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Pioneer and Well Known Cattlemen of Arizona

by Roscoe G. Willson

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Volume Two

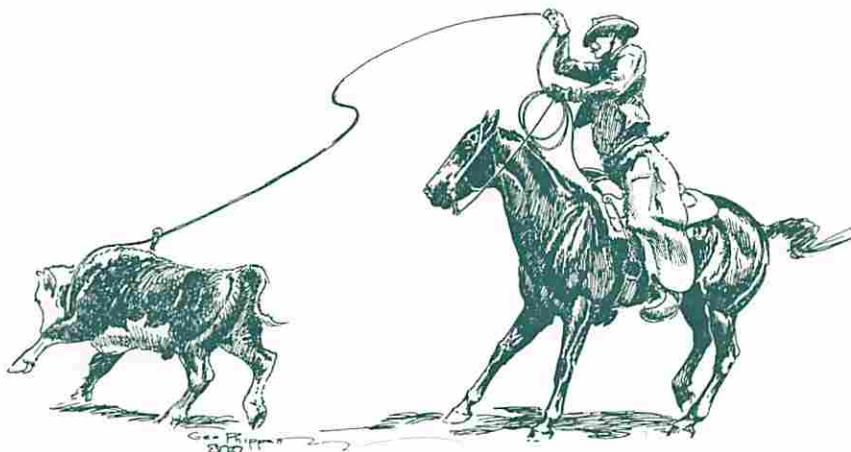


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*Pioneer and
Well Known
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of Arizona*

by

R O S C O E G . W I L L S O N



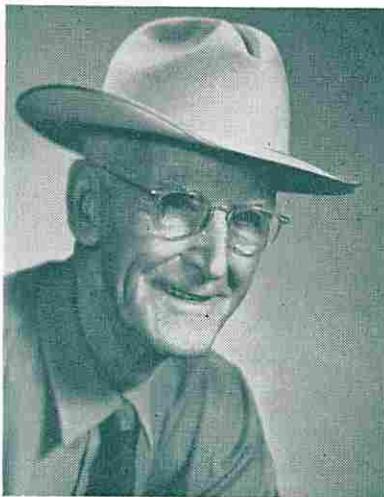
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Foreword by the Author



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a history of cattle men
I am not a cowman, but have been on the ranges all my life. I know a cow from a bull, and can tell loco weed when I see it.

Raised in Dakota Territory, went to Mexico and Guatemala in 1899 and came to Arizona in 1902.

As Supervisor of Prescott, Coronado and Tonto Forests in Arizona and Madison Forest in Montana, supplemented by a couple of years in the

livestock commission business I spent a good deal of my time with livestock.

Sort of hate to admit to a cattleman audience that I ran a couple of bands of sheep at one time, but they broke me in the 1920 depression—and I got back into my right mind again.

Many of Arizona's earlier cowmen were my friends, and now, supposedly in retirement, my greatest pleasure is in meeting these old-timers and writing their biographies, of which to date, I have written about 100—thanks to the Valley National Bank and Abbie Keith, of the Cattle Growers. Over the years they have appeared in the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association monthly magazine, "Cattlelog."

Gold brought the first settlers to Arizona, but the livestock business soon became the solid basis for its development. It is not a fleeting thing, like mining, and will always be an important factor in the state because its background, the vast ranges, if properly cared for, will last forever.

I salute the Arizona stockmen. They are the salt of the earth.

(Note: Time takes its toll; some of the persons referred to in this volume have passed away since these biographies first appeared in the "Cattlelog.")

Roscoe G. Willson

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VALLEY NATIONAL BANK—HOME OFFICE PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Preface to the Second Edition



The Valley Bank and the Arizona cattle industry grew up together, having been working partners since Territorial Days.

For many years we had been publishing biographical sketches of old-time cattlemen. In 1951, due to numerous requests, we gathered them together in a little booklet titled, "Pioneer Cattlemen of Arizona".

It was very well received and the edition was exhausted. Recently our customers in the cattle business have been reminding us that it was high time for a follow-up edition. We are, therefore, happy to present Volume Two of this fascinating series by Mr. Willson.

It is a source of pardonable pride to us that many of these early-day cattlemen were our customers in days gone by — and that their descendants are also our customers today. To serve families for generations bespeaks a mutual respect and friendship that transcends purely business relationships.

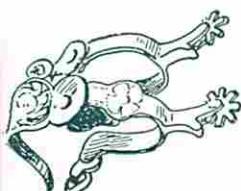
We are proud of the cattle industry in this state and of its founders. They were men and women of character who will never be forgotten.



Carl A. Benson
President
VALLEY NATIONAL BANK

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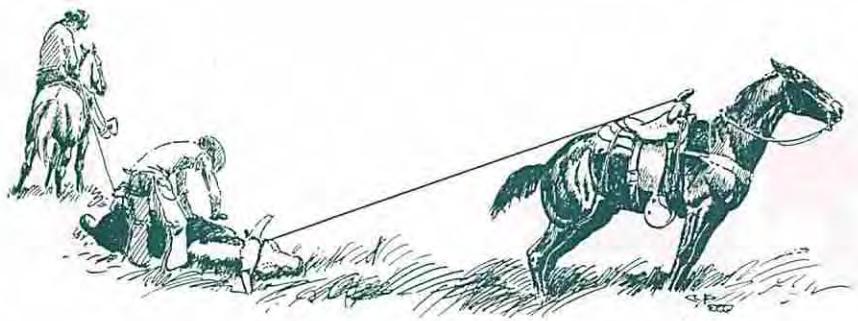
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William Ellsworth

1872-1947



Born in Leeds, Utah, on August 17, 1872, the son of Utah pioneers of the Mormon faith, William Ellsworth's early life was one of continuous migrations.

In 1876 his parents moved to Kanab under direction from the church to colonize the area. In 1879 they made the arduous trek across the Grand Canyon and settled in Arizona at the little town of Taylor. In 1883 they moved to Luna Valley and in 1884 to Safford, which was trail's end for the family.

At the age of twelve Ellsworth began his business career by buying a team and wagon and delivering farm products to Clifton, Globe and other mining camps. By the time he reached maturity he was conducting a flourishing freighting business and was the owner of many wagons and much livestock.

In 1910 he consolidated his livestock interests by forming a partnership with the late Jim Smith of Willecox, stocking the Smith range with mother cows. In 1912 he purchased the Hundred and Eleven ranch on the San Simon north of Bowie. He later acquired the old Davis ranch, the H X, the Toll Gate, the Ash Peak and Hackberry ranches.

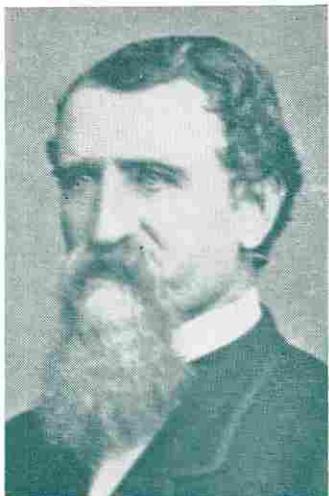
In 1894 William Ellsworth married Mary Wanslee at Safford and to them were born five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living at this date.

In his later years Ellsworth also operated ranch property in Colorado.

As his sons grew into manhood Ellsworth and sons, Rex and Reed, purchased the Seeley holdings in Cochise county and were soon in control of one of the largest spreads in southern Arizona, over a thousand sections of rangeland.

Active in church affairs and in the Arizona and the Graham-Cochise Cattle Growers Association, he was also the first President of the Gila Valley Irrigation District and long associated with educational institutions.

William Ellsworth died of a heart attack on April 19, 1947. Mrs. Ellsworth survives him and, with their children, operates the extensive ranch holdings.



John G. Campbell

1827-1903

One of the earliest settlers of Northern Arizona and once one of its largest cattle owners was John G. Campbell, who came to the Territory in 1863.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 25, 1827, Campbell came to America with his father in 1841. After following the trade of confectioner for several years, he joined the westward trek to the

California gold fields in the gold rush year of '49.

After spending two years washing out gold on the Yuba River in Northern California, Campbell operated a ranch for a time, and then spent two years in Chile.

Returning to California in 1859, he operated hotels in Los Angeles and San Francisco for the next four years. Then this restless and enterprising Scot crossed the desert to El Dorado Canyon, built a raft and floated down the muddy Colorado to the new gold strike at La Paz, Arizona.

Campbell opened a store at La Paz but moved within a year to the new town of Prescott, where he again engaged in merchandising.

In 1868 he went into the cattle business with R. H. Buffum, and the two men soon had one of the largest cow outfits in Northern Arizona, spreading out over a good part of the Chino and Verde Valleys.

The first headquarters of the 7-6 brand of the partners was at the "Adobe" ranch, now Del Rio, but ranches were later established at what is now Perkinsville and at Clear Springs, now Copper.

Buffum soon sold out, and James Baker took over his interest. The 7-6 was known as the Campbell & Baker outfit until Campbell was bought out by Baker in the early 90's.

Meanwhile, Campbell was twice elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and in 1878 was elected as Arizona's Congressional Delegate. It was while serving in Washington that he met and married Marguerite Malezieux, in 1880.

Following the termination of his Congressional career, in 1881, Campbell remained in the Capital for some time as a Treasury Department official. On his return to Arizona, he became active in the organization of the Yavapai Stockgrowers Association and was elected president at the organization meeting in 1883.

Campbell also owned and operated a hotel in Prescott for some time. He passed away in that city on December 22, 1903.

Although six children were born to the Campbells, only Mrs. Lillie Moorhead and Louise Campbell of Prescott are still living.

*William
Flake*

*1839-
1932*

Born in North Carolina, July 3, 1839, young William Flake moved to Utah with his parents in 1849 by wagon train.

In 1850 his father was killed while examining a colony site in California, but, undaunted, his mother took the family to the new settlement of San Bernardino the following year, returning to Utah in 1857.

In 1858 William Flake married Lucy White and a year later started a cattle ranch at Beaver, Utah.

In 1877 he, and other Mormon colonizers, left with a wagon train and herds of cattle for the Little Colorado region of Arizona, arriving in January, 1878.

The colonists lived in their wagons that winter and were forced to cut up sacks and canvas for clothing. In the spring Flake traded cattle for James Stinson's ranch, which was under irrigation and growing crops of corn and wheat. That summer Flake's family and their more poverty-stricken neighbors lived largely on beef and roasting ears, but by fall had fairly well-provided for the coming winter. In the fall of '78, Erastus Snow, an Apostle of the Church, arrived and, deciding that Flake's ranch was a promising place for a settlement, joined with Flake in creating the town of Snowflake.

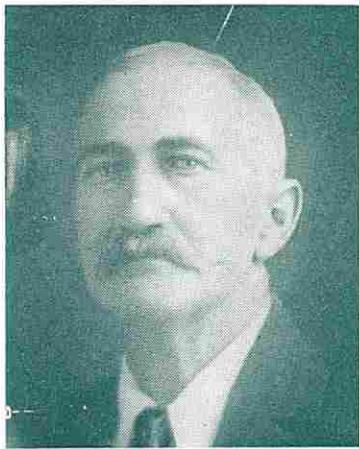
Those were trying days for the Mormon colonists, and William Flake took a leading part in settling and lending a helping hand to new arrivals.

When Apache County was created in 1879, Snowflake was temporarily the county seat, and the first term of court was held in Flake's home.

Noted for his generosity, William Flake furnished thousands of free meals to neighbors, businessmen and chuck-line riders alike. He established the Thanksgiving-time custom of furnishing free wood and free beef to every widow or needy person in the community—a practice that is carried out to this day by his descendants.

Hale and hearty in his old age, he rode the range until a short time before his death at the age of 93. He was a thorough cowman in every respect.





William Barlo Stephens

1861-1928

William Stephens was born in Alma, Arkansas, on June 5, 1861. In 1874, at the age of 13, he ran away from home and managed to talk a California-bound wagon train into taking him along on the overland trip.

The destination of the wagon train was Visalia, California, and on arriving there young William secured work on various cattle ranches where within a few years, he saved enough money to send for his mother and a niece.

In the early 1880's William came to Arizona and worked on cattle ranches in the vicinity of Walnut Creek.

In 1883 he went to Kansas City with what was said to be the first rail shipment of cattle from northern Arizona.

Then for a time he worked for Monte Pemberthy at the American Flag mine where he met Annie Pemberthy, to whom he was married on January 10, 1889.

His next venture was a butcher shop in Mineral City, which was then the Mohave county seat. Later the shop was moved to Kingman and in December 1893 he acquired land on the Big Sandy and started the cattle ranch near Wikieup that is still operated by sons Dick and Ray.

At one time Stephens ran as many as 5,000 head in the back-to-back E C brand, which is still owned by Dick and Ray.

It was a five day wagon trip to Kingman, where supplies were bought three or four times a year. Gardens, chickens, and cows supplied most of the food. No one ever passed by the Stephens ranch without being asked to stop and eat.

In those early days Mrs. Stephens often took in three or four children of distant neighbors, free of charge, in order to keep a school going.

William Stephens died on September 29, 1929 and his wife followed him on July 15, 1948.

The surviving children are Dick and Ray, who operate the old ranch; Lee who has a large gas station and garage at Kingman, and Ida, (Mrs. Lane Cornwall), of Wenden.

John G. Babbitt

1908-



John G. Babbitt, President of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, 1951-52, was born in Flagstaff May 19, 1908.

John's father, Charles, is still living; the last of the five Babbitt brothers who arrived in the little lumber town of Flagstaff in the spring of 1886, when the settlement was comprised of only a few log houses.

It was then that the Babbitt family began their commercial and livestock activities that have made the name Babbitt well and favorably known throughout the state.

Shortly after the arrival of the Babbitt brothers in Flagstaff (when Coconino County, created in 1891, was still a part of Yavapai, and cattle and sheep ranges were being taken up) they purchased a trail herd of about 1,000 head of cattle from Kansas. Thus the CO Bar brand was established. In the years following, the family spread out in livestock until they had vast holdings in both cattle and sheep, while at the same time their commercial enterprises spread and flourished.

Over the years Charles and William Babbitt devoted their attention to the livestock end of the business.

John, following in the footsteps of his father, prefers livestock, and while he is also concerned with the business enterprises, he devotes a lot of time to the operation of the CO Bar, the W Triangle and the Spur outfits.

Public-spirited, John Babbitt has served two years as president of the Cattle Growers, is past president of the Arizona Senate, and is current president of the Board of Regents of the University and State Colleges.

He is a graduate of Loyola University and the Babson Institute and has spent some time in stock brokerage in Boston.

While in the East he married Elizabeth Quimby, September 16, 1933. When it got so he "couldn't see enough of the sky at one time" he returned to Arizona.

John and Elizabeth Babbitt have two children, Betty Ann and John, Jr.



Norman Fain

1907-

Norman Fain was born at Camp Verde on February 9, 1907. His father, Dan Fain, had been born on a cow ranch near Cornville in 1879, and his mother, Mildred Back, was also born and grew up on a Verde Valley cow ranch.

Even as a small boy Norman rode with his father and took to the cattle business like a duck to water.

Preliminary schooling was obtained in the Verde Valley and his high school years were spent in Prescott.

Then followed four years at Stanford University where he planned to major in geology but switched to political science.

With a natural aptitude for boxing, he became the light heavyweight champion at Stanford and was offered strong inducements to become a professional prize fighter. (Looking at his Jim Jeffries frame today, one fancies Norman might have gone far in the ring.)

But the call of Arizona was too strong. He returned to the Verde and his father's ranch and for a time became a "hand," although also owning an interest in the 44 brand.

He couldn't forget the Texas girl he went to school with in Prescott; consequently he made a trip to Fort Worth where he married Johnnie Lee Parsons in October, 1928.

Norman became his mother's partner and soon stocked a range to the west in the Diamond S brand.

In 1935, with the Fain Land & Cattle Co., in Lonesome Valley, Norman moved his family to Yeager Canyon. In 1945 he moved headquarters out in the valley where he sank two deep wells and now cultivates a large area. He also has a few geese on it — "for their nuisance value," his wife declares. In addition he still operates the Verde Valley brands and has farming interests near Yuma.

In 1944 Norman Fain was elected to the State Senate and served three terms. He was President of the Arizona Cattle Growers 1944-46; is a past President of the Yavapai Association.

Norman Fain and Johnnie have three children: Bill, Sue and Donna (Mrs. M. C. Wells).

Fred Fritz, Jr.

1895-



Fred Fritz, Jr., a Past President of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, was born in Clifton July 8, 1895. He has spent his entire life in the cattle business, operating the XXX Ranch started by his father, on the Blue River in 1886.

The father, Fred Fritz, Sr., was one of the truly pioneering type, who drove stage for a time, spent some years in Old Mexico, and was in on the early days of Tombstone, Bisbee and other mining camps. It was while trapping beaver on the Blue that he selected that remote region for a ranch site.

Bringing his bride from Texas to Clifton in 1894, he maintained a part-time home in Clifton where young Fred had his schooling.

The father died on the ranch in 1916 and was buried there. Fred Jr. then took over the outfit, gradually buying the interests of the other heirs until he now owns it alone.

Fred Jr. served in World War I and, back on the ranch, soon became well known and respected for his intelligence and business ability.

This resulted in his serving in the State Legislature for 14 years. He has the rare distinction of having been both Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

With cattle as his first and greatest love, Fred helped organize the Greenlee County Cattle Growers and served as its Secretary and three times as President.

Likewise prominent in state and national livestock affairs, he served on many committees and was President of the State Association in 1946 and 1947. Also, since his range is adjacent to the New Mexico boundary, he attends most of the meetings of the cattlemen of that state.

In 1924 Fred Fritz, Jr., married Kathleen Anderson. They maintain a home in Clifton as does his mother, who is still active at 81.



Francis M. Mognett

1842-1918

"Frank" Mognett, as he was generally called, was born near Kingston, Missouri, on April 27, 1842. In 1852, the family made the long trek by ox teams to Oregon, driving with them a herd of high grade Shorthorns.

In 1868, young Frank established a cattle ranch in eastern Oregon with his brother, Jackson, and two years later married Sarah Wilson.

Hearing reports of vast unstocked ranges in Arizona, the Mognetts sold out in Oregon in 1876, and with their families and 375 good cattle drove the long overland trail to Arizona.

During the drive they had a few of their cattle run off by Indians, and warded off several attacks, but arrived safely in Prescott late in the year.

Here the herd was held for a time until a desirable range could be located. Finally it was decided to locate on Turkey Creek, about forty miles south of Prescott, and the cattle were located there and a homestead taken up and suitable buildings erected.

The Bowers, Townsends, Wrights and several other families were already established east and south of Prescott, and a stage and freight line ran from Phoenix to Prescott. There was, however, plenty of open range, so that in the ensuing years the cattle spread out and multiplied until at one time the Mognetts ran around 7,000 cattle ranging from north of Phoenix to Crown King, in the K I K (Kik) brand.

As success came to the Mognetts, they bought property in and adjoining Phoenix and built homes there and owned considerable business property.

The great drought of 1896-1904 caused the Mognetts to sell many of their cattle at \$9 a head. In 1897, they sold the remnant to Marshall and Jimmy Young and retired to Phoenix where Frank died February 10, 1918. His wife survived until March 22, 1933.

The children of Frank Mognett living today are a son, Martin in Florence, and daughters, Mrs. Rosie Rahn, Phoenix; Mrs. Ida Nesbitt, Mrs. Anne Zenn and Mrs. Sarah Holder, of California.

Burdette A. Packard

1847-1935

For many years, Colonel Packard — as he was called — was one of the most prominent cattlemen and bankers in Arizona. Born in Portville, New York, on November 1, 1847, he came to the Territory in 1880 with his first wife and settled in the booming Tombstone silver camp during its "man for breakfast" days.

Two years later, he started a cow outfit in the Dragoons, with headquarters at the Cochise Stronghold. However, he sold out in 1885 and bought a large ranch in Sonora, just below Douglas.

In the late 1880's Packard and Colonel Bill Greene, of Cananea fame, entered into partnership, running cattle on both sides of the border in what was known as the Turkey Track brand.

At one time, Packard and Greene ran around 15,000 cattle and controlled 200,000 acres of range land in addition to a large, cultivated ranch near Tempe. Part of the land on which the city of Douglas was built once belonged to Packard.

Packard and Greene dissolved their partnership in 1908, with Packard retaining 5,000 cattle, the range near Douglas and the Tempe farms. In the same year, he acquired control of the First National Bank of Douglas, and was its president until his death on March 12, 1935. He also served in both the Senate and House of the state legislature during this time.

As a lover of good horses, Colonel Packard — along with J. C. Adams and Tom Pollock — is said to have been responsible for the first Fair in Phoenix and to have financed it for several years.

Colonel Packard's first wife died in 1893 and in 1903 he married Mrs. Carlotta Holbrook of Tucson.

A son, Ashley B. Packard and two daughters, Gertrude and Dorothy — all dead now — resulted from his marriages. Of the Packard family, only Ashley's wife, Mrs. Rachel Packard, now lives in Douglas.

After Colonel Packard's death, part of the old Turkey Track range in Mexico was sold to D. V. and Kemper Marley, who still operate it.





Carlos Ronstadt

1903-

Carlos Ronstadt, who was President of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association 1948-1950, has been associated with the cattle business almost from the time of his birth in Tucson on August 25, 1903.

Cattle are in his blood on both his father's and mother's side; his mother's grandfather was one of the early California rancheros, while his father, Joe Ronstadt, was born on a cattle ranch about 60 miles below the border at Altar, Sonora.

In 1905 Carlos' father founded the Baboquivari Cattle Company on the east side of the Baboquivaris. He later acquired part of the La Osa and other properties, and began buying Mexican cattle to place on the Arizona holdings. When he went to gather these cattle, he found they had apparently been swallowed by other brands.

However, the outfit grew despite the setbacks. And by the time young Carlos was of ropin' age, the Santa Margarita Ranch was one of the big outfits of the Baboquivari country.

Carlos worked with the cattle during the summers and attended school in the winters. After his graduation from the University of Arizona, where he received a degree in Agricultural Marketing, he worked with Armour & Company for two years. Then, with a well-rounded education in the meat producing business, he returned to the Baboquivari Ranch to become active in improving the quality of the cattle.

In 1928, Carlos married Elizabeth Graves, a University schoolmate, from Phoenix. They have a six-year-old daughter, Nina, and a son, Karl G., who's now with the U. S. Air Force at Cheyenne, Wyoming. And Carlos takes great pride in the fact that his grandson, Carlos Dalton Ronstadt, is the fifth generation of Ronstadts born in Tucson.

