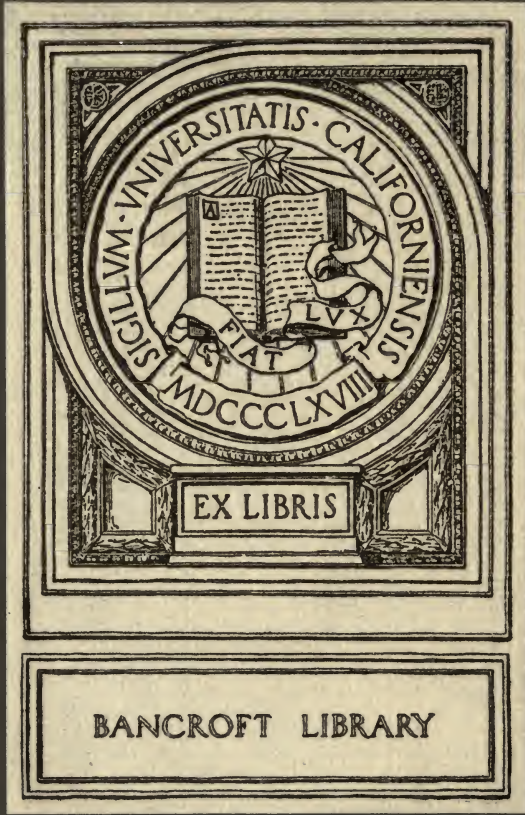


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THE TERRITORY

OF

# ARIZONA;

A BRIEF HISTORY AND SUMMARY

OF THE

TERRITORY'S ACQUISITION, ORGANIZATION, AND  
MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING RE-  
SOURCES; EMBRACING A REVIEW OF ITS  
INDIAN TRIBES—THEIR DEPREDATIONS  
AND SUBJUGATION; AND SHOWING  
IN BRIEF THE PRESENT CONDI-  
TION AND PROSPECTS OF  
THE TERRITORY.

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**By Authority of the Legislature.**

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TUCSON:

Printed at The Citizen Office,

1874.

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## AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION OF THE RESOURCES  
OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of  
Arizona:*

SECTION 1. That A. P. K. Safford is hereby constituted and appointed a Commissioner to prepare and cause to be published reliable information upon the pastoral, mineral, agricultural, and other resources of the Territory ; also the cost and facilities of coming to the Territory by the different railroads, stage routes and emigrant roads; and such other information as he may consider of value to persons desiring to emigrate to this Territory.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Commissioner to prepare the information aforesaid by January 1, 1874 ; and he is hereby authorized to contract for the publication of three thousand copies in pamphlet form upon such reasonable terms as he may deem just and right ; *provided*, that the total expense for publishing and distributing them shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Upon the completion of said publication to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, he shall certify to the Territorial Auditor the amount due for said work, and to whom ; and the Territorial Auditor shall draw his warrant for the amount in favor of the person to whom the same is due, as shall appear by the certificate of said Commissioner ; and the Territorial Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay said warrant out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriate.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to distribute said pamphlets in such a manner as will give them the widest and most useful circulation, and that twenty copies shall be furnished to each member of the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED February 13, 1873.



## PREFACE.

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In preparing this pamphlet description of Arizona and its Resources, the writer has endeavored to give as briefly as possible such information as persons desiring to come here would most want to know. The limited appropriation of \$300 for printing and distributing, rendered it impossible to describe in a satisfactory manner all that would be desired by those seeking for information, but it is believed enough has been said to convince any candid man that there is here room for a large number of honest, sober, industrious people, where they can obtain homes in a mild climate and in a few years become independent. To others who will not move, but waste their time in complaining of their ill luck, and of the country that does not make them rich without an effort, I would say that there is no room or opportunities for them here. We want a live, energetic people, with strong arms and willing hearts to cover our plains with herds, to cultivate our fields and open our mines of gold and silver; we want families who will favor education and help to build school houses and establish schools, so that every child may be given an education. With such a people we can soon make Arizona the fairest star in the constellation of States.

A. P. K SAFFORD,  
Commissioner.

## Acquisition and Organization of the Territory.

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The portion of Arizona lying north of the Gila river, was obtained from the Government of Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848, and the portion lying south of the Gila, was obtained by purchase from the Government of Mexico, under the treaty made by James Gadsden, on the part of the United States, at Mexico, December 30, 1853; and extends west from the 109 deg. meridian of longitude to the 115th deg., and north from 31 deg. 20 sec. of north latitude to the 37th deg. parallel; and is bounded on the north by Nevada and Utah; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Sonora, and on the west by California and Nevada, and contains 77,383,680 acres of land.

The act of Congress providing for the organization of Arizona became a law February 24, 1863, and the Territory was formally organized by the Territorial officers at Navajo Springs, forty miles west of Zuni, December 29th, 1863. The officers there took the oath of office. Governor Goodwin issued a proclamation, and Hon. R. C. McCormick, then Secretary of the Territory, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN:—As the properly qualified officer, it becomes my duty to inaugurate the proceedings of the day. After a long and trying journey we have arrived within the limits of the Territory of Arizona. These broad plains and hills form a part of the district over which, as the representatives of the United States, we are to establish a civil government. Happily, although claimed by those now in hostility to the Federal arms, we take possession of the Territory without resort to military force. The flag, which I hoist in token of my authority, is no new and untried banner. For nearly a century it has been the recognized, the honored, the loved emblem of law and liberty. From Canada to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, millions of strong arms are raised in its defence, and above the efforts of all foreign or domestic foes, it is destined to live untarnished and transcendent.

## Counties.

The Territory is divided into five counties, viz: Pima, Yuma, Mohave, Yavapai, and Maricopa.

### PIMA COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the north by the Gila river; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Sonora, and on the west by Yuma county. It is the oldest inhabited county in the Territory, and contains the most population. The western end of the county, to a line drawn north and south from the Gila river to the Sonora line, and passing a few miles west of Tucson, is uninhabited after leaving the Gila river, except by the Papago Indians, whose habitation will hereafter be described. This belt of country is composed of plains, covered with grass, and considerable portions of it with mesquite wood, and broken or detached chains of mountains. Wherever water can be found, grazing is excellent, and experience in sinking wells demonstrates that water may be procured almost anywhere in Arizona—but without thus increasing the supply of water, much of this section must remain valueless.

The county south of the Gila and east of the line heretofore mentioned, is watered by the San Pedro and Santa Cruz rivers and several smaller streams, and is composed of plains, valleys and broken chains of mountains. Nearly every portion of it is covered with nutritious grasses; live oak and mesquite grow in abundance for fuel, on the plains and in the valleys, and many of the mountains are covered with excellent forests of timber. No better grazing country can be found, and it is nearly all yet unoccupied. The valleys possess excellent agricultural advantages; with irrigation two crops are annually produced on the same land. Many of these valleys were settled by the Catholic fathers over one hundred years ago, and a history of the changes that have since ensued would fill a large volume. It is sufficient to say that over a century ago, these fathers, attracted by the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, established several missions, improved farms, introduced herds, and built churches, one of which is still well preserved,



(the San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson), and for style of architecture and solidity of construction, is admired by all who see it.

#### YUMA COUNTY.

This county is formed out of the southwestern portion of the Territory, and is bounded on the west by the Colorado river. The Gila river runs about 150 miles in a westerly course through its valley. The balance of the country is mostly high table land, with frequent broken mountains, and is generally destitute of water; portions of the year these lands are covered with excellent grass, but until water is increased by sinking wells, the larger portion of this belt of country will be of little value.

