by Bert Fireman, Arizona newsman and historian. In accordance with Arizona statutes, which places in the State Department of Library and Archives, responsibility for the authenticity of historical markers, this list of 100 markers has been reviewed by Mrs. Alice Good, head of the Department of Library and Archives, and approved.

The Arizona Highway Department, cooperating in this venture with the Arizona Development Board, will install the markers in concrete and will supervise the technical work involved.

*Bernard M. Mergen*

Bernard M. Mergen  
Manager

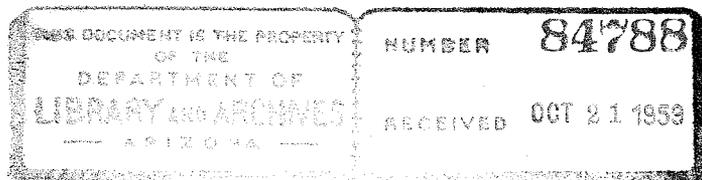


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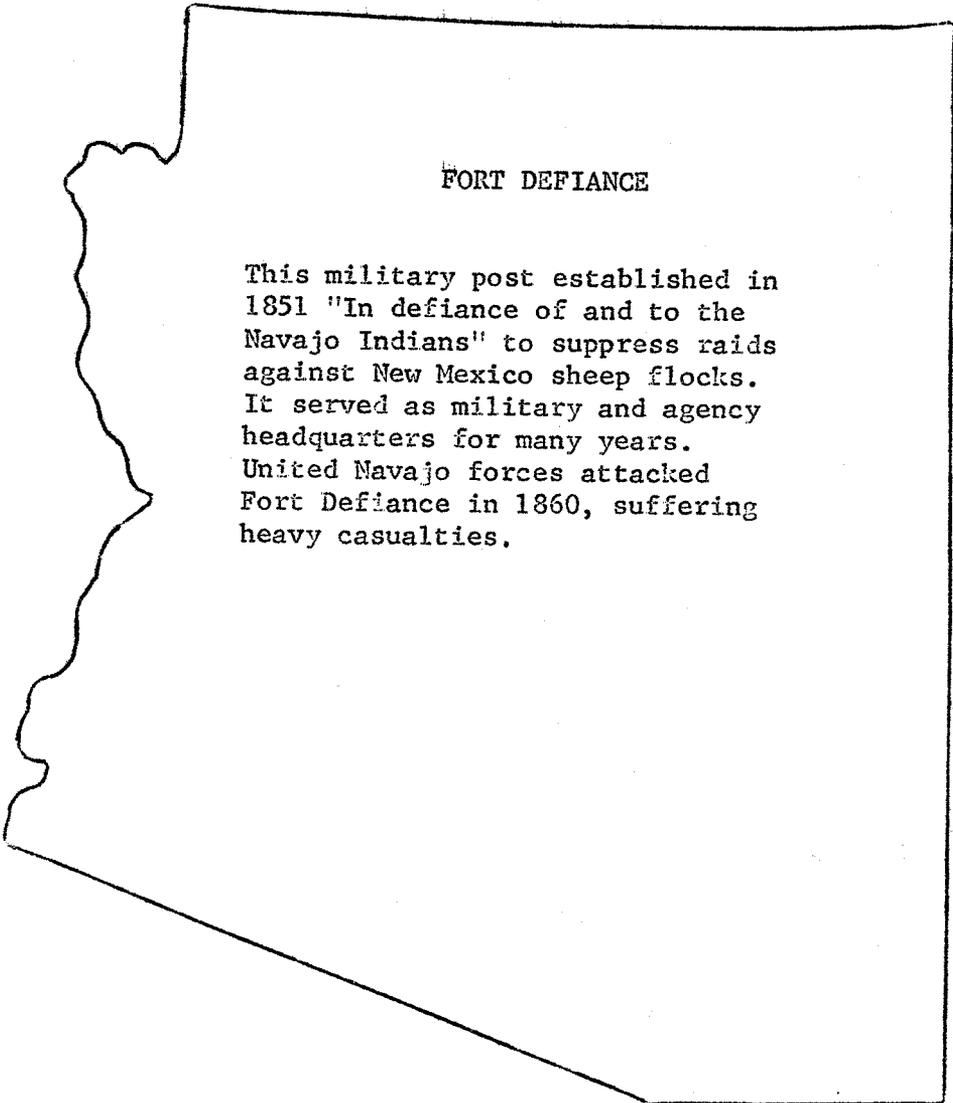
APACHE COUNTY

Historical Site - Fort Defiance

Location of Site - Five miles north of Window Rock

Recommended

Marker Location - At entrance to Fort Defiance



FORT DEFIANCE

This military post established in 1851 "In defiance of and to the Navajo Indians" to suppress raids against New Mexico sheep flocks. It served as military and agency headquarters for many years. United Navajo forces attacked Fort Defiance in 1860, suffering heavy casualties.

## APACHE COUNTY

### Fort Defiance

Fort Defiance was the first American military post established in Arizona. It was staffed by Colonel Sumner in 1851. At first it was believed that Fort Defiance was in New Mexico, but a later survey revealed that it was located across the Arizona boundry.

The post was created to suppress Navajo raids against the sheep raisers of New Mexico. An official army report stated: "It was established in defiance of, and to the Navajo Indians."

The post became both a military and Indian Bureau headquarters for the reservation, and traditionally has been considered the tribal capital although the agency now (1957) is at Window Rock, 5 miles away.

Fort Defiance has become the hospital and educational center of the reservation.

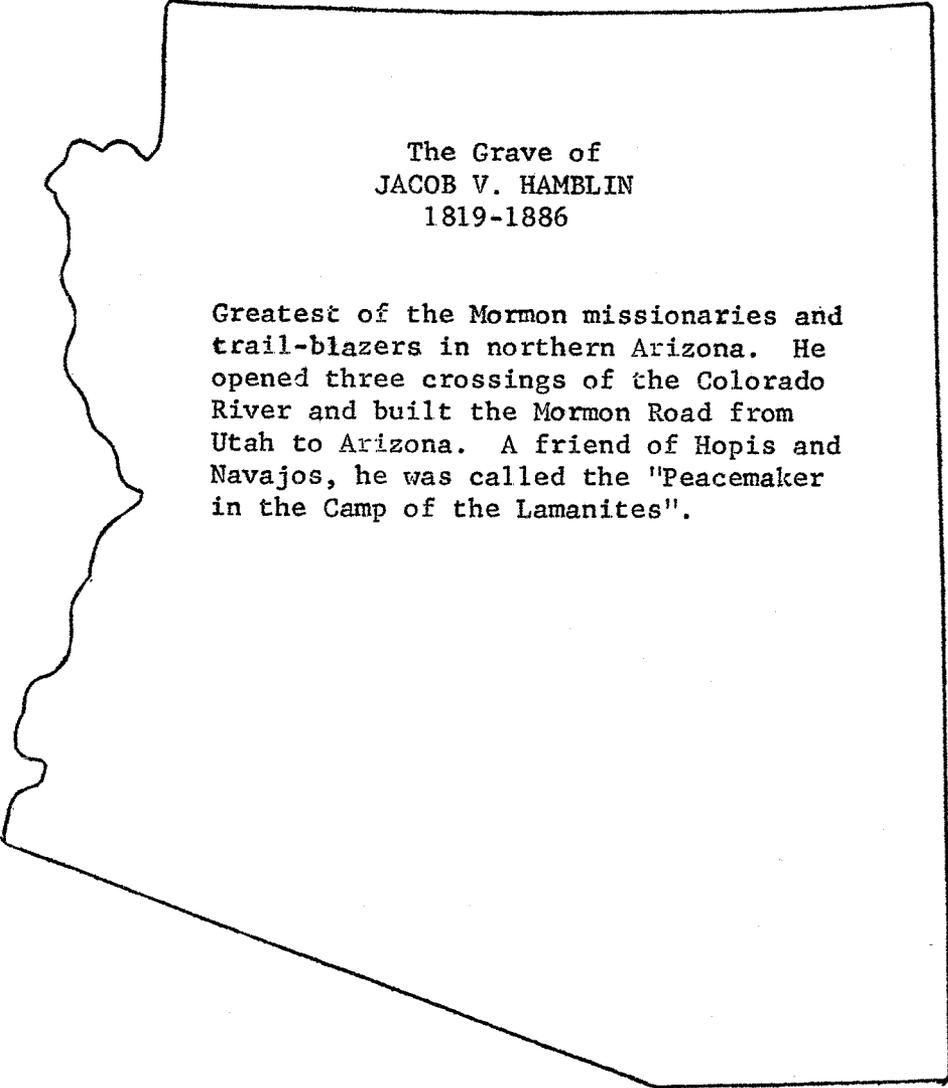
APACHE COUNTY

Historical Site - The Grave of Jacob Hamblin

Location of Site - The Community of Alpine

Recommended

Marker Location - On U. S. Highway 260-666 at  
the turnoff to the Alpine Cemetery



The Grave of  
JACOB V. HAMBLIN  
1819-1886

Greatest of the Mormon missionaries and trail-blazers in northern Arizona. He opened three crossings of the Colorado River and built the Mormon Road from Utah to Arizona. A friend of Hopis and Navajos, he was called the "Peacemaker in the Camp of the Lamanites".

## APACHE COUNTY

### The Grave of Jacob Hamblin

Jacob V. Hamblin played the greatest part of any individual in the opening of northern Arizona to colonization. This was his role and assignment as a representative of the Latter-day Saints Church. For his remarkable achievements he was ordained "Apostle to the Lamanites" by President Brigham Young on December 15, 1876. (The Mormon faith holds that American Indians are descended from the tribe of Joseph.)

With Hamblin's death at the age of 67 Arizona lost one of its greatest trail-blazers; the Mormon church lost an intrepid colonizer and faithful servant; and the Indians of northern Arizona and southern Utah lost a saintly friend who, more than any man who ever lived, guided them in the paths of peace and fellowship with the White man.

From the time he encountered Lt. J. C. Ives' steamer, EXPLORER, on the Colorado River in 1858, Hamblin continued to blaze trails almost until his death. He opened the Grand Wash trail to connect with Beale's Wagon Road in Arizona, and later established a second crossing of the Colorado at Pierce's Ferry (both of these being west of the Grand Canyon itself.) He pioneered the Paria Creek crossing of the river which later became known as Lee Ferry.

He was the first Mormon to go among the Hopis to Christianize them and learn if they were descended from the Welsh. He was the first White man to persuade a Hopi (Chief Tuba) to set aside the superstition against crossing the Colorado, a river believed to lead to the underworld that is the world-after-death for the Hopi people.

He guided Major J. W. Powell's boat trip down the Colorado. He made peace with the Navajos, started a ranch in House Rock Valley, built the wagon road from Lee Ferry to the Little Colorado, and led the first party of colonists to the Little Colorado settlements.

A polygamist, Hamblin spent the last several years of his life avoiding prosecution. He moved from his home at Fort Milligan, a mile west of Eager, to Pleasanton, New Mexico, then fled into Old Mexico, and came back finally to Pleasanton, where he died of malaria in 1886. Two years later his remains were removed to Alpine. There his grave is marked with the epithet: "Peacemaker in the Camp of the Lamanites."

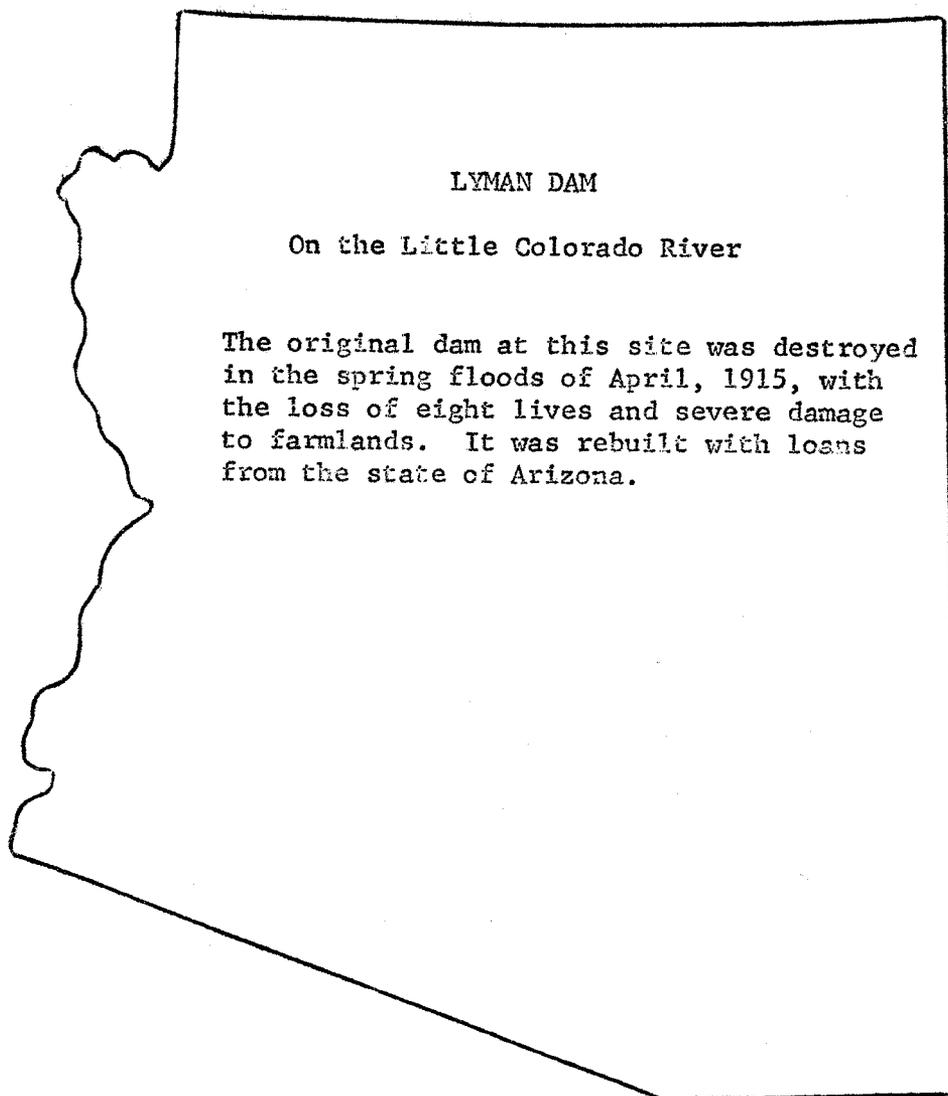
APACHE COUNTY

Historical Site - Lyman Dam

Location of Site - 15 miles south of St. Johns on  
the Little Colorado River.

Recommended

Marker Location - At a turnoff point from U. S.  
Highway 666, 2 miles from the  
present dam.



## APACHE COUNTY

### Lyman Dam on the Little Colorado River

Originally irrigation in the valley of the Little Colorado River in the vicinity of St. Johns was by crude brush-and-rock dams constructed by the first Mexican settlers. The same type of diversion was used by Mormon settlers in the early 1880's, but the increase in acreage necessitated a better system as well as provision for storage.

In 1886, an earth-and-rock dam was constructed six miles south of St. Johns, creating Slough Reservoir. This was washed out in 1903.

Several years later a Mormon plan to build a larger, stronger dam several miles upstream was approved by the mother church, which contributed \$5,000 toward the project. A new irrigation company was formed, named for Francis M. Lyman, a pioneer in the district and an apostle of the church. Money was borrowed from a Colorado company, and local residents contributed all they could. About \$200,000 had been spent with hopes of irrigating 15,000 acres of land when the dam was finished. The spring floods of April 1915 destroyed the dam, resulting in the loss of eight lives and extensive damage to farmlands in the valley for several miles below.

The Lyman company was reorganized and another \$200,000 was spent. Still adequate storage was not obtained. Local resources were exhausted, so an appeal was made to the State of Arizona for help. The State Loan Board took security mortgages on lands to be irrigated and on the dam itself, investing about \$800,000 for construction of a dam that has resisted all the freshets and floods of the Little Colorado River.

APACHE COUNTY

Historical Event - Arizona's Territorial Officers  
Take Their Oath of Office  
December 29, 1863

Location of Site - Navajo Springs

Marker Location - South side of U.S. 66 at town  
of Navajo, where a road turns  
off to Navajo Springs, 3.5 m.

At Navajo Springs

December 29, 1863

Arizona's Territorial  
Officials Took the Oath of Office

During a snowstorm Governor John N. Goodwin and other officials arriving from the East by wagon train took their oaths of office and raised the U.S. flag "to establish a government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed."

Historical Marker Erected by the

Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## APACHE COUNTY

### Navajo Springs

Arizona's first territorial officials, traveling westward from Santa Fe to their new posts, did not know exactly where they would locate the first capital. Because of Tucson's leanings toward the Confederacy, it had been decided that the seat of government should be somewhere in the north, in country still unsettled. The government officials were not to draw pay until they were actually within Arizona Territory and performing the duties of office. Accordingly, they were quite eager to take their oaths of office as soon as possible. On December 27th they believed that they were in Arizona, but wanted to be sure beyond any doubt so traveled 35 to 40 miles more westward. Lt. Col. J. Francisco Chaves of the escorting troops of the First New Mexico Cavalry, led them to Navajo Springs, where there was water for the 66 mule-drawn wagons, the cavalry troops and three ambulances or Dougherty wagons in which the officials rode.

An improvised flagpole was raised, the flag was hoisted, and Chief Justice William F. Turner swore in the officials. A toast to the health of the new territory was drunk in champagne. The President's proclamation creating the Territory was read. Secretary Richard C. McCormick made a little speech. Three hearty cheers, a prayer and more speeches followed. Governor Goodwin issued a prepared proclamation of his intention to organize a territorial government.

Snow was falling on the dim, cold landscape as the ceremony was concluded and camp was established for the night.

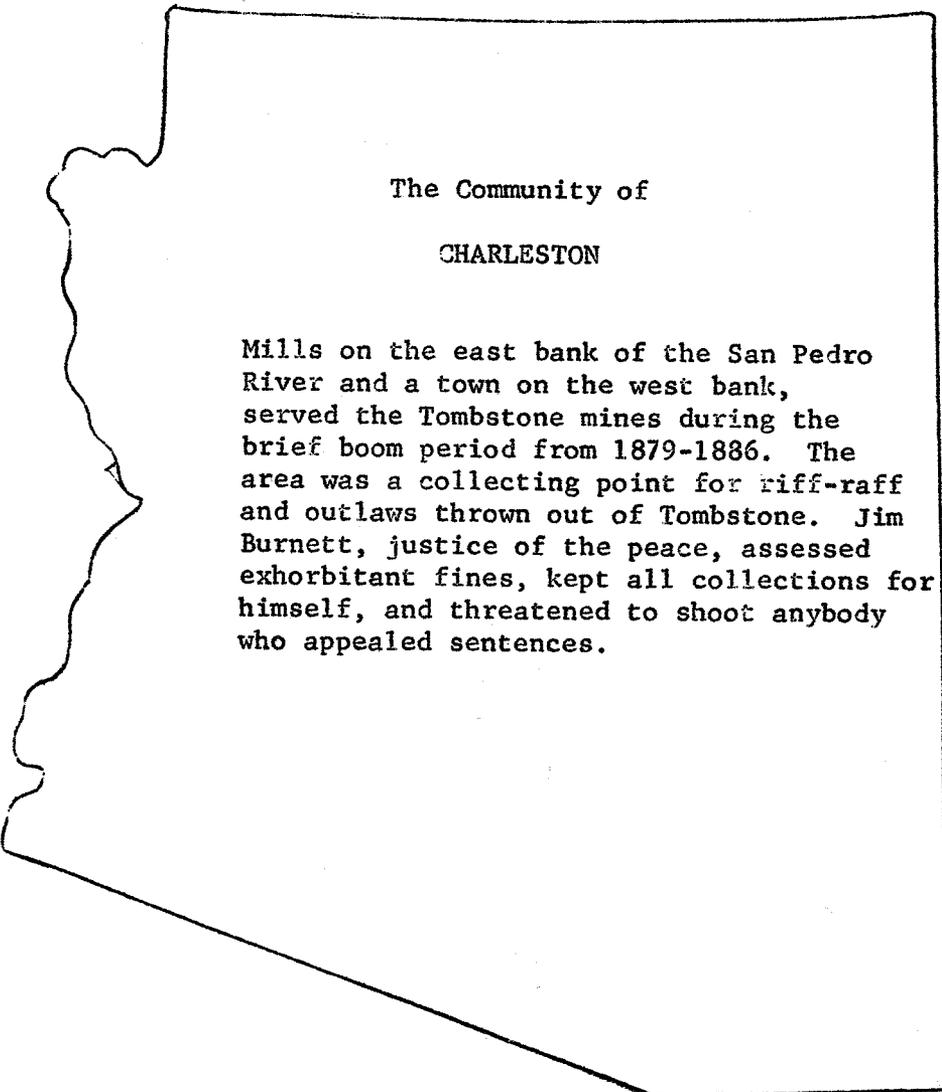
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - The Community of Charleston

Location of Site - Six miles southwest of Tombstone,  
on both banks of the San Pedro River.

Recommended

Marker Location - At the west side of the crossing of  
the San Pedro River on the road between  
Tombstone and Fort Huachuca.



The Community of

CHARLESTON

Mills on the east bank of the San Pedro River and a town on the west bank, served the Tombstone mines during the brief boom period from 1879-1886. The area was a collecting point for riff-raff and outlaws thrown out of Tombstone. Jim Burnett, justice of the peace, assessed exorbitant fines, kept all collections for himself, and threatened to shoot anybody who appealed sentences.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### The Community of Charleston

Charleston was established as the site of the milling operations of the Tombstone Mining and Milling Company, the firm established by Dick Gird and the Schieffelin Brothers. There was an adequate supply of water at Charleston, while there was none at Tombstone.

The mill was located on the east bank of the San Pedro River - at a site variously called Contention and Millville - while the town itself was on the west bank. They were connected by a bridge.

The milling town became the collecting point for the riff-raff and bums thrown out of other frontier towns, and for those finding Tombstone too straight-laced for their liking.

The justice of the peace at Charleston did not help matters by an unorthodox application of law to all offenders. Jim Burnett kept for his own use all fines paid, leading territorial officials finally to order him to pay up, but evidently he never did so. Burnett assessed exorbitant fines and answered appeals by patting his six-gun and threatening worse punishment if the culprits didn't pay their fines and mosey along.

Among the salty characters who holed up in Charleston at times were Curly Bill Brockus, Johnny Ringo, the Clanton and McLowery boys.

Charleston depended entirely upon Tombstone for its life, and when the mines at Tombstone were flooded, ending mining operations, Charleston quickly returned to dust. It was the "Red Dog" of Alfred Henry Lewis' stories of the West; Tombstone was his "Wolfville."

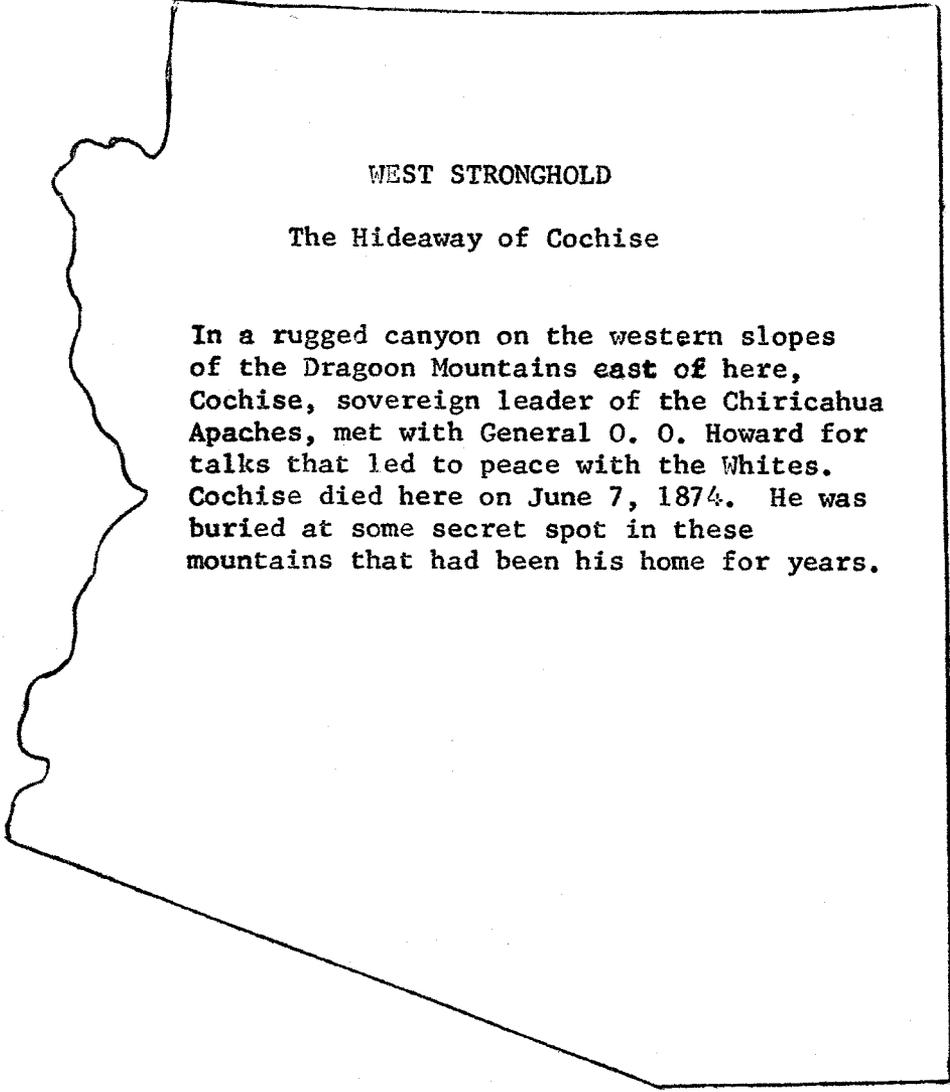
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Cochise's West Stronghold

Location of Site - On the west side of the Dragoon Mountains

Recommended

Marker Location - On the east side of U. S. Highway 80, between St. David and Tombstone, at some raised point that gives a good view of the Dragoon Mountains to the east.



WEST STRONGHOLD

The Hideaway of Cochise

In a rugged canyon on the western slopes of the Dragoon Mountains east of here, Cochise, sovereign leader of the Chiricahua Apaches, met with General O. O. Howard for talks that led to peace with the Whites. Cochise died here on June 7, 1874. He was buried at some secret spot in these mountains that had been his home for years.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### Cochise's West Stronghold

Cochise's Stronghold was the hiding place of the sovereign Chiricahua Apache leader during the several years when his tribesmen harassed travelers in the Southwest.

It was here that he was finally contacted by Tom Jeffords and was persuaded to come down out of the mountains for a conference with General O. O. Howard. The treaty between Howard and Cochise was drawn up at Council Rocks near the north end of the mountains, close to the present railway station of Dagoon.

Cochise died at the West Stronghold on the morning of June 7, 1874. He had been ill for days and was at the East Stronghold when he finally sensed that death was about to reach him. He asked to be carried to the West Stronghold, closer to the Apaches' concept of heaven. There, in the morning, he saw his last sunrise, with the sun streaming through the canyon from the gap to the east.

He was buried at a secret, isolated place in the Dagoon Mountains, according to Jeffords, the only White man present. His grieving warriors rode their horses back and forth in a meadow to create the impression that Cochise had been buried in the valley and they were hiding the new grave with the hoofprints, Jeffords said.

But Jeffords never revealed the true burial place, except to say it was a deep cave into which Cochise's sacrificed horse and dog were pushed before the body of the great warrior was dropped out of sight.