Since his father's death in 1933, Carlos has acquired a ranch on the Santa Cruz River at Amado where he raises cotton, alfalfa, corn and barley, and operates a modern feed lot to fatten cattle from the Baboquivari range.

With Carlos' paternal grandfather having been born in Germany and married in Sonora, and with his maternal ancestors of California Spanish and English blood, he asks, "What am I?"

Abbie Keith, Secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, answers: "AN AMERICAN! For America is a fusion of . . . pioneer-spirited souls of every land!"

Alfred G. Stevenson

1877-



Alfred Stevenson, who has run cattle in the Mule, Dragoon and Mogollon Mountains of Arizona for over half a century, was born at Franklin Center, Quebec, Canada, on Feb. 24, 1877.

As a lad of 18 he came to Arizona, and worked as a cowboy for Cowan & Soberey, near Bisbee. Going into partnership with his brother, W. R. Stevenson, in 1897, he bought Mexican cattle and located them in the Dragoon Mountains, southeast of Tombstone.

Two years later, the Stevensons bought out the Soberey remnant. The S O brand which it carried is still used by the brothers as their iron.

On April 25, 1906, A. G. Stevenson married Agnes B. Cain at Rockburn, Quebec and then returned to Arizona with his bride.

Selling the Soberey outfit in 1909, the Stevenson brothers took up a homestead in Dixie Canyon, in the Mule Mountains. The property became their new headquarters and is still part of their holdings.

Along with H. R. Gatlin, the Stevensons bought several small outfits on the Blue River, northeast of Clifton, in 1914. Around 1,000 head of cattle were run on these properties until they were disposed of in 1928 on account of drought.

During another dry season, in 1918, the Stevensons moved a number of cattle into Mexico, but drought conditions below the border forced them to drive the herd to Van Horn, Texas. The brothers finally broke even on freight and pasture fees by moving the cattle back to Arizona and selling them here.

In 1931 the Stevenson boys acquired ranch property in the San Pedro Valley, between Naco and Douglas. Today it is used as headquarters in connection with the Dixie Canyon Ranch.

A. G. and Mrs. Stevenson have two sons and a daughter: W. A. Stevenson of Phoenix; Robert W. Stevenson of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Norman Hale of Harshaw, Ariz.

For many years A. G. has been active in Masonic affairs. He is also 1952 President of the Southwestern Pioneer Cowboys Association.

Now 74, A. G. states that he still prefers riding a horse to walking —even after 56 years in the saddle.



William H. Perry

1844-1929

William Perry, who for many years ran cattle on the upper Agua Fria and the Perry Mesa, in Yavapai County, was born in Pepperell, Mass., November 9, 1844. When he was nine, he moved with his parents to California, by way of Panama, arriving at the end of the Gold Rush.

As he grew to manhood, Perry acquired ranch property in California. Then he learned of Arizona's vast, idle ranges. He returned to Massachusetts in 1873, married Mary Clark, and took his bride back to California. Selling his property, he bought 3,000 sheep to take to Arizona.

Then began a year's trek. With a wagon for a home and with their herders and sheep, Perry and his bride crossed the great Mohave Desert and circled through southern Nevada and Utah. At Lee's Ferry on the Colorado, they swam the sheep across while the wagons crossed on the ferry.

In 1874, Perry located east of the Cordes, near the mouth of Ash Creek. There he made a ranch home and ranged his sheep until he sold them in 1881 and began acquiring cattle. He established the A Dot brand, later sold to Lon Harmon. In 1900, he established the Bar Box brand, which was maintained until its sale in 1949.

Not long after the death of his wife, in 1915, Perry more or less retired from ranch management.

William Perry was widely known for his friendly disposition, so travelers made it a point to stop at the A Dot, where they were always heartily welcomed.

Perry loved his home range of mesas and canyons. It was most fitting, therefore, that when he died in Peoria, in June, 1929, his wishes were carried out and his body was cremated and the ashes scattered over Perry Mesa.

The six surviving children of William and Mary Perry are: Mrs. Homer Redden, Tempe; Mrs. Carl Harvey, Bakersfield, Calif.; William K. Perry, Peoria; Mrs. Arthur Haynes, Phoenix; Mrs. Maude Daly, Chandler; and Eben P. Perry, Avondale.

C. C. Griffin

1866-1943



"Cliff" Griffin, as everyone called him, was a tenderfoot who loved Arizona and the life of a cowman from the time he arrived here in 1884.

Born in Washington, D. C., February 14, 1866, he rejected his father's plan to make him a minister, saying he wanted to be a cowboy. As a result he came to Globe at eighteen and for a time worked for Jim Hazard's outfit on Salt River.

Two years later he bought a small ranch near the mouth of Pinto Creek (now under Roosevelt Lake) and in 1888 married Laura Bell Hocker.

In 1903, after selling his land to the government as a part of the Roosevelt reservoir site, Cliff bought the Samuels' ranch in Pleasant Valley and moved the family there. The house in which the family lived was built by Al Rose, a Graham partisan in the Pleasant Valley War, who was killed during the feud.

In 1909 Cliff sold the Rose ranch to Zee Hayes and moved to Tempe in order that his daughters might receive good schooling. City life was too much for him, however, and in 1912 he bought the 76 outfit on Rye Creek and moved there. In a short time he resold it but bought it back again in 1920. When he died in Globe on October 23, 1943, he still owned the 76. His daughter Margaret, Mrs. John Armer, now looks after it for her mother who lives in Globe.

Cliff Griffin was one of the few ranchers in the Tonto country who, during the first year or two after the Forest was created in 1905, would allow a Forest Ranger to stay at his place overnight. Like most stockmen, he did not relish government control of grazing, but with most of the rest, gradually accepted it as the Forest Administration improved.

Handicapped by deafness from early youth, Cliff Griffin was one of the best liked cattlemen of Gila county.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Griffin of Globe, and daughters, Mrs. John Armer and Mrs. Fred Armer, Globe, and Mrs. A. B. Cox, Burlingame, California.



William Henry Ashurst

1844-1901

Born in Macon, Missouri, in 1844, this pioneer was distinguished not only as one of Arizona's early day cowmen, but also as the father of a famous son, Henry Fountain Ashurst, who served Arizona as a Senator for thirty years. Unfortunately William Ashurst did not live to see his son in that high office.

A sturdy, independent youth, William Ashurst early became an expert shot and hunter, so that when his parents and several other families crossed the plains and mountains to California, in 1856, he kept them supplied with fresh game.

The family settled at Red Bluff and for a time William worked in the mines of California and Nevada.

In 1871 he married Sarah Bogard, and in 1873, with his young bride, drove a band of sheep into the Bill Williams mountain region of Arizona, consuming two years on the trail.

For a short time he was in partnership with John Clark, but during the drought of 1876 Ashurst moved his sheep to the Anderson Mesa and established what is known today as the "Old Ashurst Ranch."

In 1882 he sold the sheep and purchased 400 cattle from Henry Wingfield of Camp Verde.

His cattle business prospered, and in 1887, Ashurst served in the Fourteenth Territorial Legislature.

A neat, well-dressed man, Ashurst used good language and never swore or cared for off-color jokes. On the reverse side he had a fiery temper, drank brandy and smoked and chewed tobacco. He was a man's man.

Loving prospecting and mining Ashurst spent much time in the Grand Canyon in search of gold. There, in January of 1901, William Ashurst met his death in a 200-foot fall over a cliff. It being impossible to remove the body at that time he was buried on the spot. Ten years later Ralph and Miles Cameron removed the skeleton and re-interred it in the Grand Canyon Cemetery.

Mrs. Ashurst died in 1924. The remaining survivors of their ten children are Ex-Senator Henry Fountain, of Washington; Charles, Andrew, and Mrs. Maude West of California, and Edward of Wickenburg.

Hugo A. Larson

1859-1912



Hugo Larson, better known in the Holbrook and Mogollon region as "Hook" Larson, has often jokingly been referred to as "the biggest cattleman in Arizona". In part that was true, since at one time he weighed nearly 300 pounds. Oddly, most of the time he rode a stout little 850 pound horse that did not seem to mind his weight.

Born in Denmark on April 6, 1859, he was brought to Utah in 1862. The father was killed by Indians in 1867, and soon Larson was riding as a cowboy to help support the family.

In 1881, he married Christine Duncan in Utah and came to Arizona in 1883, engaging in freighting for a time and in installation work on the newly constructed Santa Fe Railroad across northern Arizona.

In 1885, he traded his teams for sheep and cattle which he ran along the Rim west of Heber.

In 1887, he was a member of the Sheriff's posse that tried to break up the Graham-Tewkesbury feud in Pleasant Valley, and was with the party that found the bodies of Stott, Scott and Wilson who had been hanged as horse thieves. It was said he was the only person in the party who would approach and cut down the bodies.

Larson's first wife died in 1886 and in 1897 he married Janie Cox.

In 1897, he traded his sheep for the Dan Mahoney cow outfit in Gordon Canyon, east of Payson.

In 1911, he sold the ranch under the Rim to Charley Allenbaugh and John Connors and moved to Holbrook where he purchased the Brunswick Hotel which he operated up to the time of his death on April 12, 1912.

During Larson's early days in the Holbrook region he served a period as a Sheriff's deputy and was known as a fearless person and a tough customer to handle.

Surviving members of the family are sons Hugh of Globe, and Leland with the Diamond A outfit in New Mexico.



Albert H. Stout, Sr.

1885-

Albert Stout, Sr., born in Tucson, January 28, 1885, probably has run cattle on the Lower Gila River for a longer continuous period than any other cowman in the area.

Stout's father was a pioneer who came to Tombstone in 1879. Shortly after the Southern Pacific was constructed across the Territory in 1880, the father became a locomotive engineer on the railroad, with headquarters at the new town of Gila Bend (the old Gila Bend stage station lay eight miles to the north on the river).

While at Gila Bend the father homesteaded on the Gila in the early '80's. Here young Albert grew up and, after attending school in Gila Bend and Tucson, took charge of the ranch and cattle in 1899. At the time the Stouts used the S T brand, which was later changed to S Bar T.

In those days, Stout recalls, there was a great deal of cattle stealing on the range, some by the Mexicans and Indians, but mostly by unscrupulous Americans. Many fights and several killings resulted from this thieving.

Stout relates an incident in which Harry Wheeler, at that time a Territorial Ranger, bought a horse from a ranger named Martin for \$75. Wheeler became dissatisfied with it and attempted to force the return of his money at the point of a gun. Martin swore out a warrant for Wheeler and at the trial Judge Jimmy Coil made Martin return the \$75 and then fined Wheeler that amount for threatening Martin with a gun.

In the great drought of 1897-1905, Stout lost 50% of the 1,000 cattle he was ranging, but later built up the loss.

On May 1, 1906, Stout married Frankie Fogal of Tempe and, in 1907, they moved from the ranch to Gila Bend. Here Stout acquired a good deal of property and in 1916 built the Stout Hotel, enlarging and modernizing it in 1926.

Stout's riding days are over, and son Albert, Jr., now manages the ranch.

George Taplan Duncan

1869-1944



George Taplan Duncan, better known as "Tap" Duncan to his friends in Kingman and Mohave County, was born in San Saba, Texas, February 4, 1869. And like most Texans of those days, he was at home in the saddle when he was still quite young.

When he was 16 years old, Tap left Texas with a trail herd into New Mexico. But he was soon back in his home state where he spent the next few years cowboying for various outfits.

In 1891, at the age of 22, he married Ollie Ann Bimmon of Uvalde. The following year, he and his family moved to Idaho where he became wagon boss for the Sparks and Harold Shoe Sole outfit. When he took that job — he related in later years — all he possessed was a wife and baby — and twenty dollars.

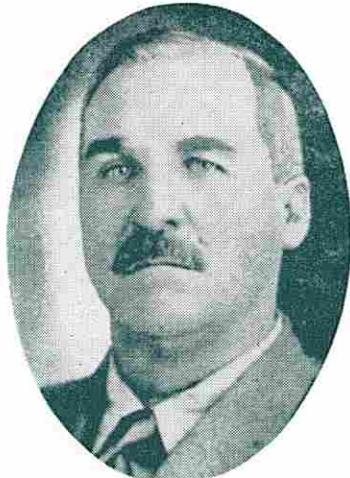
But he capitalized on his opportunity and soon built up a brand of his own. The cold Idaho winters weren't to his likings, though, so he sold out in 1898 and headed with his wife and four children for Arizona. On that trip, Ollie drove the wagon and Tap herded a bunch of saddle horses.

Arriving at Bonelli's Ferry on the Colorado, Tap had misgivings about his move. The passage appeared so dangerous that he feared his wife and children might drown. He blamed himself for taking the route and ruefully remarked to his wife, "I guess the only reason a cowpuncher has a head is to keep his spine from unravelling."

However, Tap used his head to good advantage, and the crossing was safely made. Not long afterwards, they arrived in Hackberry where he bought the "Hookedy H" brand and Jack Harden's ranch on Knight Creek. By 1910 he had built up his ranch to a point where he was able to buy the Walter Starkey Diamond Bar outfit, northwest of Kingman, on which he ran around 2,000 head of cattle. This venture prospered, too, and he was able to acquire several other ranches in later years.

His holdings were still large when he was run over and killed by an automobile in Kingman on November 19, 1944.

His wife died some four years later, and the Diamond Bar was sold to Handerly of San Francisco, who still owns it. Only two of their children are still living — Mrs. James Ray of Kingman, and Byron Duncan, a cattleman at Imlay, Nevada. One of Byron's proudest possessions, incidentally, is the old, heavy, Sharp's rifle which was given to his father as part of his gear on his early trail herd ride from San Saba to New Mexico.



Oscar F. Ashburn

1856-1924

and came to Arizona in 1874 with his widowed mother and his brothers, James and Jessie.

Mrs. Ashburn and her three sons started building up a cattle ranch where the town of Patagonia now stands. Within a short time, however, Oscar started a ranch of his own, the Salero ranch, on Sonoita Creek. But, when the Harshaw mining district began to boom, Oscar sold his ranch and opened a butcher shop at Harshaw. He furnished beef for the road camps of the Benson-Nogales railroad, which was being built in 1882.

In about 1884, after four years at Harshaw, Ashburn established a cow outfit on the San Pedro River at Benson, using the SA Bar brand. Soon thereafter he married Liza Fenter.

The Ashburn ranch was on a flat on the river, and on September 30, 1896, heavy rains sent the river on a rampage. Oscar was away from home, but the sudden flood overwhelmed the ranch and Mrs. Ashburn and their two small daughters were drowned.

In 1900, Oscar married Minnie Perry, a widow with three children. In the same year, he bought the Pennsylvania ranch at Monkey Springs, near Patagonia, in partnership with Walter Vail, of Vail and Gates of the famous Empire ranch. Ashburn established the Rail X brand, a long slash on the shoulder connecting with an X on the ribs. That was one brand that had the slick brand changers scratching their heads! While operating the Rail X, Ashburn and Vail also shipped cattle from the drought areas in Arizona to Kansas and fattened them there for market. Ashburn also found time to be active in Santa Cruz County affairs, and served three terms as County Supervisor.

Ashburn died on December 11, 1924. In 1928 the ranch was sold to the Boices of the Chiricahua Cattle Co. Mrs. Ashburn died on March 14, 1929.

One son and two daughters survive. The son, Marshall, operates his own ranch in the San Rafael Valley, and specializes in registered Herefords. One daughter, Mrs. Hulda Laney, lives in Nogales. The other, Mrs. Zelda Frazer, lives in Los Angeles. Three stepsons, Glen, Guy and Pete Perry, live in Tucson.

William C. McFadden

1885-

"Pecos" McFadden, as he has been known since childhood, was born in Throckmorton, Texas, February 11, 1885.

In the spring of 1887, his father, William McFadden, brought a shipment of cattle to Holbrook and located them in Pleasant Valley just a few months before the Graham-Tewksbury feud broke out.

The elder McFadden was accompanied by Glenn Reynolds who located in the Sierra Anchas on what is now known as Reynolds Creek. This was the Glenn Reynolds who, two years later as sheriff of Gila County, was killed by the Apache Kid's accomplices as they were being taken to the Yuma Penitentiary.

Fed up with dodging bullets, the elder McFadden moved to a range adjoining Glenn Reynolds' in 1888. It was here that Pecos was raised.

When Pecos was ten years old, he had a brand of his own, JL, and was a regular range hand. Seven years later—in 1902—he bought the Jim Sturgeon brand in Pleasant Valley and moved it to the Salt River near Livingston.

During that same year, he became a partner of George and John Armer. But in 1911, this partnership was dissolved, and Pecos purchased the Flying H spread, then managed by "Ribs" Henderson. He sold the Flying H to the Armers in 1913, and two years later bought the Col. Jesse Ellison's Q outfit near Pleasant Valley. A year later he bought the Zee Hays holdings in Pleasant Valley and ran the two spreads as a unit.

Then came a turn for the worse, which every old cowman has experienced. The bottom fell out of the market in 1919 and broke Pecos. For a time he drove a truck.

However, a year later, the bank that held the paper—knowing Pecos was a thorough cowman—turned the outfit back to him to do what he could with it. In 1923 George Wilson came in with him, and they bought the bankrupt Flying V's and the old Medlar HZ's which, with the Q's, gave them one of the largest spreads in the area.

Pecos and Wilson divided the range in 1930, with Pecos keeping the Flying H and HZ's. Later, he sold the Flying H to his sons, Lonnie, Gordon and Arden.

In 1943, Pecos sold the HZ to Roy Rucker and retired to Phoenix where he now lives with his wife, the former Marian Sanders, whom he married in 1907.





John Calvin Paulsell

1869-

Born in Rolla, Missouri, July 11, 1869, "J. C." Paulsell is one of those "Show me" boys.

In 1885, at the age of sixteen, he decided to become a cowboy and headed for Texas—

where he rode the range for six years and acquired a knowledge of the ways of cattle.

About that time many Texas cattlemen were moving their herds into Arizona where the range was less crowded. "J. C." fell under the spell of this "far away" land, rolled his tarp and lit out for the Holbrook region in 1891.

For some time he worked on the Z Cross ranch of A. E. Henning, father of the long-time state senator, Lloyd Henning, and later worked on the Long H. While with the Long H, he began buying a few cattle "on his own," and, in 1901, bought the Z cross remnant, quit his job and drove his cattle into Pleasant Valley. Here, with the Z Cross brand, he established his first personally-owned outfit, 16 years after starting out as a Texas cowboy.

The following year "J. C." married Leona Hawthorne of Wide Ruins, and in 1908 bought the M O ranch in the Valley. Here, among such good neighbors as H. J. Ramer, the Youngs, Ellisons, Louie Naeglin and others, Paulsell prospered and became known as a man one could "tie to."

In 1913, with children of school age, he sold out to Gross, Kelly & Co., and moved to Holbrook, where he tried to become a "city dude" by entering the clothing business and other enterprises.

A cowman at heart, however, "J. C." went back to his first love in 1917, by buying the Prime Coleman ranch on the Little Colorado. This ranch is now operated by his son, Lloyd Paulsell, using the TH brand.

Mrs. Paulsell died in 1920 and "J. C." was forced to take over the job of raising six children. Mrs. Lloyd Paulsell says he "did a good job of it, too." In 1928 he married Margaret McCarthy, of Holbrook, where they now make their home.

Of the six Paulsell children, five are living: Harry C., Lloyd H., Patten D., Edna M. Dobell and Della F. Pitcher.

J. W. Sullivan

1843-1929



"Jerry" Sullivan, one of the best-known old-time cattlemen, at one time dominated thousands of acres of lush Upper Williamson and Chino Valleys in Yavapai County. He was born in Picton, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 28, 1843, but moved to the United States in 1865.

In 1867, he engaged as a teamster in the army, hau'ing freight to Fort Union, New Mexico, and other forts established as a defense against Indian depredations.

In 1868, he came into the Prescott area, where he worked in a saw mill. While coming home from the mill one evening, he was attacked by Indians and shot through the shoulder with an arrow. He managed to escape into Prescott, where he recovered from the wound, but bore the scar for the rest of his life.

Shortly after this incident, he was attracted by the well-watered and grassed Williamson Valley. Setting up a camp there in 1869, he cut and delivered wild hay to Fort Whipple for three years. One day he found a rake team standing idle and the driver missing. On investigating, he found the driver dead, with an arrow through his heart. With the assistance of neighbors Puntenney and McCormack, he buried the body. That night, the Indians dug it up and dropped it into McCormack's well. The next day, Sullivan and McCormack removed the body, buried it again, and cleaned out the well.

Having some money saved up, Sullivan then went to Oregon, to Alaska, and made a trip to South America and Hawaii in 1871. In 1873 he returned with several hundred cattle and horses and started the O-O brand. It was claimed that these were the first cattle located in Williamson Valley. In a short time, Sullivan built up the outfit until it included thousands of cattle and a range of 150,000 acres or more. In 1927, he put his outfit into a merger of sheep and cattle interests known as the Reid, Cashion Company, but withheld 40,000 acres in his own name. This was fortunate since the merger soon failed.

Prominent in livestock and civic affairs, he was a supervisor of Yavapai County, a director of the Bank of Arizona and a member of the Masonic Lodge. "Jerry" Sullivan died in Prescott on October 24, 1929, leaving an estate valued at close to \$500,000. He had never married and was survived by one brother and a sister.



John A. Rockfellow

1858-1948

John A. Rockfellow, born at Mt. Morris, N. Y. in 1858, came to Arizona in 1878 and during the 70 years he resided here served the young territory in many capacities.

Arriving at the McCracken mine in Mohave County by water from San Francisco and up the Colorado River, with a final 35 miles on foot. Rockfellow reached there just as the Schieffelins and Dick Gird were leaving to open the Tombstone mines.

During the next few years he prospected in the Tombstone and Santa Rita area and in 1893 made enough money from a mine to go into the cow business with Walter Servoss and that famous old timer, Pete Kitchen.

The ranch site selected was the Cochise Stronghold, where a horse herd was first maintained. A water hole was soon developed out in the Sulphur Springs Valley, where a home was built and cattle added to the holdings. This was first known as the Esperanza ranch and later as the N Y.

These were the years when Geronimo was raiding, and while Rockfellow escaped injury, a number of his neighbors were killed.