#### MOHAVE COUNTY.

This county is formed out of the northwestern part of the Territory, and is bounded on the west by the Colorado river. The portion lying east of the Colorado river is generally rolling and hilly, covered with nutritious grasses and an abundance of wood and timber. Stock thrives the year through without prepared food. There is a free pasturage in this county alone, yet unoccupied, for immense herds, and many valleys of excellent agricultural lands.

#### YAVAPAI COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the north and west by Mohave county; on the east by New Mexico, and the south by Maricopa county. Nearly the entire county has an elevation of from five thousand to six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and several mountains rise to the highth of 12,000 to 14,000 feet. It contains large forests of excellent timber, and many valleys superior for agriculture. Grass is abundant everywhere, and the advantages for stock raising cannot be excelled. Considerable attention has been paid to farming, and with the exception of three dry seasons, the yield has been equal to that of other favored grain growing States. The farmers of this county have depended entirely upon the rainfall to grow their crops. Experience seems to prove that irrigation will have to be resorted to in order to insure a certain yield.

## MARICOPA COUNTY.

This county is bounded on the north by Yavapai county; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by the Gila river, or Pima county, and on the west by Yuma. The people are nearly all engaged in agriculture, and are mostly located in Salt River Valley. This valley is one of the largest and most productive in the Territory; has been settled less than six years, and now contains sufficient population to sustain a county government. The lands are cultivated by irrigation, and there is an abundance of water in Salt River for the use of a vast extent of country. The people who settled here commenced with little or no means, and by industry and economy have constructed irrigating canals and made improved farms, and are now in a prosperous and comparatively independent position.

## Principal Towns.

TUCSON is located in the Santa Cruz Valley, three hundred miles east of Arizona City, on the overland road from San Diego, California, to Santa Fe, New Mexico; is the capital of the Territory, and the county seat of Pima county, and has a population of about thirty-five hundred. It has been a town of some importance for about a century. The Mexican Government had a military post here before the country was ceded to the United States, and it is now the principal place for the exchange of commodities between Arizona and Sonora. The people of that country bring here wheat, barley, corn, fruits, salt, coarse sugar, tobacco, cigars, and other products of their country, and exchange them for goods and money. Tucson contains a number of heavy mercantile houses, a drug store, news depot, one saw mill, various hotels and restaurants, several shoemaker and tailor shops, two breweries, a number of meat markets, and several bakeries. The *Arizona Citizen*, owned and edited by John Wasson, is published here. It is issued weekly, and is an able exponent of the sentiment of the people and the true interests of the country. The professions are represented by three practicing physicians, and three lawyers. The Supreme Court holds annual sessions here. There are two public free schools in successful operation, in charge

of able and experienced teachers. The daily average attendance is about seventy-five, and the number is constantly increasing. The Sisters of St. Joseph have a Seminary for young ladies, which is quite well attended. The Catholics have a church, (the only one here), that is well attended and supported. The town is built almost entirely of adobes, and its plan gives it the appearance of a Mexican town. Seven-eighths of the population are Mexican, and the Spanish language is more spoken than the English.

PRESCOTT is located 155 miles east of the Colorado River by the wagon road, and 403 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is the county seat of the county, and the headquarters for the Military Department of Arizona; containing a population of about 1,200; is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by a forest of pines. The buildings are generally constructed of wood, and have the appearance of taste and comfort. Its green hills, tall pines and productive gardens, give it an appearance of beauty and comfort rarely excelled. The people are energetic and enterprising, and have used every possible exertion to overcome the obstacles of Indian hostilities, high transportation, and to develop the resources of the country. They are justly proud of their mountain home, and generally desire to remain there for life. It contains several large mercantile houses, two of which are fire-proof, and would do credit to any old settled town. Several carpenter, wagon and blacksmith shops, a drug store and news depot, and saloons. Tailor and shoemaker shops, two breweries, a match factory, and near town a good saw mill that affords lumber at reasonable rates to the country around. The Arizona Daily and Weekly *Miner*, edited by John H. Marion, is published here. It is ably conducted and is justly appreciated for the fidelity with which it has sustained the interests of the Territory and given publicity to its vast undeveloped resources. A good public free school is now in operation, in charge of a most excellent teacher; the daily average attendance is about forty, and a good school house has been erected at a cost of \$2,000. A Methodist missionary holds service Sundays, but no church has yet been erected. The professions are represented by two practicing physicians and four lawyers.

ARIZONA CITY is located at the junction of the Gila and Colo-



rado rivers; is the county seat of Yuma county, and contains a population of about 1,200—one-third American and two-thirds Mexican. It is the principal military depot of supplies for the troops of Southern Arizona, and the goods shipped to merchants in Southern Arizona are landed at this point. It contains several large mercantile houses, a drug store, carpenter; wagon and blacksmith shops, news depot, tailor and shoe shops, and one brewery. The *Arizona Sentinel* is published here, and is owned and edited by Judge William J. Berry. The present proprietor has but recently taken possession of the paper, but is an old and esteemed resident of the Territory, and under his charge the *Sentinel* has been molded into an excellent local paper. A good school house has been erected and a free public school, in charge of an experienced teacher, is now being taught. The number of children requires another teacher, and one has already been engaged. One church (Catholic) has been erected. The professions have one lawyer and two physicians.

EHRENBURG is located by the river 140 miles above Arizona City, on the Colorado; contains a population of about 400, and is the principal shipping point for Central Arizona. It has been built within the past two years, and was the rival of La Paz, located five miles above, but the superior advantages for delivering goods at this landing, caused the rapid decline of La Paz, which is now nearly depopulated. It contains several large forwarding and commission houses, blacksmith and wagon shops, and in addition to the trade with Central Arizona, large amounts of goods are sold to supply the mines up the Colorado river. A free school has been open in this place three months during the present year, and it is anticipated that it will be kept open at least six months during the year to come.

PHOENIX is located in Salt River valley, twenty-five miles above the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers. It is the county seat of Maricopa county, and has been selected as the site for the Territorial Penitentiary, though no buildings have yet been erected. It contains a number of stores, saloons, hotels and livery stables; also carpenter, blacksmith and wagon shops. The largest flouring mill in the Territory is located at Mill City, four miles distant, and is owned by W. B. Hellings.



& Co. A good school house has been erected here, and a most excellent free school is now being taught, and is attended by about forty pupils. Six miles below another school district has been organized and a school house erected. A free school has been open in this district four months during the year. Religious services are held, usually on Sundays, by a Methodist clergyman. There are two physicians and four lawyers in this place.

FLORENCE is pleasantly located at the head of the farming settlement on the Gila river, about eighty miles north of Tucson. It contains several mercantile houses, blacksmith shops, and has a Catholic Church. Rows of trees have been planted along the streets, and it is destined to be one of the most pleasant towns in the Territory. The inhabitants have just completed a good school house, and a free school is now open, which is attended by about forty pupils.

SANFORD is located on the Gila, about four miles below Florence. Bichard & Co. have a flour mill and store at this place.

HARDYVILLE is located on the Colorado river, and is practically at the head of navigation, though steamers sometimes go as high up the river as El Dorado Canyon, and one several years ago went as high as Colville. It is the depot for supplies for the Wallapai and other mining districts in Mohave county. It was formerly the county seat, but the last Legislature removed it. The principal part of the town was burned about two years ago, and but a small portion of it has since been re-built.

CERBAT is located thirty miles east of Hardyville, in the Wallapai mining district, and is the county seat of Mohave county. It contains several mercantile houses, saloons, blacksmith shops, and one furnace for the smelting of gold and silver ore. It is in the center of a rich mining district, and is destined to be a town of considerable importance. A free school has been open in this place during six months of the year. Two physicians and two lawyers reside here.