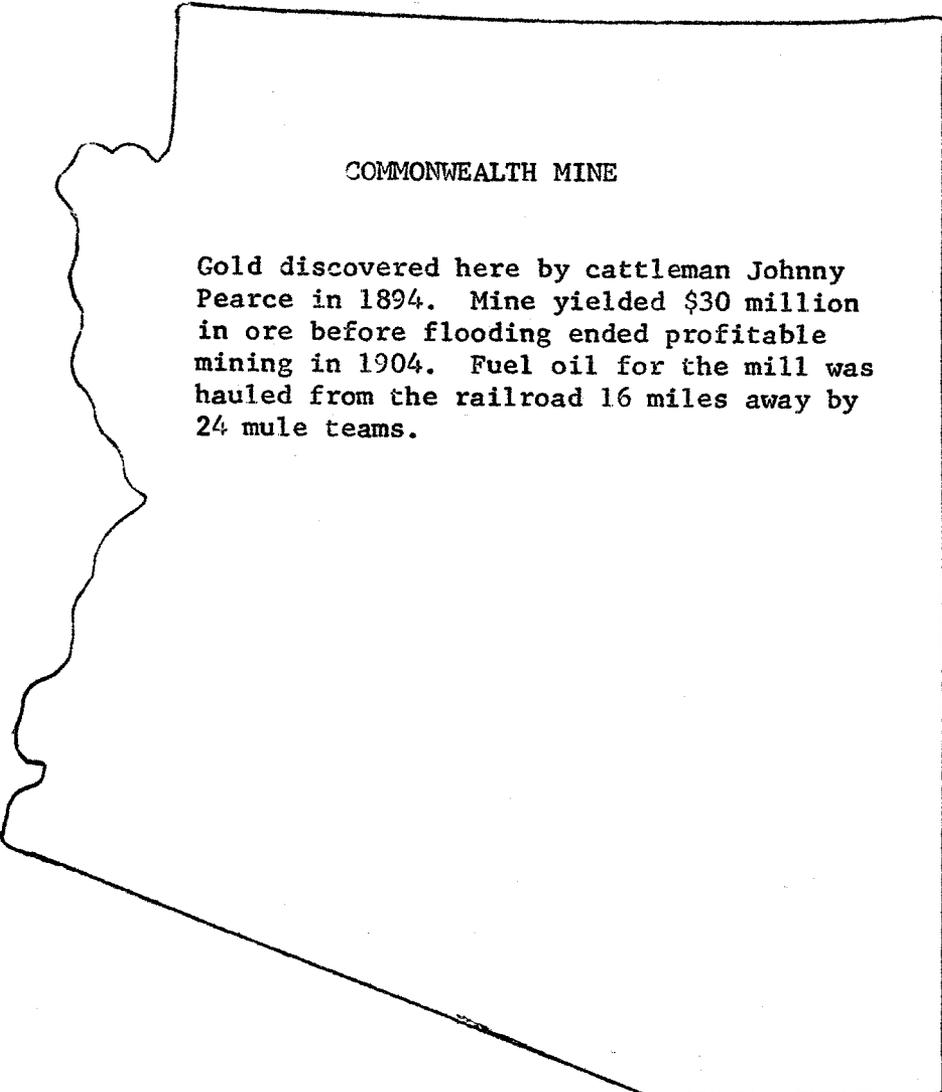
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Commonwealth Mine

Location of Site - West of Pearce, off U. S. Highway  
666.

Recommended

Marker Location - On west side of road at Pearce,  
looking toward the mine tailings  
visible in the distance.



COMMONWEALTH MINE

Gold discovered here by cattleman Johnny Pearce in 1894. Mine yielded \$30 million in ore before flooding ended profitable mining in 1904. Fuel oil for the mill was hauled from the railroad 16 miles away by 24 mule teams.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### Commonwealth Mine

Johnny (John James) Pearce had been a cattleman but later worked as a miner at Tombstone until the mines there started to play out. Ma Pearce ran a boarding house. Their sons grew up in a boom town wanting to be cowboys. So, when Tombstone lagged they settled on the edge of Sulphur Springs Valley, and found contentment when the Apaches weren't on the loose.

Johnny kept poking around in the hills until he found an outcrop that showed the color of gold. He, his sons, and sons-in-law used crowbars and picks to break off rock along the ledge. Their first carload of ore produced \$10,000 and started a mad boom.

They sold out the Commonwealth Mine for \$255,000, which was divided equally between the five men of the family. Ma Pearce demanded - and won - a special concession; that she could have a franchise to run a boarding house at the mine as long as she wanted. Just in case Johnny went through their money, she wanted some way to make a living.

A modern 100-stamp mill was erected at the Commonwealth, fired by fuel oil hauled in by 24 mule teams. The nearest railway stop was at Cochise, 16 miles away. Pearce became a boom town, with all that that meant--- shootings, gambling, sin, and sinners.

The Commonwealth produced up to \$30 million in ore. From 1900 to 1903 it produced profits of at least \$3 million a year for its owners. One of the purchasers, John Brockman, invested his money in a Los Angeles building. Senator Penrose and a financier named Barringer from Pennsylvania were the other owners. By 1904 the mine was flooding, pumps could raise four million gallons of water daily but that took all the profit out of the operation. Within a few years the mine was closed.

From time to time efforts have been made to re-open the Commonwealth Mine. However, the history of the mine has been the same as the others. Old dumps were probed into, shafts were re-timbered and re-explored, but eventually the new efforts had to be abandoned.

Ma Pearce never had to run her boarding house.

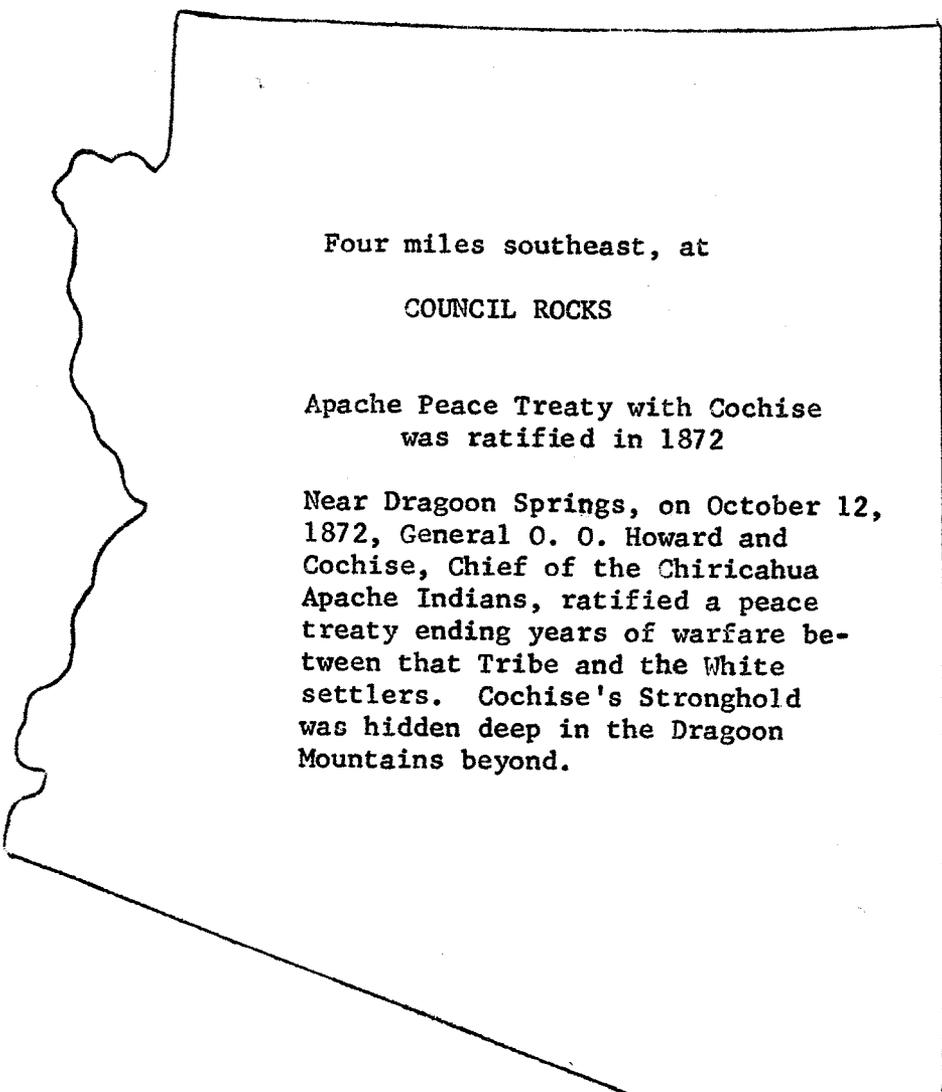
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Council Rocks

Location of Site - At Dragoon Springs, about four miles off Arizona Highway 86 southeast of the Texas Canyon summit between Benson and Willcox.

Recommended

Marker Location - Texas Canyon summit, at the turnout on the southside of the road with a view of the Dragoon Mountains.



Four miles southeast, at

COUNCIL ROCKS

Apache Peace Treaty with Cochise  
was ratified in 1872

Near Dragoon Springs, on October 12, 1872, General O. O. Howard and Cochise, Chief of the Chiricahua Apache Indians, ratified a peace treaty ending years of warfare between that Tribe and the White settlers. Cochise's Stronghold was hidden deep in the Dragoon Mountains beyond.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### Council Rocks

After General O. O. Howard and Tom Jeffords met with Cochise, Sovereign Chief of the Chiricahua Apache Indians in West Stronghold Canyon to discuss a permanent peace between the Chiricahua Apaches and the White settlers, Cochise and his captains spent a night in conference, considering the proposal.

The Indians said they submitted the plan to the Great Spirit for confirmation, and that they had been moved to approve a lasting peace.

Accordingly, on October 12, 1872, Cochise again met with General Howard. Near Dragoon Springs at the north end of the Dragoon Mountains the treaty was officially ratified. The spot was marked by large boulders called Council Rocks.

During the brief remainder of Cochise's lifetime, this treaty was observed by his Tribe.

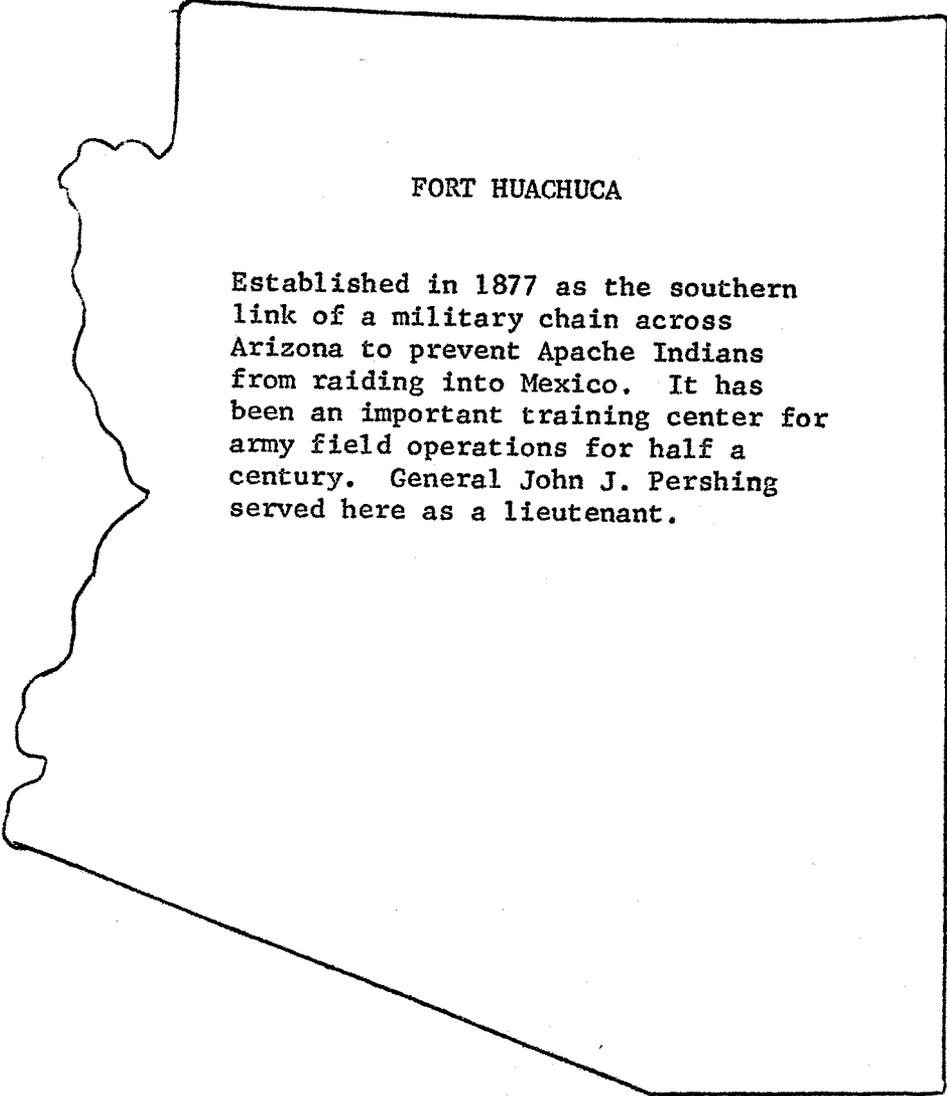
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Fort Huachuca

Location of Site - On Arizona Highway 92 in the southern part of Cochise county.

Recommended

Marker Location - At the entrance to the Fort at the town of Sierra Vista.



FORT HUACHUCA

Established in 1877 as the southern link of a military chain across Arizona to prevent Apache Indians from raiding into Mexico. It has been an important training center for army field operations for half a century. General John J. Pershing served here as a lieutenant.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### Fort Huachuca

Fort Huachuca was one of the last of the important military posts established in Arizona, being occupied by U. S. Troops March 3, 1877. Located on the north flank of the Huachuca Mountains only 12 miles from the Mexican border, it was so situated in an effort to halt the frequent excursions of Apaches into Mexico. The United States had a treaty with Mexico promising to stop these raiding parties.

From Huachuca troops theoretically could control the movement of Indians down both the Sant Cruz and San Pedro Valleys, while it was expected that soldiers from Fort Bowie could patrol the Sulphur Springs Valley and the valley route around the east side of the Chiricahua Mountains. Actually, the Indians were quite elusive and moved almost at will, skipping from one valley to another with great facility on foot while the troops with their horses and wagon trains sent up telltale clouds of dust that revealed their location to the natives.

Huachuca retained its importance longer than any other military post in Arizona, and often has been described as a training ground of the U. S. Army. Many of the best-known generals of both the Spanish-American War and World War I served at Huachuca soon after their graduation from West Point. Officers were sent to the post for training in field operations. Among these the most famous was General John J. Pershing.

During both World War I and World War II Huachuca was a major link in the training program of the army. During the Mexican border troubles and for years afterwards it had active garrisons. Indian scouts were retained on a pension basis until the early 1950's. The post has been occupied almost continuously, and is now (1957) an electronic testing center for the U. S. Army.

COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Grave of George Warren

Location of Site - Evergreen Cemetery, Bisbee

Recommended

Marker Location - At triangle opposite Evergreen Cemetery where the road to Warren branches off U. S. Highway 80.

The Grave of

GEORGE WARREN

This grubstaked prospector is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He located many of the rich mines in the Bisbee-Warren district after an initial discovery in August 1877 by Jack Dunn, a government scout. Warren squandered his share of the proceeds. Dissolute and incompetent, he died a pauper in 1892, in the heart of one of the world's richest copper fields.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### The Grave of George Warren

While George Warren did not make the first mineral discovery in the Bisbee-Warren district, he was its outstanding early character and did have a hand in opening up the district.

Jack Dunn, a government scout, found ore within the present city of Bisbee when on a scouting expedition in August of 1877. Camping near a spring in Tombstone Canyon, he found ore and staked out the Rucker Claim, naming it for Lt. J. A. Rucker, in command of the party. T. D. Burne was also included in the claim notice.

At Camp Bowie some days later Dunn grubstaked George Warren, a prospector, telling him about the Rucker Claim. Dunn made the usual grubstake agreement but apparently Warren did not honor the contract. He made a journey to Fort Huachuca, picking up other prospectors, then went to the site of Dunn's discovery in the Mule Pass Mountains.

On September 27, 1877, he located the Mercey Mine and in following months his name appears among those of locators of many other valuable claims. The Mercey eventually became the Copper Queen Mine - at least the Queen was located at the same site two years later, indicating Warren may have abandoned his claim by failure to do assessment work, or sold his interest to others who protected their investment by re-locating the claim with a new name.

Warren sold his shares in nearly all the mines as rapidly as he could, using proceeds to satisfy an unquenchable thirst. The story is told that he wagered his interest in a claim that later would have yielded him a million dollars on a race against a horse. They were to race to a stake, make a turn around it, and return to the starting line. Warren was leading at the stake and turned quickly, but the horse and rider caught him on the return.

Warren was found incompetent (insane) in 1881 and a guardian was appointed to look after his interests. His share of three mines brought only \$925. He was held in jail for his own safety for a while, but was released and went into Mexico, there virtually selling himself into peonage. He was bailed out by Judge G. H. Berry. Afterwards, Warren was a pitiful picture around Bisbee. He did odd jobs such as chopping wood, received a small pension from the Copper Queen, and finally, in 1892, he died.

In 1914 his grave was found under a rotten wooden headboard marked simply G. W. Three years later his remains were removed to a prominent position in Evergreen Cemetery and a monument was erected over his grave.

COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Old Fort Bowie - 1862

Location of Site - Approximately 12 miles  
south of Bowie

Marker Location - Beside Highway 86 at Bowie,  
at the turnoff leading to  
Old Fort Bowie and Apache  
Pass

OLD FORT BOWIE

Guardian of Apache Pass

Established 1862 following the  
battle of Apache Pass, largest  
conflict in Arizona Indian wars.  
Massed Apaches under Cochise and  
Mangas Coloradas were routed by  
howitzers fired by California  
Volunteers attacked in the pass.  
Fort Bowie overlooked only spring  
for miles.

Historical Marker Erected by the  
Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## COCHISE COUNTY

### Old Fort Bowie

Established in 1862 to protect the stage road through Apache Pass and the spring located at the eastern end of the pass, Old Fort Bowie was a crucial strongpoint on the Butterfield Stage Route across Southern Arizona. Here in 1862 was fought the greatest battle of the Indian wars in Arizona. In July eleven companies of Union infantry, on their way from Tucson to New Mexico, were attacked here by Apaches under Cochise and Mangas Coloradas. Hidden behind trees and rocks on the steep sides of the pass, the Indians surprised the soldiers with a musket volley. They were routed when the soldiers returned the fire with howitzers. It was the Apaches' first experience with cannon, and they were greatly impressed.

General James H. Carleton ordered Major T. A. Coult, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, to build a fort. Work started on July 27. A total of 412 feet of protecting wall, from four to four and one-half feet high, and in thickness from three feet at the base to two feet at the top, was raised. By August 4 the stone walls were finished and inside buildings were started. Fort Bowie made the pass unhealthy for the Apaches. Cochise was roaming over the vast country, attacking, slaughtering, burning, pillaging. Major Coult's orders were to attack the Apaches whenever seen. No male adult Apache was to be taken alive. He was ordered to escort all trains and couriers through Apache Pass and well out onto the mesas on either side.

In 1886 Fort Bowie was in the limelight following Geronimo's surrender. General Miles' campaign against him had been launched from Fort Bowie, and from here Geronimo and his followers were shipped into their Florida exile. The post was abandoned about 1896.

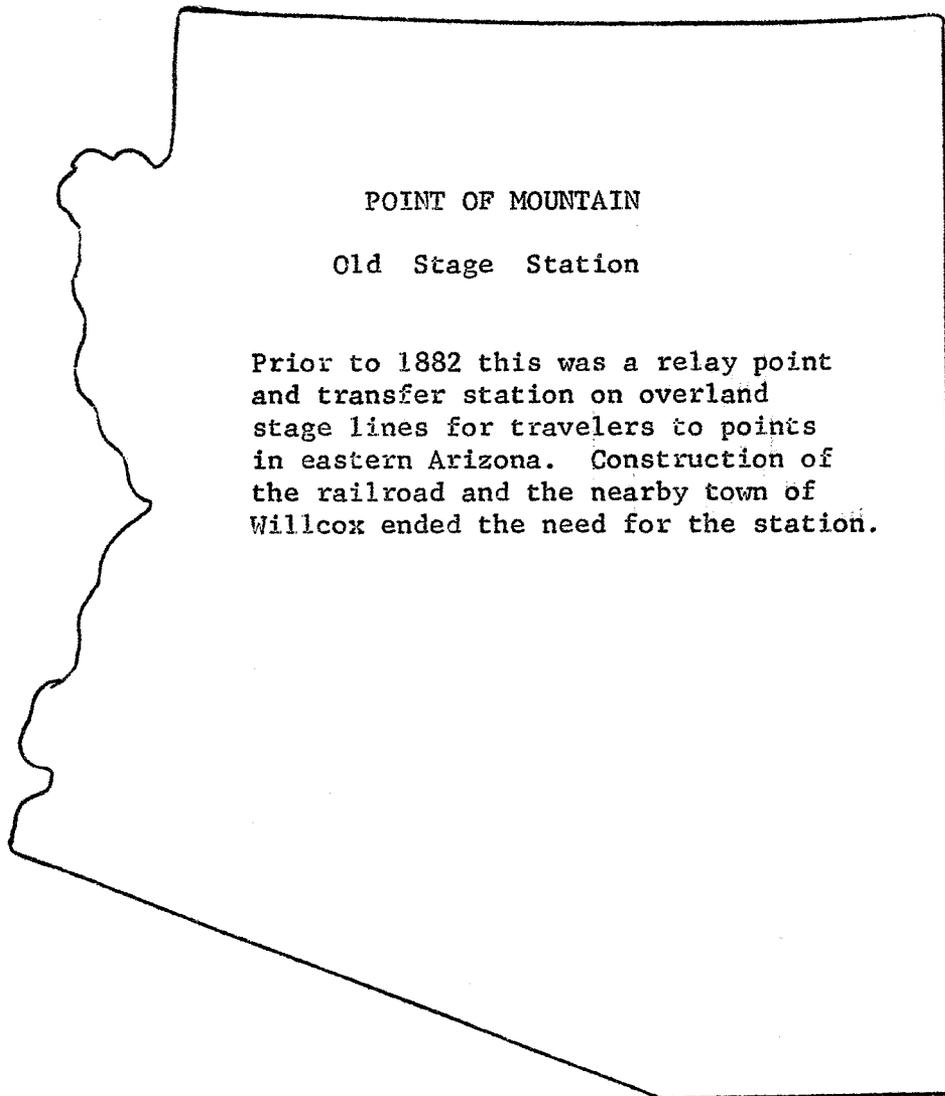
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - Point of Mountain

Location of Site - Southwest of the present community of Willcox.

Recommended

Marker Location - On the west side of U. S. Highway 666 and Arizona Highway 86, a mile or two southwest of Willcox, near the site of the old stage station.



## COCHISE COUNTY

### Point of Mountain

The Southern Pacific railroad for much of its route across southern Arizona follows very closely the line of the old stage lines and wagon roads.

Prior to construction of the railroad in 1882 the stage line from Tucson to Las Cruces had a stop called Point of Mountain, a mile or two southwest of present Willcox.

At Point of Mountain all passengers for Camp Grant, Camp Thomas, San Carlos, Globe, and Fort Apache transferred saddleback to complete their journeys. It also served as a crossroads on the north-south trail from the above points to Fort Bowie and Fort Huachuca farther to the south.

There was a good spring at Point of Mountain, called Croton Spring. There was usually abundant grass, and an amazing view of the mirages that were known as Playas (beaches or shores).

When the railroad was built, the nearby construction camp and town became known as Willcox, named for General Orlando B. Willcox, who was commander of the Department of Arizona from 1880 to 1882.

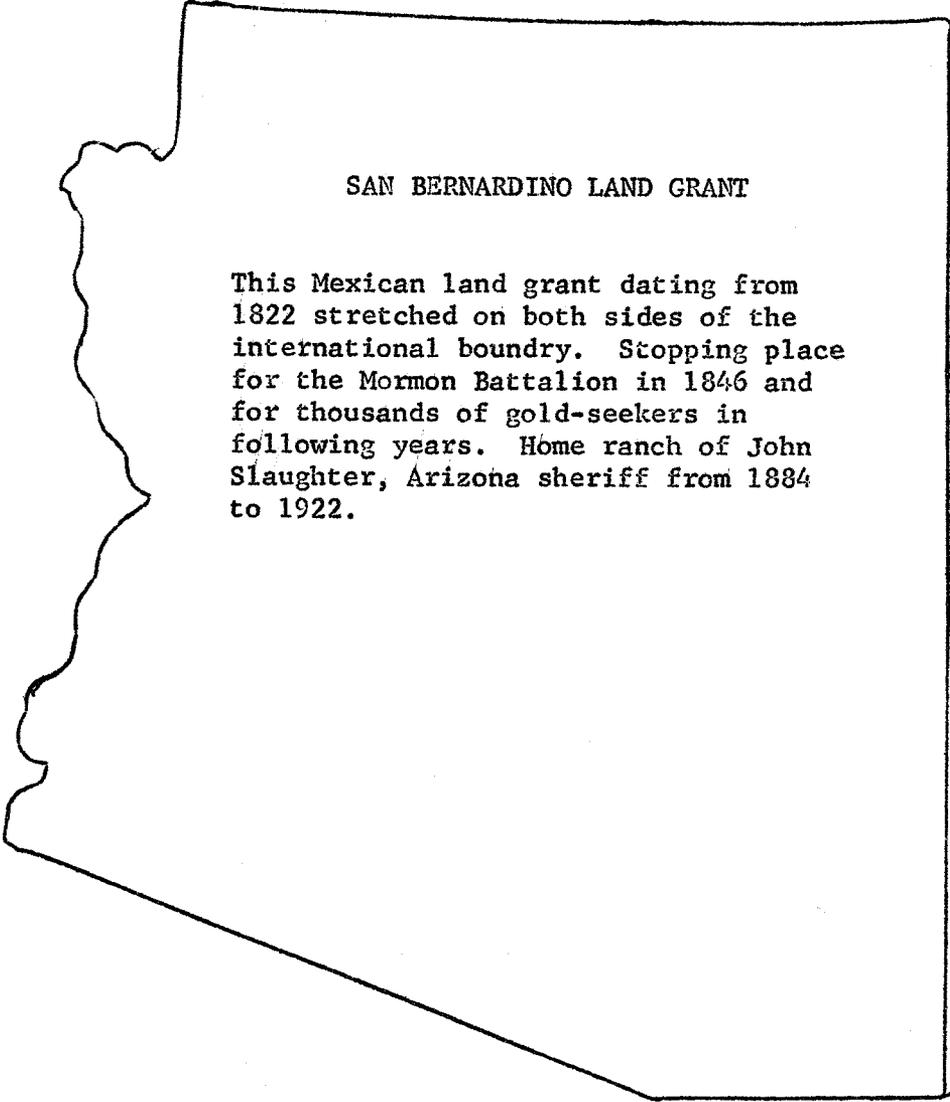
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - San Bernardino Land Grant

Location of Site - About 15 miles east of Douglas

Recommended

Marker Location - On southside of U. S. Highway 80  
at the hamlet of Bernardino, at  
turnout overlooking valley to the  
south.



SAN BERNARDINO LAND GRANT

This Mexican land grant dating from 1822 stretched on both sides of the international boundary. Stopping place for the Mormon Battalion in 1846 and for thousands of gold-seekers in following years. Home ranch of John Slaughter, Arizona sheriff from 1884 to 1922.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### San Bernardino Land Grant

Mexican history dates the San Bernardino Grant from March 23, 1822, when for \$90 one Ignacio Perez received a grant of 73,240 acres. When the international boundary was surveyed in 1850 it was found to run near the northern edge of the grant, leaving 3,688 acres in the United States and the remainder in Mexico. It has been a large cattle ranch and hacienda, located near an ever-flowing spring on the American side.

When the Mormon battalion made its epochal march from Santa Fe to San Diego it reached here on December 3, 1846, guided by Antoine Leroux. Most of the buildings of the old ranch were in ruins. A stone wall with two bastions still stood, but Apaches had driven the inhabitants away. Wild cattle roamed the valley and gave the Mormons trouble.

Since the Mormon battalion cut a new wagon route to California, the rancho was visited frequently in following years, with more ruin and desolation following.

During the early days of mining development in Cochise County, in the early 1880's, the luxuriant growth of the valley made it a fine range. John Slaughter, a Texas cattleman, settled his herds in the region and purchased the grant rights from heirs of the original owner. He established headquarters near the old hacienda ruins and spring in 1884 and lived there until his death in 1922.

Because rustlers were bad in that area, Slaughter became sheriff of Cochise County and waged singularly effective war against all kinds of lawbreakers. He ran badmen out of the country, and those too brave to run faced his gun and usually died or went to prison.

Slaughter adopted a little orphaned Apache Indian girl who was called Patchy. When she died following a fire that ignited her clothes, the old rancher mourned her passing as tearfully as if she had been his very own.