Finding a competent man to run the ranch, Rockfellow taught school at times, became a surveyor, and in the early '90's was both Justice of the Peace and Cattle Inspector at Wilcox.

In his schoolwork Rockfellow headed the University of Arizona preparatory department and rode the range country to induce ranchers to send their sons and daughters to the University.

For a number of years he maintained an office at Tombstone as a surveyor and civil engineer, marking out and mapping such places as John Slaughter's San Bernardino Grant.

On January 6, 1890, Rockfellow married a schoolday friend, Flora McNair, of New York State, and brought her to the wild west.

In 1907 the N Y ranch was sold but Rockfellow kept the Stronghold Ranch until 1934, when he sold all but a small portion, which still remains with the family.

In 1937 Mrs. Rockfellow died. John Rockfellow died May 16, 1948. They both lie in the family plot at Wilcox.

The living descendants of this outstanding pioneer are a son Philip, of South Pasadena, and daughters Mrs. A. G. Waite, Duxbury, Massachusetts, and Mrs. A. C. Rubel of Los Angeles.

Colin Cameron, Sr.

1849-1911



"It is probable no other citizen of Arizona contributed as much toward improving the laws and conditions affecting the interests of the cattlemen as Colin Cameron, Sr." So states McClintock's *History of Arizona*.

Colin Cameron was born in Danville, Pennsylvania in 1849. He was the son of James Cameron, Secretary of War under President Grant and later a U. S. Senator.

In 1882, Colin and his brother, Brewster, came to Arizona where they purchased the San Rafael Ranch, a Spanish grant near the Mexican border east of Nogales.

There was a good deal of trouble with neighboring cattlemen for a time because the boundaries of the grant were indefinite and the title was not clear. However, from the beginning, the Camerons went right ahead and began breeding a high quality strain of Herefords.

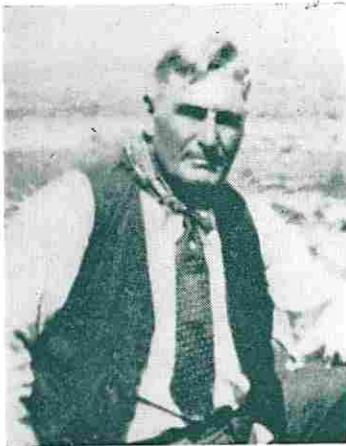
Brewster soon returned to Pennsylvania, but Colin remained to continue raising purebred Herefords, and to carry on a long court battle over the grant. It was about this time, too, that Colin brought out his wife, the former Alice Smith, to help settle the grant.

With the confirming of the grant in 1892, Cameron built a large brick home for the family. It was one of the finest ranch homes in the Territory.

The following year he was appointed Chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Board. In this position, and at his own expense, he had many of the laws drawn up that helped put the Arizona cattle business on a more satisfactory basis.

A member of the National Livestock and the American Hereford Breeders Association, he was also one of the organizers of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association in 1903. For a number of years he exhibited at the Kansas City Livestock Show and became recognized as an authority on Hereford cattle.

Cameron sold the San Rafael in 1909 to the Green Cattle Company, and retired to a beautiful home in Tucson, where he entered into real estate development with his son, Colin, Jr., and his son-in-law, Walter Wakefield. Two years later, on March 6, 1911, he died.



John Nelson

1868-1947

John Nelson was one of those old-time cowmen-sheriffs. Born in Blenkinge Lan, Sweden, on November 11, 1868, he came to the United States at the age of twelve and for a year lived with an uncle on a Kansas ranch.

Of an enterprising, independent spirit, young Nelson struck out for himself at the age of thirteen, arriving in Benson in 1889.

For a time he worked on ranches and in the mines and soon gained an interest in the cattle holdings of Frank Treat, of Benson.

Within a short time he acquired an outfit of his own in the Tortillita Mountains, north of Tucson, and later bought the old Charco de Yuma stage station near present day Marana, which was known as the Corsino ranch.

In partnership with Frank Sutherland he also operated the M S and Last Chance ranches, taking over the holdings on the death of his partner.

During this period he acquired a ranch on the Santa Cruz south of Tucson and operated a feed lot and slaughter house.

John Nelson experienced his ups and downs; and while at one time he branded over 2,000 calves on his 30-mile-square range; yet one drought caused him to lose 1,000 cattle and to sell many at \$8.00 a head.

In spite of droughts and depressions he became a comparatively wealthy man and so popular that he was elected Sheriff of Pima County in 1908, a year which also marked his marriage to Gerda Melgren.

He held the Sheriff's office for six years and later served as County Supervisor.

During his later years he sold all of his ranch holdings except Last Chance and retired to his home in Tucson, where he owned considerable property.

John Nelson died on December 24, 1947. Mrs. Nelson died several years earlier.

The Last Chance ranch is now operated by a son, Myron J. Nelson. A daughter, Mrs. Ina Zimmerman, of Glendale, Arizona, also survives.

William Dempsey Powell

1846-1936



William Dempsey Powell was born on New Year's Day, 1846, in Carlsville, Illinois. Sixteen years later, during the War Between the States, he volunteered in the 152nd Illinois Regiment and served with Union forces.

After the War, Powell went to Kansas where he located a cattle ranch on the Little Caney River. And it was here, in 1871, that he married Julia Allen.

Four years later, he decided to stake his future in Arizona. So he set out with several neighbors in a wagon train, driving his Circle P cattle along with him. When the group of pioneers reached New Mexico, some of the party dropped out because of reports of attacking Indians on the route ahead. But Powell stuck to his guns—and five months later arrived in the vicinity of Flagstaff.

Here, Powell built a log cabin and settled his cattle at Clay Park. He was one of the first men to start a cattle outfit in that locality, when, in those days, Flagstaff was merely a camping place for cross-country travelers.

In 1875, Powell bought the BB cattle and range, and soon had his outfit spread from Beaverhead Tanks to Marshall and Mary's Lakes and as far east as Winona. With this expansion, he discontinued the Circle P brand, using only the BB, and soon became a leading figure in Flagstaff where he built the Powell Opera House in 1885 and helped to establish a college for teachers.

In later years, his sons, Venia and Dempsey, joined him as partners in the cattle business, and were active in establishing a butcher shop in Flagstaff, a lumber yard in Jerome, and a store in Flagstaff in partnership with a son-in-law, Merritt Fisher. They also acquired farm land near Mesa and a cattle range near Aguila, where they were active in developing the community.

William Powell's wife died in 1914, and he himself passed away on August 25, 1936. His Grand Army of the Republic flag is now displayed in the Flagstaff Museum as a token of respect for this early pioneer.

Surviving members of the family are: Mrs. John Boyer, Mrs. T. C. Frier and Mrs. M. M. Fisher of Phoenix.



Joseph Udall

1861-1949

Joseph Udall, one of Arizona's pioneer cattlemen and horse breeders, was born in Nephi, Utah, on June 23, 1861.

At the behest of authorities of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, Udall set out with wagons on the rough overland journey to Northern Arizona shortly after marrying Emma Goldsborough. With his wife and baby, he crossed the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry and settled for a time in the young community of St. Johns. A short time later, Udall moved to the little settlement of Eager, in Round Valley, where he acquired land and engaged in farming and sheep and cattle raising. Feeling that range horses needed improving, Joseph Udall was the prime mover in the importation of several pure bred stallions from France. He was also one of the first to introduce roan Durham cattle and red hogs into the region.

In partnership with John C. Hall and George Winsor, Udall formed the Cross F Cattle Company which, for many years, was one of the big outfits in the White Mountain area.

Joseph Udall was a leader in public enterprises. He became prominent in the construction of irrigation projects, was a charter member of the Arizona Good Roads Association, served on the Board of Supervisors, and was also interested in local banking and merchandising operations.

Udall served the LDS Church with a mission to Europe in the '90's and for 23 years was Bishop of the Eager ward. His church work, together with his activities on behalf of the public welfare, helped him to be regarded as one of Arizona's outstanding citizens.

Other branches of the Udall family have also attained prominence. Levi S. Udall is now a member of the Arizona Supreme Court, and his nephew, Nicholas Udall, is a one-time mayor of Phoenix.

Joseph Udall's first wife, Emma, died in 1928. He later married Arilla Ashcroft, who survives him. Joseph Udall died in the old home at Eager, on December 23, 1949.

Four sons and four daughters are still living. K. G. and Pratt (who is postmaster at Springerville) still maintain cattle on the old range.

Harry Knight

1878-



Born May 3, 1878, near Carlock, Nevada, Harry Knight was two years old when a severe winter killed all his father's cattle, causing Knight, Sr., to pack his family and effects into wagons and head for Arizona.

Arriving in Prescott in 1880, the family passed on to southern Arizona where the father freighted to Tombstone and other mines for several years.

In the mid-'80's, Knight, Sr., traded a team and wagon and \$50 for 160 acres west of Phoenix. In 1890 wheat rust nearly broke him and he moved to the lower Gila and bought land under a new canal.

In '91 Harry began cowboying on the Agua Fria and in '93 started the Sunset brand on the Gila, where at one time he sold big steers in Yuma for \$5 a head.

On the death of his father in '97 Harry moved the family to Phoenix. Then for several years he rode the range and broke broncs for various outfits, during which period he won many riding and roping "tournaments."

In the late '90's and up to 1912 Harry rode and roped, off and on for nine years, with the famous Buffalo Bill Show.

In 1912 he and George Bixby, father of the Cattle Growers President, Steve Bixby, bought Mike Campbell's Three Links outfit at Walnut Grove, selling out in 1918.

In that year Harry and Edith Craven were married and Harry bought the Triangle HC at Camp Wood, which he operated until 1948, when he sold to Sam McElhaney. He was first president of the Yavapai Cattle Growers Association.

Returning to the Gila Valley he bought 560 acres of rich bottom land east of Yuma where with sons Robert and Dick, he now fattens cattle for the market.

Harry induced the Arizona Cattle Growers Association to hold its annual meeting at Yuma in February of 1955.

You'll know Harry when you see him. He's about nine feet tall and wears the biggest hat in the West, made especially for him by Stetsons.



Manuel King

1867-1953

Manuel King, who has run cattle in the Tucson region for 65 years, was born in San Leandro, California, December 17, 1867. He came to Arizona in 1885 with his father, Andrew King, when the senior King's health broke.

The same year Manuel arrived in Arizona, the Baboquivari Land and Cattle Co. was organized, and young Manuel became

a partner. Headquarters for the company were established in Medoza Canyon, and the original herd consisted of four hundred shorthorn stockers. A well was drilled in the Altar Valley at Palo Alto, which became the site of the Coberly ranch in 1887 and later the headquarters of the Co.

The drought of 1893 practically broke all the cattlemen of Arizona, and Manuel relates that during that year the company shipped three car-loads of cattle to Los Angeles and wound up owing the commission \$60.

He scraped together what money he could and bought the Rouse & Redmond ranch, north of the Baboquivaris, and gradually built up his herd once more. He says it was then the general practice to hold steers to threes, and in 1896 he sold his first bunch of yearlings to Holt Brothers of Montana for \$8 a head. Although prices had changed, Manuel still continued the practice of marketing steers when three years old.

Water was scarce in that semi-desert country, and development of water was a most pressing need. Consequently, Manuel, during the ensuing years, spent much time and money drilling wells, building tanks and improving seeps and springs.

As his cattle holdings built up Manuel began buying and selling cattle and acquiring other ranches, as well as property in Tucson, until he owned several ranches and a fine home as well as business property in Tucson.

On September 12, 1896, Manuel married Margarita Cora, who was teaching school at Palo Alto at the time. Mrs. King died May 30, 1937, and daughter Margaret now takes care of the Tucson home on South Stone Avenue where Manuel died in 1953.

Another daughter, Mary (Mrs. Andrew Grondona), and son, William, live in Tucson. Son Joe operates a ranch of 30 sections of land, including a 600-acre farm near Marana, while son John is boss of the old Anvil ranch near the Baboquivaris in the Papago country.

The tale of Manuel King's upbuilding well illustrates the opportunities presented to a thrifty and industrious cattleman of the early days.

James Newton Porter

1853-1921



James Newton Porter, born in Kentuckytown, Texas, December 20, 1853, brought a large herd of cattle to Arizona in 1884, which he first located in Cochise County.

In 1888, Porter moved his livestock to Graham County where, using the Flying X and Pitchfork brands, he located them near Fort Thomas. Here for a number of years he furnished beef to the soldiers for allotment to the Apaches.

An energetic businessman, Porter operated stores at Fort Thomas and Geronimo for a time and became interested in banking in Safford in 1899, and in Globe in 1900. He was also interested in the stage line from Bowie to Globe.

Establishing a home in Globe where he brought his wife, formerly Ella Caruthers of Texas, and his daughters Stella and Lillian, he became active in livestock and ranches in Gila County.

At one period of the early 1900's, he became very wealthy, owning property all over the county. It was during this time that he purchased a vast mahogany tract in southern Mexico which he later lost through confiscation. Also in these years he owned stock in Texas banks and had other widely scattered investments. Among his properties was a ranch on the present site of Roosevelt Lake, which he sold to the Government.

He sent his family east to have his daughters educated there and furnished them with funds with which they traveled extensively in England and Europe. For years they spent only their summers in Globe.

The panic of 1907 threw Porter into financial difficulties from which he never fully recovered. Cattle prices dropped and his ventures in livestock caused him such a loss that he gave up all his property and about 1918 went to Los Angeles to live.

In Los Angeles he engaged in the real estate business but never regained his wealth. He died there in May of 1921.

For many years J. N. Porter probably had more influence in the Gila County livestock business than any other single person.

Two daughters, Mrs. Stella Russell and Mrs. Lillian Butler, of Dallas, Texas, are the only survivors.



Louis Pinkney Cole

1861-1926

Louis Pinkney Cole, or "Pink", as everyone called him, was born on his father's cattle ranch near San Saba, Texas on December 24, 1861. In 1865, the family moved to California, on to Oregon for a time, and then back to California again. After a short stay in California, they crossed the desert to Globe, Arizona, in 1881.

At Globe, "Pink" helped his father in the livery stable and feed business until 1885, when he went to Payson and cowboyed for Houston Brothers. Then, in 1889, "Pink" made a deal to run George Gates' cattle on shares, on the Rye and Deer Creek range.

1893 was an important year in the life of "Pink" Cole, since it was then that he acquired both a wife and a cow outfit. He bought out Gates at Gisela, and established his own Bar T Bar brand. He then married Dora Stewart of Payson. Since there was no minister in that isolated place, they were married by Justice of the Peace Elmo Pyle on January 10, 1893.

For a time, the Coles lived on the ranch at Gisela, but when children came, they bought a 20-acre ranch in Tempe and moved there.

In the late '90's, a prolonged drought struck Arizona. Everybody lost many cattle, even though they cut cottonwood and willow trees so that the cattle could feed on the leaves. The drought finally broke in the winter of 1904, and, as "Pink" expressed it, "The snow fell so deep it came clear up to Bill Colcord's pockets." And Bill is a tall man.

In 1915, after 30 years on the Tonto range, "Pink" sold out to Johnny and Charley Chilson and retired to Tempe. He passed away in that city on July 26, 1926.

Surviving Lewis Pinkney Cole are his widow, Mrs. Cole, of Tempe; four daughters, Mrs. Ney Miles of Miami, Arizona, Mrs. Kelley Moore of Young, Arizona, Mrs. Joseph Refsnes of Phoenix, and Mrs. J. B. Riddle, who lives in Indiana; and two sons, William of Tempe, and Ben of Miami.

George W. Atkinson

1844-1918

George W. Atkinson, one of the pioneer cattlemen of Santa Cruz county, was born in Peoria, Illinois, December 14, 1844. He came to Arizona in 1877 and started a brick yard at the booming mining camp of Globe. However, two years later, he moved to Calabasas, in southern Pima County, and built a large brick hotel for Col. C. P. Sykes who was developing the Santa Cruz Valley. (Both old Calabasas and this hotel have long since disappeared.)

In 1879, Atkinson acquired land along the Santa Cruz and began farming and cattle raising, establishing the 61 brand in that year.

On one occasion in 1879, Atkinson was returning home from a visit to the famous Pete Kitchen ranch when five Mexicans suddenly appeared from the bushes beside the road and relieved him of his horse, saddle and forty dollars in cash — leaving him to walk home.

Up to this time, he had gone unarmed. But at the first opportunity, he went to Tucson and bought a pistol.

Arriving home, he hung the gun on a nail and started to get a meal when bandits once more surprised him — this time forcing him to cook and serve supper for them. Then, believing he had money hidden on the premises, they put a rope around his neck and hoisted him to the rafters several times before becoming convinced that thirty dollars in a drawer was all the cash he possessed.

In 1882 Atkinson married Julia Jordan. Later on they adopted two Deegan boys, the elder of whom, Joe, later became ranch foreman.

After his first wife's death, Atkinson married Joe's sister, Catherine Deegan.

Atkinson sold part of his range and 1,500 cattle in 1916 to Louie Parker for about \$60,000. Then, turning over the 61 brand and the balance of the range to Joe Deegan, he retired to Tucson where he died on October 17, 1918.

Joe Deegan later sold to Tony Bell who still carries the old 61 brand, started by Atkinson over seventy years ago.

George Atkinson was one of the old, rough-and-ready breed of cowmen that has now practically disappeared.





George W. Miller

1867-1952

George W. Miller was born in Washoe City, Nevada, on August 2, 1867. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Hollister, California, where George's father and a partner made the well-known Chapo saddle trees for a number of years.

In 1886, his father came to Arizona and established a cow ranch in the Crozier Canyon country, 50 miles east of Kingman, where for a time, he also made saddles.

The family joined him a year later, and George worked with his father, learning the cattle business and developing the ranch and range. Both he and his father improved the ranch with fruit trees, grapes, berries and vegetables until it became known as one of the most attractive places in western Arizona. One of George's favorite trees was a Maiden Blush apple which, although planted in the 1880's, still bears around a ton of fruit a year in good seasons.

After his father's death, George assumed the management of the ranch and soon became one of the best known cattlemen in Mohave County. In 1900, he built a modern home on the ranch. And two years later, on July 15, 1902, he married Isabella Crozier, of the pioneer family from which Crozier Canyon gets its name.

The Miller brand was JAL, connected, but because the original locator of the ranch in the Indian days painted the words, "Look Out" in large letters on the canyon walls, the place has been called the Look Out Ranch ever since. It's said that the Hualapais killed a number of travelers in this canyon during the early days.

George Miller died at his ranch on December 30, 1952, at the age of 85. It's claimed that he lived on the same ranch for a longer period — 65 years — than any other cowman in Mohave County.

His widow, Isabella, now lives with a married daughter, Mrs. Ida Tingstrom, in Kingman. Another daughter, Mrs. Agnes Deemer, lives in Phoenix. The oldest son, George, Jr., lives in Farmington, N. M. Another son, Ellis, lives in Seligman, while Ira (Tiny) now operates the old Look Out Ranch.

J. M. Wilson

1885-



J. M. Wilson, well known in Safford as the operator of a meat packing plant, and of the nearby "Pup" cattle ranch, was born on a cattle ranch near Austin, Texas, on January 8, 1885.

In 1906 he came to Globe where he kept books for the Globe Hardware Co. That fall he returned to Texas and married Elizabeth Basset, on November 7, 1906.

Coming to Safford in October of 1911 Wilson formed a partnership with W. H. Clifford, buying and shipping alfalfa hay to the mining camps and also feeding cattle.

In 1913 he bought a cow ranch near Safford on which he ran cattle in what was called the "Pup" brand, two "P's" connected by a "U".

In 1928 Wilson and Clifford bought the old Grosbeck Hotel in Safford and converted it into a meat packing plant. In 1939 Clifford died and the plant was sold, but in the same year Wilson built a modern packing plant south of town.

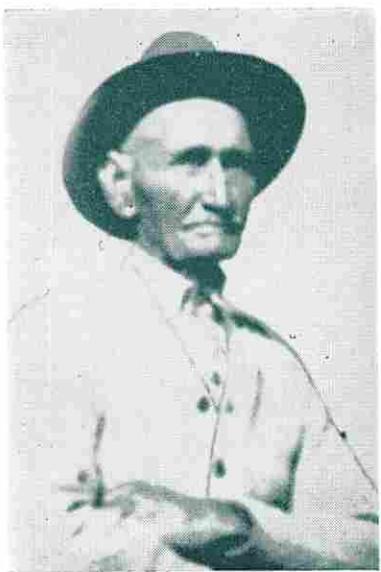
Wilson operated this plant, together with the cattle ranch, until 1948, when he sold the plant and moved the cattle to a ranch in Mohave County, now operated by his son, Jack. Until 1952 he remained as manager of the Safford packing plant.

In 1921 Wilson lost one-third of his cattle in a drought and the 1933-34 dry years forced him to sell his weakest stock at low prices under the government relief program.

When the Taylor Grazing Act came into being in 1934 he was made chairman of the local board and was active in Washington and in Arizona in making it work successfully.

Wilson was the first Secretary of the Safford Chamber of Commerce and, later, its President. He was President of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers Association and a Director of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson still live in Safford; son Jack is on the ranch near Kingman; daughters Connie, Mary, Edna and Frances live out of the state and Jean at Tempe.



William Clay Colcord

1868-

William Clay Colcord is a pioneer Arizona cattleman. He also has the distinction of being the only man alive today, as far as can be ascertained, who lived in Pleasant Valley during the entire course of the Pleasant Valley War, or Graham-Tewksbury feud, in which some eighteen to twenty men were killed.

Bill Colcord was born in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, January

14, 1868. Early in '86 he came to Flagstaff where his brother, Charles, was in charge of the famous A 1 ranch, and started to work for Babbitt Bros., who had just brought in their first cattle. In the fall of the same year, Bill, together with his mother and his brother, Harvey, shipped in a herd of Galloway and Durham cattle. They located in Pleasant Valley in the XL (connected) brand.

They also established a ranch at Colcord Mountain, and a third one the following year at Marsh Creek.

The year 1887 was a bad one for Pleasant Valley. A number of men were killed in the feud, and rustlers stole most of the horses owned by Colcord and his neighbor, Jim Roberts—the famous gunman and peace officer. Bill remained neutral during the war, although he was known to favor the Tewksburys. In spite of his stand, Bill was selected by Tom Graham to handle his herd until he could arrange with S. W. Young to run them on shares. Graham's explanation of this action was that he considered Colcord an honest man.