MINERAL PARK is located six miles north from Cerbat. A small quartz mill has been erected here, but on account of

imperfect machinery it has not been made a success. This town is centrally located, and with the development of the rich mines that surround it, will undoubtedly become a town of considerable importance.

CHLORIDE is located three miles north of Mineral Park, in the center of a very rich mining section, but as yet the mines have been but little developed, and the town has not assumed much importance.

WICKENBURG is located on Hassayampa creek, in Yavapai county, about ninety miles south of Prescott. It contains two stores, a hotel and blacksmith shop, and is centrally located in a very rich mining section.

## Rivers of Arizona.

Green and Grand rivers form the head of the Colorado. The former rises in Idaho and runs a southerly course and unites with Grand river in Utah; the latter rising in Colorado Territory and running a southwesterly course to its junction with Green river. After these two rivers unite, the stream takes the name Colorado, and runs in a southerly course and empties into the north end of the Gulf of California. It forms the boundary line between the State of California and Arizona, from the 35th parallel of north latitude, thence down said river. It is navigable a distance of about five hundred miles. Owing to the constant drifting and washing away of the sandy alluvial soil through which it passes, the water is of a reddish color, and thus the name Colorado, meaning red river. The water is soft and very healthful. The river passes through an immense gorge for a considerable distance after entering the northern part of the Territory. The perpendicular walls that rise on either side many hundreds of feet, and the seething, foaming torrent that forces its way through these rock-bound passages, form a sight wonderful to behold. From Hardyville down to the mouth of the river there are several hundred thousand acres of bottom land, capable of producing almost any thing that springs from the earth; but the river is constantly changing its channel, and unless some means can be devised to

control its waters, a large portion of these lands will be valueless for agriculture. There is no question that they will produce most excellent cotton and rice, and the time may come when engineering skill will redeem them from the devastation of the waters of the Colorado; and when that time comes, a rich field for an immense population will be opened. The principal tributaries emptying into the Colorado, in Arizona, are the Gila, Little Colorado, Virgin and Bill Williams' Fork.

The Gila river rises in the Mogollon mountains in New Mexico and runs a westerly course across Arizona, and empties into the Colorado at Arizona City. The valley of the Gila is in many places from two to ten miles in width, and the soil is most excellent for agricultural purposes, and the advantages for a free pasture on either side, as far away as animals can feed, where they will thrive the year through without prepared food, can hardly be over-estimated. The agricultural resources of this valley will be referred to hereafter.

The Little Colorado rises in New Mexico, and runs in a northwesterly direction and empties into the Colorado about fifty miles south of the Utah line. There is some excellent farming land on this river, and superior grazing advantages. Considerable stock has been brought there during the present year from New Mexico and Texas.

The Virgin river rises in Utah and runs south into the Colorado.

Bill Williams' Fork rises in Arizona and runs westerly to the Colorado. It has very good grazing advantages, and some agriculture.

Salt river heads in the White mountains and runs a southwesterly direction and empties into the Gila. The upper portion runs through a mountainous country, well supplied with wood, timber and grass. The lower portion opens into a broad valley, which extends to the Gila river. This valley contains the largest amount of agricultural land to be found in one body in the Territory, and Salt river has the largest volume of water except the Colorado. A more definite description of the agricultural resources of this section will be given hereafter.

The San Pedro river rises in Sonora and runs in a northwest-



erly direction and empties into the Gila. Its valley is of a rich alluvial soil and is very productive; the table lands on either side are well supplied with nutritious grasses, and afford one of the best stock ranges in the Territory.

The Santa Cruz rises in Sonora, near the line, and runs in a northwesterly direction towards the Gila, but sinks a few miles below Tucson. The valley of this river contains rich agricultural lands, and grazing on either side is excellent.

The Verde rises in the San Francisco mountains and runs in a southerly direction and empties into Salt river; the valley contains some excellent agricultural lands, with excellent grazing advantages. Many of the mountains through which it runs are covered with pine forests.

There are many smaller streams, such as the Francisco, Bonito, Negro, Barbecornera, Cipacui, Tonto, Cherry, etc.

## Mountains.

That portion of the Territory north of a line drawn east and west from Prescott, is called by Lieutenant Wheeler, in his excellent report to the War Department, in 1871, the Colorado Plateau. He says: "This vast plateau extends over the whole of Northern Arizona, from near Hualapai valley to the east. Throughout its whole extent, at least that portion which I traveled over, the rolling hills are, as a general thing, covered with grass." In this belt of country there are several prominent elevated mountain peaks. The San Francisco has the greatest altitude of any in the Territory, rising about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is very little regularity to the mountains of Arizona. The plateau above referred to, has an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and the most prominent mountain peaks or ranges are the San Francisco, Bill Williams, Mount Floyd, Mt. Kendrick, Humphrey's Peak, Cerbat Range, Juniper Range and Black Forest. East of the Verde and south of a line drawn east from Prescott and north of the Gila, are the Pinal, Apache, Mazatzal, Sierra Ancha, Mogollon and White Mountains. These mountains are mostly covered with excellent timber, and the mountains and high table lands are covered with grass. It may be truly said that these mountains



have been not only a home, but the stronghold of the Apaches. The country is difficult of access and contains caverns and perpendicular gorges with which the Apaches were familiar, and from which for centuries they have sallied forth to murder and rob the people of Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua; and until Gen. Crook, about a year ago, penetrated these mountain fastnesses with his troops and Indian allies, they had been masters of the situation, and had successfully resisted all attempts to dislodge them. There are still a few roving Apaches in these mountains, but the number is too small for them to undertake raiding upon the surrounding country, and scouting parties are constantly pursuing them, and they will soon be exterminated if they do not surrender and consent to live at peace on the Reservations.

A large portion of the country above described is known to contain gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores, in greater or less abundance; good coal, and large deposits of pure salt have also been found; but until recently there has been no opportunity to prospect the region, except with a large party, and by such very few discoveries have ever been made.

A line drawn west from Prescott to the Colorado and east to the Verde, and including that country west of the Verde and east of the Colorado and north of the Gila, may be described as follows: The northeastern part is a high plateau, well timbered and covered with grass, and contains many productive valleys; the most prominent mountain ranges or peaks are the Bradshaw, Granite and Antelope. The country gradually descends on the west over rolling hills, then broad plains, with here and there isolated ragged mountains to the Colorado river, the country being mostly covered with grass and well adapted to stock-raising; and south with a gradual descent over about the same kind of country into the valleys of Salt and Gila rivers. The country south of the Gila to the Sonora line, and east of the Colorado to New Mexico, may be described as composed of vast plains with numerous broken mountains, in every shape, and running in all directions. The largest and most prominent mountains in this section are the Chiricahua, Huachuca, Santa Rita, Patagonia, Dagoon, Graham, Turnbull and San Catariua.

The Santa Rita is the highest of these mountains, and is supposed to be about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Many of the above mountains are covered with forests of excellent timber, while the plains are well wooded with mesquite and live oaks. Nearly the whole country is covered with excellent grass, and gold, silver, copper and lead abound in all of them. Many old abandoned mines are found that were worked centuries ago, the work probably having been stopped by the hostile Apaches. The agricultural valleys of this region will be described hereafter.

### Agriculture, Mining, Etc.

The Legislature passed an act requiring the Assessors to take the statistics of the counties at the time of making their annual assessments, but in Yavapai county the statistics were not taken, and in others but partially. The following is a synopsis, and the information will be of considerable value; and it is hoped that during next year the work will be more carefully attended to, so that a complete exhibit may be made of the amount and class of grain produced, the cost of producing, and the price received.