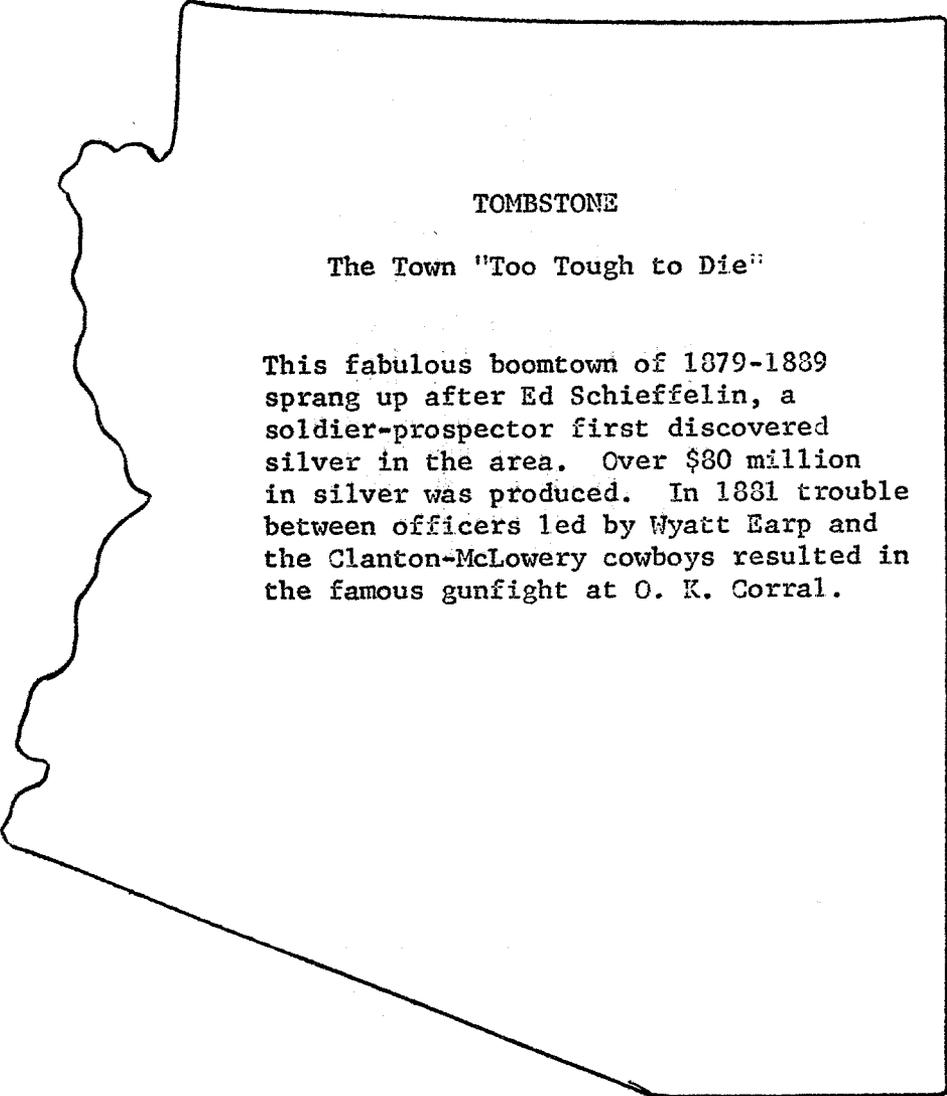
COCHISE COUNTY

Historical Site - The Town of Tombstone

Location of Site - On U. S. Highway 80 in east central Cochise County.

Recommended

Marker Location - On U. S. Highway 80 at the west end of town, corner of Allen Street and First, at turnoff to Schieffelin Monument.



TOMBSTONE

The Town "Too Tough to Die"

This fabulous boomtown of 1879-1889 sprang up after Ed Schieffelin, a soldier-pro prospector first discovered silver in the area. Over \$80 million in silver was produced. In 1881 trouble between officers led by Wyatt Earp and the Clanton-McLowery cowboys resulted in the famous gunfight at O. K. Corral.

## COCHISE COUNTY

### The Town of Tombstone

Possibly by the unique circumstance that gave it an Unusual name, even for the West, Tombstone has retained the flavor of the old days longer than any other community in Arizona.

It was the outgrowth of silver discovered by Ed Schieffelin in 1877. He was a prospector who served a brief enlistment as a soldier, a hitch that enabled him to get free transportation from northwestern Arizona to the desert county of the southeast corner. He worked out of Fort Huachuca in search of an El Dorado despite the Apache danger.

Many are the versions told of how Tombstone was named. In essence they are the same. Somebody said to Schieffelin, "Instead of a mine, you'll find your tombstone out there." He found a rich silver strike, took samples to his brother Al up near Kingman, showed them to an assayer, Dick Gird. They returned together to the site. He found the ledge. "You're a lucky cuss," Al said. They named the mine the Lucky Cuss.

Tombstone produced more than \$80 million in silver and some copper before its mines were flooded. It became famous in western lore because of the widely-publicized exploits of Wyatt Earp, who was deputy U. S. Marshall there for about a year. The feud between the Earp-Holliday forces and a cowboy contingent championed by Sheriff John Behan and including the Clanton and McLowery brothers led to the famous fight at the O. K. Corral.

Attempts to reopen the Tombstone mines failed when fire destroyed the pumps. The town developed a regional slogan as the "Town too tough to Die". The Tombstone Restoration Commission has been very active in efforts to restore the town to its old appearance to maintain its attraction to tourists.

Boot Hill, a graveyard nearby, is largely a contrived attraction. There may or may not be the 276 graves credited to it. Nearly all the colorful grave markers are of fairly recent origin. If early records were kept of burials, they have been lost. It was not Tombstone 's only graveyard, and it is highly unlikely that all the persons immortalized in its markers are buried there.

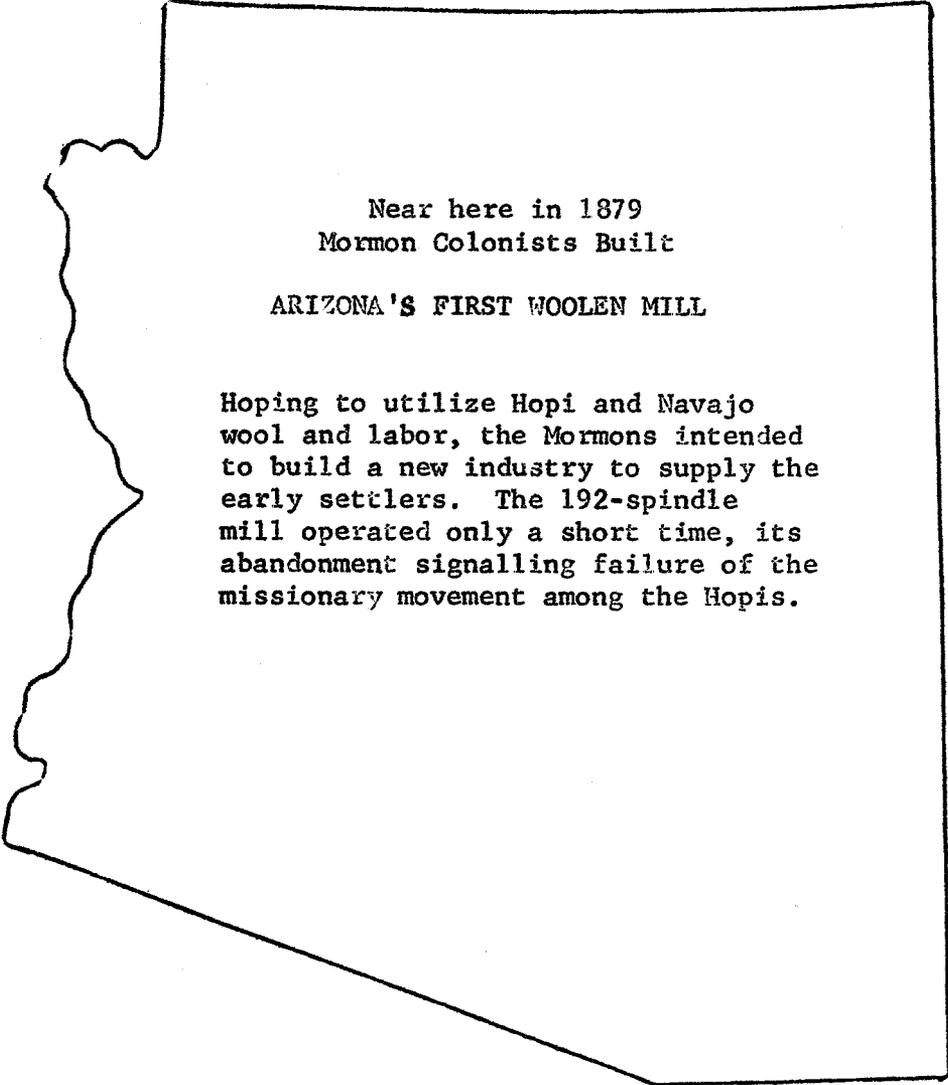
COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - Arizona's First Woolen Mill

Location of Site - Moenkopi or Tuba City

Recommended

Marker Location - Beside the highway between  
Tuba City and Moenkopi.



Near here in 1879  
Mormon Colonists Built

ARIZONA'S FIRST WOOLEN MILL

Hoping to utilize Hopi and Navajo wool and labor, the Mormons intended to build a new industry to supply the early settlers. The 192-spindle mill operated only a short time, its abandonment signalling failure of the missionary movement among the Hopis.

## COCONINO COUNTY

### Arizona's First Woolen Mill

In the 1870's, the Mormons established a settlement called Tuba City, adjacent to the older Hopi village of Moenkopi\*. The new settlement was named in honor of Tuba, chief of one of the Hopi clans, who had been taken to Utah on a visit by Jacob Hamblin.

The community was a valuable stopping place on the road from the Paria crossing (Lee Ferry) to the Little Colorado settlements. It was also headquarters of a missionary movement intended to bring the Indians into the Mormon church.

In the Mormon colonization of the West, every attempt was made to establish industries that would help the remote area be self-sufficient, and in 1879, John W. Young began construction of a woolen mill that in the text of McClintock's Mormon Settlement in Arizona is located at Tuba City. Yet, a photograph in the same work identified it as the Moenkopi Mill. Since the communities were almost immediately adjacent, the precise location is a mute point.

The mill was said to measure 90 by 70 feet, although the picture would indicate that the narrow width was probably only 20 feet. The mill had 192 spindles in use. Wool was procured from the Indians, and their labor, such as it was, was employed.

Unfortunately, the Mormon milling effort was more advanced than the technological and economic status of the Hopis. They were neither adaptable as laborers nor dependable as suppliers of wool. It is possible that traditional Hopi resentment against missionary work gradually led to some kind of silent boycott against the mill. It operated only a few years, and by 1900 the place was falling into ruin.

Old Chief Tuba, one of the few converts to Mormonism, took pride in watching over remains of the factory, but after his death the building and its contents soon became scattered, and some of the machinery was taken to St. Johns.

\* Also spelled Moencopi and Moen Copie.

COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Event - The Battle of Big Dry Wash

Location of Site - Several miles east of Clint's Well off to the north of the Mogollon Rim Road, on a branch of East Clear Creek known as Big Dry Wash.

Recommended

Marker Location - Either at the turnoff at Clint's Well to the battlefield, or at the junction of the Mogollon Rim Road and Arizona 65.

Near here, July 17, 1882

THE BATTLE OF BIG DRY WASH

was fought

In this last big battle of the Apache Wars, fourteen troops of cavalry under the command of Captain A. R. Chaffee, encircled a group of renegade Coyotero Apaches led by Na-ti-o-tish. This followed a week of raiding and slaughter by the natives who had escaped from the White Mountain Reservation. Most of the hostiles were killed. Lt. Thomas Cruse won the Medal of Honor in this battle.

## COCONINO COUNTY

### Battle of Big Dry Wash

In July of 1882, a number of Coyotero Apache Indians led by Na-ti-o-tish, broke out of the White Mountain Indian Reservation during a period when medicine men were exciting the natives.

Doubling back to the San Carlos Reservation, they killed J. L. (Cibicue Charlie) Colvig, Chief of Scouts, and then fled toward the northwest.

They attacked the mining camp of McMillenville, stormed the Middleton ranch in Tonto Basin, killed a rancher named Bixby and one of his hired hands, evaded a net thrown out for them by volunteer rangers from Globe, and finally fled up across Tonto Basin to the Mogollon Rim country.

Troops were alerted at Camp McDowell, Fort Whipple, Fort Thomas, and San Carlos. A total of 14 troops--nearly 1,000 men--met at the mouth of Rye Creek on the Tonto, near Camp Reno, to press the pursuit.

The hostiles were encountered on the Rim at a branch of East Clear Creek known as Big Dry Wash (but mistakenly identified in army dispatches at the time as Chevelon's Creek). Al Sieber's Indian Scouts found the Apaches attempting to set a trap for the cavalry, believing they were followed by only one or two troops.

Captain A. R. Chaffee was given command of the attack by his superior, Colonel Evans, because Chaffee was a veteran of Indian warfare and had the situation well sized up. He split his forces, almost encircled the Indians, and then closed in. The battle raged for a few hours. Lieutenant Thomas Cruse, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor in this conflict, counted 22 Indian dead, but undoubtedly many were carried away in the night or were not found in the rocky canyon where they fell.

It was the largest pitched battle in the Indian wars in Arizona since the battle of Apache Pass 20 years previously, and definitely broke the Apaches' will to face the cavalry.

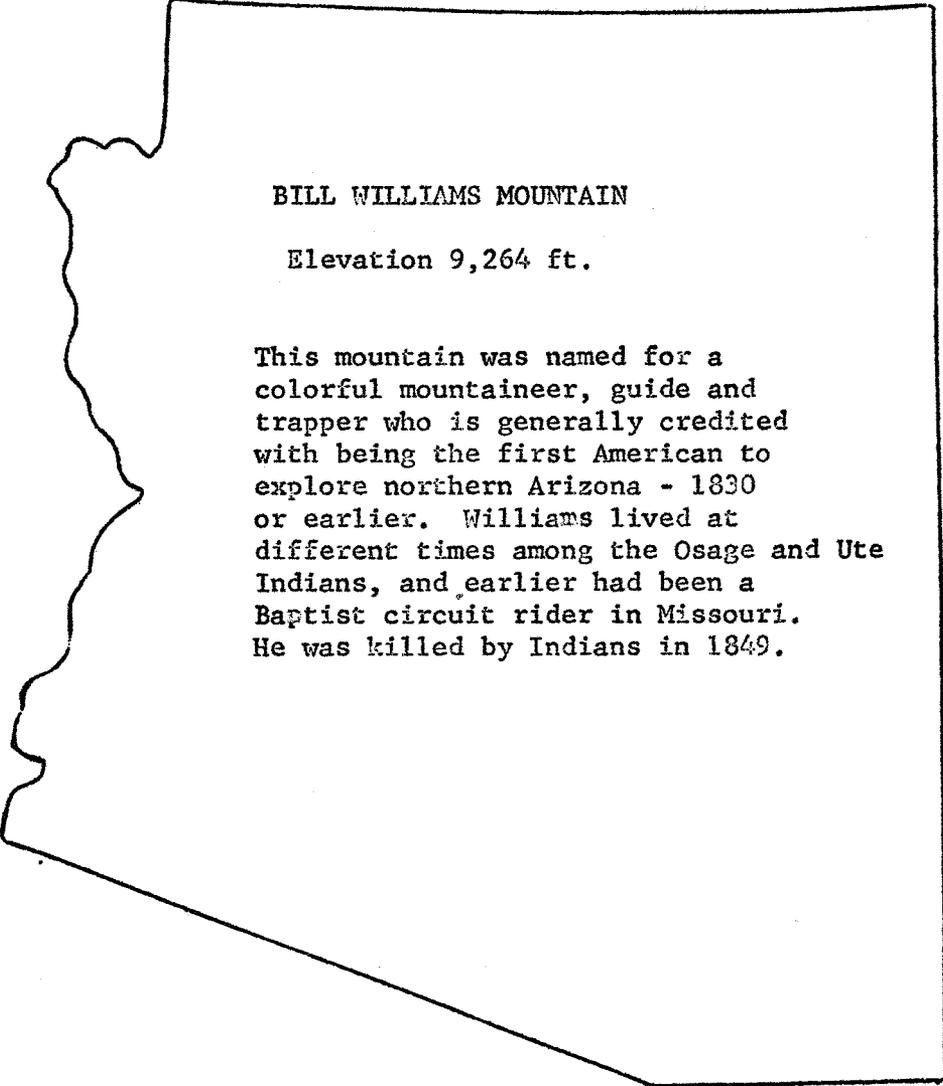
COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - Bill Williams Mountain

Location of Site - Six miles southeast of  
Williams

Recommended

Marker Location - In or near the town of  
Williams, on the south  
side of U. S. Highway 66,  
or at a turnout that provides  
a good view of the mountains.



BILL WILLIAMS MOUNTAIN

Elevation 9,264 ft.

This mountain was named for a colorful mountaineer, guide and trapper who is generally credited with being the first American to explore northern Arizona - 1830 or earlier. Williams lived at different times among the Osage and Ute Indians, and earlier had been a Baptist circuit rider in Missouri. He was killed by Indians in 1849.

## COCONINO COUNTY

### Bill Williams Mountain

Bill Williams was a mountain man, trapper, and guide. He had been a Baptist circuit rider in Missouri when he was only 17, and had lived for more than 10 years with the Osage Indians before he plunged into the Western wilderness and emerged as a mountaineer.

He was acknowledged as one of the most skillful and respected guides in the West, as well as one of the saltiest and smelliest. Yet, he was blamed (evidently without justification) by John C. Fremont for the failure of Fremont's fourth expedition.

Williams was killed by the Ute Indians in 1849, although he had once lived with them.

Williams roamed through Arizona in the 1830's and 40's, and possibly even earlier. Nobody knows how Bill Williams River and the Bill Williams Mountain happen to be named for him. The best guess is that by word-of-mouth he told other guides, such as Leroux and Aubrey, of the Arizona country before they made their first trips across it to California. Out of deference to him and the information he may have provided, they probably gave the mountain and river his name and the earliest army mapmakers recorded the fact.

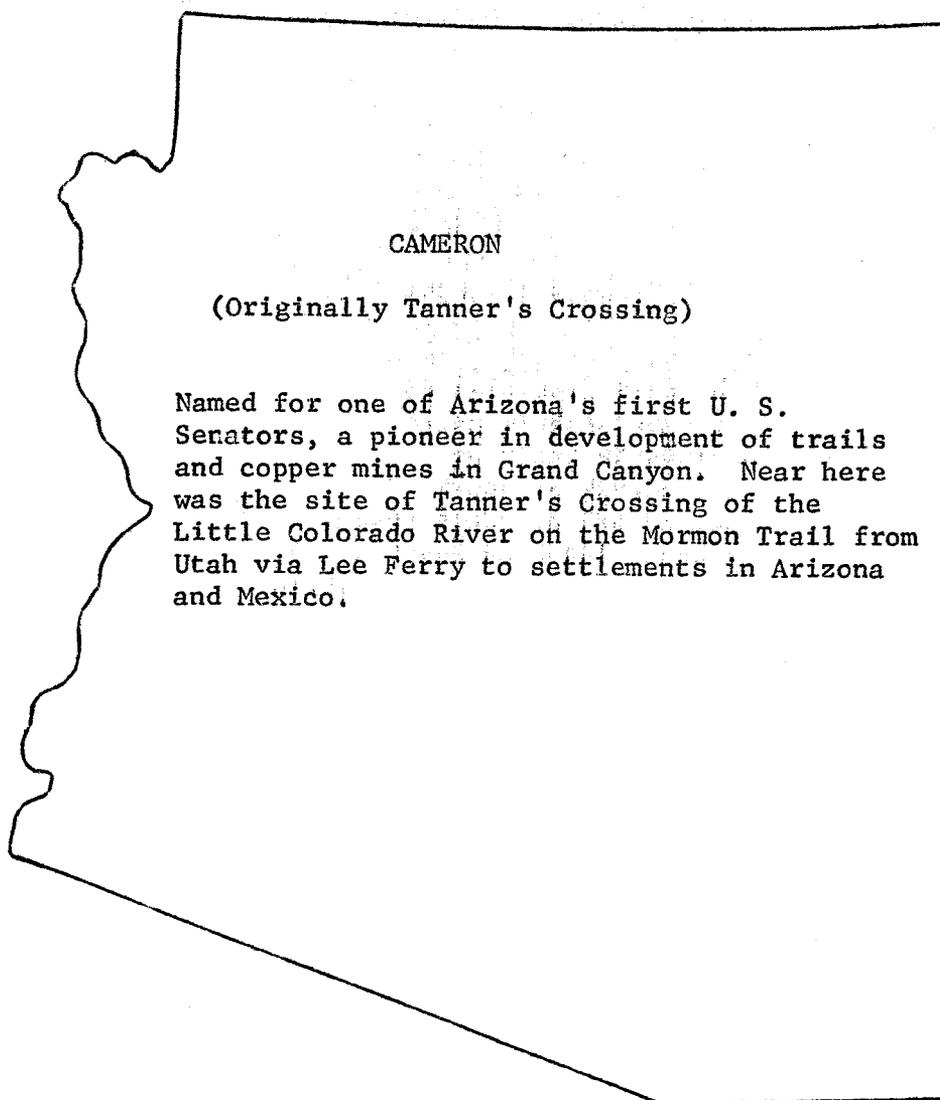
COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - The Community of Cameron  
(originally Tanner's crossing  
on the Little Colorado River)

Location of Site - On U. S. Highway 89 at the  
Little Colorado River

Recommended

Marker Location - On U. S. Highway 89 at the south  
end of the new highway bridge across  
the Little Colorado at Cameron.



COCONINO COUNTY

Cameron  
(Originally Tanner's Crossing)

The Little Colorado River was something of a barrier to travelers going to and from Utah until the suspension bridge was constructed at this point in 1924. The settlement was named for Ralph Cameron, U. S. Senator and pioneer in development of trails, copper mines, and tourist facilities at the Grand Canyon.

There were only two crossings north of Sunset Crossing near Winslow. There the railroad bridge was built near the site of an old wagon crossing used by Beale's camels and the earliest travelers. One of the other fords was near the Grand Falls of the Little Colorado. The other was near this bridge, and was called Tanner's Crossing. It was one of the few rock crossings of fords. There was a great deal of quicksand in the Little Colorado, so a hard bottom was essential for the wagon trains and cattle driven along the Mormon Trail and later for the first automobiles that dared venture into the high plateau country over primitive roads.

Seth B. Tanner, a Mormon pioneer who lived at Tuba City, directed early parties of Latter Day Saints to this crossing in preference to the one at Grand Falls.

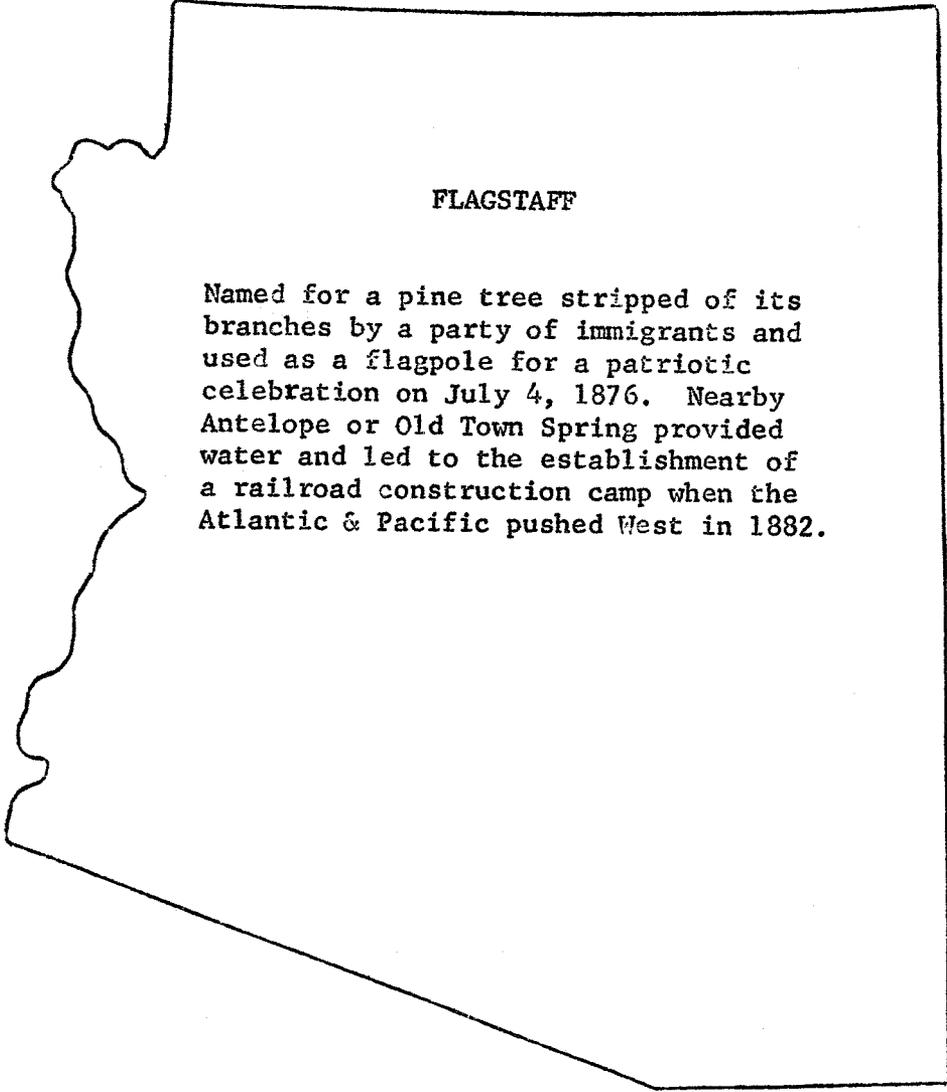
COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - The City of Flagstaff

Location of Site - Near the spring in Old Town

Recommended

Marker Location - On U. S. Highway 66 near the center of the city, or at the location of the original spring if that can be definitely determined.



FLAGSTAFF

Named for a pine tree stripped of its branches by a party of immigrants and used as a flagpole for a patriotic celebration on July 4, 1876. Nearby Antelope or Old Town Spring provided water and led to the establishment of a railroad construction camp when the Atlantic & Pacific pushed West in 1882.

## COCONINO COUNTY

### The City of Flagstaff

Nearly every early military expedition and immigrant party crossing northern Arizona stopped near what is now Flagstaff - usually at Leroux Springs several miles to the northwest - because of the good supply of water there.

Many parties also stopped at Antelope Spring, which early maps show to be in approximately the present location of Flagstaff or a little south of the city.

According to A. F. Banta who passed that way with the Territorial government party in 1864, Antelope Spring later was called Old Town Spring and was located within the present city.

In June of 1876 a party of immigrants from Boston came on westward after failure in attempts to settle on the Little Colorado River. According to a description of the event recounted by the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce, one of the party stripped a small (some local historians say it was large) pine tree and raised a flag upon it. Around this extemporized flagpole the party celebrated on July 4, 1876.

Thus the name Flagstaff was attached to the spring at that location and was retained on the establishment there of a construction camp of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad in 1882.

COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - Lee Ferry - 1872

Location of Site - On Colorado River six miles east of Navajo Bridge crossing over Marble Canyon, at mouth of Paria Creek

Marker Location - North end of Navajo Bridge at side road turning off to Lee Ferry

LEE FERRY

From 1872 to 1929  
principal route of travel  
across the Colorado River  
to Utah settlements

First crossing made at the mouth of Paria Creek in 1864 by Jacob Hamblin. Regular ferry established by John Doyle Lee in 1872. Purchased by Latter-day Saints Church after his death in 1877. Maintained continuously by private and public operators until 1929 when Navajo Bridge was completed.

Historical Marker Erected by the  
Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## COCONINO COUNTY

### Lee Ferry

Although the first Mormon pioneer to use the crossing apparently was Jacob Hamblin, as early as 1864, the name of John Doyle Lee became attached to this ferrying point at the mouth of Paria Creek on the Colorado. From 1872, when he established regular service, until 1929 it was the principal north-south route across the Colorado.

The Mormon church already had ferry rights at the spot when Lee established a home and farm there and began operating the ferry in 1872. He called the place Lonely Dell. One or possibly two of John Wesley Powell's river-running boats were used by Lee in the few years he operated the ferry. After his execution in 1877 (for participation in the infamous Mountain Meadows Massacre 20 years before) the ferry rights were purchased from one of his widows by the Mormon Church and the ferry subsequently was operated by the church until 1909. Then it was sold to a cattle company, and in 1916 was transferred to Coconino County which operated a ferry there until construction of the Navajo Bridge in 1929.