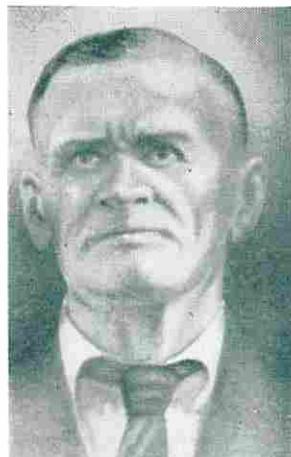
During the ensuing years, Bill operated various ranches, gathered wild horses with John Rhodes, the Tewksburys and the famous Tom Horn. In 1894, he moved to Payson where, on September 15, he married Carrie Stewart. He also bought the Gibson ranch in 1894, which he and his partner, George Wilson, operated until they sold to J. N. Porter in 1910. Bill found time in this period to serve as a Gila county supervisor for six years.

Then, until 1926, he operated ranches in conjunction with Babbitt Bros., selling out to them and acquiring the Hooker ranch near Mayer. In 1928 he sold his holdings to George Peters and opened a store at "Punkin Center" on Tonto Creek, then added another one on Sycamore Creek. Bill retired from active pursuits in 1938.

In good health at 83, Bill Colcord lives with his lion-hunting son, Frank, who now owns the old Marsh Creek place as well as a ranch near Phoenix.

John Henry Heap

1857-1947



John Henry Heap was born in Parowan, Utah, on August 20, 1857. His parents were among the early settlers in the Salt Lake Valley.

Twenty-three years later, on November 3, 1880, John Henry — as everyone called him in later years — married Mary Ann White, having made a 250-mile trip to Salt Lake for that purpose. It is still related in the family that the expense of the trip was only ten dollars, which included the purchase of a brass kettle and clock. Both items are still in the possession of the family—and the clock bears its \$6 price mark.

In 1881, John Henry was assigned to go to Arizona to help develop new settlements in that area. He joined the 16-wagon train of his father-in-law, Joel White. After four months on the road — slowed down by the livestock which had to graze en route — the wagon train arrived in the vicinity of St. Johns.

During the ensuing winter, John Henry found work at a nearby sawmill and at Fort Apache — and he and Mary Ann made their home in their wagon box from January to April, even though the winters in northern Arizona are really cold.

The following spring he returned to the land he had taken up near St. Johns where he managed to build a 12 x 14 home of lumber. Soon afterwards he began to develop a cattle outfit in the Quarter Circle 7 brand, which he had originated in Utah. And as time went on, children came and the family grew.

John Henry became active in all phases of community life. In 1897, he was sent to England on a two-year mission. On his return, he resumed his ranch and community activities, and soon became known as one of the most helpful and generous hearted men in the St. Johns region.

His death came on August 27, 1947, while he was responding to a call to prevent irrigation water from wasting. His wife, Mary Ann, died in 1929.

Surviving children are his sons, Parley and Byron, and daughters, Mrs. Elva Sorenson and Mary Ellen Greer. A grandson, Harbon Heap, carries on the Quarter Circle 7 cattle brand near St. Johns.



Jacob Scheerer

1853-1938

Jacob Scheerer, one of Cochise county's early day ox-team freighters and cattlemen, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 14, 1853.

With his parents he moved to Osage county, Kansas, in 1869, where the father homesteaded near Melvin. It remained the home of his parents until their death.

In 1875 Scheerer and a friend, Otto Eckert, went to Chico, California and worked in a sawmill. Eckert left for Tombstone early in 1879 and Scheerer soon joined him there and became his partner in freighting with two nine-yoke ox teams.

For a time they hauled lumber from the Chiricahua sawmills to Tombstone and Bisbee. Eventually Scheerer went on his own and at one time owned seven nine-yoke ox teams and a half interest in a saw mill.

Cochise county in those days was infested with outlaws and Scheerer had several narrow escapes from having his oxen stolen. Eventually he traded his oxen for mules and was one of the first to haul mine timbers and lagging to the new copper mines at Bisbee. He also hauled the lumber for the Episcopal church in Tombstone, said to be the oldest Episcopal church in the state.

While still engaged in freighting Scheerer bought 150 head of cattle and established a ranch in the valley about twenty miles north of Douglas. His brand on cattle was a long slash on the shoulder and another on the hind quarter and was known as the Double Rod.

On October 11, 1886, Jacob Scheerer married Virginia Smith, the daughter of B. F. Smith, a Chiricahua rancher.

New cattle outfits sprang up and soon overcrowded the range. Feeling "shut in" Scheerer sold the Double Rod to Ed Moore for \$100,000 in 1907 and retired to a home in Douglas where he invested in mines and real estate. He died in Douglas on February 20, 1938, and Mrs. Scheerer also died there on December 22, 1940.

Surviving are a son, George Scheerer, and a daughter, Pearly, Mrs. Earl Reed, both of Douglas.

Williams J. Satathite

1874-



Williams Satathite was born at Fort Mason, deep in the heart of the Texas cow country, on Aug. 1, 1874. Though of old-time Texas cattleman stock, his parents shared the restless wanderlust of the post-Civil War reconstruction period, and young Williams early became accustomed to life in the saddle amid constantly shifting horizons.

His first range experience came when his parents moved to Fort Davis, Texas, in the early 1880's, followed by a short period at Lake Valley, New Mexico. In 1890 the family moved back to Edwards County, Texas, where Williams ran cattle with his father for the next four years.

Coming to Arizona in 1894, young Satathite, then 20, worked for various cattle outfits in the White Mountains. Two years later he returned to Texas and worked on his father's ranch until the turn of the century.

Leaving the Texas range for good in 1900, Williams started a cow outfit of his own in the San Mateo Mountains, east of Rosedale, New Mexico. It was there, on Jan. 18, 1906, that he married Lillie Belle Welty.

When, in 1910, doctors advised the dry Arizona climate for his wife's health, Williams sold the Rosedale ranch, and for the next 6 years the Satathites lived in Sedona, Phoenix and other Arizona communities. In 1916 they moved to Peeples Valley, where they engaged in the cattle business and in raising Angora goats.

In 1926 the Satathites moved to Yava in Thompson Valley, where they continued to run both goats and cattle. Since the slump in goats, however, they have confined themselves strictly to cattle.

For many years Mrs. Satathite has also been postmistress at the little community of Yava, where she and Williams are the principal residents.

After nearly 70 years in the saddle, Williams Satathite has retired from active range work. Ranch affairs are now managed by his son Clayton, who lives just across the road from the Satathites' Kirkland Creek headquarters.

Two other sons, Marion and James, live in California, while a daughter, Pearl Ethridge, lives at the mining camp of Bagdad. (Mr. Satathite died shortly after this was written.)



William B. Young

1886-

"Bill" Young, as everybody calls him, is one of those Arizona Texans who has been in the cow business for almost 50 years. And he even admits that he once worked with sheep and that Angora goats helped him acquire enough cattle so that he could quit the goats.

Born in Eagle Pass, Texas, on December 13, 1886, the son of a livestock trader, he got into cattle with a brother in 1906. In 1913 he bought an outfit of his own with some cattle and a good many goats.

In the same year he married Hattie Jones, a school companion who has been his helpmate ever since.

In 1917 the Youngs got the urge to come to Arizona where Bill bought the old Goodwin cattle and goat ranch near Walnut Grove in Yavapai County.

In 1919 he sold the Goodwin place to Ira Walker and bought a homeestead relinquishment in the broken but well-grassed malpais hills on Kirkland Creek about 10 miles south of Kirkland.

Goats were then prospering in Yavapai County so that along with a bunch of cattle Bill bought a band of Angora goats which he ran until 1946, when he disposed of them and devoted the range entirely to cattle.

Over the years he kept picking up homesteads and leasing state land. Today, with some Land Management range, he has holdings in excess of 20,000 acres, most of it with exceptionally good forage, and practically all under fence, on which he runs about 300 head of mother cows.

When Bill and Hattie Young first settled in their hidden canyon they got along living in a small shack. A few years later they built a more pretentious place which burned down.

In 1942 they built the fine home in which they live at present, which is equipped with all the modern conveniences, and set off with shade trees and beds of beautiful flowers, the special province of Hattie Young.

Bill is a Director of the Yavapai Cattle Growers and also a member of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association.

Tom E. Pollock

1868-1938



Tom Pollock was one of the outstanding livestock and business men of northern Arizona.

Born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, July 15, 1868, he came to Flagstaff in 1895 and at once began an extensive business career.

Noted for his ability to select and co-operate with associates he soon developed large sheep and cattle interests. These included the Three V Ranch north of Seligman, the Grand Canyon and Willaha sheep companies north of Williams. Other sheep and cattle ranches were in Chino Valley, on Clear Creek, the White River, the area south of Flagstaff, and near Magdalena, N. M.

In 1917 Pollock established the Apache Lumber Co., built the big sawmill at McNary and the 72-mile railroad from the mill to Holbrook, representing investments of several millions.

For a time he was president and principal owner of the Central Bank at Flagstaff, with branches at Kingman, Williams, Chloride and McNary and held controlling interests in coal mines at Gallup and in Alaska.

Pollock was on the original board of the State College at Flagstaff and a member of the State Fair Commission with J. C. Adams and B. A. Packard. These three horse lovers gave Arizona the greatest racing meets in its history.

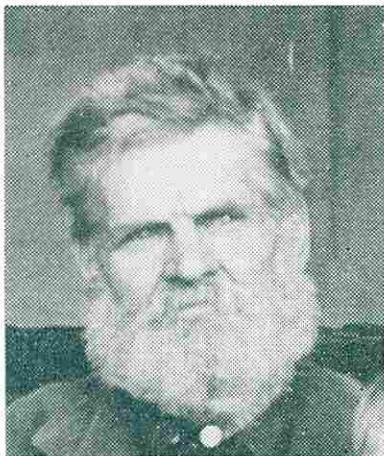
Several years after selling his interests in the Arizona Central Bank that institution failed. Pollock then represented the depositors and succeeded in keeping their loss to a minimum.

Tom Pollock and Mary Morton, a teacher in the Flagstaff College, were married November 22, 1909, and made their home in Flagstaff.

When Pollock died, at the height of his career, on February 27, 1938, the Coconino Sun termed him one of Arizona's "most outstanding, useful and beloved citizens." Mrs. Pollock passed away in 1941. A daughter, Mary, also died in 1941.

On Tom Pollock's death many of the ranch holdings were disposed of.

Tom Pollock, Jr., the only surviving member of the family, married Dorothy Peach, of the pioneer Peach family of Strawberry Valley, and now operates the D Slash T cattle ranch in Grapevine Canyon, 45 miles out of Flagstaff.



Willys Darwin Fuller

1835-1920

Willys Fuller, best known as "Wid," certainly was entitled to be known as a "cowman". In 1847, at the age of 12 he drove a cow all the way from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake Valley.

"Wid" was born in New York, November 10, 1835. His family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois in 1844; and in 1847 made the long trek to Salt Lake.

His father, Elijah Fuller, joined the Perrigreen Sessions Company for the overland trip, carrying all the family's possessions in a wagon pulled by two yoke of oxen. Young Wid, on foot, drove the family cow.

In later years he was given to saying that he knew every foot of the 1,000 miles from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake because he has stepped off the entire distance.

Arriving in the great Salt Lake Valley the family found it difficult to eke out a living. During the first years the bulbs of the sego lilies, dug with a sharpened stake, often constituted the main part of their fare.

As he grew up Wid began freighting from Council Bluffs and San Pedro to Salt Lake and soon owned three eight-horse teams and six wagons.

In 1867 he married Annie Campkin and settled in Dixie (in southern Utah) where he lived until 1880.

His wife had died in 1878, so in 1881 he pioneered Pine country, under the Mogollon Rim, with his four sons and two daughters and the cattle and horses from his Dixie ranch.

Here in the little settlement of Pine, "Wid" Fuller helped dig out the first irrigation ditches and became one of the best known cattlemen in the region, as well as a community leader.

In 1910 he turned his interests over to his son, Alfred, and retired.

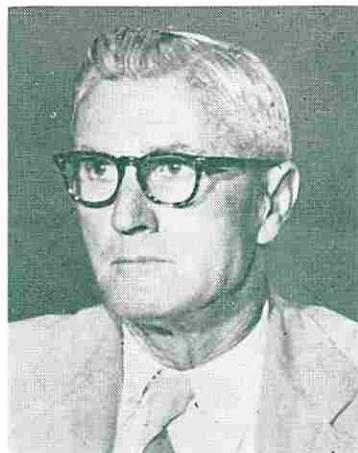
He died on June 20, 1920.

Two sons, Frank Fuller, now 85, and Alfred Fuller, 83, and many other descendants survive this hardy pioneer, Willys Darwin Fuller.

(A grandson, also known as "Wid," lives at Camp Verde.)

James L. Finley

1890-



Jim Finley was born in Tucson, November 22, 1890, the son of pioneer ranching parents who came from Texas to northern Cochise County, as children, in the 1870's by ox teams.

His father died while Jim was a small boy. His mother, who was Mattie Riggs of the pioneer Sulphur Springs Valley Riggs, died in 1939.

At the time of his marriage to Margaret Igo in 1911, Jim owned 35 head of cattle and a homestead claim near Elgin, Arizona. Since the outfit was too small to afford a living, Jim worked part time away from home, while Margaret punched the little bunch of Triangle G cattle.

He served as Cattle Inspector and County Ranger, and later was elected to eight years on the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, six years of which he was Chairman.

In 1923 Jim purchased the old Yerba Buena ranch on the Santa Cruz River east of Nogales, and the NAN brand of cattle.

In 1930, due to partial disability from a rheumatic condition, he sold out. After two years he recovered sufficiently to make ranch and cattle inspections for the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley.

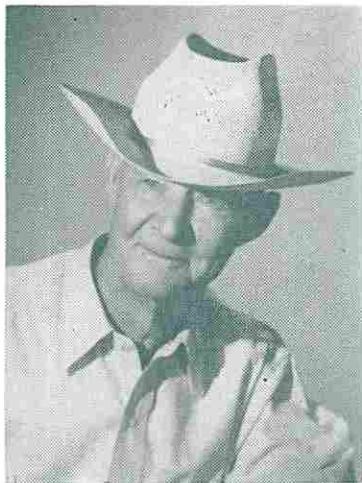
In 1935 he bought the old Billy Fourr, Four F ranch near Dragoon, one of the eldest brands in the state, which he still runs.

Appointed to the State Livestock Sanitary Board in 1942, he served six years, four of which he was Chairman. During this period the Foot and Mouth Disease broke in Mexico, making the work of the board especially important.

Jim has owned several cow ranches in Arizona and says he "has always had to borrow part of the purchase price, but has never sold an outfit upon which he owed money."

Jim and Margaret Finley now live on their ranch near Gilbert, where they and their sons, Tom and Jack, operate several thousand acres of farm land, a cattle feed yard, a herd of stock cattle and a well-known band of Quarter Horses.

A friendly man himself, Jim says: "A man's most valuable and lasting assets are his good friends."



George W. Hennessey

1877-

Born in Mason County, Texas, George Hennessey grew up amongst cotton and cattle. In 1898 he soured on cotton and rode into the Holbrook country where he first worked for Johnny Paulsell's cow outfit.

In the following years George worked for the Hashknife, the Long H and other outfits.

In 1903 with \$200 and two saddle horses, he bought 107 mixed cattle and started his career as a cowman and trader that soon made him one of the best known cowmen in northern Arizona.

By 1907 he had so increased his holdings that when he sold out in that year he was able to return to Texas, pay off the family mortgage and leave his mother in comfort.

Heading back for Arizona the same year he made a profitable turn on a ranch in New Mexico and then ran a saloon in Holbrook for a year.

In 1909, with Frank Wallace and Jim Donohoe, he bought the Long H remnant and later the same year sold his interest to his partners.

With a well established reputation, he then contracted several thousand cattle from the Pleasant Valley and Tonto country in 1910 and 1911, and in the latter year bought the George Sharp ranch north of Holbrook.

It was also on April 12 of 1911, that George Hennessey married Frances Wallace, daughter of his one-time partner.

Then, up until 1927, he acquired outfits as far east as the Rio Puerco, at one time selling his patented land alone for \$71,000. On one range he built 54 miles of fence.

In 1926-27 he sold his holdings south of the railroad and in 1929 sold everything on the north side and became a cattle buyer until 1948. In that year he was appointed field man for the Bank of America and is now on call by an Arizona bank.

George was the first elected mayor of Holbrook, a Supervisor of Navajo county and in 1903, as Cattle Inspector, cleaned out a notorious cattle stealing gang.

George and Frances now make their home in Phoenix. Daughters, Mrs. Clair Smith and Mrs. Dale Peterson live in Wickenburg and Phoenix respectively.

John Allen Thompson

1893-



John Thompson, of the Las Vegas Hereford Ranch in Williamson Valley, Yavapai County, is a cowman of wide experience.

Born at Laurel Bluff, North Carolina, on December 3, 1893, he moved with the family to McAlister, Oklahoma in 1900. Here he learned something of the cattle business from an uncle who was a rancher and cattle buyer.

Graduating from high school in 1911, John joined his brother Alex on a homestead in the Pat Hills in Sulphur Springs Valley of Arizona.

In the first years, while the brothers were building up their Arrowhead brand, John worked for the Riggs Cattle Co., and other outfits at times.

When World War I came on he enlisted in the Navy. John came home in the spring of 1919 and married Grace Lee Hudson, the daughter of the pioneer cowman, Jim Hudson.

In 1936 the Arrowhead had grown to large proportions and was sold to Mrs. Matilda Anderson, who sold it to Walter Holland. Mr. Holland now operates it as the purebred Hereford Rancho Sacatal.

John then bought a ranch near Nutriosa in the White Mountains where he started the White Mountain Hereford ranch. In 1938 he sold this ranch to Dan Thornton, who later became Governor of Colorado.

He then bought part of the Barney York outfit in the Williamson Valley, one of Arizona's most favored ranges.

Here, John and his son and partner, Jack, have their homes on the site of the old Simmons store and post office, and have developed the Las Vegas Hereford line until it is one of the best known in the state.

The Thompsons maintain about 200 mother cows and have installed a portable sprinkler system on wheels with which they irrigate a large pasture area from a well which produces up to 750 gallons per minute. They also own extensive open range.

John Thompson has been a member and Chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Board, President of the Arizona Hereford Association, and of the Yavapai County Cattle Growers. He is the incumbent Vice Chairman of the Arizona Racing Commission and an active member of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association.

A daughter, Mrs. Frank Hunt, lives at Oracle Junction.



Lot Smith

1830-1892

Lot Smith was born in New York State May 15, 1830, and was with his family at Council Bluffs on their way to establish a settlement at Salt Lake when the famed Mormon Battalion was organized in 1846 to aid in defending California against the Mexicans.

Smith, then but 16, joined the Battalion and spent over five months marching on foot the 1500 miles from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, one of the greatest marches of infantry known to history.

The story of this march, in which young Lot and his companions were at times reduced to wearing rags on their feet and often felt the pangs of hunger, is an epic.

Smith finally mustered out at San Francisco at the time the gold discovery was made at Sutters Mill.

In the mines Smith amassed \$7,000 in dust and trekked to Salt Lake where he bought a farm and soon became Sheriff of Davis County.

In 1876 Smith was placed in charge of four groups of about 50 persons each to colonize in northern Arizona.

He reached Sunset Crossing on March 25, 1867, and after aiding in the establishment of Joseph City and other settlements returned to Sunset for a time.

In 1878 he and several others moved their livestock to Mormon Lake where the Mormon Dairy was established. Here Smith began the breeding of fine horses by importing a stallion which cost \$600.

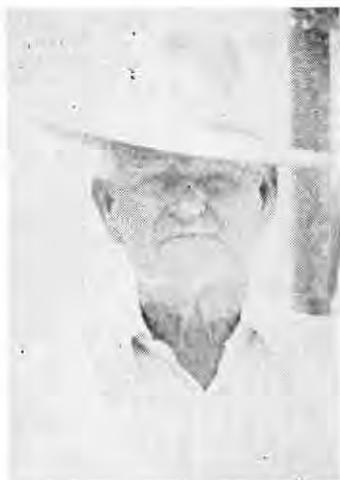
In 1880 Lot Smith and Diantha Mortensen were married and soon thereafter Smith moved to Tuba City, where on June 20, 1892, he was killed by Navajos during an altercation.

In 1898 the family moved to Gila Valley, near Safford, where Mrs. Smith died in 1921.

Of the children, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Craig, N. L., Al, J. H., and Jim Smith are still living. Al is a cattleman near Kingman, and Jim, ranching at Central, served two terms in the House and is at present a State Senator for Graham County.

Francis Marion Cooper

1873-1954



One of the best known cowboys and cattlemen of the Tonto country was Francis Cooper, known to everyone as "France."

Born in Missouri, November 2, 1873, France was brought to Payson with the family in 1883. Driving a small herd of horses and cattle, the journey was made with teams and wagons and entry into the Tonto Basin was via the old Tunnel Road, long since abandoned.

At Payson the father established a blacksmith shop for a time and soon moved down into the lower Tonto and from there to Livingston on the Salt River where there was a school.

France as a very small boy had made a violin from a cow's horn and after arriving in Arizona played for many of the country dancers on that curious instrument. In later years both France and his brother "H" became well known for their playing of oldtime dance music.

As boy and man France rode as a cowboy for various outfits and in 1888 helped Tom Graham, of Pleasant Valley war fame, drive a part of his cattle from the Valley to Tempe. The following year Tom was shot and killed, the last of the Graham-Tewksbury feudists to die by violence.

On February 11, 1903, France Cooper and Ella Goswick were married. Mrs. Cooper's brother, Giles Goswick, now a cattleman near Mayer, is probably Arizona's most famous lion hunter.

In 1903, France and his brother acquired the Hayhook cow outfit near Roosevelt. France sold to his brother in 1912 and bought the Butcherhook brand from Charles Hosfelt. In 1919 he sold to the Pascoe brothers and bought the H4 from Bill Brunson. In 1926 he sold to John Anderson and was then cattle inspector and Deputy Sheriff at Payson for several years.

In 1933, the Coopers homesteaded on Date Creek and ran cattle there until 1940 when they sold out and made their final home in Tempe where France died on May 25, 1954.

Mrs. Cooper of Tempe and two daughters, Mrs. Richard Miller, Tucson, and Mrs. France Ruse, Phoenix, survive.