PIMA COUNTY.—Number of acres planted with the various kinds of grain and vegetables, 5,869; average yield of wheat and barley per acre, 1,500 pounds; average yield of corn per acre, 2,000; average yield of potatoes per acre, 4,000 pounds. Average price of cultivation: Wheat and barley per acre, \$15; corn and potatoes, \$20. Average price received: Wheat, barley and corn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; potatoes five cents per pound. P. R. Brady planted seven acres of sugar cane on the Gila river and reports the cost of cultivation per acre at \$25, making a total cost of \$175, from which he made sugar and molasses worth \$350. A large number of fruit trees and vines have been planted recently, but are yet too young to bear. Number of horses, 291; cattle, 3,862; hogs, 585; mules, 174.

P. R. Brady & Co. have one flouring mill on the Gila river, and the amount of flour made during the year is reported at 360,000 pounds. Bichard & Co. have a flouring mill on the Gila, but

the amount of flour made is not reported. Jesus Estrada has a flouring mill on the Gila, and reports having made 100,000 pounds of flour. James Lee has a steam flouring mill in Tucson, and reports having made during the year 600,000 pounds of flour; he also has a water flouring mill near Tucson, with which he made during the year 364,400 pounds. Victorano Mestis has a water flouring mill on the San Pedro, with which he reports having made 1,000 pounds per day.

Mr. James Lee also has a sawmill in Tucson, in connection with his flouring mill. A number of patents for mines have been applied for during the year, and some ore has been shipped and smelted, but no report has been made upon this branch of industry.

YUMA COUNTY.—But a meager report was made on the products of this county. The Assessor reports the yield of corn, beans, barley and wheat to be twenty-five bushels per acre; the cost of raising corn, barley and wheat to be \$5 per acre, and the cost of raising beans to be \$10 per acre; and the average price received to be, for corn and barley, \$1 70; beans, \$2 75; wheat, \$1 60 per bushel. The number of horses is reported to be 143; cattle, 1,507; hogs, 114; mules, 356; asses, 66; goats, 90. Considerable ore was shipped from the Castle Dome district during the year, but no report of the amount or yield has been made.

MARICOPA COUNTY.—Total number of acres planted, 9,447. Number of acres with barley, 6,298—7,557,600 pounds; wheat, 2,884—2,884,000 pounds; alfalfa, 65—1,300,000 pounds; corn, 300—300,000 pounds. Average yield per acre of wheat, 1,000 pounds; barley, 1,200; corn, 1,000; alfalfa, 20,000. Expense of cultivating per acre, \$15; price received per pound, 1½ cents. Number of fruit trees planted: Peach, 1802; apple, 483; apricots, 54; oranges, 37. Number of grape vines, 22,282. Most of the fruit trees are too young to bear. The grapes yield well, and the climate and soil seem well adapted to their growth. Number of horses reported to be 197; mules, 120; cattle, 698; hogs, 1,500; sheep, 340. One flouring mill, producing two million pounds.

MOHAVE COUNTY.—The yield of produce is reported to be as



follows: Potatoes, 125 bushels per acre; corn, 30; cabbage, five tons per acre; onions, two; melons, 400; pumpkins, three tons; sorghum, 12. The expense of cultivation is reported, for potatoes, \$40 per acre; corn, \$35; cabbage, \$150; onions, \$100; sorghum, \$50. Average price received: For potatoes, nine cents per pound; corn, eight; cabbage 15; onions, 15; pumpkins, one; sorghum, \$30 per ton. Number of cattle, 412; horses and mules, 335; jacks, 13; hogs, 32. Yield of mines reported as follows: Arnold mine, 2,440 tons—average per ton, \$488; Sunday School, 3,000—\$508; Silver Hill, 15,000—\$60; Chas. Gross, 5,000—\$100; Sixty-Three, 25,000—\$400; Little Chief, 1,600—\$800; Cupel Tiger, 3000—\$350; Jackson, 2,000—\$300; New Era, 5,000—\$400; Lone Star, 6,000—\$300; Diana, 2,000—\$350. There are four arastras, three furnaces, one five-stamp quartz-mill, one saw-mill, and one steam hoisting works, in the county.

The principal agricultural settlements are located in Chino, Agua Fria, Williamson, Walnut Grove, Peoples, Kirkland, and Skull valleys. The land in these valleys is rich and very productive. There is very little water for irrigation, and the three past years have been so dry that crops have been poor. With artesian wells there is but little doubt that water may be developed sufficiently to make crops sure every year. Salt River settlement in Maricopa county, is the largest farming settlement in the Territory. The number of acres planted, yield, etc., are given in the statistics of Maricopa county. In this valley there is a large amount of excellent land yet unoccupied, which is open for pre-emption and purchase to actual settlers at \$2 50 per acre, and all lands outside of railroad reserves, \$1 25 per acre; and there is plenty of water unappropriated in Salt river. Good improved farms with water rights can be purchased at reasonable rates.

The highest settlement on the Gila is at Pueblo Viejo, about fifty miles west of the New Mexican line and about three hundred and fifty above the junction of the Gila and Colorado. This valley contains about 70,000 acres of most excellent land, and nearly all of it is unoccupied and open for settlement. The yield of products in this valley the past season was extraordinary, and it is centrally located for a market at military posts



and Indian Reservations. The grazing advantages of this settlement are very superior. Those located there are quite anxious for families to come and settle with them, and will give to such every assistance in their power. Twenty-five miles below this settlement a few families have located, and cut a large ditch for irrigating purposes. There are 25,000 acres in one body at this point of most excellent land, most of which is still unoccupied. The settlers at this point are very desirous for the immigration of families, and will render them every possible assistance. Twenty-five miles further down, the San Carlos Apaches are located on a Reserve.

The next settlement on the Gila is at Florence. The valley at this point is cultivated for a distance of fifteen miles, and includes within it the town of Sanford. The land is rich and productive. Nearly all the land is under cultivation that can be supplied with water for irrigating purposes, but farms can be purchased on reasonable terms. The next farming settlement below is at Gila Bend. This settlement is new, and there is plenty of unoccupied land and water for a large number of immigrants. From Gila Bend to the mouth of the Gila, the land is principally unoccupied.

The valley of the Santa Cruz is quite extensively cultivated at and near Tucson. Some of this land has been under continuous cultivation for over a century, generally producing two crops each year. It has never been enriched, and still produces excellent crops. There are farms on the Santa Cruz at intervals for a distance of seventy-five miles. The grazing in the valley and on the table lands adjacent, is superb. The Senoita valley unites with the Santa Cruz about sixty miles above Tucson. It is a very rich small valley, and contains several good farms. The San Pedro contains a settlement located a short distance below the Overland road. About eight hundred acres were cultivated at that point this year. There is no better land in the Territory. The valley of the Colorado is but very little cultivated except by Indians.

## Grazing.

It is unnecessary to enter into a description of the grazing lands of Arizona. Enough has already been said to show that the grazing advantages are superior. There are hundreds of excellent locations unoccupied and room for millions of stock, and by reference to the statistics it will be seen that we have but a few thousand. Though the attention of stock-raisers is being turned to the superior advantages of this Territory, and at this time large herds of cattle and sheep are being driven here. No disease has yet appeared among sheep or cattle.

## Mines and Mining.

It is impossible, in the limited space afforded in this pamphlet, to give an adequate idea of the mines of this Territory. There is scarcely a mountain or hill within the Territory that does not contain veins of gold, silver, copper and lead. Owing to various causes, principally Indian hostilities, this vast wealth has been but little developed, and is yet but imperfectly understood. I shall only attempt to refer to a few of the most prominent mining districts, and, in order to make the reference as brief as possible, I shall class them by counties.