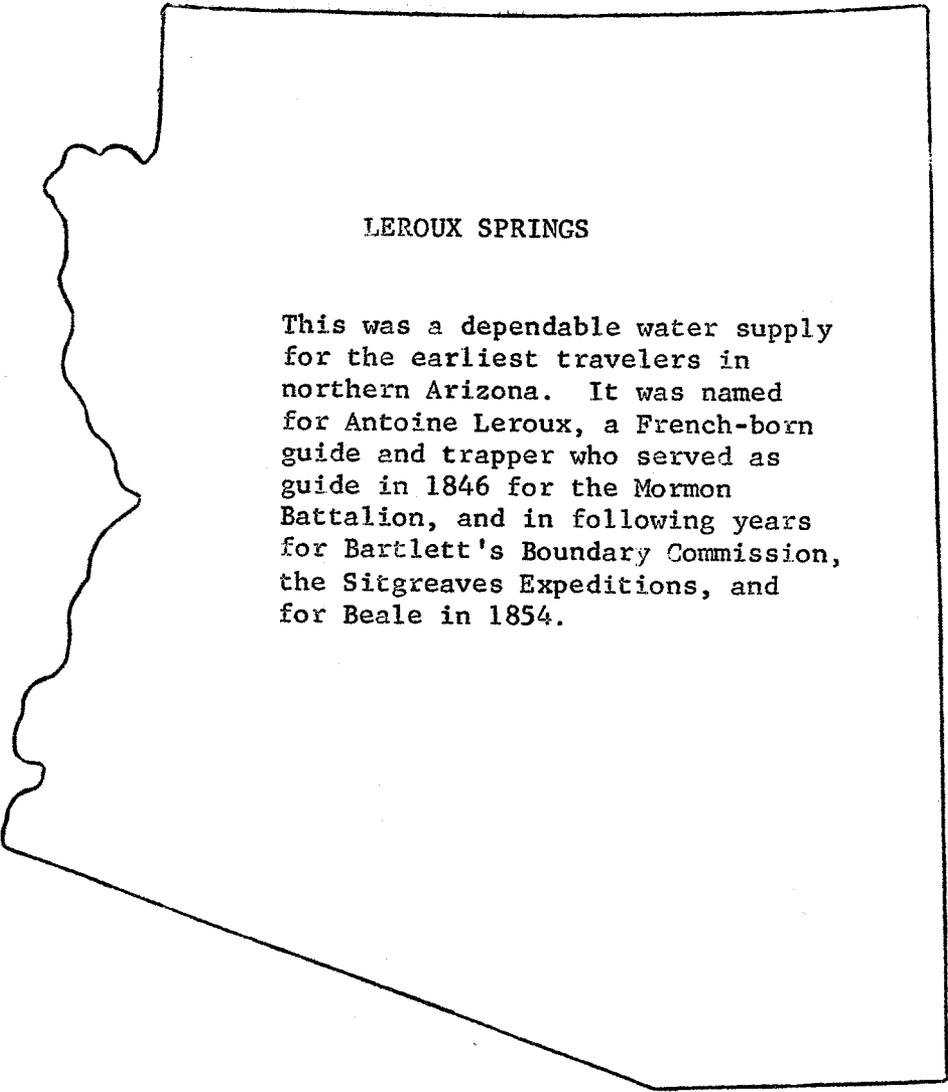
COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - Leroux Springs

Location of Site - Approximately 7 miles northwest  
of Flagstaff on Fort Valley Road,  
near the Museum of Northern Arizona

Recommended

Marker Location - Beside Fort Valley Road at the  
pumps maintained by the City of  
Flagstaff



LEROUX SPRINGS

This was a dependable water supply  
for the earliest travelers in  
northern Arizona. It was named  
for Antoine Leroux, a French-born  
guide and trapper who served as  
guide in 1846 for the Mormon  
Battalion, and in following years  
for Bartlett's Boundary Commission,  
the Sitgreaves Expeditions, and  
for Beale in 1854.

## COCONINO COUNTY

### Leroux Springs

Antoine Leroux was a guide, trapper, and mountain man who figured prominently in the earliest military expeditions to traverse Arizona. Evidently like other mountain men, he operated out of Santa Fe and Taos.

He had been a guide for the Mormon Battalion when it crossed southern Arizona in 1846-47, and next appears as a guide for the Sitgreaves expedition across northern Arizona in 1851. He guided Lt. Edward F. Beale in 1854, and had been a guide for the U.S. Boundary Survey Commission under John R. Bartlett, 1849-51.

Leroux evidently had crossed northern Arizona on trapping expeditions and knew the location of most springs. One of these bears his name, and appears in the accounts of nearly every party that used the northern route. Leroux Springs is located beside the Fort Valley road several miles northwest of Flagstaff, and has been tapped to furnish domestic water for the city.

In pioneer days also, the spring was a dependable source of supply. Beale noted on his 1858 (camel) expedition that the Overland Mail Company "has ditched the spring into their station." It served as a turning point for parties coming west from New Mexico and then turning southward to the Prescott area.

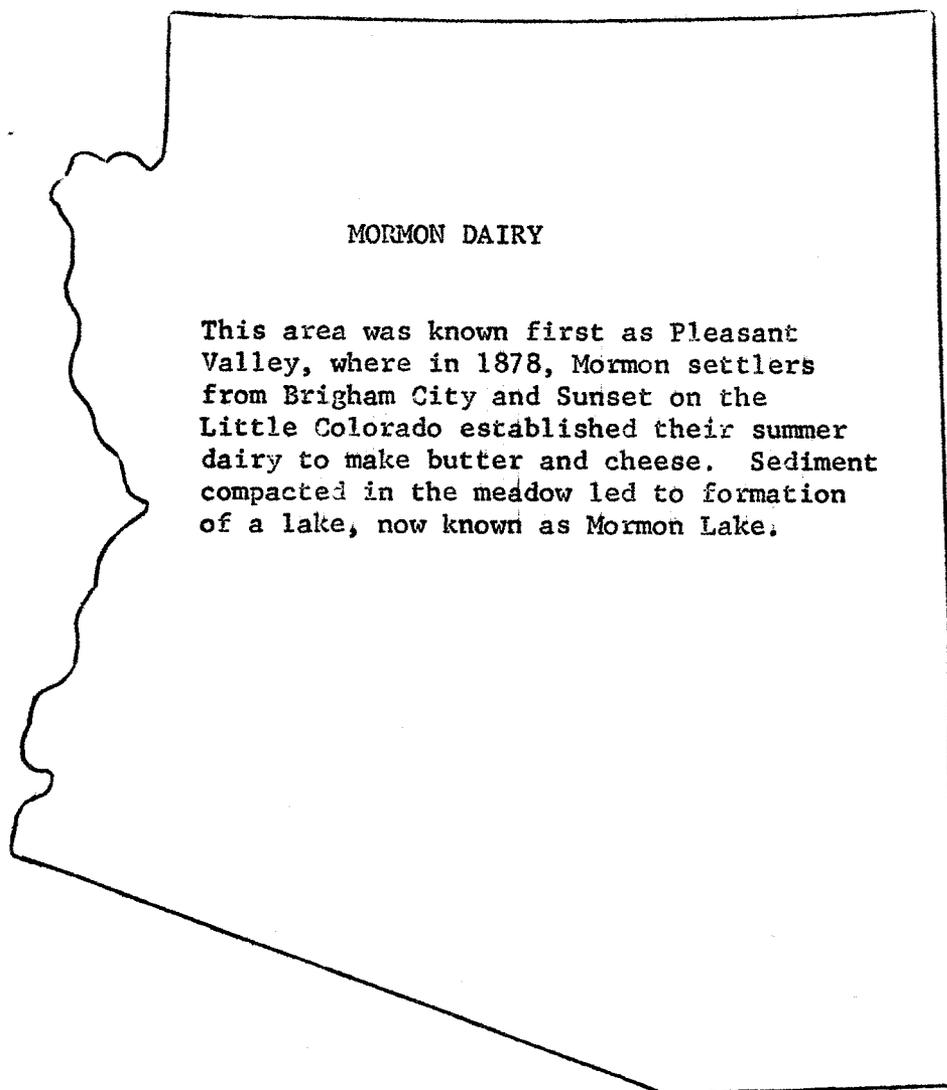
COCONINO COUNTY

Historical Site - Mormon Dairy

Location of Site - Approximately 30 miles south of  
Flagstaff at Mormon Lake.

Recommended

Marker Location - At the junction of the roads at  
the south end of Mormon Lake.



## COCONINO COUNTY

### Mormon Dairy

Mormon Lake was originally a wet-weather lake, filling only after heavy rains, then draining away through underground cutlets, leaving a meadow. This was called Pleasant Valley by the first Mormon settlers in northern Arizona.

In 1878, to take advantage of the fine pasturage and abundant water supply, a herd of 115 cows was driven to the site by Mormon settlers from Brigham City and Sunset, pioneer towns on the Little Colorado River near the present city of Winslow, about 60 miles distant.

Stake President Lot Smith sent a group of 48 men and 41 women from the two communities to tend the herd and make butter and cheese. These were important food items for the Little Colorado settlements, which had a great deal of trouble with their crops due to dams washing out on that stream.

The trampling of the cows helped to compact sediment in the meadow, so that by 1900 a lake had been created. The failure of the settlements at Sunset and Brigham City led to withdrawal of the Mormon Dairy herds after a few years, but the name was retained. In time Mormon Dairy became Mormon Lake.

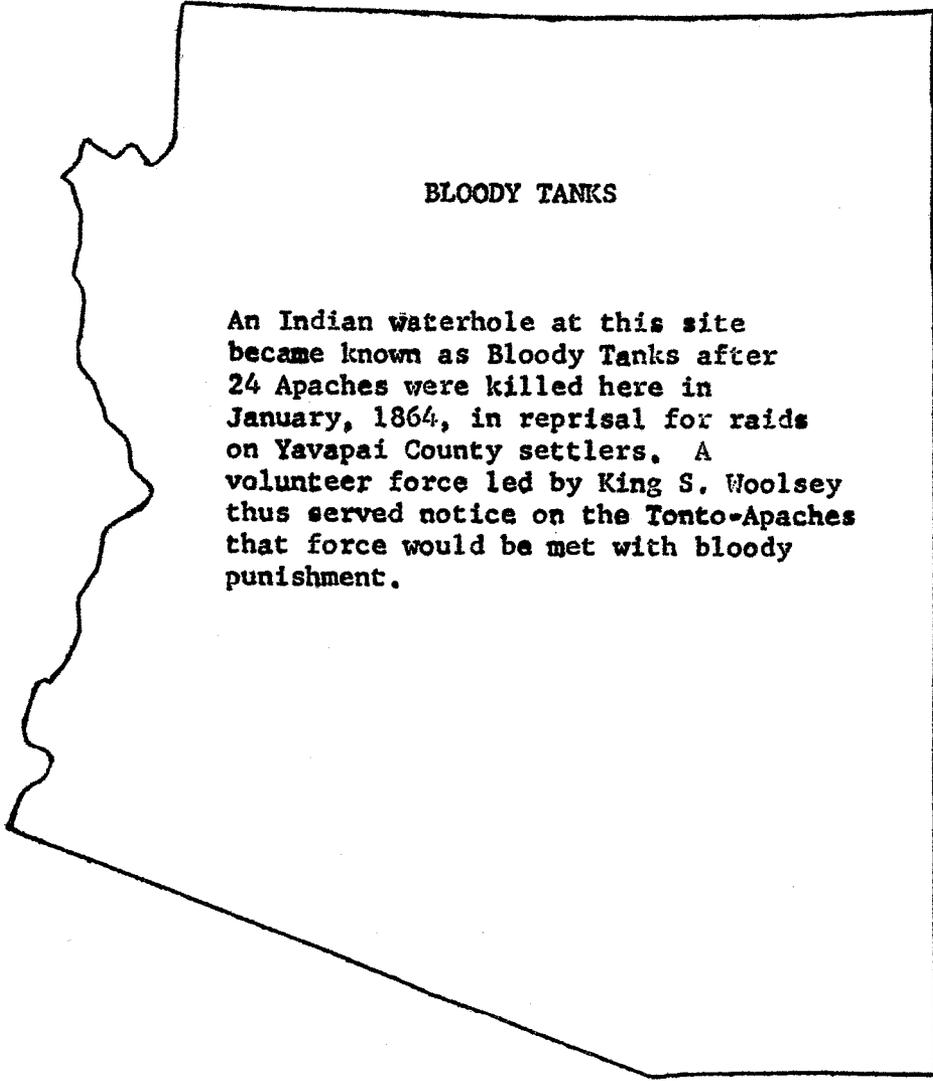
GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - Bloody Tanks

Location of Site - Miami

Recommended

Marker Location - In the triangular island beside U. S. Highway 60-70 in front of the Rock Motel near the western edge of the town of Miami.



BLOODY TANKS

An Indian waterhole at this site became known as Bloody Tanks after 24 Apaches were killed here in January, 1864, in reprisal for raids on Yavapai County settlers. A volunteer force led by King S. Woolsey thus served notice on the Tonto-Apaches that force would be met with bloody punishment.

## GILA COUNTY

### Bloody Tanks

The settlement of the Prescott area was plagued by Indian raids soon after miners and ranchers attempted to establish a foothold in the hills. In the winter of 1863-64, just a few months after the settlement began, raids started. Not only the Yavapai-Apaches, who lived in the area, but the Tonto-Apaches from beyond the Verde River, began raiding the Prescott settlement.

The pioneers decided to meet force with force. In the middle of winter after Indians had run off 29 mules and horses from the ranch of A. H. Peeples in the valley that now carries his name, the old pioneer gathered his friends and neighbors to retaliate. They chose King S. Woolsey to be their captain. Woolsey owned the finest ranch on the Agua Fria River, about a mile north of Humboldt, and was hauling flour and grain into Prescott from his ranch above the Gila at Agua Caliente.

A party of 28 men on foot, their supplies carried by pack animals, trailed the Indian party eastward into what is now Gila county. They were joined by a group of friendly Maricopa and Pima Indians led by the Maricopa chieftain, Juan Chivari. The Apaches were induced to come into a conference in a little basin at a water tank at a spot now covered by the main highway passing through Miami, just about the location of the Rock Motel. A talk was held with the expressed intent of signing a peace treaty, but both Indians and Whites were suspicious, and had armed themselves secretly in violation of agreements.

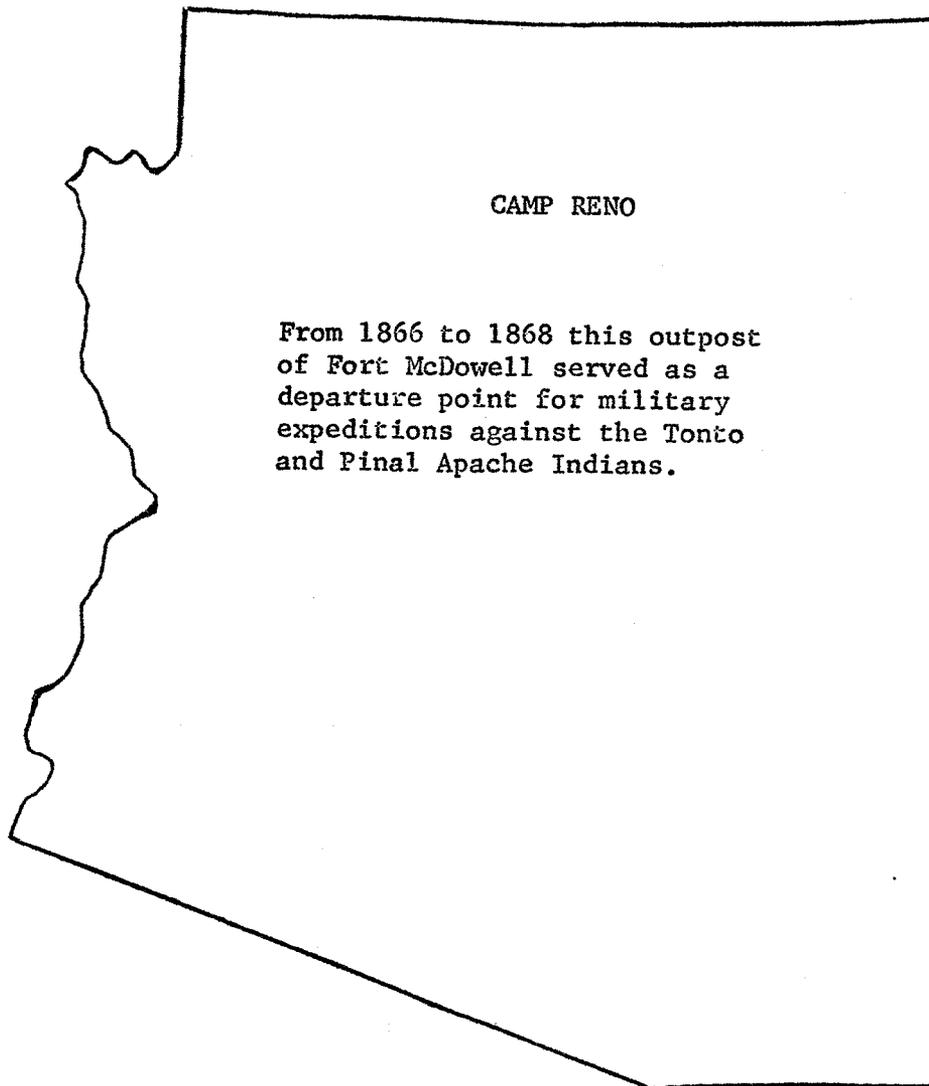
At a given signal from Woolsey, the Whites and their Indian allies, about 45 men, started their assault on the Apaches, although a total force of 700 Apaches were in the vicinity. At least 24 Apaches were killed, and many more wounded and some dead evidently were carried away. One White man (Cyrus Lennon) was lanced and died. Blood ran into the water tank, giving it the name of Bloody Tanks. The raid is sometimes called the Pinole Treaty, due to the story (denied by Woolsey and highly unlikely) that he tried to feed the Indians poisoned pinole (parched corn).

GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - Camp Reno

Location of Site - At Reno Creek on the east slopes of the Mazatzal Mountains.

Recommended  
Marker Location - At the hamlet of Tonto Basin on the road between Roosevelt Dam and Payson.



## GILA COUNTY

### Camp Reno

With the establishment of Camp McDowell in 1865, the military was committed to a policy of holding the Apache Indians back in the unsettled part of Arizona east of the Mazatzal Mountains. McDowell was one of the important posts charged with this responsibility. Troops frequently rode out against the Tonto Apaches who roamed in the Tonto Basin country.

The problem of supplying troops on these marches eventually led to the creation of an outpost beyond the high Mazatzal range into which the Indians easily escaped when pursued. Accordingly, in 1866, Camp Reno was created on Reno Creek a few miles above its confluence with Tonto Creek and 33 miles from McDowell. This was connected to McDowell by a military road over Reno Pass which was built with great difficulty through very rough terrain.

Camp Reno had a good view of the valley spreading from the Mogollon Rim to the Pinal Mountains, was well-watered and cooler than McDowell.

Although the camp was maintained for little more than two years, according to army records, troops often bivouacked there on their expeditions against the Apaches for many years afterwards. It was the gathering place in 1882 for 14 troops of cavalry that Captain A. R. Chaffee led against the Coyotero Apaches in the battle of Big Dry Wash.

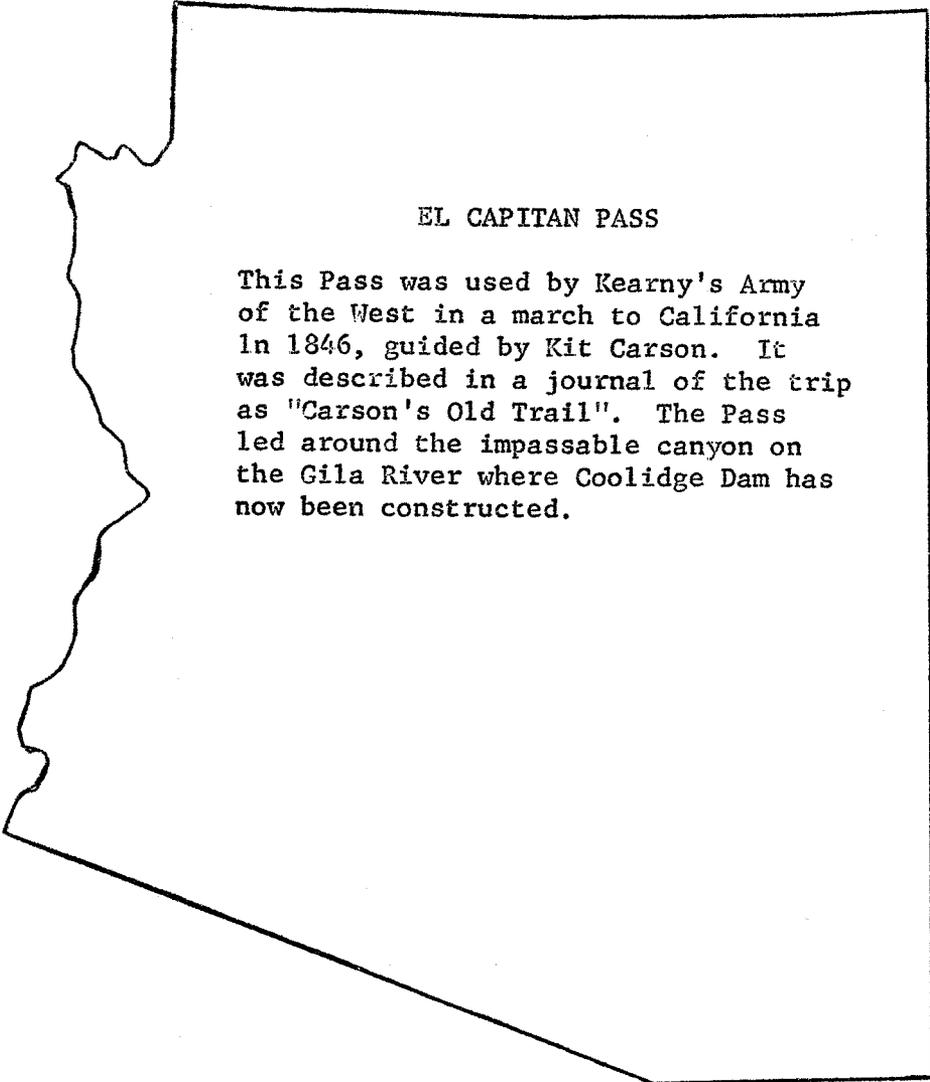
GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - El Capitan Pass

Location of Site - On Arizona Highway 77 between  
Globe and Winkelman.

Recommended

Marker Location - At a turnout in the Pass.



EL CAPITAN PASS

This Pass was used by Kearny's Army of the West in a march to California in 1846, guided by Kit Carson. It was described in a journal of the trip as "Carson's Old Trail". The Pass led around the impassable canyon on the Gila River where Coolidge Dam has now been constructed.

## GILA COUNTY

### El Capitan Pass

Although the exact origin of the name "El Capitan Pass" is vague, historians with a romantic bent probably could ascribe it to Captain Kit Carson, first Anglo-Saxon known to have been acquainted with its existence. The Pass does not appear with that designation on early maps. There is an El Capitan Mountain and an old El Capitan Mine in the vicinity, but which one may have come first cannot readily be determined.

Kit Carson had crossed Arizona several times on trips to California and on trapping expeditions before he was ordered to guide Kearny's expedition on its dash down the Gila River toward California to help in the conquest of that area during the Mexican War.

Kearny met Carson near the Rio Grande as Carson was returning to Santa Fe with official dispatches. He was ordered to send the dispatches with another rider and to turn around and guide the party to California.

On November 1, 1846, they reached the canyon where Coolidge Dam is now located. It could not be traversed by the howitzers that had been impeding the party's progress. So, they left the river and swung a few miles to the north into El Capitan Pass.

Lt. Emory described it in his diary that day as "Carson's Old Trail". The Pass led them down to Disappointment Creek (no grass and little water) which is shown on modern maps as Dripping Springs Creek.

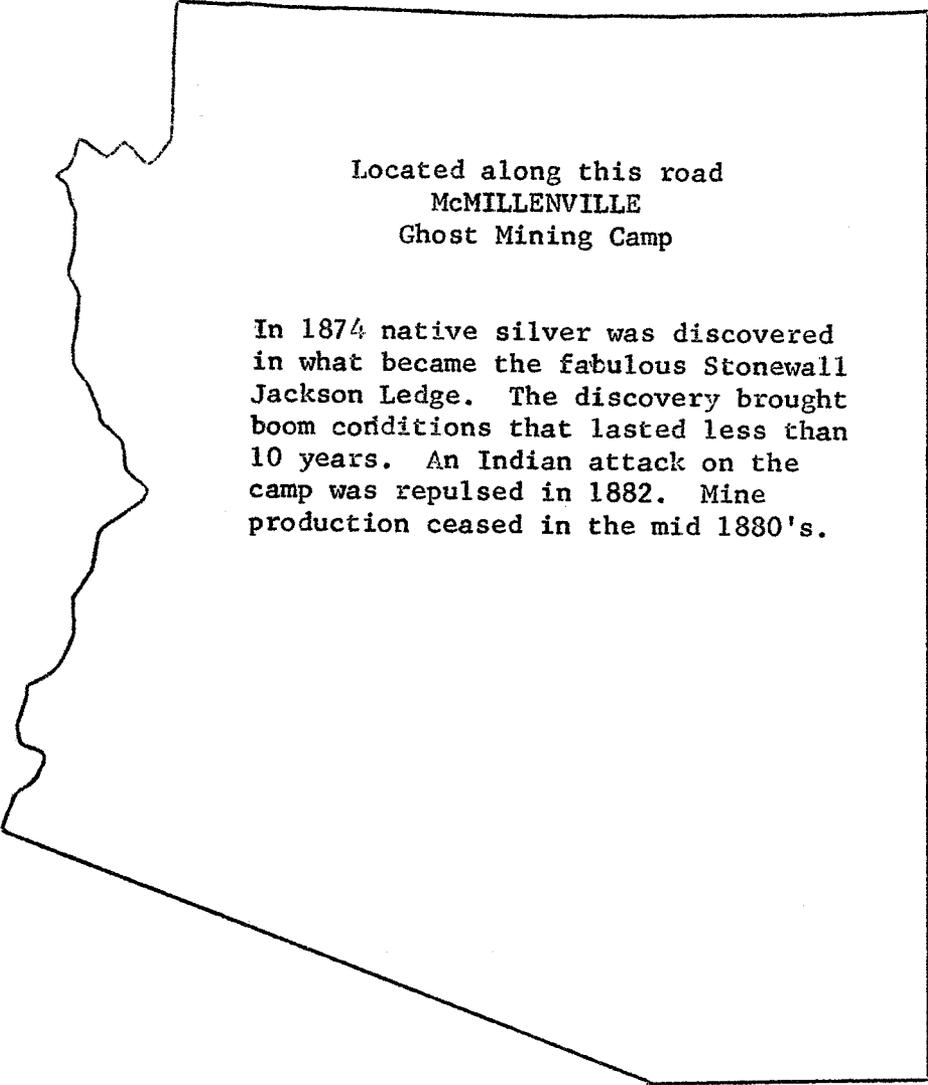
GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - Ghost Mining Camp of McMillenville

Location of Site - Eighteen miles northeast of Globe  
on U. S. Highway 60 and Arizona  
Highway 77.

Recommended

Marker Location - At a dirt road turning west from U. S.  
Highway 60 and Arizona Highway 77 to  
McMillenville.



Located along this road  
McMILLENVILLE  
Ghost Mining Camp

In 1874 native silver was discovered  
in what became the fabulous Stonewall  
Jackson Ledge. The discovery brought  
boom conditions that lasted less than  
10 years. An Indian attack on the  
camp was repulsed in 1882. Mine  
production ceased in the mid 1880's.

## GILA COUNTY

### Ghost Mining Camp of McMillenville

McMillenville is a ghost-like town with only a few old buildings remaining from a town that once had a population of 1,700 when it was booming in the early 1880's.

Native silver was discovered there by Charles McMillen and Dory Harris in February of 1874. They found the Stonewall Jackson Ledge, and after taking out \$60,000 in ore themselves sold the mine outright for \$160,000. In a few months McMillen was dead from overindulgence. Harris lost his share of the money trying to buck the San Francisco Mining Exchange. He became a dishwasher, joined the Salvation Army, and married one of the lassies.

In 1882 during one of the Indian outbreaks McMillenville was attacked by a band of Coyotero-Apaches, but they were beaten off after stealing a few horses. Soldiers from Fort McDowell chased the hostiles and killed 25; the rest fled back to the reservation.