Michel O'Haco

1883-1954

Michel O'Haco was born in Les Aldudes, France, on March 7, 1883.

Like so many of his countrymen in the French and Spanish Pyrenees, his antecedents were sheep and cattle men. And also, like many of his countrymen, Mike came to America at an early age.

In 1899, Mike O'Haco came to Arizona where for a short time he was associated with his uncle, Pierre O'Haco, who had arrived here several years earlier.

Later he was employed by a number of sheep and cattle concerns, such as the great Colin Campbell Company which at one time ran almost as many sheep as there are in Arizona today.

An honest, hard-working man, Mike soon obtained credit with which to purchase sheep of his own. For some years he ranged these near Ash Fork and Flagstaff.

In 1920 he organized the O'Haco Sheep Co., and purchased the Chevalon Butte range south of Winslow where, together with holdings at Ash Fork, Aguila, Glendale and Wickenburg, both sheep and cattle were ranged.

Some years before O'Haco's death on April 2, 1954, he and his son Mike, Jr., who served as a Captain in World War II, had disposed of the sheep and were running only cattle on the Winslow and Wickenburg holdings.

Surviving members of the family are O'Haco's wife, Louise, of Wickenburg; son, Mike Jr., who runs the ranches at Winslow and Wickenburg; daughters, Mrs. Jack Anderson of Phoenix, Mrs. C. R. McNally of Roswell, New Mexico, and Dolly, a hostess with American Airlines.

Roy D. Hays

1886-



Roy Hays was born on his father's ranch in Tulare County, California, on March 30, 1886. His father was a Civil War soldier who went to the Golden State after the war ended.

His father soon had cattle on several ranches where Roy learned to tell a cow from a bull and all the tricks of the trade when he was mighty young. And by the time he was 16, Roy had his own brand.

In 1909, he became a stockholder in the Hays Cattle Co., which in 1912 bought out the Akards, Carters and others in the beautiful sub-irrigated Peeples Valley in Yavapai County. The company retained the Bar-Muleshoe-Bar brand which had been established by the Akards in 1876. It was a range-count deal, with approximately 5,000 cattle involved.

On January 5, 1915, Roy married Hazel Kester of California, and brought her to Peeples Valley, where they still reside on the old Akard place.

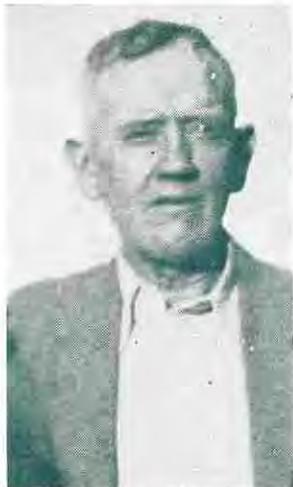
During World War I, the ranch assigned much of its beef land to the raising of dry-farming wheat, which, one year, produced a \$7,000 crop. In 1941, Jake Zwang, a stockholder in the company, and Roy bought out the rest of the partners. Then in 1949 Hays and Zwang sold all their holdings east of Highway 89 to Jim Coughlin, retaining about 50 sections on the west side, including the home place.

Roy bought out Zwang in 1950 and is now the sole owner, although his son, John, and son-in-law, Tom Rigdon, are associated with him.

About 1934, the Yavapai Cattle Association originated an Annual Calf Sale. And since 1935 these calves have been held at the Hays' ranch and have attracted buyers and spectators from all over the state. The attendance at the calf sale, held on the last Saturday of each September, has increased from 250 in 1935 to more than 2,000 at times—with free barbecue for everyone. It has been something of a local old-timers and neighbors annual reunion, at which Roy and Hazel make everyone feel like "home folks."

Active in cattlemen's affairs, Roy has been President of the Yavapai Association, active on committees in the Arizona Association, and a long-time member of the National Association.

The Hays have three children: daughter Margaret who's now Mrs. Tom Rigdon; and son John, living on the ranch; and another daughter, Mrs. Elladean Bittner, living at Anchorage, Alaska.



Oliver Lee Phippeny

1871-1954

Oliver Lee Phippeny, one of the well known early day cattlemen and ranchers in the Buckeye district of Maricopa county and the Yava region of Yavapai county, was born on a cow ranch near Winnemucca, Nevada, September 11, 1871.

In 1877 his father became fed up with the cold, bleak, high deserts of Nevada, and selling out all but a few teams and wagons moved with the family to Prescott where for several years he engaged in freighting over the Black Canyon road between Prescott and Phoenix.

In the early 1880's the father bought a ranch at Buckeye and helped take out one of the first irrigation ditches from the Gila River.

In 1887, the Phippenys began driving cattle to the Thompson Valley on Kirkland Creek for the summers and early in 1890, acquired a ranch there, east of Yava, where they built a fine brick home, which has long since vanished.

In 1879 Oliver Phippeny married Rosa Lee Gibson, a sister of the Gibson brothers, who, for many years, ran cattle in the Globe region.

In 1915 he sold the Yava ranch, shortly after the home was destroyed by fire, and came into the Salt River Valley where he acquired a ranch near Phoenix.

In 1920, the urge to get back into the range cattle business caused Oliver to take up a homestead on what was known as Sunflower Flat, between Date Creek station and Hillside, where he soon ranged a good sized bunch of cattle.

In 1929, he sold out to Graham and he and Rosa Lee moved to Phoenix where they were living when Oliver died on April 3, 1954.

Mrs. Phippeny and a son, Charles, who is with the Water Users' Association, are the only survivors.

Wayne W. Thornburg

1891-



Wayne Thornburg was born June 16, 1891, on the Rancho Los Alamitos, owned by the Bixby family of Long Beach. His mother's family came to California around "the Horn" in the gold rush of 1840. His father arrived by wagon train in the '70's.

Wayne's education included attendance at what is now California Institute of Technology for seven years, while working part time on his uncle's Central California cattle ranch.

On leaving school he worked several years at responsible jobs for the George Wingfield cattle and sheep ranches in Nevada.

Leaving Nevada, Wayne worked on the Owens River-Los Angeles aqueduct, and in 1916 he became head zanjero of water distribution in the San Fernando Valley. He left this post to enlist as a private in World War I and rose to a 2nd Lieutenant before discharge.

In 1919 he became manager of the Bixby cattle ranch holdings at Walnut Grove. Later he became general manager of these and other interests, necessitating his moving to Phoenix in 1927 to be more centrally located.

He served as State Senator from Yavapai in the 7th and 8th legislatures, and was President of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association 1939-40.

Wayne was one of the promoters and the First President of the Arizona Livestock Production Credit Association. For many years he was on the executive committee of the American National Livestock Association.

In recent years he has devoted his time to operating the 700 acres of irrigated land he owns in the Beardsley and Litchfield districts. In addition to feeding several hundred steers annually, he takes great pride in his 160-acre vineyard devoted entirely to Cardinal grapes that he packs in his own plant. Sugar beet seed, vegetables, alfalfa and grains fill out the acreage.

In 1935 Wayne married Barbara Bixby Frye. His daughter, Jane, is now Mrs. Robert G. Rogers of Arcadia, California. Their other children are Mrs. Virgil Taylor, Mrs. Eugene Burross, and two sons, William and Robert. Barbara and Wayne also have seven grandchildren.



John Addison Hunt

1869-

John Hunt was born in Beaver City, Utah, September 1, 1869. His father was one of the early Mormon settlers in Utah. His grandfather, Jefferson Hunt, was a Captain and two uncles were members of the famous Mormon Battalion that marched on foot from Santa Fe to San Diego during the war with Mexico.

When six years old John's foot was badly mangled by a horse, so that ever since he has had to wear a special shoe.

In February 1877 the family made the long, difficult journey to Arizona with horse and ox teams, living for a time in Cebolla Valley, New Mexico, but soon moved to Snowflake.

In Snowflake each settler was allotted a one-acre homesite in town and 20 acres of irrigated land.

Here John Hunt has spent his life. On November 19, 1889 he married Mary Ellen ("Nellie") Cross.

Always interested in livestock John and three others bought a fine section in The Sinks, where John soon bought out his partners, acquired other sections and for many years ran cattle there and near Pinedale until failing health forced him to retire in 1945.

Mrs. Hunt died in 1927 and John now lives a quiet life in the old Snowflake home with his daughter, Mrs. Hattye Miller.

John Hunt has many memories of the turbulent days involving the Pleasant Valley War. He recounts how one faction would occasionally buy a few cattle from the Mormons, which, by the time they reached Pleasant Valley would be greatly increased in numbers.

He also recalls the hanging of Stott, Scott and Wilson on the Mogollon, and the killing of three men in Holbrook by Sheriff Commodore Owens.

One of the high points of John Hunt's life was when Lieutenant Gatewood entrusted him with a message to General Miles, then travelling near Fort Apache, notifying the General that Geronimo was ready to surrender to him.

A son, Ben Hunt, who operates a dairy near Joseph City is a Navajo county Supervisor. Besides daughter Hattye, with whom John lives, two other daughters are Mrs. Andrew Shumway, Mesa, and Mrs. V. D. Smith, Tucson.

James A. Harrison

1870-



One of Santa Cruz County's oldest living settlers, and one of its most beloved, is James A. (Jim) Harrison who was born in Cloverdale, California, February 2, 1870, and came to Arizona with his family in 1879.

The Harrisons rode the Southern Pacific to Casa Grande, which was as far east as the line had gone at the time, and went on by wagon to Washington Camp in the San Rafael Valley. This was 20 years before Santa Cruz County was created.

Jim's father bought cattle immediately, so Jim learned all about "cow critters" at an early age. In 1881 the Harrisons moved to the border settlement of La Noria (now Lochiel), where they lived for many years.

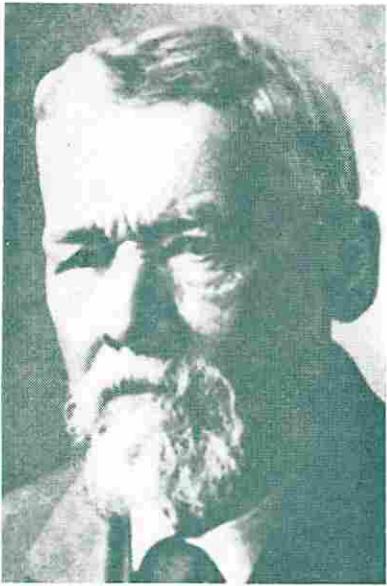
The Apaches were bad in 1886, and killed the mail carrier from Fort Crittenden. Although Jim was only 16 at the time, he took over the route and operated it for a full year.

He became a Wells Fargo express messenger in 1890, and handled the run from Nogales to Guaymas until he was transferred to Lordsburg three years later. In 1891 he first met Katherine Hill, who became his wife in May, 1894. Katherine is a niece of Joe Wise, whose biography appears in Volume 1.

In 1900 Jim returned to Nogales and bought the Beckwith ranch on the Santa Cruz River east of town. Establishing the 7X brand on the Yerba Buena ranch, he built up his range holdings and traded in Mexican cattle until he became financially independent.

Always interested in public affairs, Jim Harrison was elected to the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors in 1902, and was instrumental in building the court house in the new county that same year. His popularity is demonstrated by the fact that in addition to serving as a Supervisor for many years he was mayor of Nogales three times, and, in 1912, became the first Senator from Santa Cruz County under Statehood.

He sold the Yerba Buena ranch to Sorrels Brothers in 1915, and moved to a fine new home in Nogales. In 1927 he bought Harry Saxon's Y ranch west of Nogales, which his son, Richard, and grandson, James Jr., now operate. The Harrisons also have two daughters: Virginia, the wife of Lieut. General A. C. Gillem, and Mary, the wife of Col. M. H. Quesenberry.



John H. Slaughter

1842-1922

John H. Slaughter, one of Arizona's most noted sheriffs and old-time cattlemen, was born in Louisiana, in 1842, and grew up on a cattle ranch near Lockhart, Texas.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Slaughter enlisted in the Confederate Army, but became ill and was sent home. Upon recovering his health, he joined the Texas Rangers, and soon became a Lieutenant.

Accompanied by his first wife, the former Adeline Harris, Slaughter drove a herd of cattle into Arizona, and located them on the San Pedro River near the new Tombstone silver discovery. Here Mrs. Slaughter died in 1878. Two years later John married Cora V. Howell.

In 1883 he purchased some 40,000 acres of the San Bernardino Mexican land grant, which became famous during the days of the Apache troubles as headquarters for army detachments. In fact, it was at this Slaughter ranch that Geronimo surrendered to General Miles in the fall of 1886, thus practically ending Indian depredations.

John Slaughter became known as a brave and fearless man, who could hold his own with any and all comers. Consequently, both the many outlaws who infested Cochise County in the early Tombstone days, and the Indians on the warpath, generally gave his ranch a wide berth.

For some time after the acquisition of the San Bernardino ranch, Slaughter devoted himself to improving it, so that at one time—with the bringing-in of the artesian wells—it was a showplace of abundant produce from the land irrigated by the wells.

During the early '80's, with the booming of the Tombstone camp, outlaws flocked into that section, and crimes of every description became common. For some reason, neither Wyatt Earp's efforts, nor those of Sheriff John Behan, were able to control the situation. Behan was even accused of being friendly to the outlaws.

At the height of this situation, in 1887, John Slaughter was elected Sheriff of Cochise County, and served two terms—ridding the country of its bad actors.

With the growth of Cochise County, Slaughter became active in its development. He was one of the organizers of the town of Douglas, served in the legislature, and at the time of his death on February 2, 1922, was a stockholder in the Bank of Douglas in addition to his many other interests.

Johl H. Lawhon

1874-1947

Johl Lawhon was born March 10, 1874, in Cambelton, Texas, where his father was a horse raiser and dealer. At the age of 15 Johl came out to the ranch of his uncle, Wright Lawhon, at Deming, N. M. He later cowboysed for the Chiricahua Cattle Co. and for a time broke horses for the Riggs ranches in the Sulphur Springs Valley.

It was while working in the Valley that he met Anna Schaefer, the daughter of a pioneer cattleman near Dos Cabezas. Johl and Anna were married in Tombstone on August 9, 1897.

The Lawhons at once moved to the present ranch location in Goodwin Canyon, at the eastern foot of the old stage road through the historical Apache Pass—about two miles from old Fort Bowie, and 12 miles from the town of Bowie.

Here Johl took up a homestead in the Fort Bowie Military Reservation, which had been abandoned the previous year, and when the area was put up for sale to local settlers in 1911 he purchased several sections adjoining the homestead.

Affairs prospered by the Lawhons for a time, Johl specializing in buying Mexican cattle and bringing them to the ranch for fattening and then selling them to Ed Tovrea in Bisbee.

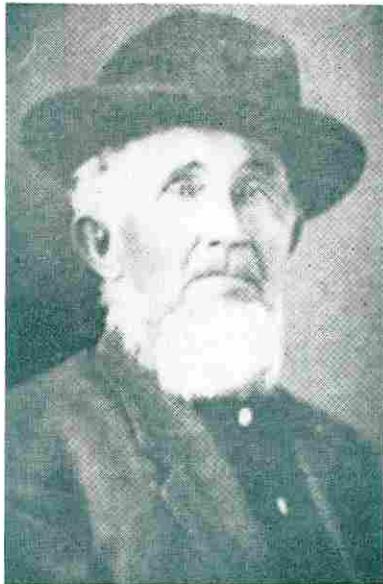
The Lawhons had a run of bad luck in the drouth of 1918, when Johl took 1,000 head of she-stuff to pasture in Sonora, which, when counted back to him, were replaced by steers and dry cows. His own had been pretty well bred up and he hated to have to take the Mexicans instead, but there was no alternative; he was hipped.

Taking the Mexicans back to the ranch he kept them until the fall of 1919 when he shipped them to Wyoming, expecting to dispose of them there. His luck was still out, however, as he no more than had them located near the Bighorns when there came blizzards and below-zero weather and they all froze or starved to death.

Johl came home without even his saddle; cleaned out. He laughed, however, when a cowboy friend remarked: "You're sure a plumb clean hombre now, Johl."

With a few good years he and Anna soon built up a herd, and when he died on November 1, 1947, he left a substantial estate. Anna, still hale and hearty, laughingly says she is the "boss", even if Bill Cox (who married her daughter Maggie), does all the work.





Jacob Ritter

1834-1917

Jacob Ritter was born in Illinois on December 17, 1834. While Jacob was still a boy, his parents, accompanied by several neighbors, struck out for the West with ox teams.

They first settled in the wild Texas Panhandle, near the little plains settlement of Amarillo, where Jacob's father engaged in the cattle business. Here, young Jake grew into manhood as a cowboy and acquired a knowledge of raising and handling cattle that, in later years, made him one of the best cattlemen in Arizona.

In 1870, Jake married Elizabeth Chowning at Amarillo and, in the same year, came to Arizona. Having heard so much of the wonders of California, he continued on to that state, but two years there convinced him that Arizona presented better opportunities for building up a cow outfit of his own. Consequently, he returned and settled with his young wife on Kirkland Creek and eventually built up large holdings in the T (upside down) brand.

Those were the days when Indians were troublesome. Many of the settlers, as well as teamsters hauling from Ehrenberg to Prescott via Kirkland Creek, were killed. Jake, however, was not only alert, but tough, and managed to hold his own with the marauders and to increase his herd and, at the same, raise a large family.

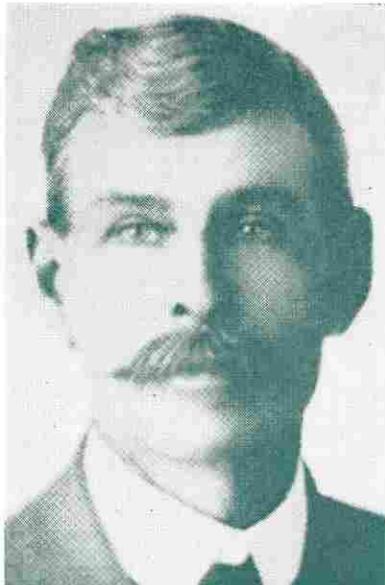
Jake was known far and wide for his proficiency with cuss words, but, nevertheless, was highly respected in his community.

As time passed, his seven sons grew up and developed cow outfits of their own in the Kirkland area. Mrs. Ritter passed away in 1911, and, shortly thereafter, Jake turned his holdings over to his sons and more or less retired, spending his later years with his son, William, on what was known as the Kirkland ranch. Jake died in Prescott on January 7, 1917.

The Kirkland ranch on Kirkland Creek, a short distance west of Kirkland Station, is now operated by Mrs. Ed Ritter and the Will Ritter Trust and is managed by one of Jake's grandsons, Curtis Ritter. The ranch is specializing in fine polled Herefords, a far cry from the old Texas long-horns of Jake Ritter's Panhandle days.

*Robert Edmund Lee
Branaman*

1864-



Bob Branaman, one of the best known of the old-time Pinal County cattlemen, was born on a ranch near Denver, Colorado, on June 10, 1864.

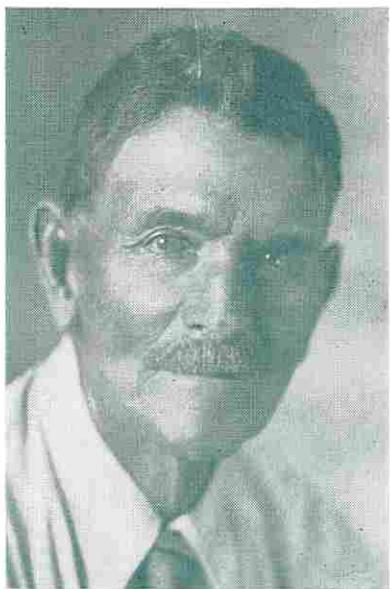
In 1868, when Bob was four years old, he came to Prescott with his parents and lived for a time on a ranch on the Agua Fria. Later, the father farmed in the Salt River Valley near Phoenix.

The famous Indian fighter and rancher, King Woolsey, was a neighbor of the Branamans near Phoenix, and noticing that they had no milch cows gave them a couple, which became the foundation stock for a range herd that eventually, through further additions, grew to over 3,000 head.

In 1876, the Branamans moved to Globe where the father found employment, at the same time running a few cattle in the adjacent hills. In 1877, young Bob served as a page boy at the Territorial legislature in Tucson. In 1879, the father died and within a short time the family moved the cattle to the Gila River east of Florence, about four miles up the river from present-day Kelvin, where they began developing a cow ranch.

In 1885, Bob Branaman located a fine piece of bottom land further up the Gila, took out a ditch and began the development of what later became known as the Crescent ranch, one of the most attractive farms and cow ranches in that area. For nearly thirty years Bob ran cattle on the Gila and was recognized as one of the successful cowmen of Pinal County.

Bob married in 1888 and one child, Josie, was born of this union. In 1914, he sold the Crescent ranch and cattle to Joe Anderson, who later sold it to R. O. Mitchell, the present owner. The Branamans then retired to Tempe where they lived until 1923, when they moved to Los Angeles. Shortly after their arrival in Los Angeles Mrs. Branaman died and a few years later Bob married Ada Brown. Bob and Mrs. Branaman now live in quiet retirement at 1831 West 75th Street, Los Angeles.



*Benjamin Franklin
Wallace*

1860-1946

Frank Wallace was born August 27, 1860, near Greenville, Texas, where he was raised on his father's ranch. As a boy he helped to drive cattle over the Chisholm Trail into Kansas.

In 1885, he had his first contact with the Hashknife brand which he was later to run. The brand had been purchased by Santa Fe Railroad officials and Weatherford, Texas, cattlemen who formed the Aztec Land and Cattle Co., and moved the livestock from Texas to northern Arizona. Frank helped trail this herd to Albuquerque where it was loaded on cars and shipped to Holbrook.

While cowboying in Texas and New Mexico, Frank met Cora Forbes of Dona Ana, New Mexico. And on February 9, 1888, they were married. Two years later, he came to Arizona as manager of the Waters Cattle Co.

Frank became range boss of his old outfit, the Hashknife, in 1896 when its headquarters were south of Joseph City. And in 1900, he succeeded Burt Mossman as manager. However, the famous Hashknife was on its last legs, having been long-rope nearly to death. It went out of business in 1901, and Wallace sold the remnant to Babbitt & Styles.

Having previously acquired the remnant of the Esperanza Cattle Co., Frank bought the Truax range and established headquarters at Adamana. With his son and a partner, the outfit then operated as Wallace, Bly & Wallace.