**YUMA COUNTY.**—Gold, silver, copper and lead are found in lodes near the Colorado river, the entire length of the county; also placer gold in considerable sums has been extracted. No effort has been made to conduct water to these mines; the gold has generally been obtained by what is called the dry washing process. To pay by this process, the mines must necessarily be very rich, but if water could be obtained, they would undoubtedly pay well, even when once worked by the other process.

Many lodes of gold, silver, copper and lead have been located, and quite a profitable business engaged in by shipping the ores via the Colorado river to San Francisco. The success of these enterprises would warrant the belief that by the erection of machinery and properly opening the mines, they could be made very profitable to the owners. Along the southern border of the county, extensive and rich mines of copper are found, but owing

to the high rate of transportation have not yet been made to pay.

**MOHAVE COUNTY.**—It has been known since the organization of the Territory, that nearly all the mountains in this county contained lodes of gold, silver, copper and lead, and, in 1863, an attempt was made to develop and work some of these lodes; some machinery was erected and considerable money expended, but, as has been the case in nearly all new mining counties, hostility of Indians, extravagance, want of experience, etc., the investments proved disastrous, and the mining interest has been paralyzed.

About two years ago, operations were again commenced and quite a mining settlement has sprung up at Wallapai about 30 miles East of the Colorado river. A vast number of new mines have been discovered, and new districts have been formed for many miles around. It will be seen by reference to the statistics of Mohave county that the ores that have been shipped and worked are remarkably rich, and from frequent personal examination, I am convinced that with capital prudently invested this will prove to be one of the richest and most extensive mining sections on the Pacific Coast.

**YAVAPAI COUNTY.**—Owing to the hostility of the Apache Indians, prospecting and mining has been much retarded over a large portion of the county, but sufficient explorations have been made to demonstrate the fact that it contains extensively rich mines of gold and silver—scarcely a mountain has been examined that does not show rich deposits of these metals. Placer gold is found over a large extent of country, and during wet seasons these surface mines are worked with great profit.

For three years water has been scarce, and but little work has been done on the immense gravel beds found near Prescott, but from present appearances a bountiful supply will be had the coming Spring; and with a plentiful supply of water, thousands of men could obtain employment near Prescott in placer mining. The discovery of gold and silver quartz lodes are so numerous that it is out of the question to give room in this pamphlet to mention but one or two of the leading ones: The Vulture mine at Wickenburg is principally of gold ore; the lode is large and well defined. A forty stamp mill erected at Wickenburg was



kept constantly employed crushing ore from this mine for several years, but owing to the great cost of bringing the ore from the mine to the mill, a distance of 15 miles, and mismanagement of those who controlled it, work was some time ago suspended; but there is in sight at the mine thousands of tons of free gold ore, worth \$15 to \$25 per ton, and the time is not far distant when it will again be worked with profit. Messrs. Smith and Taylor, two practical mining and mill men have for the past six months been running a ten-stamp mill on an extension of this lode with great profit, probably not making less than \$200 per day, after paying all expenses. In the Bradshaw district the Tiger lode gives promise of taking an important position beside the great silver bearing mines of Mexico and the United States. The lode is wide and regular in its formation; a careful assay of about 700 tons on the dump shows the ore to be worth \$100 per ton, and from this, 35 tons were selected and shipped to San Francisco, and was disposed of for \$17,000. There are also many other valuable mines in this district. Considerable gold is being taken out by arastras in this district, at Prescott, Walnut Grove and Antelope, and without the aid of capital. Our hardy miners, now that the Apaches have been made quiet, will soon demonstrate with gold and silver bars the mineral wealth of the Territory.

**MARICOPA COUNTY.**—But very little prospecting has been done in this county, but sufficient to demonstrate the existence of veins of gold, silver, copper and lead in nearly all the mountains. The most important discovery yet made is the Silver Queen, twenty miles north of Florence; and most excellent prospects have been found in the Pinal mountains. An excellent vein of coal has been found near Camp Apache, and also a mountain of pure salt on Salt river. Many legends have been told by captives who have escaped from the Indians, and by Indians who have been taken as prisoners, of the existence somewhere in this section of rich placer mines, but all efforts to find them have so far proved futile.

**PIMA COUNTY.**—Nearly all the mountains contain veins of gold, silver, copper and lead, and long before the country was purchased from Mexico, gold and silver mining was carried on to a considerable extent. After the purchase, the attention of capitalists was attracted here, and considerable money was in-



vested with fair prospects of success. About this time, the Great Rebellion broke out, and the Confederate forces took possession and confiscated or destroyed all property known to belong to Union men; then the Union forces re-took the country and confiscated or destroyed all property known to belong to those in sympathy with the Rebellion, and the Indians and marauding bands took what was left irrespective of creed or parties. This effectually destroyed all mining enterprises, and it is only until within the past year that any effort has been made to revive the mining interest. During this time, considerable prospecting has been done, and a number of patents have been applied for. Sufficient developments have been made to warrant the belief that with capital well directed, a very extensive mining field would soon be opened. Certainly there is an abundance of ore, and assays and working tests show that it can be worked to great profit.

### Plants and Trees.

Nearly every variety of wood and plant that grows in other portions of the United States is found in Arizona, and some that cannot be found except along this southern belt of country. Many varieties of the cactus species are found. The most noted is the suwarrow, which grows to the height of thirty to fifty feet, and from ten to twelve inches in thickness; the main trunk is straight and has numerous branches or prongs which grow from the main trunk in all manner of curious shapes. Blossoms spring from the top of the main trunk in Spring, and when in full bloom the top looks as though it were decorated with a large, beautiful bouquet. These blossoms ripen by July into sweet fruit the size of figs, which is much prized by the natives. The outside of the suwarrow is green, and covered with regular rows of thorns running from top to bottom from two to three inches long. The inside is supported with ribs of wood one-half inch in thickness. This wood is used for covering houses and for fuel.

The Amole, when once known and appreciated, will be considered among the most valuable natural productions of our country. It grows three or four feet high, and has long, sharp,

pointed leaves in the shape of a bayonet. The root is extensively used in place of soap, and in many respects is far superior to any soap that is made. The hair washed with it remains soft and glossy for days without the use of oil, and flannel clothes are perfectly cleansed by its use without shrinking. There is an abundance in the Territory to supply the markets of the world, and the time may come when it will be much sought after.

The Maguey or Mescal is the most useful of all the natural products of the Territory. The Apache Indians derive the most of their subsistence from it. It grows in nearly every part of Mexico, and is made a source of great profit in many portions of that country. In the United States it is only found in Arizona and a portion of New Mexico. It has a large head, something like a cabbage, that grows a few inches from the ground, and is surrounded by numerous detached leaves, each one stiff and sharp as a needle, and from the center a stock grows eight to ten feet in height, and from two to three inches in diameter. The stock is juicy, sweet and very palatable, but the head is the valuable part of the plant. The Indians cut this head out and roast it; after this, it is ready for use. It is sweet and nutritious. They pound it and make it in the shape of mats, and in this way preserve it a long time. Its juice is often extracted, and when boiled down, makes a sirup as delicious as honey; and by fermentation, an intoxicating liquor is made that is called *tizwin*. The Mexicans distill it and make 'mescal.' This liquor looks like gin and tastes like Scotch whisky, and is as intoxicating as either, and is preferred to almost any other liquor by the Mexicans. Before the tax was levied on the distillation of liquors, large quantities were made in the Territory; but since that time the manufacture of it has been transferred to Sonora, and the makers take the chances of smuggling it in without the payment of duties. The fiber of the mescal makes excellent ropes, and cloth and paper have been made from it.