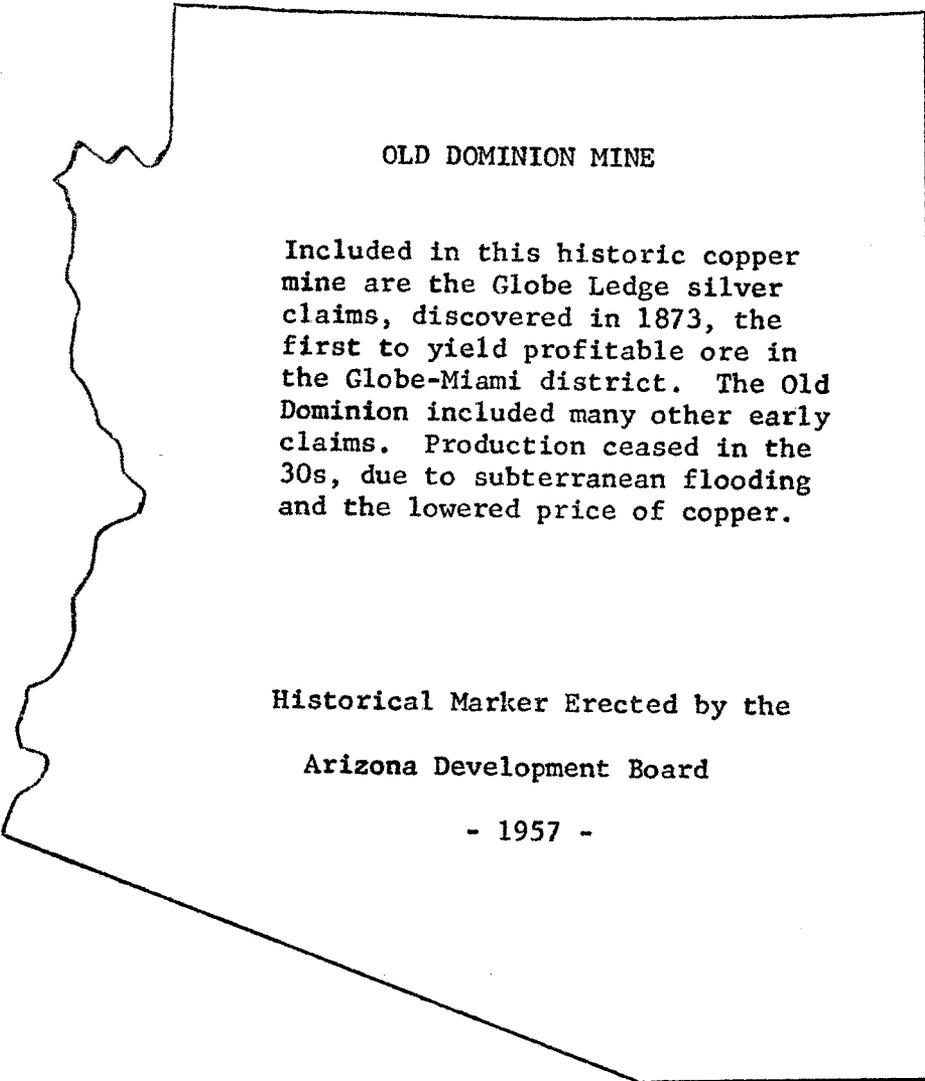
Production of the Andrew Jackson, Washington, Robert E. Lee, and Hannibal Mines slowed down in about 1884, and by 1890 the town of McMillenville was a ghost of its former self, with only one resident.

GILA COUNTY

Historical Event - First Mines - 1873

Location of Site - Beside Old Dominion slag pile  
between Miami and Globe

Marker Location - Beside Old Dominion slag pile  
on Highway 60 and 70



OLD DOMINION MINE

Included in this historic copper mine are the Globe Ledge silver claims, discovered in 1873, the first to yield profitable ore in the Globe-Miami district. The Old Dominion included many other early claims. Production ceased in the 30s, due to subterranean flooding and the lowered price of copper.

Historical Marker Erected by the  
Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## GILA COUNTY

### Old Dominion Mine

The first successful mine claims filed and worked in Gila County are now included in the Old Dominion Mine and its vast workings. On September 9, 1873 the Globe Ledge S.W. claim was filed by William Folsom, P. King, M. Welch, and W. H. Sampson. Evidently Sampson was killed when the men were making their way out of the Pinal Mountains. A second claim, the Globe Ledge N.E. was recorded on September 19, 1873 by Isaac Copeland, B. W. Regan, D. Anderson and T. Irwin.

A notch on the skyline above the Old Dominion marks the spot where the first silver ore was taken out. Later development work was begun underground from a hillside tunnel, and still later shafts were sunk. The first ore was packed out on March 22, 1875 by Regan, Long, Copeland and Charles Mason. (On the way to Florence they also discovered the fabulous Silver King claim which they had been told about by a former soldier named Sullivan.) The ton of ore produced \$121.95 in silver and \$12.95 in gold. Discovery of other claims followed.

The Old Dominion, which incorporated many of these claims, actually began four miles down Pinal Creek. Named by Mrs. Rose Pendleton for her home state of Virginia. Eastern operators bought the Old Dominion, the Interloper, the Alice and others, and in 1881 began operating as the Old Dominion. Copper dropped to nine cents in 1882, just as the Old Dominion's smelter was booming along. Until 1896, when construction of a railroad into Globe cut down the cost of coke and other supplies, there was little copper activity at the Old Dominion. Then it made a boom town of Globe until the 30's when both the depression and flooding of the mine took it out of production.

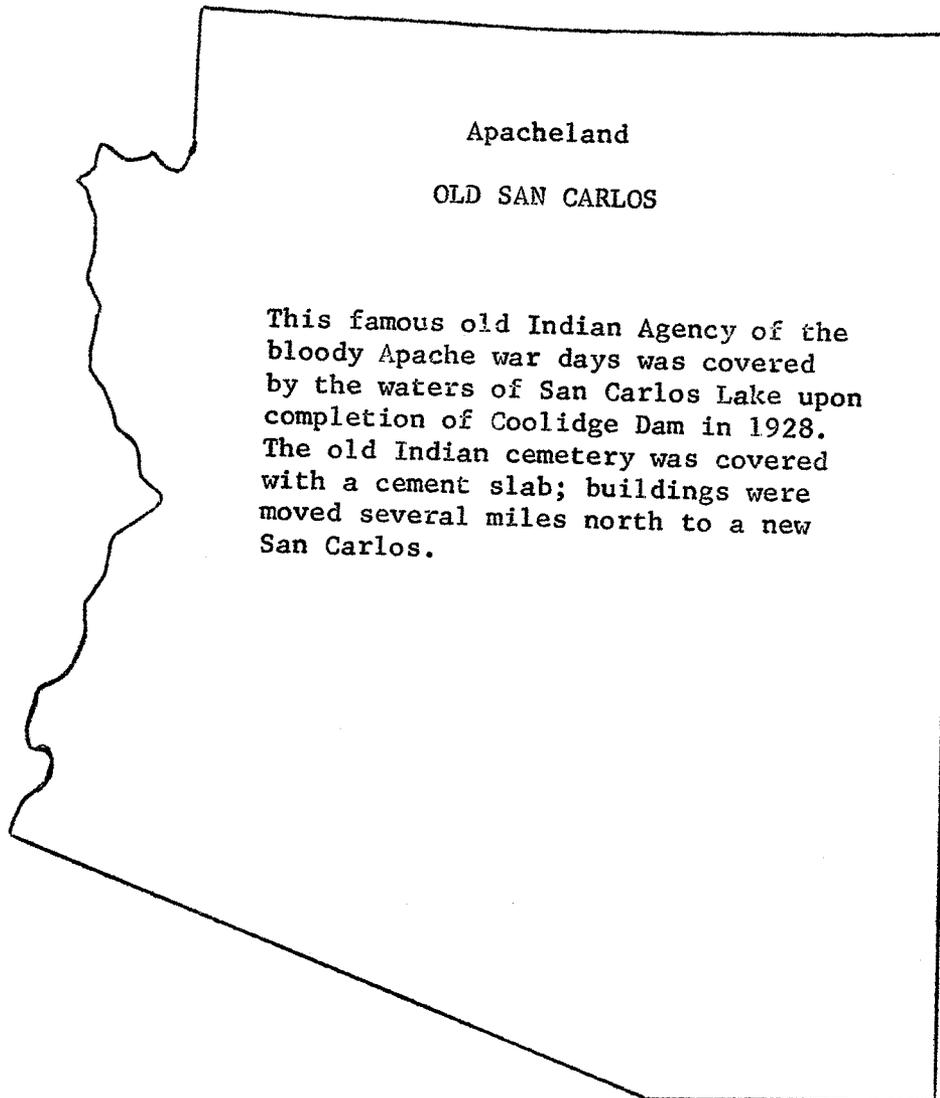
GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - Old San Carlos

Location of Site - Under the waters of Coolidge Reservoir (San Carlos Lake)

Recommended

Marker Location - On the south side of U. S. Highway 70 on the new alignment passing north of San Carlos Lake; possibly at the bridge crossing San Carlos Creek and overlooking the lake.



## GILA COUNTY

### Old San Carlos

The San Carlos Division White Mountain Reservation first was established by executive order in 1871, and its borders extended in 1872.

After General George Crook won a peace with the Northern Apache tribes at Camp Verde in 1873, the Indians gathered at Camp Verde were unhappy and unhealthy. The climate was bad; agricultural possibilities were limited.

It was decided to divide the Indians into various groups. The Gila River Valley near the mouth of the San Carlos River provided a large area of level land that could be watered easily from the Gila River. The Indian Agency was established on the south bank and a military camp opposite it at the mouth of the river, and some of the Indians moved into the new reservation.

For one short period, Geronimo himself was among the hardworking farmers at San Carlos.

This was the agency where John P. Clum established the Indian police force. It was from this agency that many of the Chiricahua Apache raids began. It was a source of trouble during the hectic days of the late 1870's and until the final surrender of Geronimo in 1886.

With construction of the Coolidge Dam planned, the old agency site was to be covered with the new lake. So the agency and major buildings of San Carlos were moved several miles northward, up the San Carlos River. The old cemetery was covered by a cement slab to protect the graves of the Indian dead, and the fields the tribesmen had cultivated in their transformation from savagery to civilization were covered by the waters of the lake.

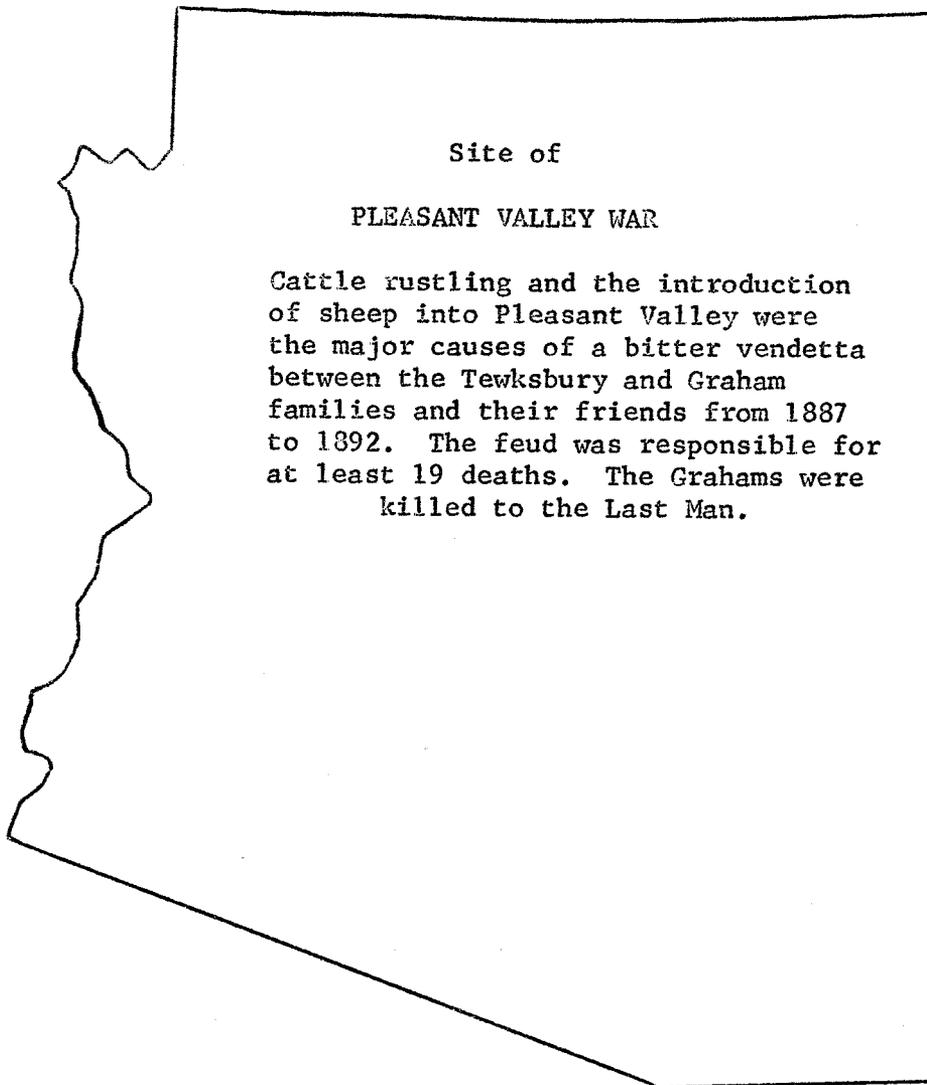
GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - Site of the Pleasant Valley War

Location of Site - Community of Young

Recommended

Marker Location - At a turnout in Young



GILA COUNTY

Site of the Pleasant Valley War

The Arizona Guide gives this concise, plausible explanation of the Pleasant Valley War:

"All details of this war are controversial. A popularly accepted but unproved version is that the Tewksburys and Grahams had already quarreled over cattle stolen from James Stinson, their employer, when the Tewksburys gave protection to a band of sheep driven over the Mogollon Rim in 1887 by the Daggs Brothers.

"The arrival of sheep caused settlers who had previously taken no part in the Tewksbury-Graham quarrel to unite in defending their range against the woolies. Defiant cattlemen killed a Navajo shepherd and drove out or destroyed the sheep. The Tewksburys retaliated, and the struggle became a five-year bushwhacking feud that was responsible for nineteen known deaths and was credited with many more.

"Attempts by representatives of Law and Order to end the hostilities were futile. Every man who remained in the Valley was eventually drawn into this conflict in which no quarter was asked or given. An enemy was hunted like a wild animal and death was the penalty for an unguarded moment.

"The feud ended in 1892 when Tom, last of the Grahams, was killed near Tempe, where he had moved from the Valley. Although Tom Graham swore before he died that the men who ambushed him were Ed Tewksbury and John Rhodes, and witnesses later identified the two men in court when they were tried for murder, Rhodes and Tewksbury finally were freed."

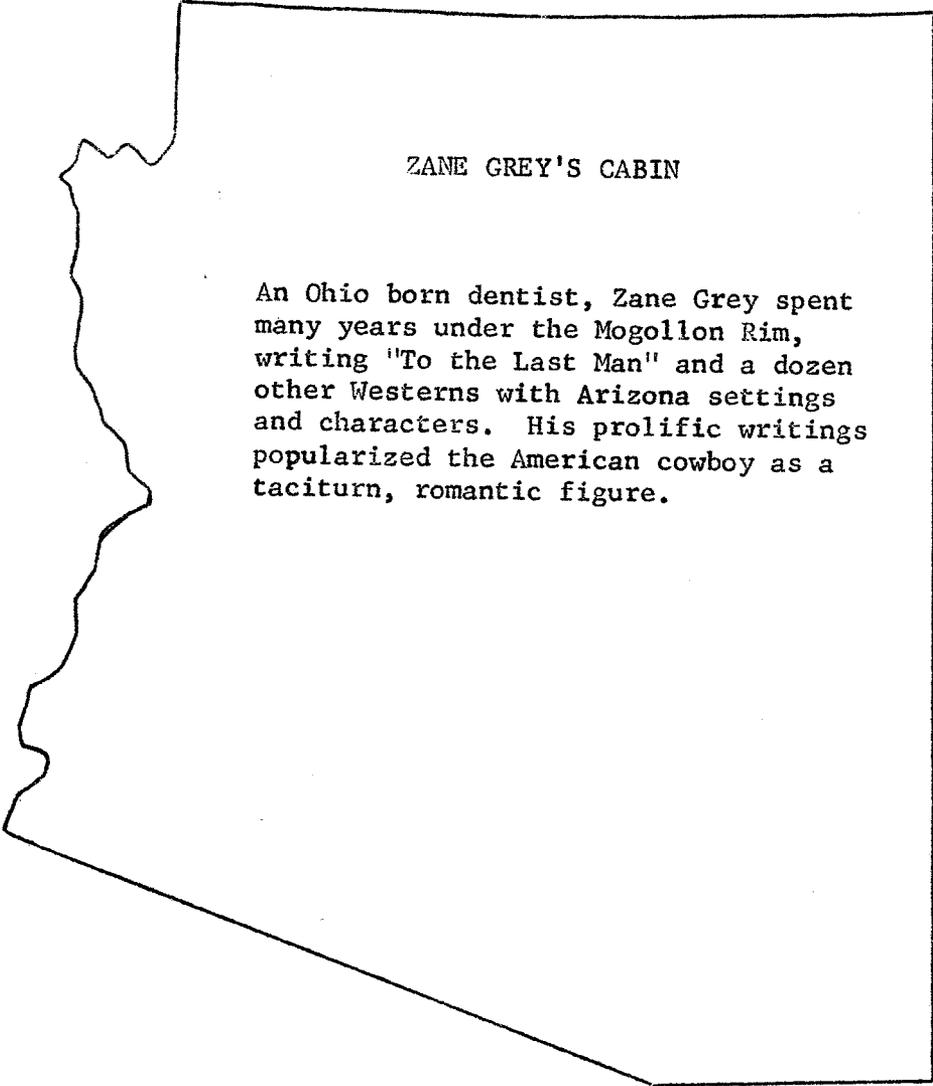
GILA COUNTY

Historical Site - Zane Grey's Cabin

Location of Site - Under the Mogollon Rim, about  
2 miles west of Tonto Fish  
Hatchery.

Recommended

Marker Location - At a turnoff from the road  
along Tonto Creek.



ZANE GREY'S CABIN

An Ohio born dentist, Zane Grey spent many years under the Mogollon Rim, writing "To the Last Man" and a dozen other Westerns with Arizona settings and characters. His prolific writings popularized the American cowboy as a taciturn, romantic figure.

## GILA COUNTY

### Zane Grey's Cabin

Zane Grey probably did more than any other author to popularize cowboy fiction. Much of the present Hollywood lore can be traced to the simple stories he told of the romantic figures of Western life.

For many years during the height of his popularity, Zane Grey worked in a cabin under the Mogollon Rim north of Kohl's Ranch. It overlooked the vast pine forest that stretches from Payson to the Rim and beyond. To the south his view was toward the lowland, with Roosevelt Reservoir in the far distance. Behind the house, across a park and towering above the huge pines, was the Rim. To the east was the Tonto Basin country. Here was a romantic setting of which Grey made the most.

He wrote more than a dozen books with definite Arizona settings and with many characters drawn from his acquaintances among cowboys and other hill-country dwellers. Most famous of all his books was "To the Last Man", a fictionalized version of the Pleasant Valley War. At least one of his books, "The Call of the Canyon", was placed in Oak Creek Canyon and was written while he lived there for a while.

In the mountains--changed little from when Grey knew them--the cabin in which he did his writing still stands. It is a somewhat rustic dwelling that housed a man who could make the West speak with interest and charm.

GRAHAM COUNTY

Historical Event - Kearny's Army of the West Cuts  
a New Road to California, 1846

Location of Site - Upper Gila Valley

Marker Location - Along U.S. 70 between Solomon  
and Bylas

In 1846

General Kearny's

ARMY OF THE WEST

Guided by Kit Carson  
followed the Gila River from New  
Mexico to the occupation of Cali-  
fornia in the Mexican War, thus  
opening the southern snowfree  
route to the Pacific Coast.

Historical Marker Erected by the

Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## GRAHAM COUNTY

### Kearny's Army of the West

In 1846 Colonel (later General) Stephen W. Kearny marched with an army of 2,000 men to conquer the Southwest. His Army of the West moved out of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and easily captured Santa Fe. There he split his command into three segments. Colonel Doniphan marched first against the Navajos and then plunged southward through Chihuahua into the heart of Mexico.

Colonel Kearny, with only 110 men and guided by Kit Carson for most of the distance, hurried westward along the Gila River route to the occupation of California. Colonel P. St. George Cooke led the Mormon Battalion in cutting a wagon road to California. Their path deviated from Kearny's in that they continued farther south along the Rio Grande before turning westward into Arizona. Their path and Kearny's merged at the Pima Villages on the Gila.

As Kearny hurried westward, accurate notes of his travels were kept by Lt. W. H. Emory, and were published in 1848 in "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance, etc." This book, describing the area between Bent's Fort and California with full notes, astronomical readings and maps, possibly was the greatest single factor that led to the opening of the southern snowfree route to California. For just a year later the great gold rush started, and Emory's book brought travelers along the Gila in increasing numbers. Thus Kearny's march to the West more than any other single event opened Arizona to Anglo-Saxon exploration and settlement.

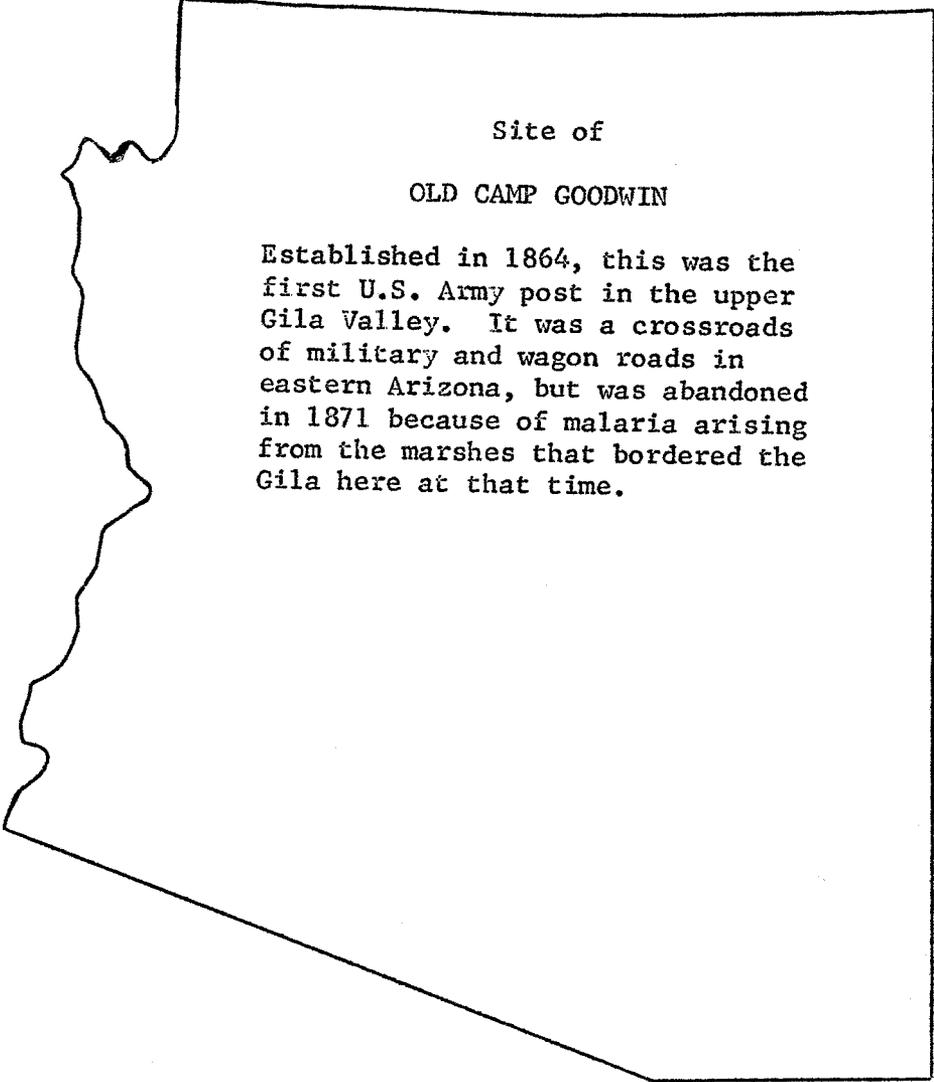
GRAHAM COUNTY

Historical Site - Camp Goodwin - 1864-71

Location of Site - About two miles east of the  
Community of Geronimo on  
U.S. Highway 70

Recommended

Marker Location - At the point where U.S.  
Highway 70 crosses Goodwin  
Wash.



Site of

OLD CAMP GOODWIN

Established in 1864, this was the first U.S. Army post in the upper Gila Valley. It was a crossroads of military and wagon roads in eastern Arizona, but was abandoned in 1871 because of malaria arising from the marshes that bordered the Gila here at that time.

## GRAHAM COUNTY

### Camp Goodwin

Camp Goodwin was the first military post established in the Upper Gila Valley after Union troops had returned to Arizona during the Civil War. It was named for Governor John C. Goodwin, the first Territorial Governor, who was then in office.

Camp Goodwin was occupied on June 21, 1864, on Goodwin Wash near the Gila River. The Gila in this section, where the valley is wide and fairly flat, was then very marshy. There were a great number of mosquitoes and consequently the troops suffered from malaria.

Some early maps indicate that Camp Goodwin was located about four miles up Goodwin Wash toward Mount Turnbull. This and reference to both Old and New Camp Goodwin suggest that at some time during this period the camp was moved to the healthier location because of the malaria problem beside the river.

The post was an important stopping point on the road from Fort Bowie to the south and Fort Apache and Fort Defiance to the north.

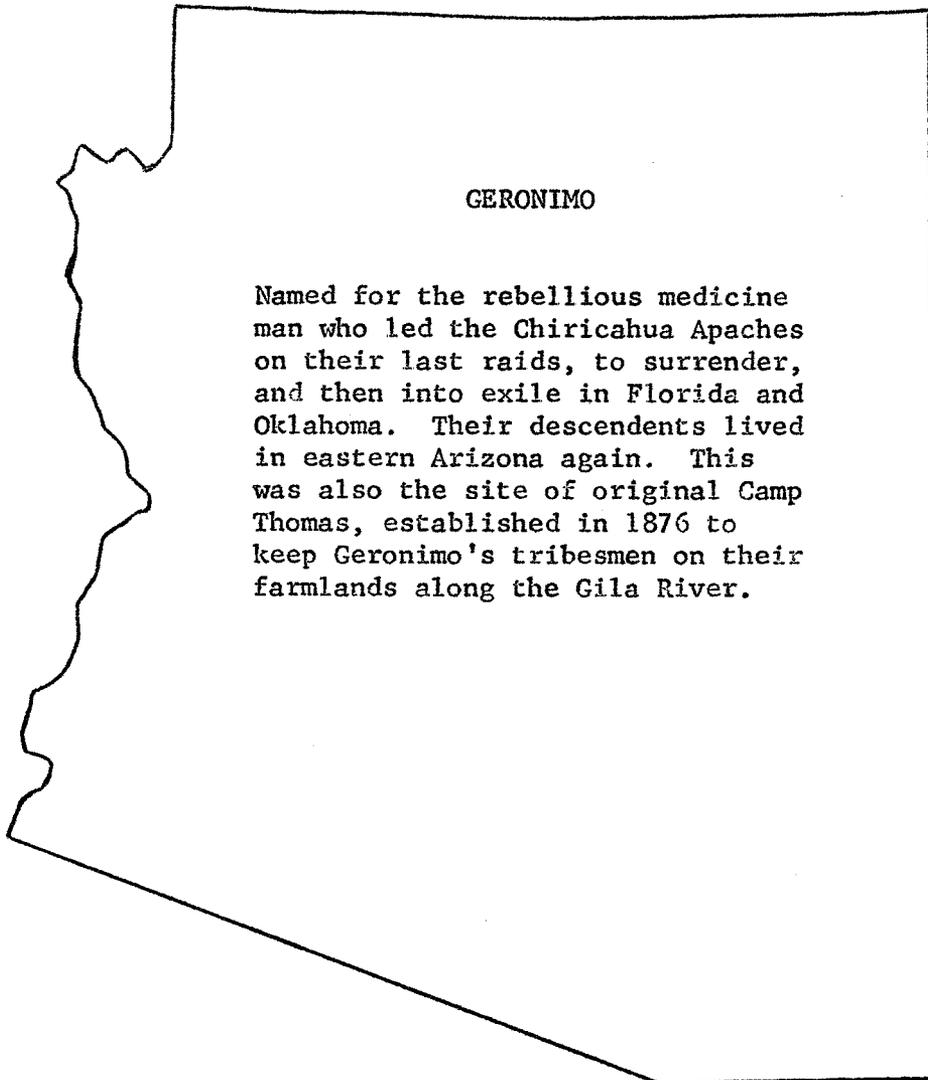
GRAHAM COUNTY

Historical Site - Geronimo

Location of Site - On U. S. Highway 70 about 28 miles west of Safford.