In 1918, the partnership bought the O W ranch in Pleasant Valley from H. J. Ramer. Two years later, it disposed of the Adamana holdings to Wallace's son-in-law, George Hennessey.

Frank sold the O W to C. B. Bronson in 1924 and retired to a home in Holbrook, where his wife died in 1939. Frank passed away in Phoenix seven years later—on July 30, 1946.

Surviving him are: a son, Jack, of Phoenix; and five daughters—Mrs. George Hennessey of Phoenix, Mrs. Ruth Moritz and Mrs. Bertha Riggs, both of Tucson, Mrs. Ann Lisitzsky of Holbrook, and Mrs. Minnie Burton of Long Beach, California.

Charles Baldwin Genung

1838-1916



Born in New York State, July 16, 1838, Charley Genung sailed around the Horn to San Francisco with his artist mother in 1850, the father driving overland to meet them in the new "Eldorado".

An urge to acquaint herself with Chinese art took the mother and young Charles to China for two years in the early 50's. After their return, they joined the father on a ranch in Southern California.

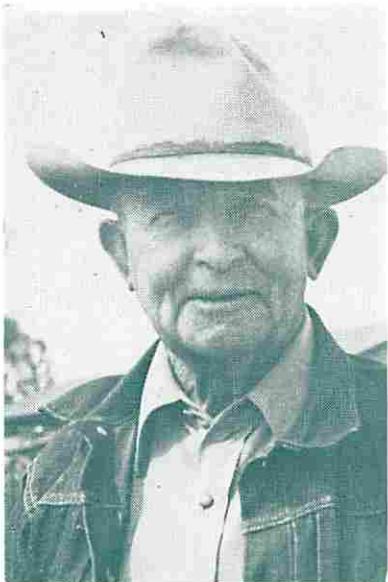
Charley, physically not strong, sought health in Arizona in 1863, first coming to the Rich Hill district and later to the Walker discovery on Lynx Creek near Prescott, before Governor Goodwin arrived to found that city. Not interested in placer mining, Genung searched the nearby hills and is credited with locating, in 1863, the first quartz claims in that area. He ranched for a time in Walnut Grove, and in 1869 went to California and married Ida E. Smith, the daughter of the pioneer Doctor Smith, whose descendants still have ranch holdings near Banning.

Bringing his bride and a herd of cattle back to Walnut Grove, he moved, in 1870, into the beautiful, unpastured Peeples Valley, where his descendants still retain the original homestead. His Cross brand, burned into a piece of hide, was one of the first recorded in Arizona.

A restless man, Charley Genung was always on the move, giving much of his time to fighting the hostile Apaches. He was a great friend of the Mohave and Yavapai Indians, being at one time Indian Agent at Camp Date Creek, where he became well acquainted with General Crook.

His restless disposition was a little hard on the family at times. He related to historian Farish, probably with humorous exaggeration, that once his wife sent him to Prescott for a can of pepper, and that he met King Woolsey there and joined him on a chase after renegade Apaches lasting a couple of weeks. Eventually returning home he admitted, shame-facedly, that he forgot the pepper.

This pioneer of pioneers died August 18, 1916, and was buried in Prescott with great honor. Mrs. Genung died Nov. 11, 1933. Those remaining of the family are Daniel B., of Tucson, Dr. Mabel A. and Edward, of Peeples Valley, and Mrs. Grace Chapman of Prescott. Mrs. Chapman was Yavapai County Recorder for many years.



Henry Jon Platt

1880-

Henry Platt was born November 16, 1880 at St. George, Utah, and in 1883 came with the family to Apache County, Arizona.

His father died when Henry was eight and from that time on he

was the principal support of the family. At twelve he herded sheep and worked on farms.

While still a youth he also worked in general merchandise and drug stores and learned to set type on the old *St. John Observer*.

In 1903 he moved to Safford, but the next year returned to St. Johns and bought a small cattle outfit on time payments.

In October of 1905 he married Sylvia Peterson (they just celebrated their fiftieth anniversary). The year of his marriage he became manager of the Schuster trading post at Whiteriver on the Apache Indian reservation.

In 1909 he had paid for and increased the cattle he had bought from his uncle, Dr. W. E. Platt of Safford.

During this period he was elected Recorder of Apache County, liquidated two banks and the Springerville Mercantile Co., and began buying land and expanding his cattle operations, as well as engaging in the meat and hotel business in Springerville.

About 1928 he commenced finishing his cattle for market in California and since that time has followed a combined cattle raising-feeding program in Arizona and California.

In 1933 he moved his feeding operation to Salt River Valley, where in 1936 with his son Harvey, he bought the Burnt Ranch near Phoenix.

In 1943 Henry, with sons Harvey, Earl and Clair, acquired the 175,000-acre Apache County Long-H range, and in 1950 they secured the immense Bighorn desert allotment in western Maricopa County.

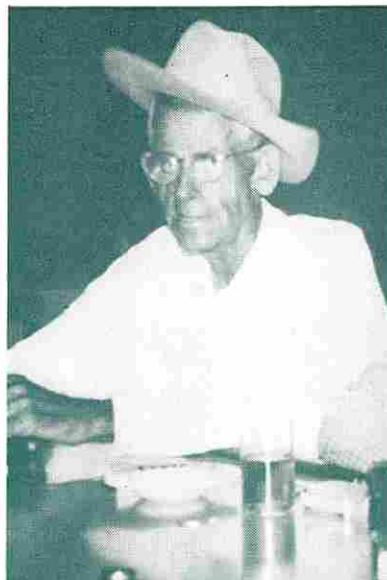
He has always been actively affiliated with his church and each year throughout his life has contributed a part of his profits to it.

At the age of 75 Henry is still active and an expert with a rope.

Although they still maintain a home in St. Johns, for the past 10 years Henry and Sylvia have lived at the Hotel Adams in Phoenix, from which Henry oversees his large cattle operations.

William A. Barkley

1879-1955



"Tex" Barkley was one of the best known cowmen in the Mesa and Superstition Mountain region, where for over 60 years he was an active cowboy and ranch owner.

In spite of the sobriquet "Tex" he was not a Texan. He was born August 11, 1879 in Tennessee and came with the family to Arizona in 1890. They located on desert land north of the present day Gilbert.

At 18 "Tex" became foreman for J. M. Ward on the Sunflower ranch east of Fort McDowell, and later worked for John L. Anderson whose daughter, Gertrude, he married on May 22, 1905.

Shortly after the marriage Gertrude mortgaged the 25 cattle she owned and they bought 50 more. In 1907 they sold these and bought a quarter interest in Tom Buchanan's Old Desert Well outfit.

In 1911 "Tex" and Buchanan bought the Jim Barks and Frank Criswell outfit in the Superstitions and later "Tex" bought out his partner and several smaller outfits until he practically controlled the range in and adjoining the main spur of the Superstitions.

It was in this area that the Lost Dutchman mine was supposed to be located and it is on the Barkley ranch that the Dons' Club each year pulls off its Lost Dutchman trek.

A remarkable character, with an endless fund of humorous stories, which he would tell without cracking a smile, "Tex" could keep his audience near "busting a gut" with laughter for hours. Many of his stories were based on the antics of the Lost Dutchman seekers.

His tales of the "Little Men" who "haunted" the region are classics. Some of them had one leg shorter than the other "so they could walk easily along the hillsides." Others had four arms: "Two to hang on with and two to work with."

In 1950 a horse kicked "Tex", broke several ribs and collapsed his lungs. He was not expected to live but survived until he broke his hip on his last birthday, in August of 1955. He died September 30, 1955.

Mrs. Barkley and son Bill, who runs the ranch, are the survivors.



Ross Hart Perner

1889-1956

Ross Perner was born at Bandera, Texas, on December 10, 1889, and moved with his family to Ozono in 1891, where he obtained his general schooling.

As a young man he took a course in pharmacy in Galveston and on graduation worked for a year in an El Paso drug store.

In 1910 he quit the drug business and went into cattle on the Tom Love ranch at Sierra Blanca, Texas. Here he married Maude Love, on March 6, 1912.

When Ross and a group of Texas stockmen bought the Double Circle outfit on Eagle Creek, above Clifton, in 1928, Ross took over as manager. In 1933 the range was taken into the Apache Indian Reservation and the livestock disposed of.

The following year Ross bought the old Pierce ranch near Snowflake, which he sold to Fanny Jones three years later.

He then took the management of the Three V outfit for a California bank until G. E. Hall induced him to manage the Double H ranch southwest of Seligman. In 1948 he bought an interest in the X Bar I and managed it until it was sold to Henry Boice and Jack Ruble in 1955. He joined the Valley Bank as Field Representative, August 1st, operating out of the home office, Phoenix.

A long time member of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, Ross was vice president at the time of his death from heart trouble, on January 10, of this year. Had he lived, and health permitted, he would have been elected president of the Association.

He also served on the Livestock Sanitary Board under three governors and at one time was Board Chairman.

Surviving members of Ross Perner's family are Mrs. Perner, who lives with daughter Mrs. Maude Prehal, in Phoenix. Another daughter, Mrs. Ada Pettigrew, also lives in Phoenix where she is associated with her sister Mande in manufacturing custom shirts.

Son Ross Jr., is manager of the J. R. Norton Double O ranch south of Seligman, and son Phil is associated with Bud Cooper in cattle feeding in Salt River Valley.

Stephen L. Bixby

1907-

In southern California the name, Bixby, has been outstanding for over a century. Steve's grandfather, Jotham Bixby, arrived in the gold rush days, in 1852, tried his hand at gold mining and soon was in the livestock business and the owner of large holdings near Long Beach.

About the turn of the century he acquired a ranch in Arizona near Cashion and was also interested in the old "Lily Brand" condensed milk factory at Tempe.

Steve's father, George H. Bixby, carried on cattle operations in California, and in 1912 bought the Three Links and Diamond Two ranches near Walnut Grove, and an irrigated section near Glendale.

In earlier years an uncle, Harry Bixby, had operated a ranch in Chino Valley. He died in Phoenix before Steve was born.

Steve was born in Los Angeles, July 15, 1907, received his education in California, including an agricultural course at the University of California, but spent his summer vacations on the Arizona ranches.

Having a heritage of cattlemen's blood he decided, at the age of six, that he would become a cowman when he grew up.

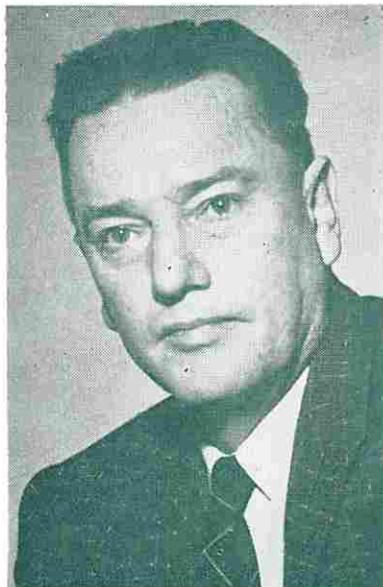
Consequently, in 1928, when he was 21 years old, he bought the old Max Bonne O Cross ranch seven miles north of Globe, where he has lived ever since.

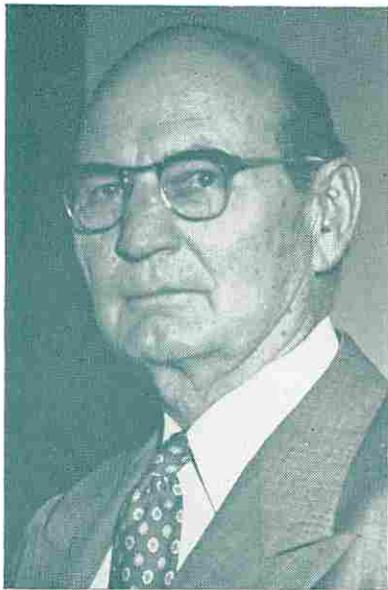
From the beginning Steve has specialized in raising top quality registered Horned and Polled Herefords particularly adapted to rough and rocky ranges.

Apparently his large clientele believe in the slogan, "Bixby Bulls Build Beef", since many of those who purchase his breeding at the Bixby ranch auction sales are repeat customers.

Steve has the distinction of having served two terms as President of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association as well as of the Arizona Hereford Association. He also served four terms in the Arizona State Senate.

Steve's wife, Maxine, is of the pioneer Harrison family of Santa Cruz County. There are five Bixby daughters, Mrs. Patricia Moase, Anne, Sally, Mary Elizabeth and Susan. A son, Steve Jr., is with his father on the ranch.





Ben J. McKinney

1883-

Ben McKinney is known in Arizona not only as a cowman but also as a United States Marshall and Sheriff. For nearly 20 years he served as U. S. Marshall for the District of Arizona being appointed Sheriff of Pima County, which office he holds at this writing.

He was born December 28, 1883, at Uvalde, Texas, the son of Rufus McKinney, a cattleman, who moved his family to Bowie, Arizona in 1892.

Here Ben soon took active range work with cattle and knew all the outfits in Cochise County. While still a young man he acquired the LITE ranch south of Cochise and east of the Dragoons. He was instrumental in organizing the Cochise County Cattle Growers' Association and was its President in 1912.

In 1919 he acquired the Ventana ranch in the then newly created Papago reservation and developed it into a fine spread that was visited by many distinguished guests. He was one of the first to introduce Brahman stock in that region.

While operating the Ventana, Ben made range inspections all over Arizona for financial institutions and also bought and fed a great many cattle at Phoenix and Yuma, and in 1924 was Chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

That was the year the foot and mouth disease broke out in California and several thousand cattle were slaughtered there. Ben headed the committee that went to Sacramento to confer with California authorities on the situation. The result was the establishment of border disinfecting stations where all cars were disinfected and all passengers were required to walk through treated sawdust. Traffic from California dwindled to almost nothing but the disease was kept out of the state.

In 1934 the government bought the Ventana ranch with its 125 miles of fence, deep wells and other improvements, and included it in the Papago reservation. The following year Ben became U. S. Marshall.

Ben McKinney married Mayela Tidd and they now make their home in Tucson where Ben is one of the last of the old-time cowmen sheriffs.

Ernest Warren Chilson

1915-

Ernest Chilson, born in Payson, Arizona, on October 2, 1915, and elected President of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association for the current year of 1956, is one of the younger cattlemen to be elected to that office.

He took to cattle raising naturally, since his father, N. W. ("Boss") Chilson, and his uncles, J. C. ("Johnny") and Charles E. Chilson, were working with cattle in the Tonto country in the 1880's and owned or had interests in various outfits for many years.

Raised in the little cowtown of Payson, where the old-time rodeos were conducted on the main street until recent years, Ernest obtained his grammar school education there. This was followed by four years of high school at Winslow and two years at Phoenix Junior College. Then in order to learn something of general business operations he spent a year in Connecticut working through the various departments of an electrical lighting and brass milling company.

During this period Ernest spent most of his vacations working with his father who was manager and had an interest in the Tremaine Bar T Bar ranch operations. The Tremaine interests covered cattle feeding lots near Chandler and the operation of ranches in the Mazatzal and Tonto area and at Hay Lake, southeast of Flagstaff, and a ranch at Keene, California.

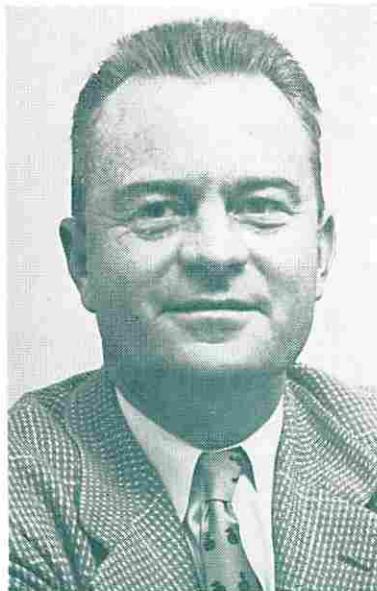
In 1938 Ernest became ranch foreman of the Arizona ranches and when "Boss" died in 1945 he assumed its management.

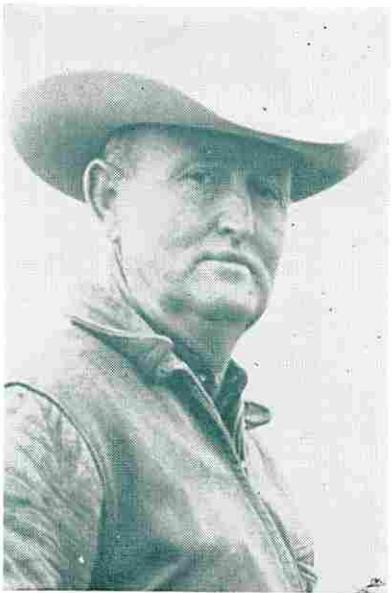
By that time the Chandler and the Tonto area ranches had been disposed of and a new Bar T Bar outfit was built up in the Meteor Crater —Hay Lake region, which Ernest now operates in conjunction with the California holdings.

The Bar T Bar, through the Meteor Crater Enterprise, Inc., of which Ernest is President, also handles a large tourist business annually.

Prior to becoming President of the statewide association Ernest had served three years as President of the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association and in other public activities.

In 1938 Ernest Chilson and Evelyn Back were married and now live on the Bar T Bar ranch with their infant daughter, Judith, and Ernest's mother.





James Ernest Browning

1899-

Ernest Browning was born September 22, 1899, on a cattle ranch owned by his father on the Rio Hondo adjoining the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, near Elk Post Office.

In 1914 the family packed their possessions in a wagon and, after a tedious overland journey, arrived in Willecox three weeks later. Here the father was employed on the famous Hooker Sierra Bonita ranch, while young Ernest cowboysed with the Hooker, the Capt. McKittrick, Monk Bros., and other outfits.

In 1918 Ernest went to work in the Norton-Morgan store and soon bought an interest in cattle on the San Pedro in the Galiuros in R R canyon, and the old Morales ranch in the Winchesters. His home ranch now is at the old Hooker Hot Springs, known as the Mule Shoe.

While with the Norton-Morgan store for 14 years he continued to enlarge his cattle holdings. In 1932 he bought the P. W. Southwestern store and operated it in conjunction with his ranch holdings until he sold the store in 1938. Since that time he has devoted his time to purebred Hereford Cattle and quarter horses.

During the first World War he served in the Navy, stationed at Gulfport, Mississippi.

In 1922 Ernest married Polly Warren, whose parents and grandparents were pioneers with cattle in the Sulphur Springs Valley.

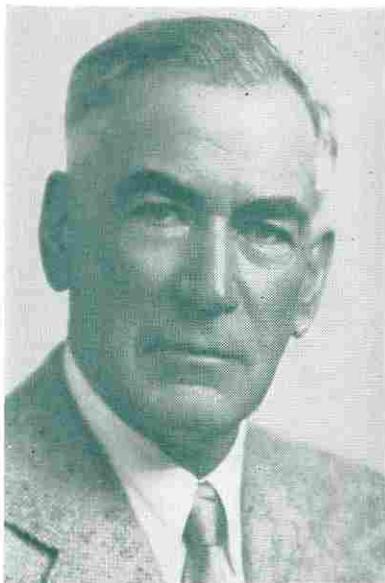
While Ernest devotes most of his attention to developing his fine unregistered Purebred Herefords, he also takes pride in his band of quarter horses. He was a charter member of the American Quarter Horse Association and at this writing is the Association's First Vice President. He has sold his quarter horses over the U. S. and Mexico and has judged halter and performance classes at many of the big western quaurter horse shows.

Ernest Browning is a past President of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Association and has been active in the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, having served on the Board of Directors.

Ernest and Polly Browning have a daughter, Mrs. Alaire Tenney, living in Prescott.

John C. Kinney

1872-1949



"Jack" Kinney was born in Dixon, Illinois, July 11, 1872, and as a young man went first to Texas.

Here, in 1890, he went with a trail herd belonging to H. S. Boice, father of Henry, Frank and Charley Boice, to Montana.

He soon established himself in the cattle business in eastern Montana, near Wibaux, and also operated a store and organized a chain of banks in that area. While in Montana he served eight years in the state legislature.

In 1914 he became interested in shipping Mexican cattle to Montana and in 1915 sold his interests in that state and moved with his family to Tucson in 1915.

In that year with Albert Steinfeld and other associates he organized the La Osa Livestock & Loan Co. and bought the old Col. Sturgis La Osa, and the old Coberley Palo Alto ranches and controlled practically the entire Altar Valley east of the Baboquivari Mts. It was then one of the largest cattle outfits in Arizona.

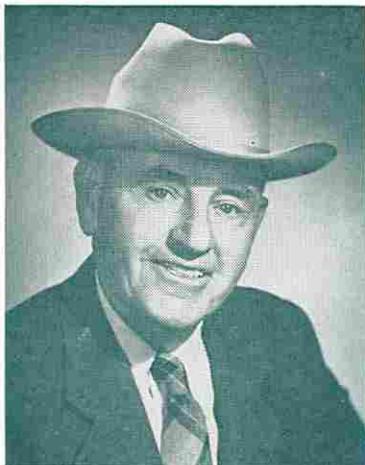
By 1917 the organization had shipped over 30,000 Mexican cattle to Montana and continued these shipments until 1925.

In 1926 financial difficulties beset the company and to remain solvent they first sold the old La Osa, the Secundino and Buenos Aires ranches to Fred Gill, of California. In 1929 the Brown's Canyon, Palo Alto and the northern portions of the range were sold to Col. Manning, of the Canoa ranch.

In 1929, Kinney purchased the old Aguirre ranch west of Red Rock, and after his death, on July 18, 1949, the outfit passed into the possession of the family.

He was active in civic affairs, and was one of the organizers of the Annual Fiesta de los Vaqueros in 1925 and Rodeo Boss until 1942. He was a Pima County Supervisor, and in 1932 was the Republican candidate for Governor, being defeated by Dr. Moeur.

Jack Kinney and Alice Brophy were married in Montana in 1899, and Mrs. Kinney, a daughter Mrs. Katherine Barkley, and a son, B. Harris Kinney, live in Tucson, while J. Lester Kinney, his wife, Esther and a daughter, Alice, live on the ranch, which Lester manages.



Phil M. Clarke

1888-

Phil Clarke came to America from Ireland with his parents in 1892, worked in New York as a boy, went to a Texas ranch in 1906 and came to Arizona in 1907 where he worked for N. W. Bernard, first as cowboy and later as storekeeper. He was Justice of the Peace, etc., and on December 28th, 1910 married Gipsy Harper.