The Mesquite or Gum Arabic tree grows over nearly every part of Central and Southern Arizona. The tree is low and bushy, and seldom grows more than a foot in diameter; the leaf resembles the locust; the wood is solid and makes excellent fuel,

and is extensively used in making wagons. Gum Arabic of an excellent quality oozes from it in considerable quantities. It is most plentiful in the months of May and October. It also bears large quantities of beans which in shape resemble the ordinary bean. They are nutritious, and all kinds of stock thrive upon them. The Indians gather them in large quantities and grind them into flour, which affords the larger share of their subsistence, when not fed on Reservations.

### Climate.

For the purpose of giving a correct understanding of the climate of the Territory, a letter was addressed to each of the military posts of the Territory, for a record of the temperature at said posts, for a year past; and for the following tables I am indebted to Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippincott, Camp Lowell; Assistant Surgeon Geo. McC. Miller, Camp Grant; Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Tompkins, Camp Mohave; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Reagles, Camp Beale Springs; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. Sanderson, Camp Verde; Assistant Surgeon Geo. S. Rose, Fort Yuma; Acting Assistant Surgeon L. N. Clark, Camp McDowell; and Acting Assistant Surgeon I. A. Freeman, Camp Bowie.

#### AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP MOHAVE, MOHAVE COUNTY.

	Max.	Min.	Mean.
November, 1872.....	69.13	41.76	55.45
December, ".....	66.61	36.48	51.54
January, 1873.....	65.01	44.58	54.83
February, ".....	64.46	33.96	49.21
March, ".....	82.06	24.25	52.11
April, ".....	83.04	31.05	56.15
May, ".....	91.07	37.00	64.11
June, ".....	105.19	47.00	76.31
July, ".....	108.51	61.48	78.54
August, ".....	102.48	58.35	81.69
September, ".....	100.03	55.21	77.90
October, ".....	86.09	44.13	65.35



## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP BEAL SPRINGS, MOHAVE CO.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.
April.....	62	77	55	65.19
May.....	64	78	61	78.05
June.....	77	96	74	82.13
July.....	82	102	80	88.33
August.....	74	92	75	80.06
September.....	70	93	71	78.55
October.....	57	79	58	62.99
November.....	50	73	52	58.55

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP GRANT, PIMA COUNTY.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Daily Mean.
November, 1872.....	40.69	62.56	50.45	52.13
December, ".....	44.83	60.64	51.22	52.23
January, 1873.....	40.67	61.38	48.59	49.72
February ".....	43.85	61.64	50.37	51.74
Average mean for four months.....	42.85	62.56	50.45	52.13
April.....	54.83	74.63	56.00	61.92
May.....	64.35	82.51	64.38	70.41
June.....	75.06	94.00	75.63	81.59
July.....	84.80	98.58	82.80	88.02
August.....	69.64	89.12	76.09	78.50
September.....	67.63	91.16	67.76	75.51
October.....	52.22	81.16	55.32	62.90
November.....	41.86	69.30	42.66	51.27

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP LOWELL, PIMA COUNTY—NEAR TUCSON.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
January, 1873.....	36.29	69.61	49.83	51.69
February.....	39.67	69.07	52.25	52.64
March.....	48.06	82.96	64.38	65.12
April.....	52.36	86.03	66.00	68.13
May.....	66.32	91.61	74.25	77.39
June.....	76.26	103.20	83.60	87.54
July.....	80.41	103.86	84.51	89.59
August.....	73.93	92.12	79.61	81.89
September.....	68.96	94.63	76.83	80.23
October.....	57.54	87.38	67.41	70.78
November.....	48.23	74.96	56.53	59.83
December.....	43.03	69.03	52.54	54.90

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP VERDE, YAVAPAI COUNTY.

	Greatest Heat.	Lowest Heat.	Monthly Mean.
November, 1872.....	76	14	46
December, ".....	69	16	54
January, 1873.....	69	10	42
February.....	63	20	43
March.....	80	34	38
April.....	90	31	61
May.....	95	45	67
June.....	112	52	80
July.....	113	61	84
August.....	102	68	81
September.....	97	50	75
October.....	95	25	61

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT FORT YUMA, OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM ARIZONA CITY, YUMA COUNTY.

	Mo. Mean	Highest.	Lowest.
November, 1872.....	60.36	80.00	42.00
December, ".....	57.33	79.00	38.00
January, 1873.....	57.77	80.00	49.50
February.....	55.41	76.00	41.33
March.....	69.29	92.00	42.00
April.....	70.47	98.00	42.00
May.....	77.47	98.00	54.00
June.....	87.97	112.00	62.00
July.....	93.38	112.00	69.00
August.....	85.31	106.00	71.00
September.....	84.81	105.00	59.00
October.....	72.84	100.00	48.00

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP MCDOWELL, MARICOPA CO.

	Mo. Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
November, 1872.....	53.43	60.66	44.33
December, ".....	53.01	61.00	41.00
January, 1873.....	50.57	60.00	40.33
February.....	50.07	69.33	41.33
March.....	61.78	71.33	52.33
April.....	69.36	81.00	46.00
May.....	76.43	85.66	65.00
June.....	88.69	94.66	76.66
July.....	93.01	101.00	86.33
August.....	86.09	96.00	81.00
September.....	78.77	89.33	79.33
October.....	70.86	88.33	61.00

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT CAMP BOWIE, PIMA COUNTY.

	Mo. Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
November, 1872.....	65.56	75	22
December, ".....	62.09	79	30
January, 1873.....	54.34	68	Zero
February.....	56.00	65	26
March.....	72.74	85	32
April.....	78.33	82	32
May.....	83.69	90	59
June.....	93.03	104	69
July.....	96.87	101	72
August.....	86.25	96	64
September.....	90.40	97	60
October.....	80.32	94	42

The general health of the Territory is good, and for persons afflicted with bronchial or lung complaints, the climate is very beneficial. Many who were on the decline with consumption have been restored to health in this salubrious climate.

In some localities, and generally near swamp land, some chills and fever prevail during the months of August and September. These fevers are of a mild type, and are easily broken. But the larger part of the Territory is free from malarial diseases.

## Wagon Roads and Mail Routes.

A tri-weekly mail is carried from Messilla, New Mexico, to Los Angeles in California, passing through Arizona via Camp Bowie, Tucson, Florence, Sanford; thence following the Gila down to Arizona City; thence to San Diego, California. It is two hundred miles from San Diego to Arizona City, and three hundred from Arizona City to Tucson. A very good stage line makes regular trips in five days between these points; fare from San Diego to Tucson, \$90. A semi-weekly mail is carried from San Bernardino, California, to Prescott, via Ehrenberg and Wickenburg. Passengers are carried through on this line in six days; fare, \$75. A semi-weekly mail is carried from Tucson via Sanford, Florence, Camp McDowell, Phoenix and Wickenburg to Prescott; distance, two hundred and eighty miles. Passengers are carried through in five days; fare, \$50. A semi-



weekly mail is carried from Arizona City up the Colorado via Ehrenberg, Camp Mohave, Hardyville; thence to St. George in Utah Territory. A weekly mail is carried from Prescott via Camp Beal Springs, Cerbat, Mineral Park and Chloride to Hardyville. A weekly mail is carried from Tucson to the Sonora line, connecting with the Sonora mail at Sasabi Flat; also a weekly mail from Tucson to Tubac, Kitchen's Ranch and Camp Crittenden.