Recommended

Marker Location - At turnout on north (Gila River) side of U. S. Highway 70, about 28 miles west of Safford.



## GRAHAM COUNTY

### Geronimo

Some historians believe that Fray Marcos de Niza crossed the Gila River at about this point on his exploratory trip seeking the Seven Cities of Cibola that preceded the ill-fated Coronado Expedition.

In 1876 Camp Thomas was established here as a temporary post or camp in the chain set up to control the Apaches of both the San Carlos and White Mountain Reservations. Because this area was unhealthy due to malaria from mosquitoes in the lush river bottom, the camp was moved several miles eastward the next year.

When the railroad was constructed, the station was called Fort Thomas for a very short time and then was changed to Geronimo.

Thus the name of the old medicine man who led the Chiricahua Apaches in their final ravages is perpetuated on the map of Arizona. Geronimo lived for some years in the Gila River Valley several miles west of here, during the time that he submitted to his white conquerors' dictates and became a peaceful (if restless) farmer.

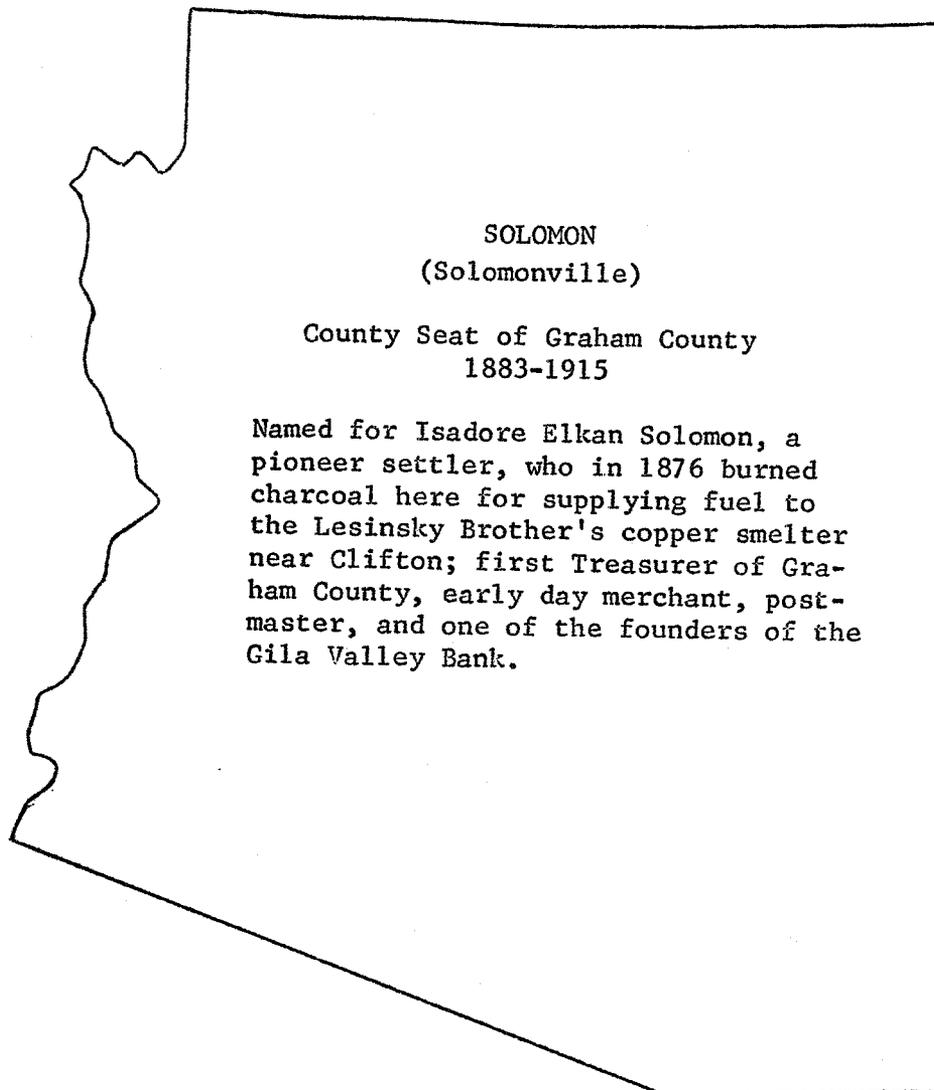
GRAHAM COUNTY

Historical Site - Solomon

Location of Site - Town of Solomon

Recommended

Marker Location - On turnout along U.S. 70



## GRAHAM COUNTY

### Solomonville

Solomonville (now Solomon) was established because the new smelter at Clifton needed fuel and the distance to the railroad in Colorado made the importation of coke too expensive. So, in 1876, Isador Elkan Solomon, a native of Germany and relative of the Lesinsky brothers who grubstaked prospectors at Clifton and built the first smelter there, contracted to make charcoal for the smelter.

In June of 1876 Solomon left his family at Las Cruces and came into the Upper Gila Valley with a two-horse wagon to cut mesquite trees and burn them into charcoal. Once a supply was provided, he had to break a new wagon trail to Clifton. There were only six American families in the valley, and they were these newly-arrived Mormon settlers. But there was a small adobe village at Pueblo Viejo. Solomon was able to persuade the Mexican residents to work for him as woodcutters and charcoal burners.

He built a small adobe house, and also began raising sheep and cattle, which also were needed at Clifton. The Apaches raided often. Solomon's drivers were ambushed and killed. One night Indians murdered six of his herdsman and killed 600 sheep. He had many narrow escapes.

The town grew up around the store that he built near his home. Before long he had 25 teams on the road. The hamlet was named Solomonville in 1878 and three years later Solomon became its first postmaster.

In 1881 Graham County was organized, Solomon was treasurer. He built a hotel and a stage depot that also held the county jail. He backed his brother Adolph and David Wickersham in founding a stage line.

His store was the center of business activity. The Solomon Commercial Company, like many pioneer general stores, would lend and deposit money as a convenience to customers. Out of this grew the Gila Valley Bank, which in turn grew into the extensive Valley National Bank.

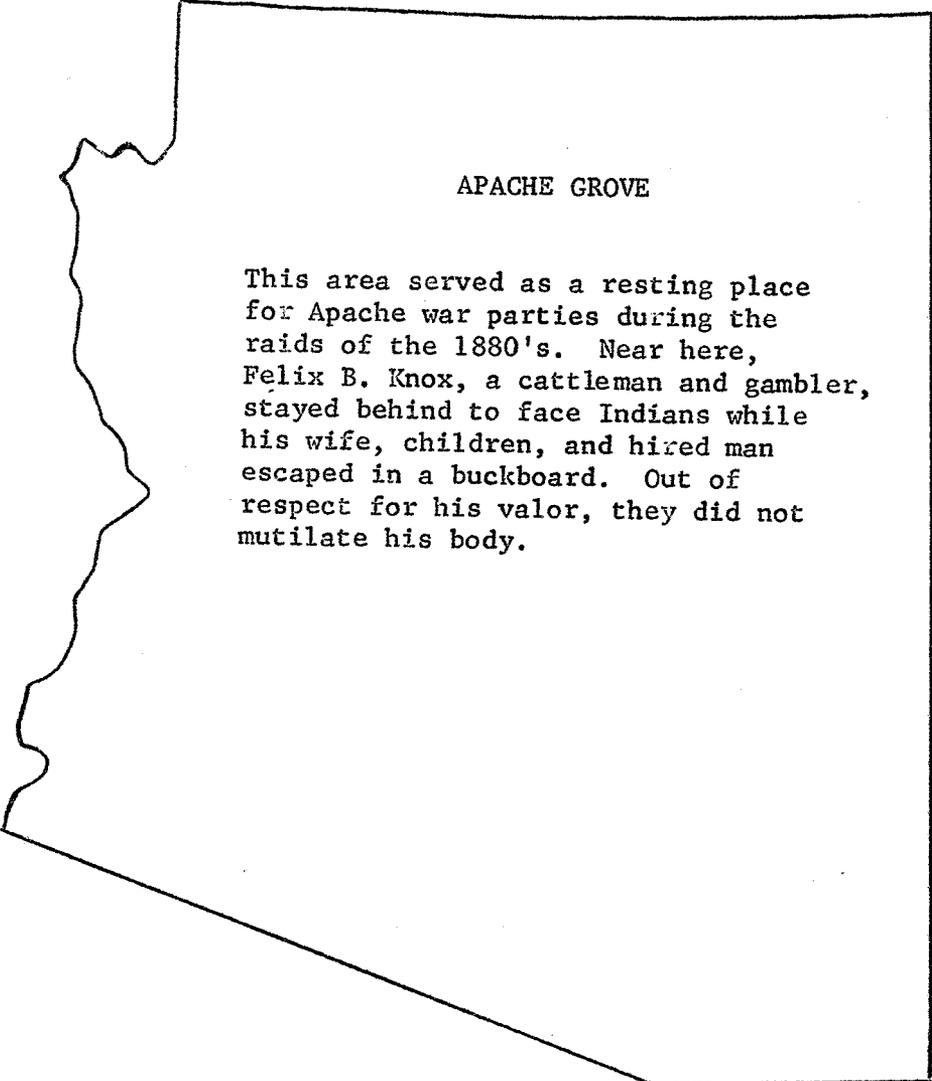
GREENLEE COUNTY

Historical Site - Apache Grove

Location of Site - Near the community of York on  
Arizona Highway 75

Recommended

Marker Location - At Apache Grove



APACHE GROVE

This area served as a resting place for Apache war parties during the raids of the 1880's. Near here, Felix B. Knox, a cattleman and gambler, stayed behind to face Indians while his wife, children, and hired man escaped in a buckboard. Out of respect for his valor, they did not mutilate his body.

## GREENLEE COUNTY

### Apache Grove

Apache Grove, beside the Gila River, is now a popular picnicking spot for residents of Greenlee county, but evidently was visited in the early days by Apache Indians, hence the name it has received.

The Grove is located near the York Ranch, named for George R. York, a pioneer cattleman, who with several others was killed by Apaches in 1881. The region was particularly dangerous, being a favorite passageway for renegade Indians breaking out of reservations both in Arizona and New Mexico.

On April 30, 1882, Felix B. Knox was en route with his wife, children, and an employee from his cattle ranch near Silver City, New Mexico, to Globe, where he occupied himself as a professional gambler. He was a former soldier who walked with a limp from a knife wound and was an excellent drummer in the Globe Brass Band.

Just past York's ranch, as he traveled by buckboard, Knox saw a band of Indians ahead. He turned around and whipped the horses toward York's ranch with the Indians in pursuit. They were believed led by Nachis, son of Cochise. The Indians fired as they raced after the buckboard.

According to the story told by his widow, Knox saw escape was not possible. He kissed his wife and children, grasped his rifle, and dropped out of the buckboard to stand off the Indians. He ordered his Mexican driver to hurry to the ranch to save his wife and children.

Knox used up all his ammunition - more than 40 rounds - before the Indians killed him. Instead of mutilating the body, they showed unusual respect for his bravery. They straightened out his body and covered his face with his handkerchief. It had been the Apache custom to smash an enemy's head with rocks.

Sharlot M. Hall, noted Arizona poet, commemorated Knox's valor in a poem called "The Mercy of Nachis".

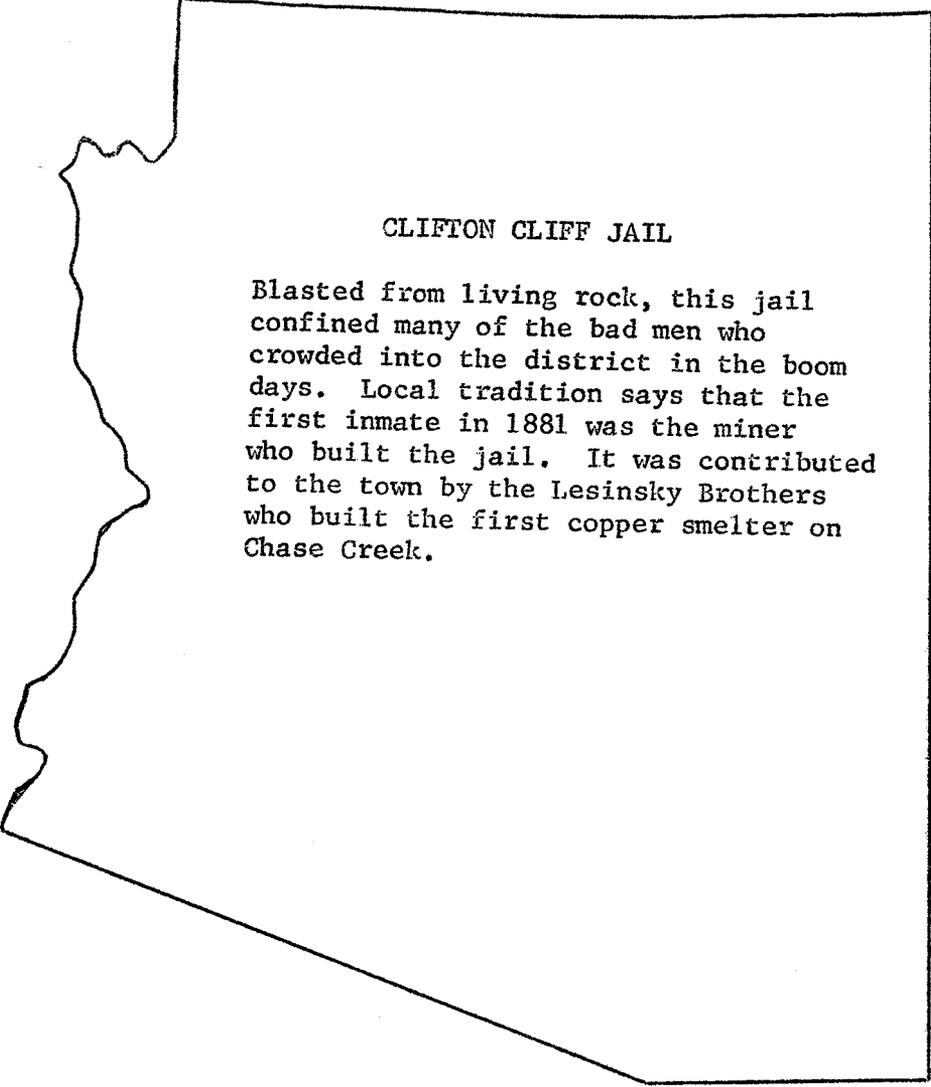
GREENLEE COUNTY

Historical Site - Clifton Cliff Jail

Location of Site - The Town of Clifton

Recommended

Marker Location - At the curb fronting the jail



CLIFTON CLIFF JAIL

Blasted from living rock, this jail confined many of the bad men who crowded into the district in the boom days. Local tradition says that the first inmate in 1881 was the miner who built the jail. It was contributed to the town by the Lesinsky Brothers who built the first copper smelter on Chase Creek.

## GREENLEE COUNTY

### Clifton Cliff Jail

Clifton was no worse than any other boom town, but little better. By attracting multitudes of single men to such a region, there came to be a boisterous, rough element in the town. Gambling, saloons, and prostitution thrived.

A great number of the employees were Mexicans from below the border. They made good money by the standards of their homeland, and parted with it freely if sometimes violently.

Desperadoes drifted in from all parts of the West. Arizona was one of the last frontiers where anything went and the six-gun spoke more clearly than most words.

In order to keep the bad men of Clifton in a cooler that would restrain and confine them, the Lesinsky Brothers, financiers who developed the town, had a jail carved out of the cliff where there was evidence of an old cave used by Indians. It had to be widened and deepened, and bars fastened across the front in concrete to make it secure.

The story is told that a Mexican was employed on contract to do the necessary blasting and cement work. When his job was finished, he went on a bender on mescal, and took part in unnecessary shooting at a local dance hall. According to local lore, he was the first prisoner in the new jail.

GREENLEE COUNTY

Historical Site - First Mines in District - 1872

Location of Site - Chase Creek Canyon

Marker Location - Beside U.S. 666 in Chase Creek  
Canyon near old ruins of Metcalf

Ruins of Metcalf

First Claims Located  
Here in 1872

Arizona Central, Yankie and Montezuma claims were later grouped with Shannon and Long-fellow mines to form Copper Mountain Mining District. H. A. and Charles Lesinsky in 1873 built the first smelter and then Arizona's first railroad, a narrow-gauge line running up Chase Creek Canyon.

Historical Marker Erected by

Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## GREENLEE COUNTY

### First Mines in District

Early trappers had explored the San Francisco River Valley, taking beaver pelts. As early as 1867, and for certain in 1870, parties of Mexican prospectors hunting gold located a few claims in Gold Gulch, two miles west of Morenci, and in hills along Chase Creek. But a lack of water to wash the gold gravel discouraged them. Traces of copper were reported, but given little serious consideration.

In 1872 three claims were located, the Arizona Central, the Yankie (correct, after a man), and the Montezuma. These were purchased from the locators by E. D. Ward of Detroit for \$2,000 each. Robert Metcalf also located copper claims on Shannon Mountain, near the famed Longfellow Mine, also his discovery. The copper deposits were quite extensive and mining began in earnest.

The nearest smelter was at Silver City, N.M., and the haul was so far as to make the effort unprofitable. H. A. Lesinsky and his son Charles had opened a store at the mining camp as a branch of a larger store they owned in Las Cruces, N. Mexico. They backed Metcalf and financed construction of an adobe smelter in the Copper Mountain Mining District below the Longfellow Mine. Charcoal was the fuel, brought from the Gila River Valley. Metcalf soon sold out to his backers. They replaced the adobe smelter with a water jacket smelter at Clifton.

To meet the problems of transportation from the mines several miles up the canyon, in 1873 they built Arizona's first railroad. It was a 20-inch, narrow-gauge powered at first by mules. They hauled the empty cars up the canyon and gravity brought the loaded cars to the smelter. In 1880 the line was put under steam when the Little Emma, a tiny engine now on display at the Arizona Museum in Phoenix, was hauled in and reassembled. In 1883 the Lesinskys sold out to the Arizona Copper Company, Ltd., a Scotch corporation, for \$2 million. That firm built a narrow-gauge line from Lordsburg, 73 miles away.

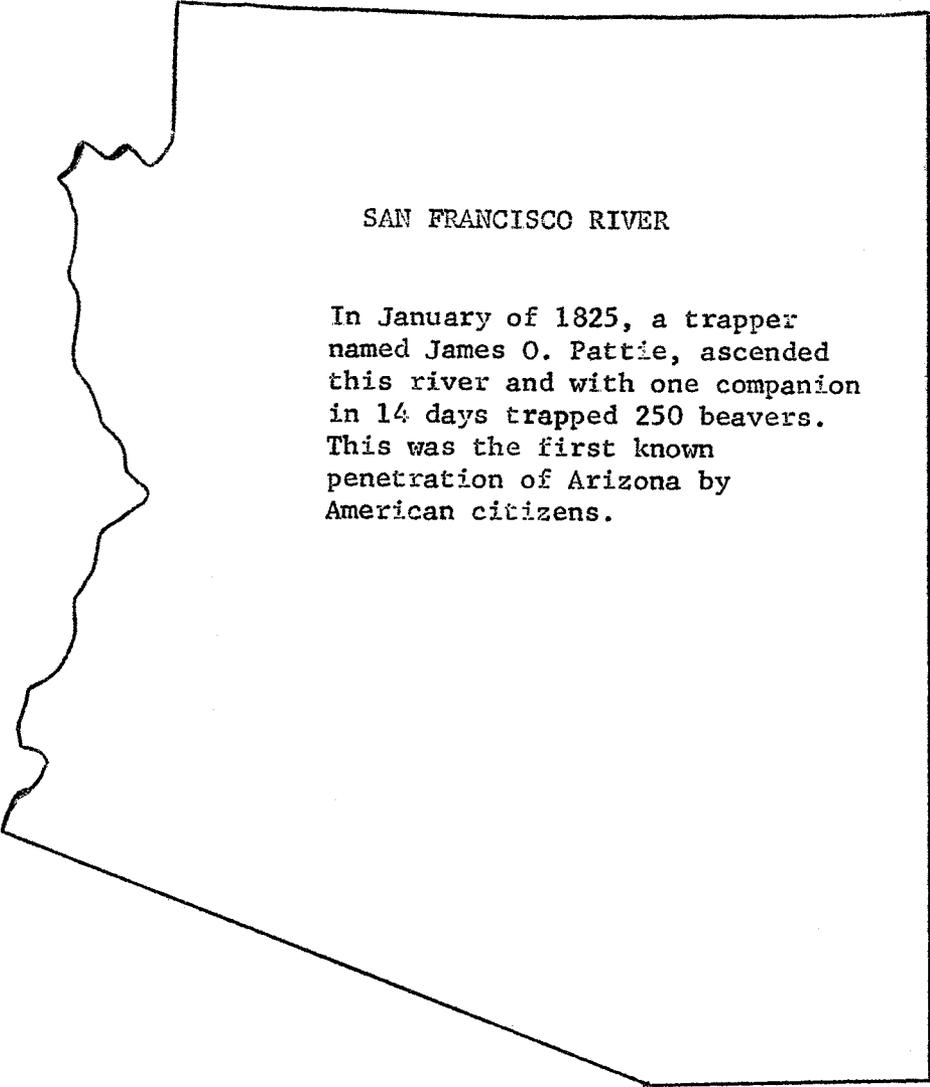
GREENLEE COUNTY

Historical Site - San Francisco River

Location of Site - San Francisco River on  
U. S. Highway 666

Recommended

Marker Location - On the west side of U. S.  
Highway 666, south of  
Clifton, at turnout over-  
looking the river.



SAN FRANCISCO RIVER

In January of 1825, a trapper  
named James O. Pattie, ascended  
this river and with one companion  
in 14 days trapped 250 beavers.  
This was the first known  
penetration of Arizona by  
American citizens.

## GREENLEE COUNTY

### San Francisco River

The San Francisco was the first river in Arizona to have any economic importance to the rest of the nation.

In January of 1825, James O. Pattie, a trapper native to Kentucky, together with a companion began trapping the river above its confluence with the Gila. According to Pattie's personal narrative:

"After traveling up its banks about four miles, we encamped and set all our traps, and killed a couple of fat turkeys. In the morning we examined our traps and found in them 37 beavers! This success restored our spirits instantaneously. Exhilarating prospects now opened before us, and we pushed on with animation. The banks of this river are for the most part incapable of cultivation being in many places formed of high and rugged mountains...We traced this river to its head, but not without great difficulty...We finished our trapping on this river, on the 14th. We had caught the very considerable number of 250 beavers, and had used and preserved most of the meat we had killed. On the 19th we arrived on the river Helay (Gila), encamped, and buried our furs in a secure position, as we intended to return home by this route."

When Pattie returned for the furs, they had been dug up by local Indians. He and his father returned to the Gila at least twice more and again trapped on the San Francisco with good results.

They were the first American citizens known to have penetrated into and crossed Arizona.

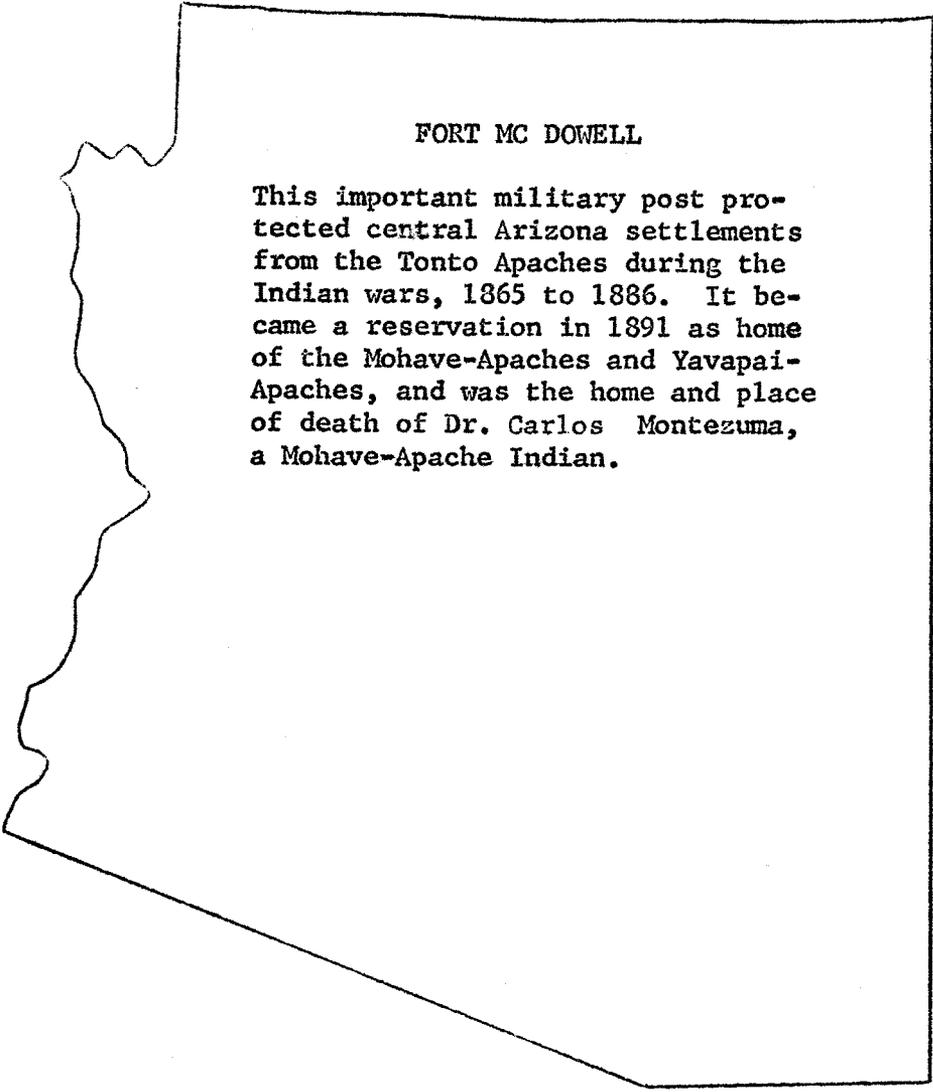
MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Fort McDowell

Location of Site - Seven miles above the  
junction of the Salt  
and Verde Rivers.

Recommended

Marker Location --At the west end of the  
new bridge over the  
Verde River on the Bee-  
line Highway; from there  
the road to Fort McDowell  
follows the west bank.



FORT MC DOWELL

This important military post protected central Arizona settlements from the Tonto Apaches during the Indian wars, 1865 to 1886. It became a reservation in 1891 as home of the Mohave-Apaches and Yavapai-Apaches, and was the home and place of death of Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a Mohave-Apache Indian.

## MARICOPA COUNTY

### Fort McDowell

Following the discovery of gold along Lynx Creek and the Hassayampa River and settlement of the Prescott area around the new Territorial capital, Apache Indians began ceaseless raids against settlers.

To contain the Indians, the military established a chain of camps or posts reaching from Fort Whipple on the north to Camp Wallen near the Mexican border.

On September 7, 1865, Camp McDowell (temporarily called Campo Verde) was established. The land of the Tonto Apaches was just over the looming Four Peaks. The post was established by California Volunteers but later staffed by regulars, both cavalry and infantry.

McDowell was the jumping-off place for numerous expeditions to the east against the Tonto Apaches, and was a strong element in protection of the Salt River Valley.

The settlement of Phoenix followed the establishment of Fort McDowell and was subsidiary to it. John Y. T. Smith, the post sutler, came to the valley to cut wild hay for animals at the fort. His activity attracted Jack Swilling, who formed an irrigation canal company and put the fertile acres under cultivation with the purpose of selling grain to the military post.

With the end of the Indian wars, the post was abandoned under orders issued April 10, 1890, and a year later became a reservation of 25,688 acres for the Mohave-Apaches and Yavapai-Apaches.

The old barracks buildings and stables are in ruins, but one officer's building is still used. Soldier dead were removed from McDowell to the Presidio of San Francisco when the post was abandoned, but the cemetery contains the remains of Indians who have made McDowell their home.

The most famous person buried there is Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a Mohave-Apache who became a famous Chicago doctor but turned native when he contracted tuberculosis. He died in a brush hut at McDowell in 1923.