In 1913 he bought the Andrews store at Ruby, Arizona, and starting with a few cattle, soon bought out most of the nearby ranchers, and by 1920 owned a sizeable outfit.

The Ruby store had a bloody history. Phil sold it twice, and in each instance the purchasers were murdered by bandits.

Moving to Tucson, he worked on cattle loans for the Consolidated National Bank (now the Valley Bank) and in 1926 became Executive Vice-President.

From 1926 to '34 Phil and Bud Parker held a lease on the Baca Float during which time they bought and sold some 62,000 Mexican cattle.

In 1928 Phil resigned from the Consolidated and bought control of the United Bank and Trust Company in Tucson and was its President until the depression of 1932 when he lost all of his property.

Friends who had confidence in his business ability loaned him financial assistance and he began trading in cattle, fed thousands of steers at Cortaro farms, soon bought back his old Arivaca — V — outfit, and for a couple of years operated what was once a part of the old Hashknife range near Winslow.

In 1940 Phil had a heart attack and had to slow down. He turned the ranch over to his sons, Mike and Dan, who operate as a partnership, Mike living at the ranch while Dan operates his own 400-acre farm south of Tucson.

Phil has six children living, all of whom are married. Phil G. lives in California; Virginia Cooper with her Air Force husband in Germany; Patricia, now Mrs. Geo. Grove, Jr., lives in California, and Nancy, now Mrs. Arthur Rice, makes her home in Tucson.

William R. Bourdon

1895-

Bill Bourdon was born in the valley of the Red River of the north, in western Minnesota, in November of 1895.

His father was also born in Minnesota during its pioneering days and was a railroad builder and logger during its development period.

Bill grew up in that country and when World War I came along he enlisted and came out of it with gas-burned lungs, in consequence of which he was sent to the Whipple Veterans Hospital at Prescott to recuperate.

Then followed several years in California with attendance at the University of Southern California and a fling at banking.

In 1926 he took over the management of the W Anchor cattle ranch east of Show Low, Arizona, and in 1933 bought the outfit on a shoestring.

This was the original ranch of the famous Indian Scout, Charley Cooley, who married into the Apache tribe. Old-timers will recall that at one time Cooley had about three townships under barb wire fence with boards at top and bottom.

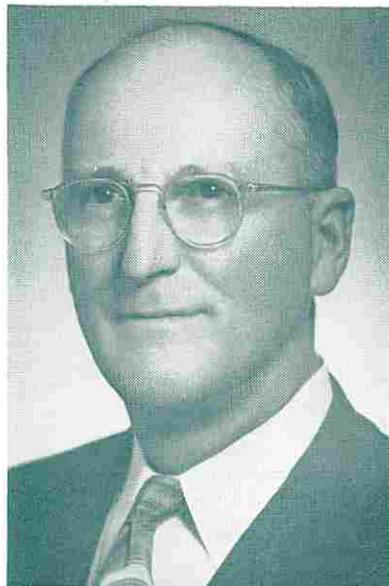
Bill got the ranch in good shape, put in pump irrigation at Hay Hollow—and then went off to the wars again when World War II broke out. After four years' service in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines he came home a Lieutenant Colonel and resumed the development of his ranch where he breeds a fine type of feeder cattle and quarter horses.

While he was in the Philippines Bill's first wife died and in 1946 he married Margaret Foster, a widow with three small children. The family now lives in a fine new home on the shore of Silver Lake.

A son, Bill Jr., is married and is making a career in the Army. Daughter Barbara Callahan lives with her husband in Phoenix.

Bill is very civic minded, was President of the Northern Arizona Cattle Association for five years, is a long-time member of the Arizona Cattle Growers, a President of the Grand Canyon Council of Boy Scouts and active on Forest and Soil Conservation Boards.

Bill Bourdon served two terms in the state legislature, 1936-40, and as this is written is State Senator, representing Navajo County.





John Calvin Robbins

1854-1936

"J. C." Robbins, as he was known to most people, was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 17, 1854, but soon moved to Texas with his parents.

In 1876 he struck out for California and spent three years there.

In 1879 Johnnie Robbins drove a team and buckboard into Globe, put them in a livery stable and went up town jingling eight silver dollars in his pocket. After supper he invested in a small stack of poker chips and the next morning bought the livery stable with cash from his winnings.

That was the way with many of the old-timers. What good was eight dollars? Might as well lose it at poker, or make a stake. Johnnie made the stake.

He soon expanded into lumbering in the Pinals and other enterprises. And, of course, as he became respected for his business acumen the familiar "Johnnie" began to be replaced with "J. C."

In Globe he met and married Emma Cole, a sister of "Pink" Cole, the Tonto Basin cattleman.

In 1889 J. C. bought a cow outfit near Gisela (below Palson) and established the J R (connected) brand. From that time on, his principal business was with cattle.

At different times he owned or was interested in several cow outfits in the Tonto Basin and on Sycamore Creek. He partnered for a time with Frank Criswell in the Sierra Anchas and at one time owned the O X ranch on Date Creek.

For a short time the Robbins family lived in Phoenix but moved to Tempe before the turn of the century.

From there J. C. conducted his cattle operations, and for 30 years before his death, in 1936, was cattle inspector. Mrs. Robbins passed away in 1941.

Of the seven Robbins children the survivors are: Bert, of Tempe; Pansy Huffer and Ruth, of Prescott; Irene Lincoln, of Safford; and Dick, of Scottsdale.

During the later years of John Robbins' life, his sons Ben, Bert and Dick shared in and cared for his range interests. Ben passed away recently.

Angela Scott

1882-



This sturdy little woman, Angela Scott, was born Angela Gonzales, in Yuma on February 22, 1882. All her life has been spent in the deserts and mountains of the Colorado River region where, ever since 1898, she has owned cattle in that poorly nourished land.

Her grandfather opened one of the first stores in the La Paz gold camp in 1863 and in 1870 moved the family to the new steamboat landing at Ehrenberg.

In 1881 Angela's father moved the cattle to Cibola, down the river, and early in the present century moved them to Tyson's Wells (Quartzsite) and later to Wenden.

In the meantime, Angela married William E. Scott, at the old Tyson stage station, on October 10, 1889, at which time her father gave her five head of cattle.

Her husband bought the Mike Wells store at Tyson in 1898 and moved it in front of their home on the south side of the road.

When her father died in 1918, Angela moved the cattle from Wenden to Quartzsite. There for 36 years they have ranged over an area approximately 20 by 30 miles in extent where stock water is provided by seven windmills.

William Scott died in 1933, the year after the road was graded through Quartzsite to the Colorado River and since that time, Angela Scott has been the head of the family.

She is an alert, active little woman who takes a keen interest in the store and cattle and also finds time to spend a few weeks each year at her mining claims at old La Paz.

Jokingly, she tells that when her father hauled ore from the La Paz placers the story was told in after years that he hauled "wagon loads of gold" from the mines.

Ten children, of the thirteen born to the Scotts, are still living. They are Dave (managing the store), Joe (in charge of the cattle), Jessie, Phillip, Bill, Ben, Tom, Anita, Frances and Angelina.



Frank B. Moson

1878-

Here is a man, "sort of bunged up" who at 77 "rides after cattle almost every day."

One of the best known and respected cowmen of southern Arizona, Frank Moson has been in the border country ever since the early days of Tombstone.

Born on a ranch near San Jose, California, October 18, 1878, he lived for a time in Oregon, but with an uncle and his mother and sister settled in the San Pedro valley in 1882.

In 1884 his widowed mother married W. C. Greene, who was then working in the Tombstone mines. This was the Bill Greene who later developed the famous Cananea copper mines in Sonora.

Those were the days when Geronimo's band occasionally caused the family to seek temporary shelter in Tombstone.

Frank was raised in the saddle and when his mother's "OR" cattle were moved to Mexico where Green was dabbling in mines, Frank, at 15, looked after them, living in a dugout and cooking over a fireplace.

Soon Greene struck it rich in the Cananea copper mines and with Frank Proctor acquired large range holdings in Mexico, and in Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

By this time Frank was a thorough cowman and for many years was in charge of the Mexican and Arizona ranges which at one time ran as high as 35,000 cattle.

In 1902 he married Pearl Parker, daughter of a Santa Cruz pioneer, Billy Parker.

After Greene's death Frank moved to California in 1912 and took a quick cleaning in the real estate game.

In Arizona again he borrowed \$5,000 and got started back in the cattle business on the San Pedro.

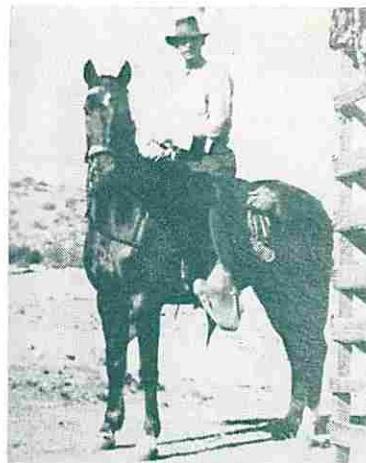
In a few years he was on his feet again, and in 1918 acquired the Y-Lightning ranch at Hereford which is now one of the popular guest ranches of Arizona as well as a going cattle outfit.

Frank says Pearl is "on her own" in the guest business and, with the help of daughter Eva, has made a success of it.

Frank and Pearl also have a son, Frank B. Moson, Jr., who is Chief Deputy Sheriff in the Fort Huachuca and Hereford districts.

Zee Hayes

1884-1932



From about 1908 until his untimely killing in a gun battle in 1932, Zee Hayes was one of the most active and aggressive cattlemen in Gila county.

His operations extend from the San Carlos Apache reservation on the south to the Mogollon Rim on the north, including holdings in Pleasant Valley and in Globe and Salt River areas.

Born in Hillsboro, Texas, in 1884, Zee came to the San Carlos reservation with his parents in 1891, where his father located their cattle brought in from Texas.

Raised in the rough life of the cow camps and mining communities Zee soon developed a spirit of enterprise and aggressiveness that started him out as a cowman in his own right while still in his teens.

This he accomplished by going after mavericks in country so rough that few cowboys cared to gather them out.

One time in this work a big maverick steer gored his horse and tossed it and Zee over a cliff, where Zee lay unconscious for several days before being found. The insertion of a silver plate in his skull saved his life. In spite of this handicap Zee became a top rodeo performer.

It was in 1908 that Zee and Blake Lewis of Copper Hill were married and soon thereafter he began buying cow outfits in Pleasant Valley until he was the largest owner in the area.

About 1916 he disposed of his holdings in Pleasant Valley and bought his father's outfit in the Apache reservation.

After Zee was killed in 1932 his widow carried on the operation for several years until the range was turned over to the Indians in 1938. Over 4,000 5L cattle were then gathered out and disposed of.

His widow remarried after his death and is now Mrs. Hugh Chipman of Coolidge. His daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Ryder, lives in San Francisco. A brother, Jess Hayes, is School Sup't. of Gila County and the author of "Apache Vengeance" and other historical tales.

"They Gave Arizona The Stature of Statehood!"

by Charles H. Patten, Vice President,
Valley National Bank Agricultural and
Livestock Loan Department



Last year, for the first time since Arizona was a lusty, Indian-fighting territory, the number of cattle roaming our ranges fell below that of the state's human population.

Because there is no appreciable sign of decline in the astonishing influx of newcomers to Arizona that has marked our economy in recent years, the ratio of humans to Herefords and their cattle cousins undoubtedly will continue in the former's favor.

Nevertheless, cattle raising — oldest and most colorful of all Arizona industries—will continue, as it has in the past, to play an important role in our state's economic picture.

Thanks to the fortitude of the men who have been identified with it since cattle raising reached what might be termed "industry" status a century ago, it has weathered a remarkable number of economic, climatic and technological changes.

These changing conditions, it probably should be noted, have been the rule rather than the exception—ever since the 16th century when Spanish missionaries led by Father Kino brought into Arizona territory the first herds of cattle ever seen in what is now the United States.

Recessions and depressions, fenced rangelands and grazing restrictions, the advent of barbed wire and windmill pumps, drouths and floods, development of new breeds and mutations of old—all these conditions, plus the changing tastes of the consumer public, have had a marked effect upon the industry: some good, many bad.

Livestock income in 1946 was \$60 million; last year it was \$80 million, down about \$50 million from the peak year of 1951. Hills and valleys are as common on a cattle income chart as they are in the state's topography.

But in this bank's mind there is no doubt that the livestock business always will be "in business" in Arizona—which explains, in part, why Valley National Bank offers as complete livestock credit facilities as can be found in the nation.

In 1955 the Valley Bank financed 220,000 head of cattle—underscoring the fact that it is the industry's primary source of credit in this state. This has been true, with few exceptions, throughout the 57 years of the bank's existence.

The cattle industry is close to our heart. Carefully tucked away in our Phoenix home office vaults is a yellowed sheet of foolscap containing, in faded longhand, the original stock subscription list of the Gila Valley Bank.

On that list are the names of several sturdy cattlemen of that era. They did not have an excess of cash but they possessed unlimited confidence in Arizona's future growth. Capitalization of the Gila Valley Bank, in fact—which was founded in the dusty little frontier town of Solomonville in 1899—was only \$25,000.

Today its direct successor is the Valley National Bank—whose 39 offices throughout Arizona and resources of more than \$400 million make it by far the largest financial institution in the eight-state Rocky Mountain area.

Regardless how big the Valley Bank continues to grow—and its growth in recent years has been in direct proportion to the amazing economic expansion of our state—its agricultural-livestock loan department will always continue to be a source of friendly counsel and helpful credit to a sizeable segment of the Arizona cattle industry.

For Arizona owes a debt to its pioneer cattlemen that can never be paid in full. It was these men—more than any other group—who cut the trails, subdued the savage Indians, wiped out the preying outlaw bands and laid the foundations of community life that gave Arizona the stature it required to become our 48th state.

And, in so doing, many thousands paid with their lives.

The industry itself, we've noted, has undergone many changes since the days when vast herds roamed the fenceless wilderness and "anything with four feet and horns" was considered a cow by the Spanish vaquero.

But just as the men then who made their living from cattle raising were a vigorous and resourceful brand of mankind, so are their successors today.

And until such time when better use is found for the grassy range-lands that a provident Nature apparently set aside as a logical habitat for the descendants of Father Kino's first herds, the cattle industry will always be with us.

So, thanks be, will that hardy individualist known as the cowboy. For despite the fact machines have been adapted to almost every other phase of agriculture, technology has yet to perfect a contraption that can ride fences and brand dogies with equal ease!

ARIZONA

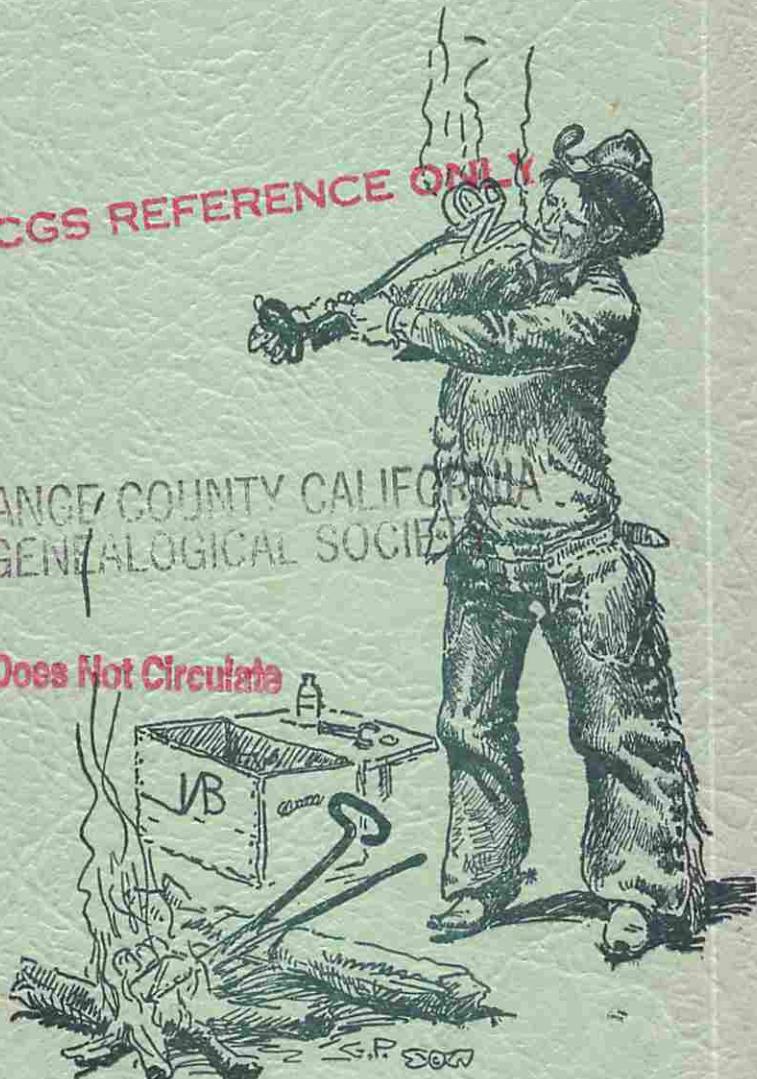
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Zona Gale Forbes

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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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GOLD MINERS IN EARLY ARIZONA by Rod Bush

Source: 1980 Del Oeste Press reprint of a 1933 publication "Arizona Gold Placers and Placering", Arizona Bureau of Mines, Mineral Technology Series No. 35 Bulletin 135.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>AREA</u>	<u>PLACER NAME</u>	<u>BOOK PG.</u>
Snively, Col. Jacob	1858	Yuma	Gila River	None	14
Weaver, Capt. Pauline	1862	"	Colorado Riv.	La Paz	14
Mowry, Lieutenant	1859	"	Gila Mountains	Gila City	16
Shattuck, Mr. L.C.	1886	"	Harquahala Mts.	Harquahala	32
Walker, Capt. Joe	1863	Yavapai	Bradshaw Mts.	Lynx Creek	33
Barlow-Massick, B.T.	1886-9	Yavapai	"	" "	"
Weaver, Capt. Pauline	1862	"	South nr. Octave	Weaver	38
Peoples, Maj. A.H.	1862	"	" " "	Rich hill	"
Smith, A	1874	Pima	Greatererville Dist.	Greatererville	53

DATES OF MAJOR

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>AREA</u>	<u>PLACER NAME</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>	<u>MISC.</u>
Yuma	Gila Mountains	Gila City/ Dome	1858-65	100 men in 1859
"	San Pablo Mts.	Laguna	1885-1910	
"	Castle Dome Mts.	Castle Dome	1884-1902	
"	Colorado River	La Faz	1862-71	town of 1500 ca. 1864
"	La Posa Flain	Flomosa	1862-1929	
"	Harquahala Mts.	Harquahala	1886-88	
Yavapai	Bradshaw Mts.	Lynx Creek	1863-81	200 men by 1864
"	South nr. Ocave	Weaver/Rich Hill	1862-96	peak year 1867
"	Big Bug Creek	Big Bug	1868-89	Peak in 1880's
"	Hassayampa Creek	Hassayampa	1885-90	
"	S.W. County	Placerita	ca 1880-99	
Pima	Greatererville	Greatererville	1874-1886	peak 1875-78-200 men
"	Quijotoa Mts.	Quijotoa	1774-1849	
"	Las Guijas Cr.	Las Guijas/ Arivaca	1864-79	100 men 1890-1900
Maricopa	Vulture Mts.	Vulture	1867-80	200 men ca. 1877
"	San Domingo Wash	San Domingo	1870-80	
Cochise	Pearce Hill	Pearce	1895-1927	
Santa Cruz	Oro Blanco Mts.	Oro Blanco	1896-1907	

Arizona

Donated by
Rod Bush

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The Orange County California
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DO NOT CIRCULATE

Cities, 1972 Texaco map, continued from page 3

Hauchuca City; Hereford; Hilltop; McNeal; Mescal; Naco; Paradise; Paul Spur; Pearce; Portal; San Simon; Sierra Vista; St. David; Sunglow; Sunnyside; Tombstone; Warren; Webb; Willcox.

1996 Gousha Road Atlas

Apache; Benson; Bisbee; Bisbee Junction; Bowie; Boquillas; Cascabel; Charleston [*Ghost*]; Don Luis; Dos Cabezas; Douglas; Dragoon; Elfrida; Fairbank [*Ghost*]; Gleeson; Hauchuca City; Hereford; Hooker's Hot Springs; Johnson [*Ghost*]; Kansas Settlement; Lewis Springs; McNeal; Naco; Palomino; Paradise; Paul Spur; Pearce; Pirtleville; Pomerene; Portal; St. David; San Simon; Sierra Vista; Tombstone; Warren [*Incorporated in the town of Bisbee*]; Willcox.

Not Listed on the Maps

The following sites are not mentioned on any of the previous maps; However, there were people associated with these locations and these sites may answer one of those nagging question like, "where was Pick-em-up". For location refer to: "Arizona Place Names". University of Arizona Press.

Aztec: Post Office as Aztec, July 21, 1887; name changed to Wilgus, February 21, 1888; discontinued January 31, 1911.

Arizmo: Post Office, September 19, 1903; discontinued August 17, 1906.

Apache Pass: Post Office as Apache Pass, December 11, 1866; changed to Fort Bowie, June 11, 1908.

Brannock: Post Office, August 16, 1887; discontinued April 1, 1891.

Brophy Well: Post Office established as Descanso, May 23, 1892; discontinued May 2, 1894.

Buena: Post Office, October 26, 1910; discontinued October 31 1919.

Camp Wallen: Originally know as New Post and changed to Fort Wallen May 9, 1886; abandoned October 31, 1869.

Copper Center: Post Office, October 14, 1901; discontinued ???

Dahl: Post Office, September 9, 1905; discontinued ???

Continued on page 5

Not listed, continued from page 4

Descanso: Post Office for Brophy Well, May 23, 1892; discontinued May 2, 1894.

Double Adobe: Settled area, east off of Arizona 191 (old 666), about 10 miles north of Douglas.

Ewell's Spring: This was an early name for Dos Cabezas. The Dos Cabezas Post Office was established January 1, 1949.

Ewell's Station: This was a relay route between Apache Pass and Dragoon Springs. Probably the location of Ewell's Spring and Dos Cabezas.

Fort Wallen: May 9, 1886; was originally New Post. Abandoned October 31, 1869.

Forrest: Post Office, May 8, 1914; discontinued November 15, 1917.