Immigrants desiring to come here from the East will find two excellent roads with plenty of grass and wood; water in a few places is scarce, but with a little care no trouble need be encountered. If immigrants desire to come to the northern or central portion of the Territory, they will find the road via Albuquerque, thence to Prescott, preferable; but if to the southern part of the Territory, the old Overland Road via Messilla is the better route. Immigrants from the Pacific Coast, if they desire to come to northern or central Arizona, will find the shortest and best road to be from Los Angeles and San Bernardino via Ehrenberg or Hardyville; and those desiring to come to southern Arizona, from San Diego via Arizona City.

Goods are freighted over the routes before mentioned at a cost of about twelve cents per pound laid down at Prescott or Tucson. The Colorado Steam Navigation Company run a steamer monthly between San Francisco and the mouth of the Colorado river. Most of the military supplies and a large amount of citizen freight are brought in this way, and many passengers go and come by this line. The time between the mouth of the river and San Francisco is ten days.

## Railroads and Telegraphs.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad has commenced work at both ends of the route. The road will run across Arizona near the thirty-second parallel, and it is expected that it will be completed within four years. A Telegraph line is now completed to the principal towns of Arizona, connecting with the Western Union lines at San Diego, California.

## Ancient Ruins.

Many portions of the Territory are covered with ruins, which prove conclusively it was once densely populated by a people far in advance, in point of civilization, of most of the Indian tribes. There is no written record of them, and it is only a matter of conjecture who and what they were. Occasionally a deserted house is found sufficiently well preserved to ascertain the character of the architecture. The walls of the Casa Grande, situated on the Gila, near Sanford, are still two stories above the ground. In size the structure is about 30x60 feet; the walls are thick and made of mud, which was evidently confined and dried as it was built. It is divided into many small rooms, and the partitions are also made of mud. The floors were made by placing sticks close together and covering them with cement. Around and near the Casa Grande, are the ruins of many other buildings, but by the lapse of time the decay of vegetation has formed earth and nearly covered them, and all that now marks the place where once a stately mansion stood, is the elevation of the ground. Near the Ancha mountains are ruins not so extensive, but in far better preservation than the Casa Grande, and near these ruins are old arastras, for the reduction of silver ores, which indicate that this old people were not unmindful of the root of all evil. On the Verde river are immense rooms dug in from the sides of high, perpendicular sandstone banks, that can only be reached with ladders.

Very little information is obtained by excavating these ruins. Pottery of an excellent quality, and ornamented with paint, is found everywhere, and occasionally a stone ax is unearthed, but nothing to indicate that they were a warlike people; on the contrary, scarcely an implement of defense can be found, though there are reasons to believe from the numerous look-outs or places for observation to be seen on the tops of hills and mountains, and the construction of their houses, that they had enemies, and that they were constantly on the alert to avoid surprise; and also, that by the hands of these enemies they perished. It is not improbable that the Apaches were the enemies who caused their destruction. Indeed, the Apaches have a legend that such is

the case. During the past year I opened an old ruin at Pueblo Viejo, on the upper Gila, and found the bones of several human beings within; also the bones of a number of domestic animals. On the fire, an *olla* (crockerly ware vessel) was found with the bones of a fowl in it, and it appeared as though the people within had resisted an attack from an enemy, and had finally been murdered. Shortly after, I visited a ruin in Chino valley, twenty miles north of Prescott, and over three hundred miles from Pueblo Viejo, and there found that Mr. Banghart had opened a ruin on his farm. In it he found the bones of several human beings, five adults and some children, and the evidences were unmistakable that the inmates had died by violence, as the door and window had been walled up with stone, evidently to resist a hostile foe. The subject is an interesting one, and it is to be hoped that further excavations may throw more light upon the subject. The ruins of towns, farms and irrigating canals that are to be seen on every hand over this vast Territory, give abundant proof that this country was once densely inhabited, and that the people who lived here maintained themselves by cultivating the soil. Probably that is about all we shall ever know of them. Many hieroglyphics are to be seen on rocks in different portions of the Territory, but by whom made, or what they mean, no one knows.

In excavating a well between Tucson and the Gila, at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, pottery and other articles, the same as are found in the vicinity of ruins, were taken out.

## Manufactures.

The opportunity for advantageously engaging in the manufacture of many articles used and consumed in the Territory, is inviting. It is estimated that fourteen thousand boxes of soap is consumed annually by the citizens, exclusive of what is used by the army. Nearly all the material necessary to make this article can be obtained here cheap, and a saving made of twelve to fifteen cents per pound, with good profits to the producer. Hides are sold at seventy-five cents to one dollar each. All materials necessary for the manufacture of leather can be had cheap;



and the quantity of leather used by the army and citizens, and paid for at an extravagant price, is very great. But a small portion of the bacon and pork used in the Territory is produced here; and in consequence bacon commands thirty-five cents per pound. The best we have is made here, and corn is selling from two and a-half to three cents per pound, and but a limited market at that. It is needless to say that with the best of ranges for hogs, and corn at this price, the business of making pork and bacon can be made very profitable. Many other kinds of business might be enumerated that can be engaged in profitably which seem to have been overlooked. All our brooms are manufactured elsewhere and brought here. Large numbers are used and a good profit could be made; and at the same time they could be sold at a less price than they could be brought here for. The manufacture of woolen goods could be made profitable and of great value to the Territory. There are abundant water powers, and with the thousands of sheep now coming here there will be plenty of wool. The manufacture of sugar would prove a very profitable enterprise. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane and sugar beets. The cost of manufacturing sugar need not be greater here than in California, and ten cents per pound more could be charged for it, and still sell it for less than it can be purchased and imported.

### The Indian Tribes.

THE APACHES.—These Indians are divided into small bands, and are governed by petty chiefs or captains. The main divisions of the Apaches are named the Coyoteros, Pinals, Tontos, Apache-Mohaves, and what is known as Cochise's tribe. Each of these tribes or bands has more or less divisions, and is governed, as said before, by the petty chiefs or captains of each band. They have no common head, and when the chief of one of these bands is not acceptable to his people, he is removed and another chosen in his stead. In this respect they are republican. They have lived principally by theft and such supplies as they

could obtain from the natural products of the country, as far back as we have any written knowledge of them. They have levied their contributions for centuries upon Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango. They often travel hundreds of miles from their mountain homes and unexpectedly sally forth upon a settlement to murder, burn and destroy and capture herds, and carry into captivity women and children. There are many Mexicans now with them who were stolen when so young that they have no recollection of home or relations, while many were taken at an age that the memory of father, mother, brothers and sisters could never be effaced, and such embrace every opportunity of escape, and have often returned after an absence of from ten to fifteen years to gladden the hearts of fond relatives who had never ceased to mourn their sad fate. The tales of anguish as told by these poor people, of the long years of captivity, of hardships and hunger, of fears and hopes for life and liberty, and of constantly witnessing the murder and torture of their own people, are heart-rending in the extreme. The Apaches are polygamists, and have as many wives as fancy dictates, or as they can induce to live with them. The women do all the hard labor, and are often treated with great severity by their lords and masters. They have no matrimonial ceremony to celebrate the marriage relation, but if the bridegroom be possessed of any property, he is expected to give something to the bride's father at the time she is taken from the parental roof. After marriage, these Indians expect and demand fidelity on the part of their wives, be they few or many; and any deviation from the paths of virtue is punished by cutting off the nose. The writer has seen a number of their women after they had been disfigured in this way. The Apaches are now all located upon Reservations, except a few renegades, and the number of this class are rapidly diminishing, as Gen. Crook is constantly scouting after them, and very soon, if they do not consent to come upon Reserves and live at peace, they will all be destroyed. They are located as follows: Bancroft Library