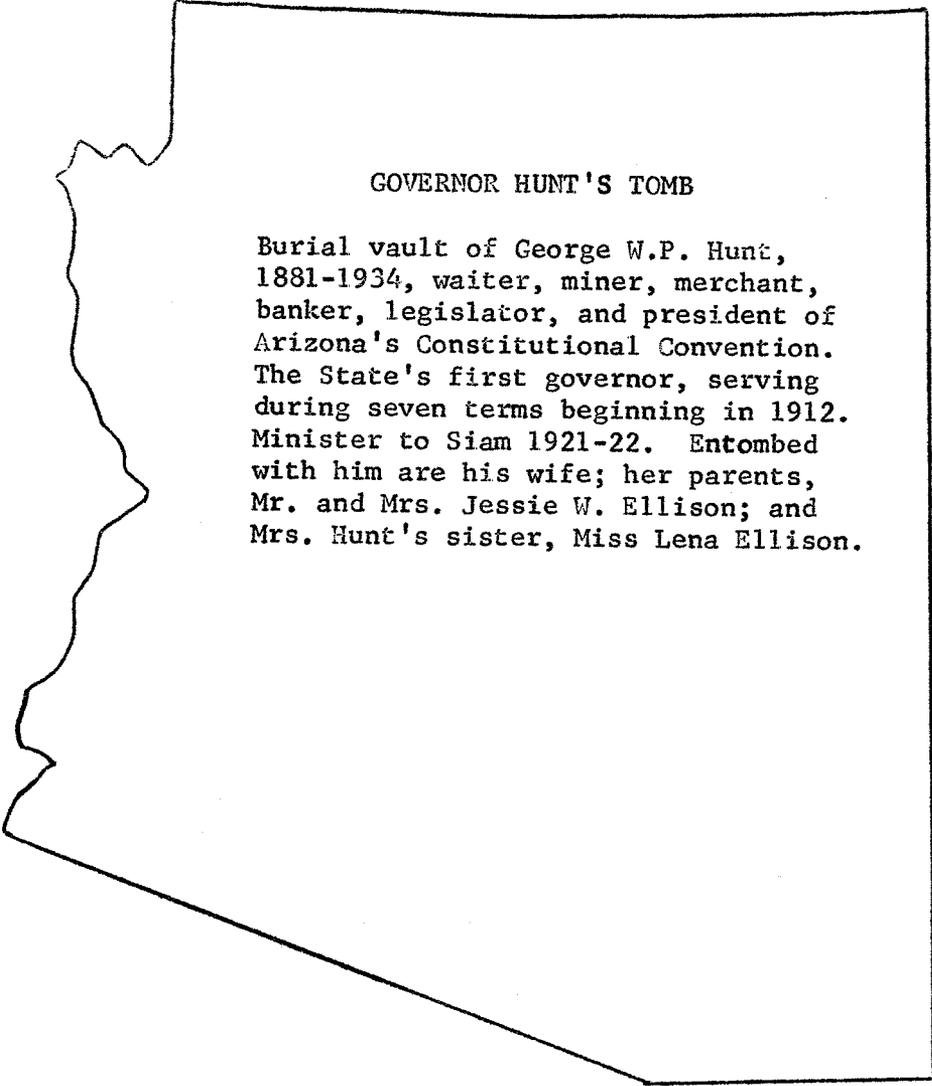
MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Governor Hunt's Tomb

Location of Site - Papago Park

Recommended

Marker Location - Beside U.S. Highway  
60-70-89-93 (Van Buren St.)  
at side road turning into  
Papago Park.



GOVERNOR HUNT'S TOMB

Burial vault of George W.P. Hunt,  
1881-1934, waiter, miner, merchant,  
banker, legislator, and president of  
Arizona's Constitutional Convention.  
The State's first governor, serving  
during seven terms beginning in 1912.  
Minister to Siam 1921-22. Entombed  
with him are his wife; her parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. Jessie W. Ellison; and  
Mrs. Hunt's sister, Miss Lena Ellison.

## MARICOPA COUNTY

### Governor Hunt's Tomb

A white pyramidal tomb on a red sandstone hill in Papago Park is the tomb of the late Governor George Wiley Paul Hunt, his wife, his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie W. Ellison, and Mrs. Hunt's sister Miss Lena Ellison. The Ellison's were pioneer ranchers in the northern part of Gila County.

Governor Hunt was president of the Arizona Constitutional Convention in 1910 and was elected the first governor of the new state in 1912. Subsequently he was sworn into office six times more, serving altogether part of seven terms. Two of the elections were contested and Hunt was unseated once by court decree following a recount of ballots. In the interim between terms he served for a while as American Minister to Siam under appointment of President Woodrow Wilson.

He came to Arizona in 1881 from Missouri, "driving a burro," he used to say in his campaign speeches. He worked as a waiter in a Chinese restaurant and shoveled muck underground in the Old Dominion Mine. He chose the life of a merchant, banker, and politician in preference to his earlier occupations.

Hunt was a professed friend of labor and as president of the Constitutional Convention helped create a pro-labor basic law for Arizona. As governor he constantly defended the "common" people and spoke critically of "vested" interests, but is remembered fondly by nearly all old-timers from both sides of the political dividing line. He was bitterly opposed to capital punishment, once commuting the death sentences of several convicted murderers. He was constantly embroiled with the Legislature over such matters. Hunt dared to use convict labor to construct highways in Arizona despite the opposition of both labor and contractors.

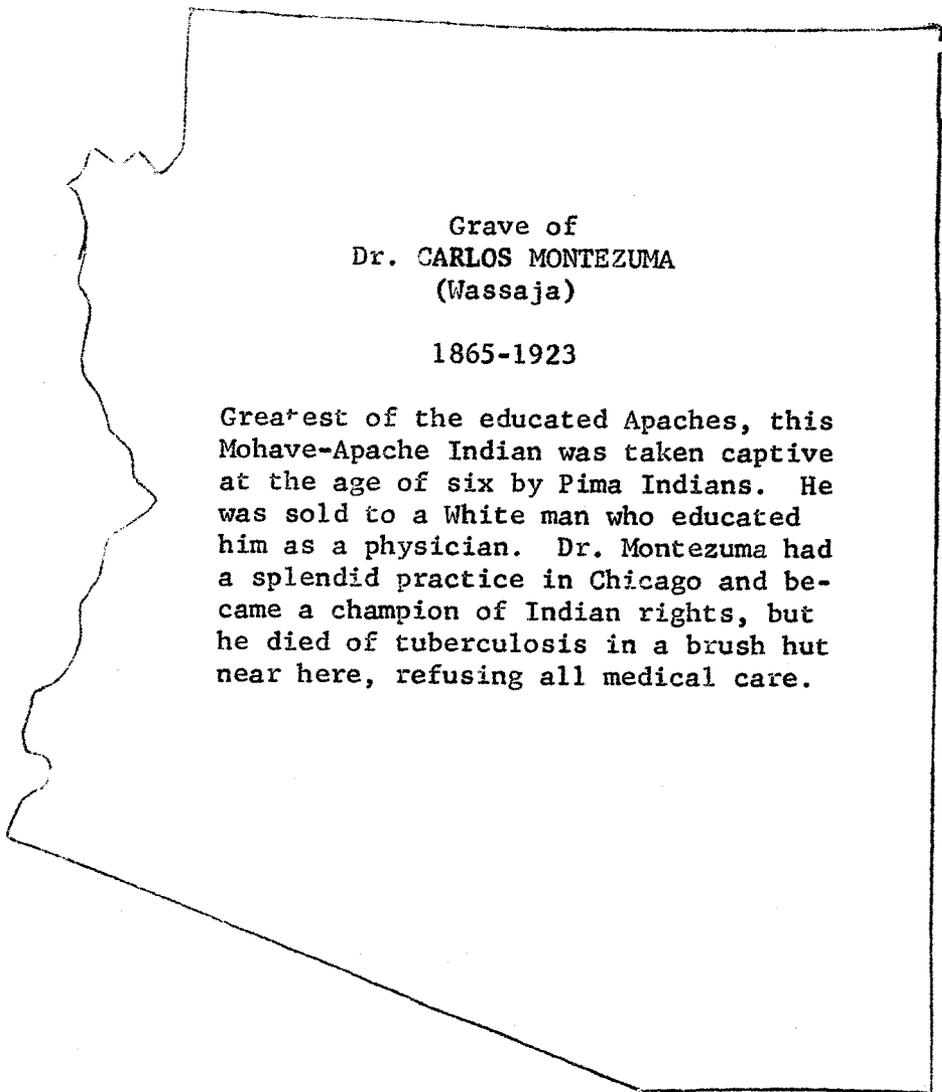
MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Grave of Dr. Carlos Montezuma

Location of Site - Fort McDowell Cemetery on the Fort  
McDowell Indian Reservation.

Recommended

Marker Location - At entrance to the Fort McDowell  
Cemetery.



Grave of  
Dr. CARLOS MONTEZUMA  
(Wassaja)

1865-1923

Greatest of the educated Apaches, this Mohave-Apache Indian was taken captive at the age of six by Pima Indians. He was sold to a White man who educated him as a physician. Dr. Montezuma had a splendid practice in Chicago and became a champion of Indian rights, but he died of tuberculosis in a brush hut near here, refusing all medical care.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Grave of Dr. Carlos Montezuma

A Mohave-Apache Indian boy named Wassaja was six years old when, in 1871, his family was roasting mescal in the mountains of central Arizona. Their party was attacked and destroyed by Pima Indians.

Wassaja survived and was taken captive. Subsequently he was sold to Charles Gentile, a photographer, and was taken to Chicago. He was raised as Gentile's son with the name Carlos Montezuma given him by his foster father.

Carlos Montezuma became a physician and enjoyed a fine practice in Chicago, but he was curious about his own birth and origin. Upon ferreting out the facts, he developed a burning passion to help the American Indians. Customarily, he left Chicago in the summers and went West to work among his people. He located some of his relatives, but was hurt when he was not readily accepted by them and when his advice was not cherished by the Indians.

Nevertheless, he became a zealous crusader for improvement of Indian conditions, and devoted a great deal of his earnings to the cause. Because of some personal problems, he moved his practice from a profitable, wealthy clientele into a poor district of Chicago, where much of his work was for charity. He married a Caucasian woman much younger than himself.

In 1923, Dr. Montezuma contracted tuberculosis. Instead of seeking medical treatment, he returned to Fort McDowell where some of his relatives lived. He crawled into a native hut, wore only a breechclout and a blanket, waited for Death. It wasn't long in finding him. In several weeks he was gone, having refused all medical treatment.

Dr. Montezuma was buried in a Masonic service, in addition to having a Baptist sermon. He had belonged to that faith in Chicago. He was interred in the cemetery at McDowell, under a stone engraved with his native name and the Masonic symbol.

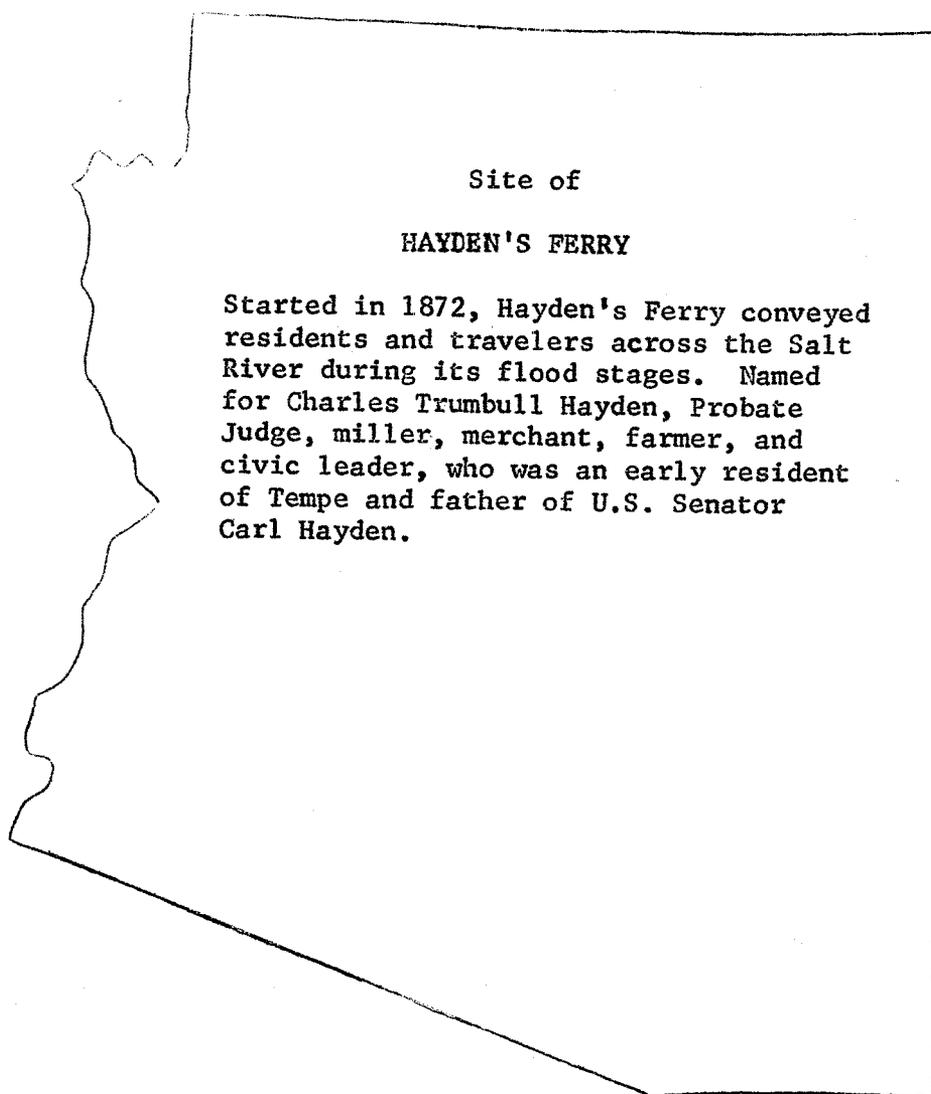
MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Hayden's Ferry

Location of Site - At the present U.S. Highway  
60-70-80-89 bridge across  
the Salt River.

Recommended

Marker Location - In the park at the north  
end of bridge



## MARICOPA COUNTY

### Hayden's Ferry

Charles Trumbull Hayden was a Connecticut-born school teacher who came to Arizona in 1858 in the first Overland Stage to reach the old walled city of Tucson. There he served as a Probate Judge, became a merchant in both Tucson and at the Pima Villages, and in 1872 moved to what is now Tempe, established a store, flour mill, and the ferry known as Hayden's Ferry.

It was the most reliable crossing of the Salt River during flood stages prior to construction of the railroad bridge in 1887. During low water the Salt could be forded easily.

Judge Hayden was the father of Carl Hayden, United States Senator from Arizona, who was born in 1877 in the adobe home of the Haydens at the southern end of the present highway bridge. It is now a restaurant called La Casa Vieja.

The elder Hayden died in 1900.

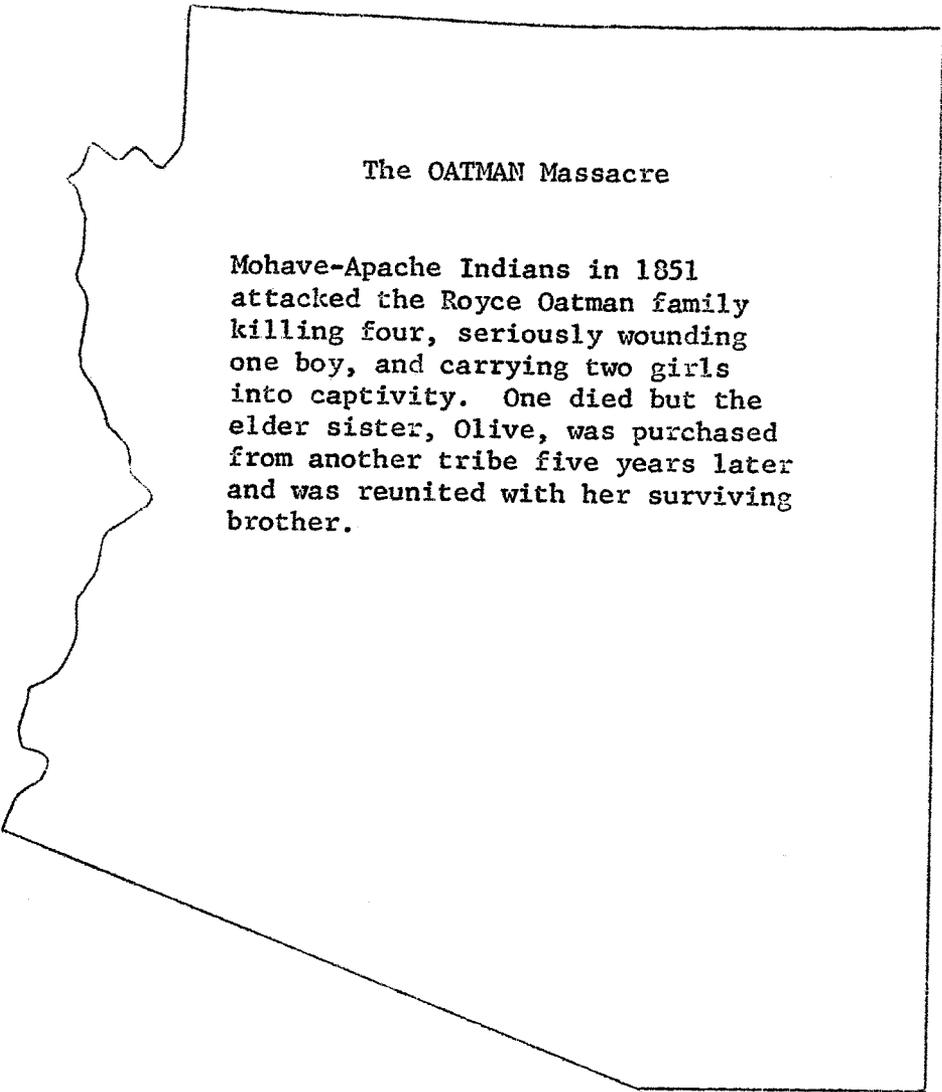
MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Oatman Massacre

Location of Site - North of U. S. Highway 80,  
6 or 7 miles from a point  
approximately 13 miles west  
of Gila Bend.

Recommended

Marker Location - At the point where a side  
road leaves U. S. Highway 80.



The OATMAN Massacre

Mohave-Apache Indians in 1851  
attacked the Royce Oatman family  
killing four, seriously wounding  
one boy, and carrying two girls  
into captivity. One died but the  
elder sister, Olive, was purchased  
from another tribe five years later  
and was reunited with her surviving  
brother.

## MARICOPA COUNTY

### The Oatman Massacre

During the later years of the Gold Rush to California, the Indians of Arizona had forsaken their earlier friendly ways and had become belligerent toward travelers. Still lacking firearms and any willingness to fight in open conflict, the Indians preferred to waylay weak parties of travelers.

The Oatman party created such a situation. They had been members of a larger party headed for California but with grave imprudence had decided to continue on alone despite the rigors of the weather and the very poor conditions of their animals.

On March 28, 1851, Royce Oatman, his wife, and five children were accosted by Mohave-Apache Indians. The parents and two children were killed outright. An older boy was hurled over a bluff and was believed dead. Two girls, Olive and Mary Ann, were taken captive. The girls were forced to accompany the Indians on a northward march for several days, and then were traded to the Mohave Indians living along the Colorado River.

The younger girl, Mary Ann, was weak and grieved greatly over the tragedy. She died in captivity. The elder girl, Olive, was treated harshly but was of greater courage and strength.

Word that the girl was captive reached Yuma. A carpenter there determined to obtain her release, and through the offices of an Indian willing to carry a message and accept payment for his services, he was able to have Olive delivered to Yuma. Her brother Lorenzo had recovered his health and had been living in California. They were reunited and the story of Olive's experiences (including the tattooing of tribal symbols at the corners of her mouth) received wide publicity.

The resulting public indignation helped to influence the government to a stronger position toward protection of travelers in the Southwest.

Actually, the Oatmans were traveling on the south bank of the Gila River and therefore were, at that time, in Mexican territory when accosted. Pioneer settlers would not accept this as a valid excuse for failure of the troops at Fort Yuma to pursue the Indians and rescue the girls at the time of their capture.

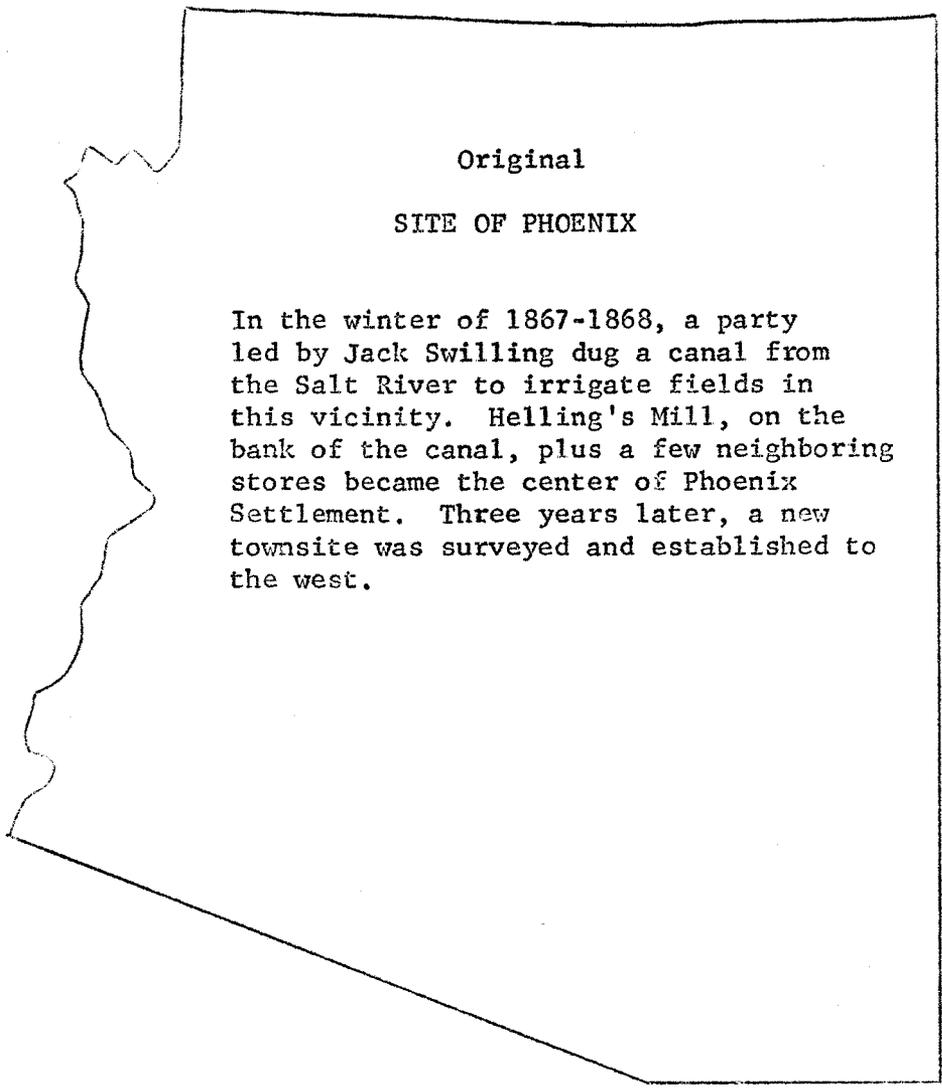
MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Original Site of Phoenix

Location of Site - About three miles east of present downtown area, on East Van Buren (U. S. Highway 60-70-80-89) at 28th Street.

Recommended

Marker Location - North side of East Van Buren (U. S. Highway 60-70-80-89) at 28th Street.



Original  
SITE OF PHOENIX

In the winter of 1867-1868, a party led by Jack Swilling dug a canal from the Salt River to irrigate fields in this vicinity. Helling's Mill, on the bank of the canal, plus a few neighboring stores became the center of Phoenix Settlement. Three years later, a new townsite was surveyed and established to the west.

## MARICOPA COUNTY

### Original Site of Phoenix

In the winter of 1867-1868, a party led by Jack Swilling dug a canal from the Salt River to irrigate fields in the area surrounding what is now 28th Street and East Van Buren Street in Phoenix.

The original Phoenix settlement was located below the Swilling Ditch. The settlement stretched southeast and northwest along the lines of the canal, and approximately a half-mile to the south.

Within this area were a few houses and the farms of the first settlers. Murphy's Store, at about 9th Street on Van Buren, represented the extreme western limit of the community. On the bank of the canal was Helling's Mill, the ruins of which were visible in the fields just east of the Arizona State Hospital until the late 1930's. In the 1920's, El Molino Golf Course occupied this site.

In 1870, a movement to establish a Phoenix townsite gained impetus with the steady arrival of new settlers. Real estate prices were increasing and little land was for sale for home or business purposes.

An election precinct of Phoenix had been created (in Yavapai County) and a post office established before the influx of settlers and the shortage of land for town purposes gave rise to a movement to establish a definite townsite. The original settlement was all under irrigation.

By the middle of 1870, the settlers of the valley were engaged in heated arguments over a townsite. Land had been procured and the battle was on between East Phoenix (also called Mill City) and Phoenix for the honor of being the official town, and subsequently, the county seat of the newly created Maricopa County.

The original settlement lost out, and in a few years the first business firms established there were virtually abandoned. Jack Swilling, the father of the early Phoenix settlement, was on the losing side in the partisan struggle.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Historical Site - Vulture Mine - 1863

Location of Site - 12 Miles SW of Wickenburg

Marker Location - Two miles west of Wickenburg  
at Vulture Road turnoff

VULTURE MINE

Discovered in 1863 by  
Henry Wickenburg  
And His Burro

To supply the needs of the mines  
and protecting military camps,  
the Salt River Valley irrigated  
agricultural industry was developed.  
The Vulture Mine produced 10 millions  
in gold and was the greatest single  
factor in the settlement of Central  
Arizona. Its discoverer died by his  
own hand in 1905 at the age of 86.

Historical Marker Erected by

Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## MARICOPA COUNTY

### Vulture Mine

Henry Wickenburg's discovery of the Vulture Mine in 1863--whether or not the tale of the wandering burro is authentic--was the key event in the settlement of Central Arizona, and particularly the Salt River Valley. "Gold filled the pockets of miners and pioneers, weight-stamped bullion passed as coin on the stages, in stores and saloons, and purchased the necessities of life in town and on the ranches," says the Arizona Guide. The town of Wickenburg was an immediate result of the mine's discovery, for on the banks of the Hassayampa there soon were operating 40 crude arrastras and four stamp mills to reduce the ore.

When Jack Swilling and others found the work in the mine and mills too difficult and no path to quick riches, they sought other ways to make their fortunes. Swilling organized the irrigation company that was to water and develop the Salt River Valley's fertile acres. This was in order to grow grain and foods to serve the eager market at Wickenburg and at Camp McDowell, which had been established to protect the area from Indian attacks. Thus the wealth of the Vulture was the lodestone that led to the settlement of Central Arizona.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Historical Site - Fort Mohave - 1858

Location of Site - Beside Colorado River six  
or seven miles north of  
Topock (35 0' 24" N. Lat.)

Marker Location - North side of bridge approach

OLD FORT MOHAVE

Western anchor of a military  
road across Northern Arizona.  
Near here in 1858 Beale's  
Camel Expedition was ferried  
across the Colorado River on  
the steamer General Jessup.  
The fort was abandoned at the  
start of the Civil War, was  
activated again in 1863, and  
then in 1880 assigned to  
civilian use of the Fort Mo-  
have Indian Reservation.

Historical Marker Erected by

Arizona Development Board

- 1957 -

## MOHAVE COUNTY

### Fort Mohave

Fort Mohave was a small military post on the east bank of the Colorado River protecting a ferrying point across the river, important because of the military road stretching from Fort Defiance to California settlements.

The post was established following the destruction of parties of emigrants by Mohave Indians. Four years earlier the Indians had appeared friendly and even cooperative when Lt. A. W. Whipple led a party through the region surveying a railroad route along the 35th parallel. He had selected the site of Fort Mohave as being desirable for a camp. The post was only 10 miles below the head of navigation on the Colorado River and seven miles south of Hardyville, a pioneer ferry. It was close to here that Capt. George A. Johnston on January 23, 1858, in his sternwheel steamer, the General Jessup, ferried Beale's Camel Expedition across the river.

The post was abandoned at the beginning of the Civil War and the buildings burned, the troops being withdrawn to Los Angeles. In 1863 the post was reactivated and in 1880 it and surrounding lands were turned over to the Interior Department for use of the Mohave Indian Reservation.