Galevville: Post Office, January 6, 1881; discontinued May 31, 1882.

Garden Canyon: Post Office, March 4, 1919; changed to Fry, April 1, 1937; incorporated into the Town of Sierra Vista, August 9, 1955.

Reef: Post office for Garces; name changed to Parmalee, December 7, 1904; Renamed as Garces, April 12, 1911; discontinued May 24, 1926.

Gatewood: Post Office, June 7, 1890; discontinued February 5, 1894.

Goodwin Canyon: Post Office, March 5, 1875; discontinued October 18, 1880.

Hamburg: Mining camp Post Office, October 5, 1906; discontinued ?????

Land: Post Office, November 15, 1900; discontinued November 20, 1913.

Laub: Post Office, November 15, 1900; discontinued February 16, 1901.

Lewiston: Post Office, July 25, 1881; discontinued November 11, 1881.

Light: Post Office, March 22, 1910; discontinued September 30, 1927.

Manzora: Shipping point for the Golden Rule Mine. Post Office, December 23, 1916; discontinued March 30, 1918.

Mascot: Copper Company. Post Office, December 11, 1916.

*GRANITE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
ANALOGICAL SOCIETY*

McAllister: Post Office, March 3, 1911; discontinued November 30, 1920.

Not Listed, continued from page 5

Miramonte: Settled by people from St. David. Post Office, May 14, 1918; discontinued July 31, 1919.

Moore's Spur: Railroad siding. Post Office, October 25, 25, 1913; discontinued February 28, 1914.

Overton: Post Office, November 26, 1917; discontinued May 31, 1918.

Pick-em-up: Settlement between Charleston and Tombstone.

Pirtle: Post Office, February 5, 1908; changed to Pirtleville, March 30, 1910.

Pittsburg: Post Office, June 18, 1906; discontinued October 9, 1906.

Pool: Post Office, February 12, 1902; discontinued July 15, 1913.

Powers: Post Office, December 1, 1887; changed to Rucker, June 20, 1891; discontinued September 28, 1906; re-established as Rucker Canyon, October 15, 1918; discontinued August 15, 1929.

Russell: Or Russellville, was replaced by the town of Johnson.

Sample: Post Office, July 26, 1886; discontinued October 31, 1887.

Sawmill: Lumber camp with Post Office established in 1952.

Sembrich: Post Office, December 30, 1911; discontinued April 15, 1920.

Tintown: In 1904, residents erected houses of flattened tin in the Bisbee area.

Tufa: Post Office, January 29, 1903; rescinded August 1, 1903.

Tulleyville: Post Office was know as Tulley, established June 21, 1880; discontinued December 31, 1919.

Turquoise: Post Office, October 22, 1890; discontinued September 17, 1894; re-established as Gleeson, October 15, 1900; discontinued March 31, 1939.

Turner: Post Office, March 30, 1898; discontinued December 31, 1919.

Vota: Post Office, April 21, 1881; discontinued February 26, 1883.

Continued on page 7

Not Listed, continued from page 6

Whitewater: Whitewater Ranch. Post Office, April 2, 1907; discontinued August 16, 1918.

Wilgus: Was originally Aztec. Changed to Wilgus February 21, 1888; discontinued January 31, 1911.



GHOST AND NEAR GHOST CITIES

- **CHARLESTON:** 8 miles southwest of Tombstone. Ghost, 1880's. Some rubble remains.
- **CONTENTION CITY:** 3 miles north of Fairbank. Ghost, 1880's. There are remnants of a small cemetery.
- **COURTLAND:** 19 miles east of Tombstone. Ghost, remnants of buildings which originally supported two thousand residents.
- **DOS CABEZAS:** 15 miles southeast of Willcox. Settled in 1878.
- **FAIRBANK:** 10 miles west of Tombstone. Ghost, about 1882. Original site of 1700's Indian village called Santa Cruz.
- **GALEYVILLE:** 6 miles northwest of Portal. Ghost, settled in 1880 and noted as a hangout for outlaws: Johnny Ringo and Curly Bill Brocius and others. [Ref: "Galeyville, Arizona Territory, 1880" by Brooks White, Published by Penland Press, Inc.]
- **GLEESON:** 16 miles east of Tombstone. Ghost, this is in the same area as Courtland and Pearce. Noted for the mining of copper, lead, zinc and turquoise. Some residents still live in the area.
- **HAMBURG:** 16 miles south of Sierra Vista. Ghost, with nothing left of the original site.
- **HILLTOP:** 36 miles southeast from Willcox. Ghost, established around 1890, the town started on the west side of the mountain and a larger town, of the same name, was established when a tunnel was put through the mountain.
- **JOHNSON:** 19 miles northeast of Benson. Ghost, established in 1883 and abandoned after the depression in the late 1920's. Some headstones exist.
- **MIDDLEMARCH:** 9 miles west of Pearce, midway between Fort Bowie and Fort Huachuca.. Ghost, 1883 with some rock walls and debris.
- **MILLVILLE:** 8 miles southwest of Tombstone, located on the San Pedro River. Ghost, this was the mill site for the town of Charleston.
- **PARADISE:** 5 miles west of Portal. formed in 1901 and closed in 1907. Some residents exist and the town is partially in the hands of a private individual.
- **PEARCE:** 28 miles south of Willcox. started around 1894 and reached about 2000 residents. The town currently has a store and a post office. Adobe homes and other ruins exist.
- **RUSSELLVILLE:** 17 miles southwest of Willcox. Started in 1881 and abandoned in 1883 when the town of Johnson was started.

Ref: Information from "The Official Destination Guide of Cochise County" Cochise County, Office of Economic and Community Development.

**GRANDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Comment: This list has been prepared in the interest of the researcher who has found a habitated geographical reference to a location in Cochise County, Arizona, that may no longer exist. It was also an attempt identify locations from a series of maps that might indicate the longevity of a site. The fact that a map indicates the existence of a town, or town site, is no guarantee that the site physically existed at the time the map was made.....Ed.

SEP 18 2000

ORANGE COUNTY

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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THE TOMBSTONE

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ISSUE NO. 34

Summer/Fall 2000

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH ARIZONA STYLE

We received a letter from one of our readers concerning information we had included in a previous issue of the Tombstone. The reader was very complimentary about the research suggestion we made in that particularly informative issue. "This issue provided me with information I had not considered as a source for genealogical research. I believe this is the information that genealogical societies should publish in their journals".

A complete review of genealogical data requires an understanding not only the record but a general understanding of the development of the area in question. Colonial, territorial, state, county, township, city origin, and knowledge of their development is essential in identifying the correct source for submission of a query.

This issue of The Tombstone will attempt to identify the primary sources of information for research concerning your ancestry in Arizona. This issue cannot identify all the sources for solving your genealogical problems related to Arizona. However; perhaps you will find a few sources to help solve some of your problems, and maybe give you some hint as to similar sources that just might fill in your missing data. Searching for surnames is like looking for bugs . You keep turning over rocks till something crawls out.....Ed

Arizona History

Prior to the middle 1500's, our Arizona of today was the province of the Indian and genealogical information concerning this era does not exist. By 1539 the lure of gold and treasure enticed Spanish explorers to enter present day Arizona, seeking the mythical "Seven Cities of Cibola". A Spanish fort was established at Tubac in 1753. The fort was a thorn in the side of the Indian population and caused many conflicts between the settlers with the Indians forcing the settlers from the area. Over the years presidios were established and in 1776, the earliest site was established in and around the area present day Tucson. In 1826 the Spanish established garrisons at the presidios of Tucson, Tubac and Santa Cruz. This was a very "iffy" time for the soldiers at these garrisons.

In 1848, the boundary between the United States and Mexico stood at the Gila river and by legislative action all residents of Arizona became US citizens. The Gadsden Purchase was concluded in 1854 and this acquisition established the current southern boundary of Arizona between the United States and Mexico. Prescott was established as the territorial capital. [See Time Line]

Arizona had a population of about 10,000 in 1870. The population was approximately 123,000 by 1900. The 1920 census statistics indicate a population density in the state of 2.9 people per square mile, a figure that finally reached the double digit figure of 11.5 people per square mile in 1960.

Page 1

OCCCGS
REFERENCE

DOES NOT
CIRCULATE

TIME LINE - ARIZONA, 1821-1983

- 1821 Arizona is part of Mexico in the area known as New Mexico
 - Pre-1848 Arizona belonged to Mexico
 - 1848 Residents of Arizona become US citizens
 - 1850 Arizona becomes part of the New Mexico Territory (US)
 - 1854 Arizona southern boundary established by the Gadsden Purchase
 - 1863 Arizona becomes Arizona Territory, capital at Prescott
 - 1864 - 1906 Arizona county courts have power to naturalize citizens
 - 1864 Original 4 counties formed - Yavapai, Mohave, Yuma and Pima
 - 1870 Federal District land Office opened in Prescott and a later one in Phoenix
 - 1871 Maricopa county formed from portions of Yavapai, Yuma and Pima
 - 1875 Pah-Ute county absolved and becomes part of Mohave
 - 1875 Pinal county formed from part of Pima and Yavapai
 - 1879 Apache county formed from part of Yavapai
 - 1881 Cochise county formed from part of Pima
 - 1881 Graham county formed from part of Apache
 - 1881 Gila county formed from parts of Maricopa and Pinal
 - 1889 Phoenix becomes capital of Arizona
 - 1886 End of the Indian Wars
 - 1891 Coconino county formed from Yavapai
 - 1895 Navajo county formed from Apache
 - 1899 Santa Cruz county formed from Pima
 - 1909 Greenlee county formed from Graham
 - 1912 Arizona becomes the 48th state, 14 February 1912
 - 1983 La Paz county formed from part of Yuma
- *****

VITAL RECORDS

Vital records began statewide in July 1909, however, marriages (this includes divorce records) are still recorded only in superior court records of the respective county. You must address your search to: Clerk of Superior Court, where the marriage took place (see time line for county formation). Birth records from 1884 and death records from 1887 are available, for a fee, from: The Office of Vital Records, Arizona Department of Health Services, PO Box 3887, Phoenix, AZ 85030-3887. These records are not open for public viewing. You are encouraged to write to this office for instructions and fee's for securing information.

The Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records, Archives Division, has early Arizona marriage records from various counties. Write them at: 1700 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

If you are seeking marriage, divorce, and any birth or death record prior to 1909, address your request to the clerk of superior court in the appropriate county seat. Remember, the county of birth, or death, may be in one of the parent counties and not the county as we understand it today. (See Time Line)

LAND RECORDS

Land records are a much overlooked area by many of us when searching for ancestors. Arizona was sparsely populated until the mid 1900's and by some standards may still be considered as such today. The first settlement took place in and around the area of Tucson, and progressed slowly for many decades.

To research information concerning lands granted the United States in 1848, and for private land claims, write to the National Archives/Southwest Region, 501 West Felix Street, PO Box 6216, Fort Worth, TX 76115. For other lands (after 1848), the recorder's office in each county has authority over land records within their boundaries. Write to the respective county, Office of the County Recorder, describing the property you wish to research. You will need an address, or description and location of the property in question and a time frame for reference.

For researching what are now state lands, contact the Arizona State Land Commissioner in Phoenix. Arizona is a public land state, meaning that lands could be acquired directly from the federal government. If you believe an ancestor may have acquired land in this manner, write: General Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20409. Indicate the persons name, state of Arizona, and if it was recorded before 1908. The records prior to 1908 have been indexed.

Remember, until 1863, Arizona was part of the New Mexico Territory and many pueblos (towns) had been established. Most claims for this land was recognized by the US Federal Government. Write to the National Archives/Southwest Region. (see previous)

For an alternative source try the National Archives/Rocky Mountain Region. They maintain a record of state offices and district land tract books and registers. Write: Denver Federal Center, Building 48, PO Box 25307, Denver, CO 80225-0307.

PROBATE

Probate are records which reflect the legal aspects concerning a person's death, adoption, or guardianship. The death of a person is considered to be testate, or intestate. If a person dies testate, then a last will and testament is available. The disposition of the estate will be recorded in the county where the person resided or owned property. If no will exist, the person dies intestate. If the intestate death involves considerable property, the results of the disposition of this property will be found in the court system anyway. Contact the clerk of superior court in the county of residence or where the property in question is held.

When minor heirs are involved, additional records may be found depending on the age of the minors. Adoption records may be part of these records.

COURT RECORDS

Court records cover a broad spectrum of our legal network. Justice of the peace, municipal court (city magistrate, or police), supreme courts, and specialty courts all contain records which may benefit the genealogical researcher. Anything from parking tickets to criminal action can be found in these records. Write to the appropriate court in the city, or county for information concerning these records. Few people have ever escaped mention in some form of court record. A person may be listed as witness, litigant, juror, appointee to office, or as a petition signer. A single case has the potential of identifying in excess of seventy-five people. However, search of these records is more time consuming and more difficult than searching the US census records.

Start with the court that may contain information about your ancestor. Ask for the index to court cases--civil, criminal, or equity--whichever you wish to begin with. From this extract the case number, or the box in which the case file is stored. Provided there is no legal restriction to the information, you are on your way.

TAX RECORDS

Tax records are the most important records maintained in our various city, county, and state archives. The ability to survive depend on these records. In the event of a loss, i.e., the court house burned, etc., these records will be the first ones restored. It is of some interest that an overwhelming majority of males, aged 21 and over, during the last part of the 1800's owned property--and property is taxed. To conduct research in this area, contact the county tax assessor office in the area of your interest.

Additional tax information can be found in the Arizona State Archives, Department of Library and Public Records, 1700 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007. County tax, license, and assessment rolls are available for the following counties and time spans indicated.

- Tax and License Rolls: Cochise, 1883-1914; Maricopa, 1878-1914; Pima, 1897-1919.
- Assessment Rolls: Apache, 1905; Cochise, 1905, 1925; Coconino, 1905; Maricopa, 1872-1926; Mohave, 1905; Navajo, 1905; Pima, 1879-1915; Pinal, 1905-1936; and Yavapai, 1919-1958.

CEMETERY RECORDS

This area of research is rather "iffy". The data recorded on tombstones is not the most reliable but forms an important part of our research. Some of the older family and church cemeteries have been lost or abandoned. Dates taken from tombstones may reflect the date of birth, death, or date of burial. In some cases the dates are just plain wrong. According Ronald A. Bremer, professional genealogist and lecturer, rates source information on a three level scale of 'Besser', 'Gooder' and 'Worser'. He rates tombstone information in the "Worser" category. [better than nothin']

In Arizona there are three volumes of books published by the Arizona Genealogical Society and located at the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, 1700 West Washington, State Capital, Phoenix, AZ 85007. There is also on file a three hundred plus set of microfiche reels, listing alphabetically people living in the state thirty years or more prior to their death. This list is derived from an index to obituaries recorded mainly in Phoenix newspapers, but from all over the state from 1865-1986. *Cont on page 5*

Cont. Cemetery Records from page 4

The best approach for finding cemetery records is to contact the city of interest, and also the churches of that city, requesting a search for the ancestor in question. In Arizona, we have many towns that no longer exist--the so-called ghost town. Most of these towns had cemeteries and these cemeteries have been researched by local genealogical or historical societies, recording whatever information was found and usually published as part of a newsletter. Cemetery data is also being compiled by The Pioneers Cemetery Association, Inc., PO Box 63342, Phoenix, AZ 85082-3342.

As part of your research, contact the local mortuaries in town. Many have inherited records from previous owners and there is always the possibility of finding your ancestor in this manner. I haven't included Internet sources for your Arizona research for there are many, many sites to query. However, for those who have internet access, I recommend Cemetery Records On Line: <<http://www.interment.net/us/az/index.htm>>. Select the United States; select Arizona and then select the county of your interest. This site will provide information only if someone has entered the corresponding data. This is not a complete list and should continue to grow with cemetery data being added in the future. The Yuma county site will list the interments at the Territorial Prison Cemetery in Yuma and Cochise county will get you to Boothill Cemetery, Tombstone, Az.

Early Spanish and Mexican periods yield little results. For a later time period write to the existing Church in the area of your research. The Arizona Historical Society has a cross-filed catalog on church records in their card file. Write: Arizona Historical Society, 949 East Second Street, Tucson, AZ 85719.

Military

Other than US government sources, there is a collection of records relating to frontier military posts in Arizona. This collection has been microfilmed and cross-filed in the card catalog of The Arizona Historical Society, 949 East Second Street, Tucson, AZ 85719.

Arizona state military records are located at: The Arizona State Adjutant General's Office, 5636 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix, AZ 85008.

Concerning the Civil War, there were 200 Confederate soldiers in Arizona. Union soldiers from the New Mexico Territory totaled 6000. There is one roll of microfilm, of Union Army Volunteers, listed as M532 in the National Archives catalog. There is also one roll for Confederate Service (M318). The index is M375.

Many cities throughout Arizona have, or are compiling, names of those who served in the armed forces. This is another rock you might turn over.

Note: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), is the official repository for records of Military Personnel who have been discharged fro the armed services. National Personnel Records Center (MPR), 9700 Page Blvd, St. Louis, MO 63132.

NATURALIZATION

All residents of Arizona, in 1848, automatically became US citizens. Arizona county courts had the power to naturalize citizens from 1864 to 1906. From 1906 to 1912, most naturalizations were filed in US district and circuit courts, and after that date in the superior courts of the various counties. Maricopa county naturalizations, after 1912, are in the jurisdiction of the US district court. Naturalizations that took place in Arizona can be found in territorial, county and US circuit or district courts. The voting registers, known as great registers, usually include name, country of nativity, occupation, local residence, naturalization date, place, court, and date of registration of each registered individual.

The following records are identified by county and indicate the location of the referenced information. Where a film number is listed, it is the call number for the Family History Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) in Salt Lake City, UT. [local LDS church]

Naturalization records by county:

Cochise.....No records filmed. Records will be found in the County Superior Court, Bisbee. The Great Register of voters for 1890 is available at the Arizona State Genealogical Society, PO Box 42075, Tucson, AZ 85733-2075. (film 1697290)

Gila.....No records filmed. Records will be found in the Gila County Courthouse, Globe. The Great Register of voters, 1908-1910, are located with the Gila County Recorder. (film 1421818).

Graham.....No records filmed. Records will be found in the Graham County Courthouse, Safford. (film 1320994)

Maricopa.....Records will be found at the National Archives Regional Branch, Laguna Niguel, California. Official registers of electors for Maricopa County, 1876-1932, will be found at the Arizona State Library and Archives in Phoenix. (film 1405007).

Navajo.....No records filmed. Records will be found at the Navajo County Courthouse, Holbrook. Great Register and registration of electors, 1895-1898, are located in the Navajo County Recorder's Office. [The original registers are at the State Library and Archives in Phoenix]. (film 1405040). Affidavits of voter registration for Winslow, Arizona, 1936-1954, will be found at the Navajo County Genealogical Society in Winslow. (film 1598365).

Pima.....Naturalizations, 1912-1915, (film 1638406). The original records are in the National Archives Regional Branch, Laguna Niguel, CA. Great Registers, 1876-1881 (film 1405047). The originals are located in the Arizona State Library and Archives in Phoenix.

Santa Cruz.....Great Register, 1904, will be found at the Santa Cruz County Recorder's Office in Nogales. (film 1750769). Registers from 1899 to 1984 are also available at the courthouse but have not been filmed.

Yavapai.....The County Superior Court index to naturalization records has been filmed (film 1638109). The original records are located in the National Archives Regional Branch, Laguna Niguel, CA. 24000 Avila RD., 92656-6719. The Great Register, 1875-1932 (film 1299279), are in the State Library and Archives in Phoenix.

CENSUS RECORDS

In addition to the federal census, there are special censuses for the state of Arizona. State and Territorial Census exist for 1850, 1860, 1864 and 1866. The original state censuses for 1864 & 1866, Arizona Territory, are located with the Secretary of State in Phoenix. Photostats of the 1867 Arizona Territorial census for Mohave, Pima & Yavapai are in the National Archives and copies are available on microfilm.

Substitutes for state census records are the "great registers" of voters and these cover years where no census exist. The great register records are available at the Arizona Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records, 1200 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007 and include the following counties:

Apache, 1884-1910; Cochise, 1892-1910; Coconino, 1894-1910; Gila, 1882-1910; Maricopa, 1876-1970; Mohave, 1882-1911; Navajo, 1895-1932; Pima, 1876-1881; Pinal, 1894-1911; and Yavapai, 1882-1906.

Note: In the federal 1860 census, just the portion of Arizona below the Gila River that was enumerated as part of the New Mexico Territory is included. The exception being the few people who lived in Pah-Ute County. These were enumerated as part of Washington County, Utah.

NATIVE AMERICAN

Native tribes of Arizona include the Hopi, Navajo, Apache, Havasupais, Hualapi, Yavapai, Pima, and Papago. Contact: Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, 1645 West Jefferson, suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85007; Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, 124 West Thomas Road, Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85013. Native American records may also be found at the National Archives Southwest Region, 501 West Felix Street, PO Box 6216, Fort Worth, TX 76115.

NEWSPAPERS

The Arizona Historical Society, 949 E. Second Street, Tucson, AZ 85719, has microfilm of various newspapers from around the state. The Department of Library, Archives and Public Records 1700 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, has a catalog listing of newspapers on microfilm available for interlibrary loan. Another source to query: Sharlot Hall Museum, West Gurley Street, Prescott, AZ 86301.

OVERLOOKED

So many times our research falls into a pattern. That pattern becomes our mode of operation and we are reluctant to move from the familiar to the unknown. There are so many possibilities in genealogical research that we cannot list them all in this issue. We don't seem to consider railroad records, Who's Who books, insurance records, etc, and etc. Try old telephone and city directories, fraternal and social societies, the Social Security Death Index (SSDI). I might add school alumni organizations and old school yearbooks. The list is almost endless so-----Good hunting!

OUR SOCIETY [Reminder: Time to pay your dues for 2000/2001]

"THE TOMBSTONE" is a tri-annual publication of the Cochise Genealogy Society, mailing address: PO Box 68, Pirtleville, AZ, 85626. Editor: Jennings Lee Johnson, Sr. <jljsr1@cybertrails.com>.

Membership is \$10.00 per year. Our calendar year is from September 1 to August 31. Each membership is entitled to a subscription to THE TOMBSTONE and a free query in each issue. Meetings are held on the third Monday, September through May, at the Douglas/Williams House, 1001 D Avenue in Douglas, Arizona. Our research library is housed at the same address and is available for use each Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1:00 to 4:00 PM.

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