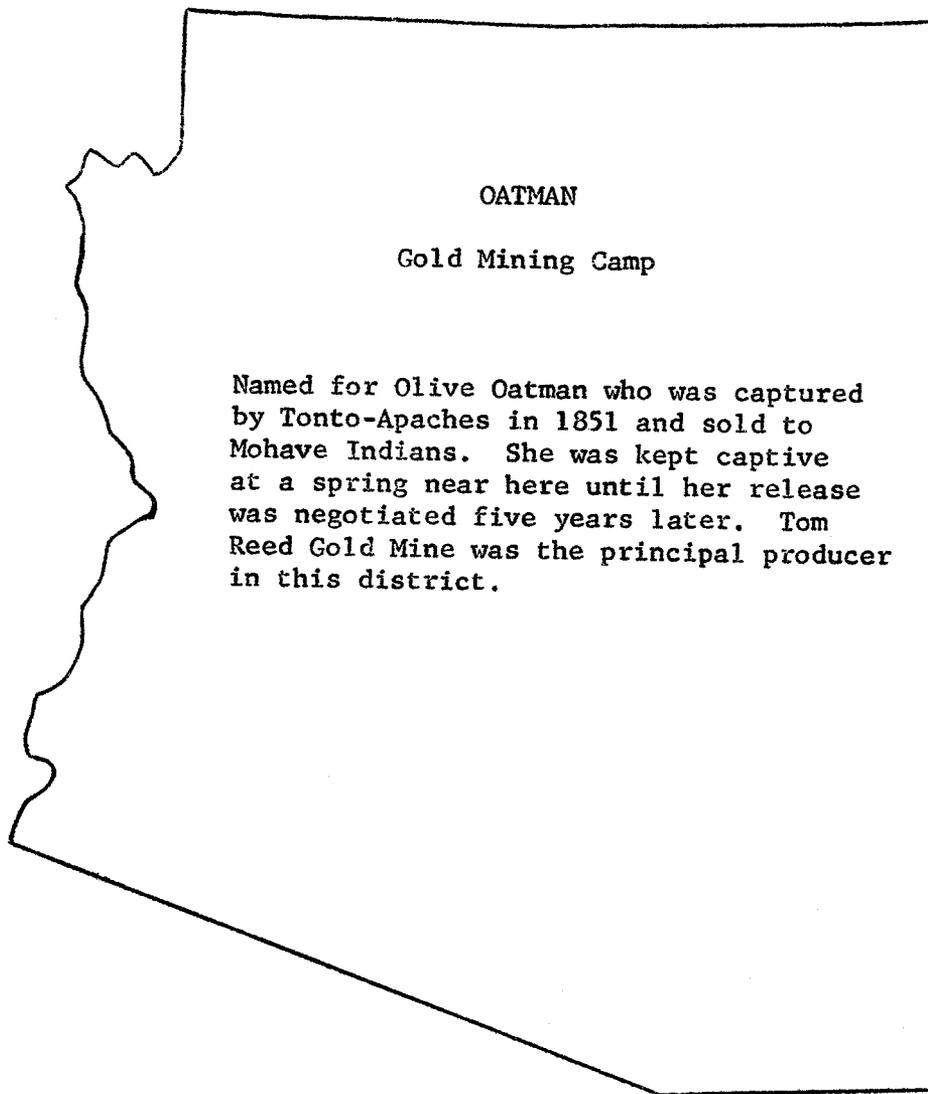
MOHAVE COUNTY

Historical Site - Oatman-Goldroad Mining District

Location of Site - On old U. S. Highway 66 between Kingman and Topock.

Recommended

Marker Location - At a turnout overlooking Oatman



MOHAVE COUNTY

Oatman-Goldroad Mining District

The first name for this unique mining town on the side of the Black Hills was Vivian. But upon disclosure that the spring about a half-mile north of town was the place where Olive Oatman was held captive by Mohave Indians from 1851-56, the town was renamed Oatman.

It ran the usual course of boom mining towns, with the Tom Reed Mine the biggest producer. Once connected by a narrow gauge railroad (The Mohave and Milltown Railroad) with Fort Mohave on the Colorado River. Several million dollars were taken out and the camp continued to operate until the government froze the price of gold during World War II.

Nearby Goldroad (first called Gold Roads) predates Oatman by a few years. A Mexican prospector who had been grubstaked by Sheriff Levin of Mohave County, in May of 1900 was camped on the old Beale Road. He idly tapped a rock near him and found a rich gold ledge.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Historical Site - The mining community of White Hills, now a ghost town.

Location of Site - About eight miles east of U. S. Highway 466 and Arizona Highway 93, across the Detrital Valley.

Recommended

Marker Location - At a dirt road turnoff leading northeast to White Hills from U. S. Highway 466 and Arizona Highway 93.

Ghost Town of

WHITE HILLS

Eight miles northeast along this road are the ruins of White Hills, once a mining boom town. A six-year wonder, from 1892 to 1898 the mine produced twelve million dollars in gold and silver. The mineral discovery was one of the few credited to an Indian -- a Hualpai named Jeff. White Hills had twelve saloons and two cemeteries. Water was nearly as expensive as whiskey.

## MOHAVE COUNTY

### Ghost Town of White Hills

White Hills was a six-year wonder as an Arizona mine boom town. From 1892 to 1898 the mine was a whirlwind producer. It then faded to nothing. Many old buildings stand among the mine dumps and cemeteries, providing a fine example of a Western ghost town.

Discovered by a Hualpai Indian named Jeff, the silver and gold ledges produced more than twelve million dollars in six short years. A Colorado railroad and a fabulous mining promoter named R. T. Root, financed the development.

A cypress water flume tapped a spring seven miles away, but didn't furnish enough water to fill the huge reservoir built at White Hills for the town's water system. The community had a dozen saloons, seven of them side by side on Main Street, but water was almost as expensive as liquor.

The desert has reclaimed most of White Hills now, but has not obliterated the two cemeteries the town boasted in its short, fatal life.

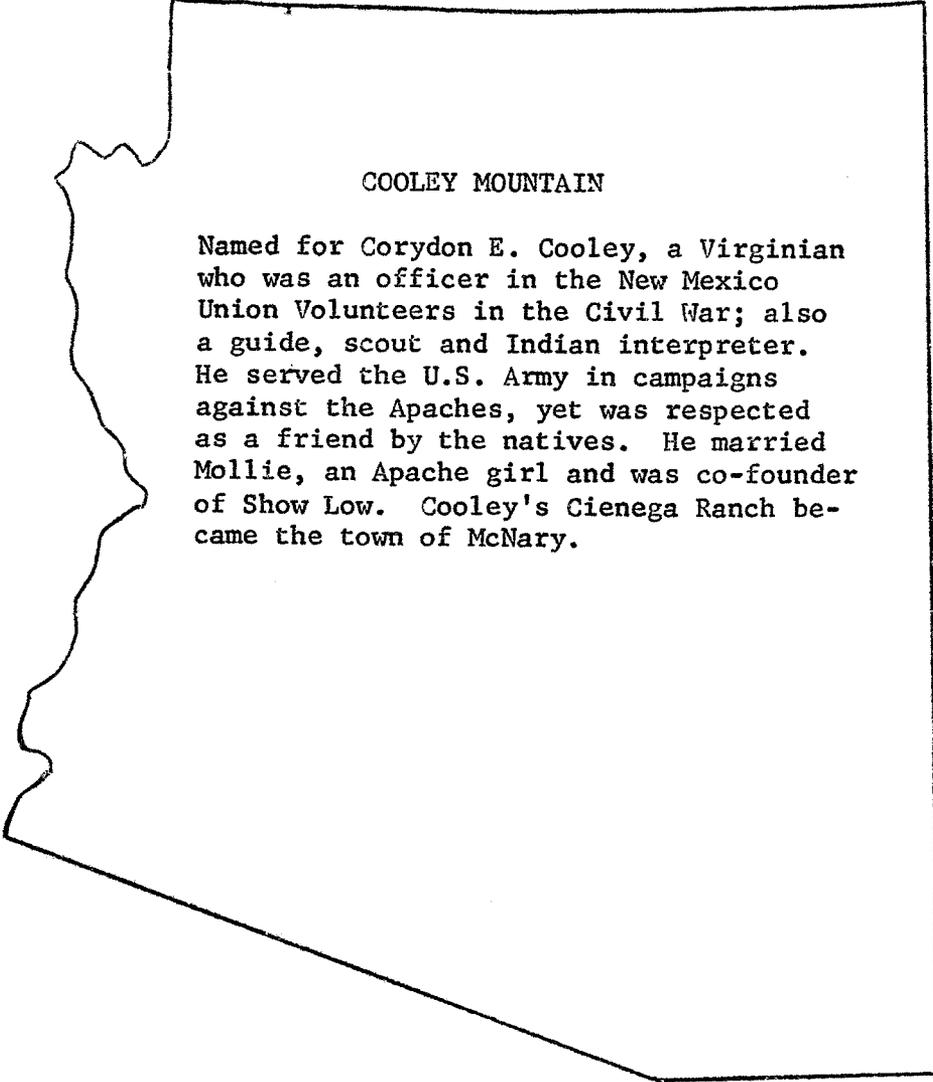
NAVAJO COUNTY

Historical Site - Cooley Mountain

Location of Site - On Arizona Highway 73  
at Indian Pine, north  
of McNary

Recommended

Marker Location - At the fork of Arizona  
Highway 73 at Indian  
Pine



COOLEY MOUNTAIN

Named for Corydon E. Cooley, a Virginian who was an officer in the New Mexico Union Volunteers in the Civil War; also a guide, scout and Indian interpreter. He served the U.S. Army in campaigns against the Apaches, yet was respected as a friend by the natives. He married Mollie, an Apache girl and was co-founder of Show Low. Cooley's Cienega Ranch became the town of McNary.

## NAVAJO COUNTY

### Cooley Mountain

Cooley Mountain was the landmark used by early travelers--both military and civilian--who knew that they would find hospitality at the ranch home of Corydon E. Cooley, pioneer white settler of this region. His home was about a mile from the mountain.

A Virginian who came to New Mexico in 1856, Cooley served as a lieutenant in the First New Mexico Cavalry in action against the Confederates. Afterwards, he served as a guide for several years, then for some time prospected for gold in Arizona, part of the time in the company of Charlie Franklin (A.F. Banta).

He was with the troops that established Fort Apache (Camp Ord) in 1870, and served as a scout at various camps in Arizona after that. He also became an Indian interpreter, as well. His service continued without interruption until 1875. He was credited with having favorable influence over the Northern Apaches.

Cooley married Mollie, a daughter of Pedro, a leader of the White Mountain Apaches. She was also a cousin of Alchesay, one of the best-known Apache scouts. Old-timers say Cooley had two Apache wives--that he also married Mollie's sister.

In 1875 he settled at Show Low, and was an important citizen of that area for years. The town was named Show Low after he had won the site from his partner in a card game.

In 1880 he was postmaster at Show Low, was a member of the Apache County board of supervisors, and served once again as government interpreter.

About 1890 he established a cattle ranch near Cooley Mountain. The ranch was called Cooley's Cienega, and his stock wore the C C brand. The town of McNary originally was called Cooley. He died March 19, 1915, aged 78, and was buried in the old army cemetery at Fort Apache.

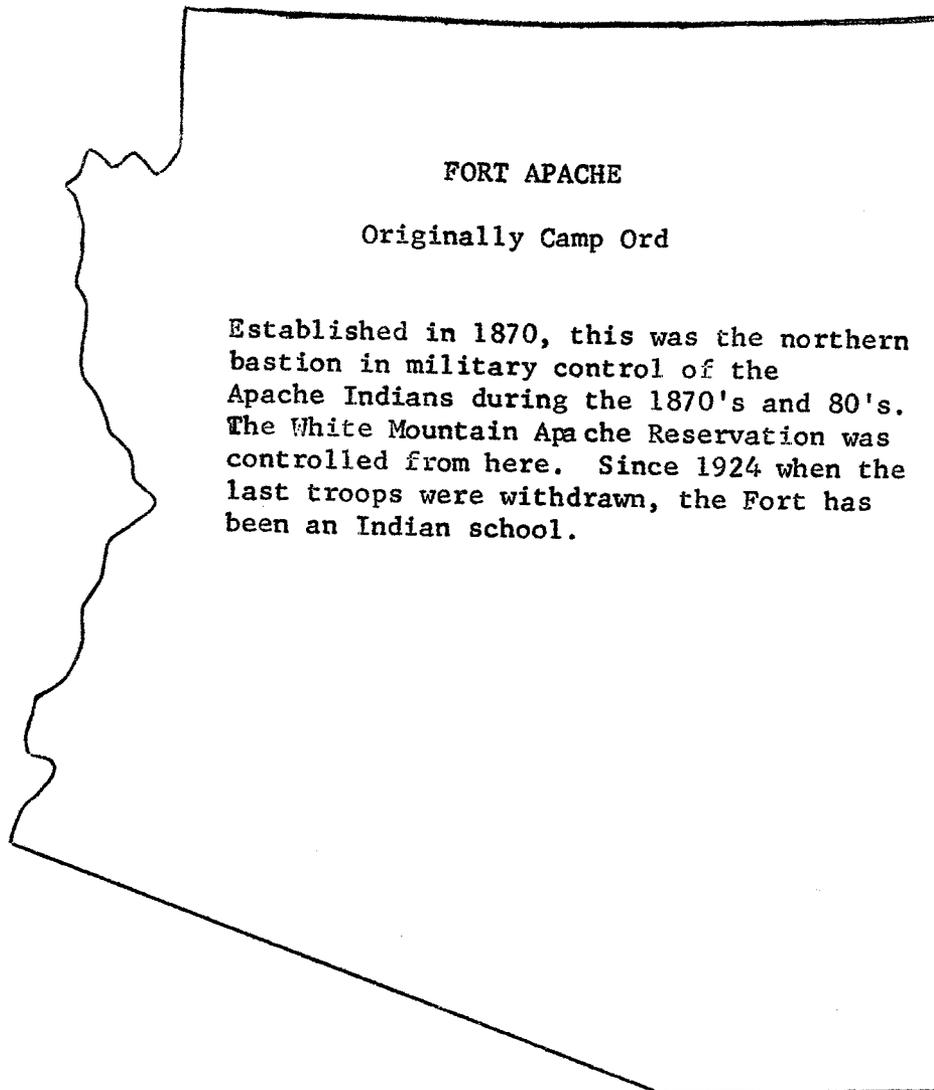
NAVAJO COUNTY

Historical Site - Fort Apache

Location of Site - - On Arizona Highway 73 at the forks  
of the White River.

Recommended

Marker Location - At the turnout on Arizona Highway  
73 overlooking the original post  
buildings.



## NAVAJO COUNTY

### Fort Apache

First established on May 16, 1870 as Camp Ord, this was a highly important post during the next 20 years as the Apache Indians were being settled on reservations. Camp Ord in turn was re-named Camp Mogollon, Camp Thomas, and on February 2, 1871, Camp Apache. In 1879 it became Fort Apache.

This post was the northern anchor of a chain of major military establishments through Apache country. It controlled the northern or White Mountain section of the Apache reservation.

Fort Apache was maintained as a military establishment until 1924, when the last troops were withdrawn and buildings were turned over to the United States Indian Service for school purposes.

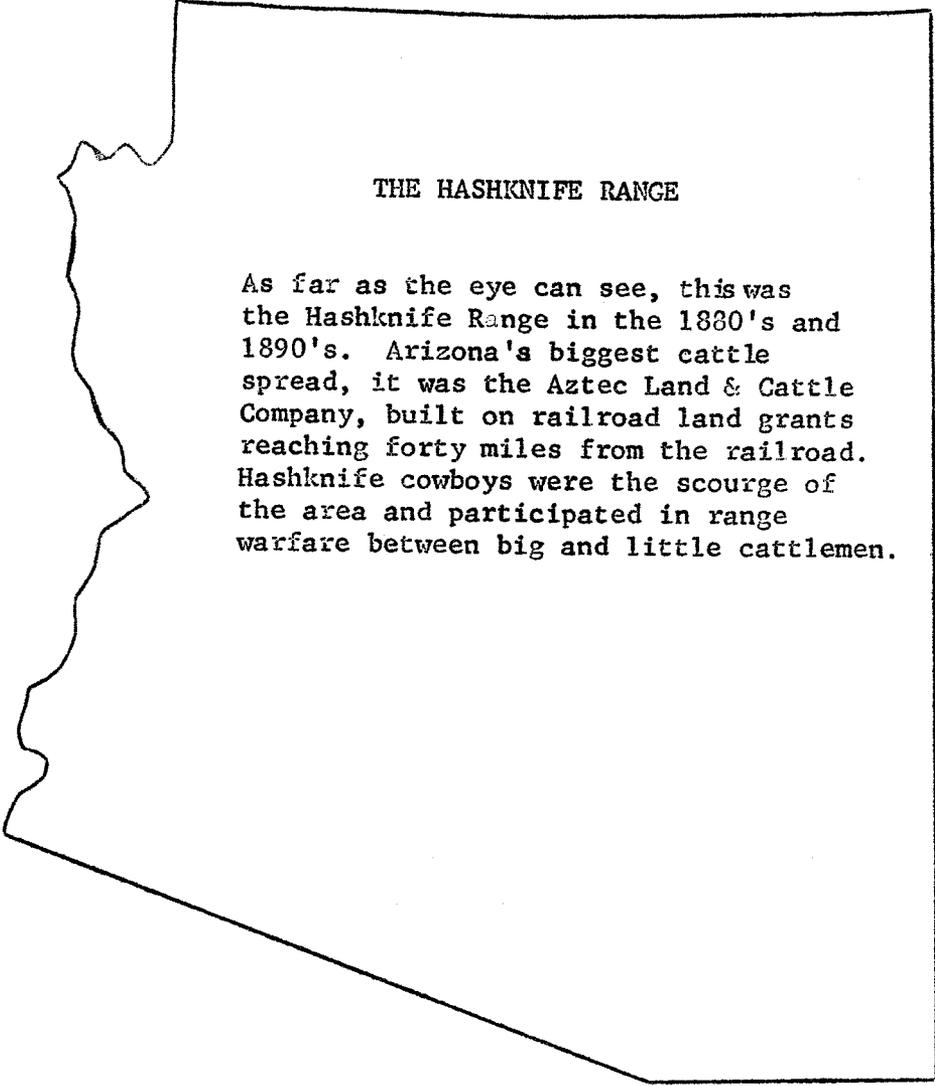
## NAVAJO COUNTY

Historical Site - The Hashknife Range

Location of Site - South of the Railroad, opposite  
the community of Joseph City.

Recommended

Marker Location - On the south side of U. S. Highway 66  
at a convenient turnout in the vicinity  
of Joseph City, with a view of the  
rangeland to the south.



### THE HASHKNIFE RANGE

As far as the eye can see, this was  
the Hashknife Range in the 1880's and  
1890's. Arizona's biggest cattle  
spread, it was the Aztec Land & Cattle  
Company, built on railroad land grants  
reaching forty miles from the railroad.  
Hashknife cowboys were the scourge of  
the area and participated in range  
warfare between big and little cattlemen.

## NAVAJO COUNTY

### The Hashknife Range

The Hashknife was the most famous of Arizona's cattle companies. It was the distinctive brand and common name of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, which had been formed by some of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad stockholders, who diverted government land grants from the railroad to the land company and then launched an astounding cattle operation.

Previously there had been a Hashknife brand in Texas. Because of drouth along the Brazos River, the Hashknife stock was loaded on railway cars and hauled to Arizona, along with a bunch of rough cowboys to punch the cows and subdue the local yokels.

The Hashknife owned only alternate sections of land, but successfully kept out individual settlers who might have homesteaded or otherwise used the other, alternating sections of public land. No entry was possible without crossing the Hashknife range, so constant stress and trouble existed between the big company and the local stockmen.

The imported Texas cowboys sometimes sided with the Mormon settlers down toward Snowflake, with the result that rustling and slaughtering of Hashknife animals were quite common. When many of the Texans began setting up their own spreads with maverick calves, the whole bunch was fired and Montana cowhands were imported in their places.

Whatever their origins, the Hashknife cowboys generally were an independent and rough lot. They shot up Holbrook frequently and added considerable numbers to its Boothill cemetery. Some of them even became involved in the sanguine Pleasant Valley war between sheep and cattle factions.

On the other hand, several Hashknife cowboys remained in Arizona to become respected cattlemen and citizens.

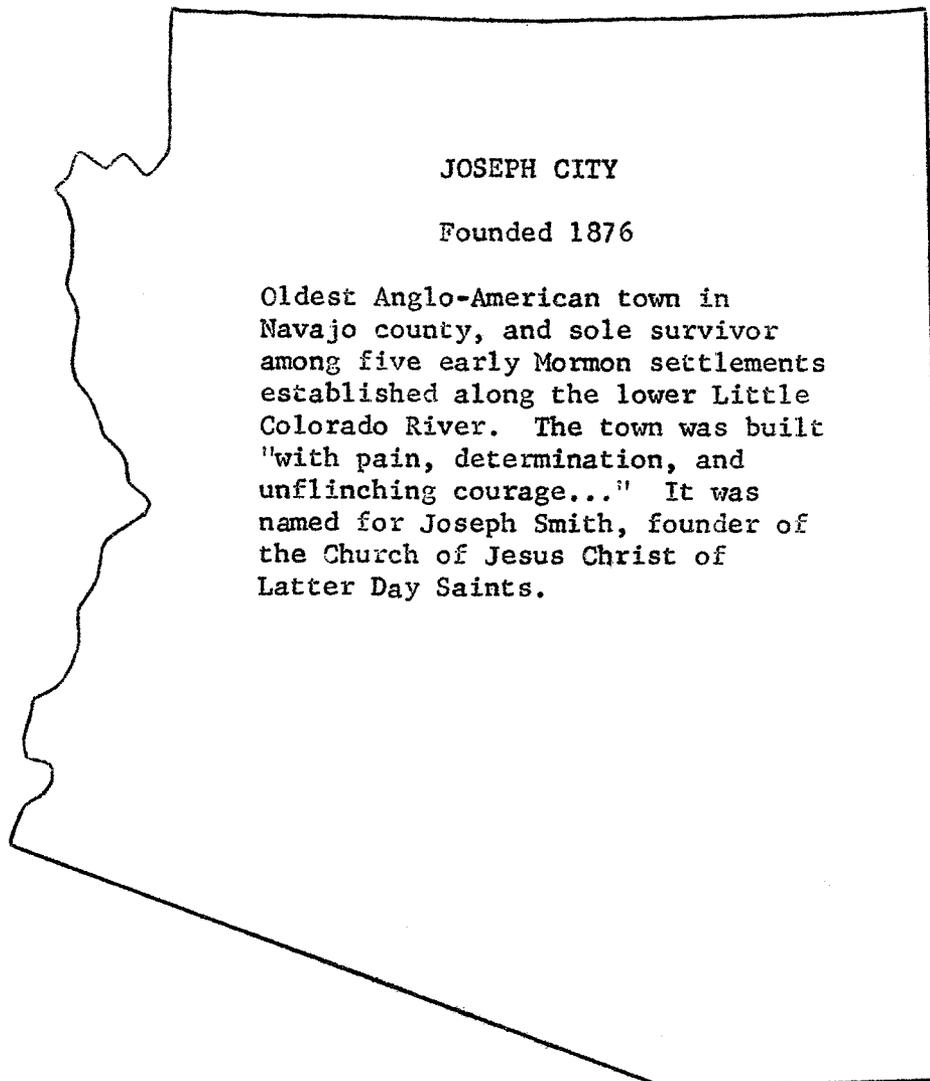
NAVAJO COUNTY

Historical Site - The Town of Joseph City

Location of Site - Joseph City

Recommended

Marker Location - At park within the town limits of Joseph City along U. S. Highway 66.



## NAVAJO COUNTY

### Joseph City

Joseph City was founded in 1876 as Allen's Camp. For some years it was also called St. Joseph. It is the only successful settlement among five Mormon towns established in the same period on the lower reaches of the Little Colorado River. Joseph City is the oldest community along Arizona's portion of U. S. Highway 66 and the oldest town in Navajo county.

The Mormons made heroic attempts to dam the Little Colorado River, one of the most capricious rivers in the nation, in order to provide water for irrigation. The first dam, built three miles east of the present site in 1876, required 960 days of work and an expenditure of \$5,000.00, but was washed out by the first flood. Five hundred workdays had been expended on the ditch which conveyed the water to the farms, and seed (hauled 400 miles by wagon) had just been planted. The total value of that year's crops was about \$20.00.

The successive attempts to put effective dams in the quicksand bed of the river led Andrew Jensen, Mormon church historian, to call the settlement, "The leading community in pain, determination and unflinching courage in dealing with the elements around them".

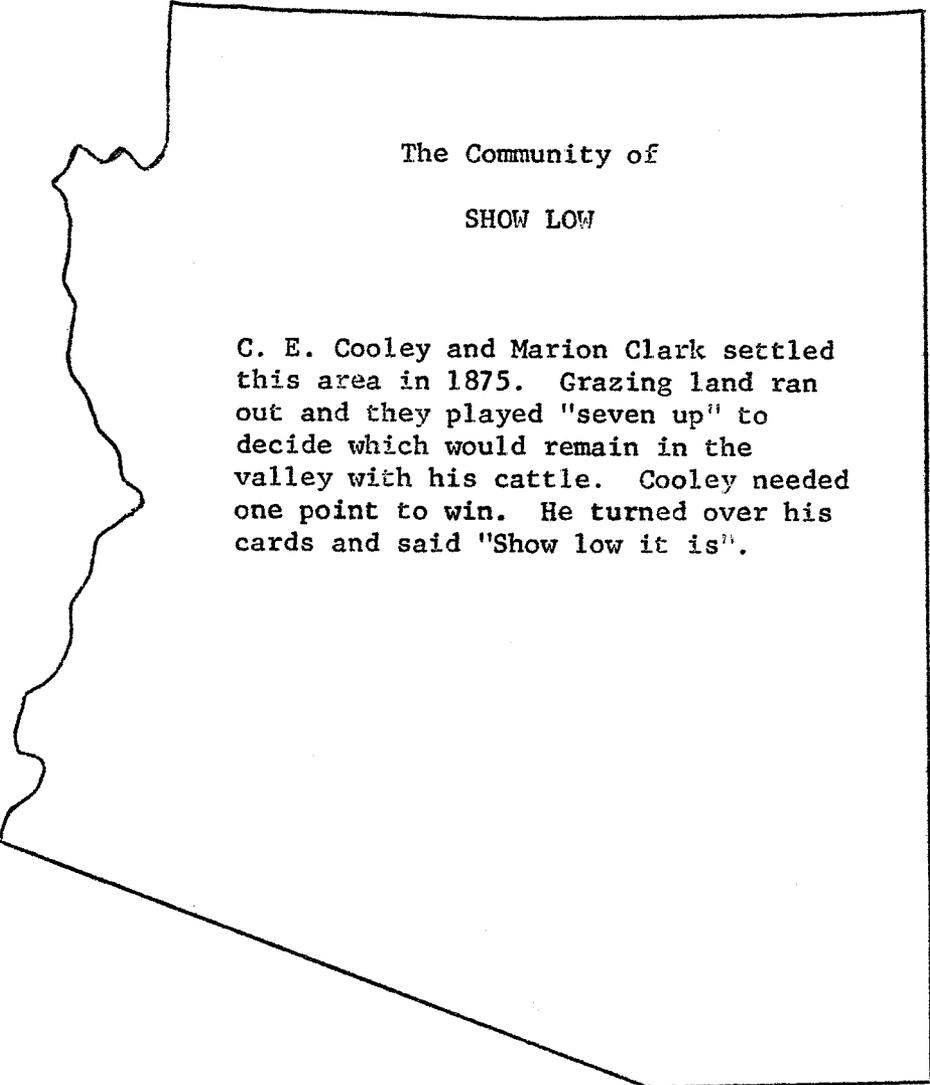
NAVAJO COUNTY

Historical Site - Show Low

Location of Site - Show Low

Recommended

Marker Location - At junction of U. S. Highway 60  
and Arizona Highway 173.



The Community of

SHOW LOW

C. E. Cooley and Marion Clark settled this area in 1875. Grazing land ran out and they played "seven up" to decide which would remain in the valley with his cattle. Cooley needed one point to win. He turned over his cards and said "Show low it is".

## NAVAJO COUNTY

### The Community of Show Low

Show Low's naming pre-dated the development of an actual community there, for when the area was named, little more than a ranch with a few employees occupied the entire valley.

In 1875, this area surrounded what is now Show Low, was settled jointly by cattle ranchers Marion Clark and C. E. Cooley. When they found there wouldn't be enough grass for both their herds in the valley, they decided that one should move on with his cattle and the other remain.

It was agreed that a game of "seven up" would settle the issue. At a critical point in the deciding game, Cooley needed one more point to win. Clark looked at his own cards and said, "If you can show low, you win". Cooley threw down his hand, face up, and exclaimed, "Show low it is!"