The Apache-Mohaves and Tontos, numbering about 2,000, are located on the Verde. They have so far been fed by the Government, but Gen. Crook has informed them that they must

work and earn a living as white men are compelled to do, and it is believed the coming year they will raise most of their own supplies. They have abundance of good agricultural land and a splendid grazing section. Gen. Crook has purchased horses for them, and is giving them every encouragement to live at peace, and it is believed that very little trouble need be apprehended from them in the future, if they are left in the hands of this officer. Dr. Williams has charge of the agency, and has acted in harmony with Gen. Crook to keep peace and prevent treachery. The White Mountain and San Carlos Reservations have recently been consolidated. Major Randall has charge of the troops, and Mr. Roberts has charge of the agency. The Apaches on this Reserve number about 3,000. Both the agent and officer in charge of the troops have labored with zeal and fidelity to advance the best interests of the Apaches, and at the same time prevent them from committing depredations upon the settlers. A few have gone from the Reserve and stolen stock upon several occasions, but the stock has been promptly taken from them and the offenders have been punished. They have raised considerable corn the present year, and it is believed they will soon be made self-sustaining, and no serious troubles are apprehended from them in the future. The Wallapais are located at Beal Springs. They were the first to offer assistance to Gen. Crook to conquer or compel hostile Indians to live in peace. They number about 800, but have no agricultural lands where they are located, and will soon have to be removed to a more productive locality.

The Chiricahua or Cochise Apaches have a Reservation extending to the Sonora line, embracing a tract of country about seventy miles square in the southeast corner of the Territory. They number about 1,000, and probably have about 250 warriors. The Reservation they occupy is covered with grass, but has little agricultural advantages, and is well adapted for the use of wild Indians; but a more inappropriate place could not be selected for teaching them the arts of peace, and to make them self-sustaining. These Indians were urged to come upon the Reserve, and in doing so they made their own terms. They have not been and are not subject to military control, and de-



clare that they will not work for their own support. A constant wail has come from Sonora since they have been placed upon the Reserve, and it is charged that these Indians are in the habit of raiding into that country and murdering men, women and children, and taking their property and returning again to the Reservation for safety and rest. It is certain that during the past year a large number of people have been murdered in that unfortunate country by the Apaches, and a large amount of property has also been taken by them. Some of the horses taken there have been seen on the Reserve, in possession of the Apaches, and a few have been reclaimed. The Mexicans charge that the trails of the Apaches invariably lead to this Reserve. The only fear now entertained of an outbreak by the Apaches, comes from this Reserve. It is feared that whenever the Government undertakes to compel them to live at peace with all the world, and to contribute to their own support, as the Apaches on the other Reserves are compelled to do, they will revolt; but should Gen. Crook be given charge, as he has been of others, he would soon control them, and no serious damage would result, even if they did revolt.

THE PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.—These tribes occupy a Reservation on the Gila river, about two hundred miles east of Arizona City, and number about four thousand. They have occupied this locality as far back as we have any written knowledge of them. Many years ago, they also cultivated fields in other localities, though not far distant from the Reservation, but the continued raids made upon them by the Apaches compelled them for self-protection to draw their settlements close together. They live in round huts, made by placing poles ten to twelve feet long in a circle of ten or twelve feet in diameter at the bottom, and pointed together at the top. These poles are then covered with hay and earth; only a small opening is left for a door. Their principal occupation is agriculture and stock-raising. Although their mode of agriculture is rude, still they raise all the vegetables, wheat, barley and corn necessary for use, and sell annually about two million pounds of wheat.

Their disputes are generally settled by arbitration or a council of judges; and, although they are not supposed to be governed

or influenced by the common law of England, or the decisions of eminent jurists, still in a decision made recently by one of these tribunals it will be observed that if the decision was not in accordance with our enlightened practice, the reasoning was good. It seems that a man and his wife, having but one child, disagreed, and it was carried to such an extent that they finally agreed to separate, and the terms were all amicably arranged, except as to who should have the child. The wife plead that the tender youth needed a mother's fostering care—that the tendrils of affection clung more closely to a mother's heart; but the husband insisted that it required his strong will to launch the frail bark properly on the stormy sea of life. The difference of opinion was finally decided to be irreconcilable, and the case was brought before the council of judges. Both sides plead their case with all the ardor of parental love, and each showed strong claims for the custody of the child. The judges having no precedents to govern them, and only being desirous of doing right, were sorely perplexed, and hesitated in their own mind which side of the scales had the most weight. Finally an old, gray headed, patriarchal looking fellow arose and said that it was a certain fact and admitted by all, that the woman was the mother of the child, but there was no positive evidence showing that the man was his father, and under these circumstances, he felt constrained to give the child to the mother. This decided the case, and the mother was awarded the child.

Their morals are not good; like all Indian tribes that come in contact with the whites, they adopt all our vices and few of our virtues. Rev. Mr. Cook has established a school among them, and seems much encouraged in the progress he has made during the brief period he has been there. If an earnest Christian desire to elevate and educate them will avail anything, then he will succeed.

The older ones are generally inclined to be peaceable and law abiding; but many of the young men are indolent and commit frequent depredations upon the property of their white neighbors. A better control will have to be exercised over them or serious trouble may result from their overt acts of lawlessness.

The Maricopas occupy the lower portion of the Pima reservation, and in habits are similar in every respect to the Pimas. They are friendly with the whites and at war with the Apaches. They formerly were a part of the Yuma tribe, but many years ago a feud sprang up among them, and they were driven from the Colorado river and obliged to seek a new home. The Pimas offered them a part of their reservation and it was accepted.

THE PAPAGOES.—These Indians occupy a section of country about seventy miles south from the Pima reservation, near the Sonora line, and in fact their settlements extend some distance into Sonora. They also have farming lands at San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson, where they raise most of their grain. They speak the same language as the Pimas, but have mostly embraced the Catholic religion, and are much further advanced in civilization. They live by cultivating the soil and raising stock. They are peaceable, well-disposed, and have never asked for or received much assistance from the Government. They are docile and kind in their intercourse with the people. Many of them are employed by farmers and stock-raisers, and are considered excellent laborers. Their women are virtuous and industrious. The men, like most Indians, indulge in polygamy, and sometimes drink too much liquor. The Government has recently built a school house for the education of their children, at San Xavier, and the Sisters of St. Joseph have been employed to teach the school. About sixty scholars are in attendance and are making good progress.

THE YUMAS AND MOHAVES.—These Indians live along the Colorado river; are and have been for some time at peace with the whites. They have a large reservation set apart for them of good land. Dr. Tonner, the Agent, has corrected many old abuses, and it is believed that they can soon be made self-sustaining. These Indians have greatly degenerated, and dissipation and loathsome diseases are rapidly doing the work of extermination, and it is hardly to be expected that Dr. Tonner can prevent their downward tendency, though he is evidently doing all he can to elevate them.



## Schools.

A revenue of one-half of one per cent. is set apart from the county and Territorial funds to maintain free public schools, and with the sum that will be derived from this source, it is believed that a free school will be maintained in every school district of the Territory, from six to ten months during each year. Good schools under the management of competent teachers are now in operation.

## Military.

The Department of Arizona is under the command of General George Crook; headquarters at Prescott.

General Crook assumed command of the Department in June, 1871, and immediately took the field in person. He has had a long experience in fighting and managing Indians on our frontier, and has invariably crowned his efforts with success. It was for this reason the President of the United States, agreeable to the wishes of every friend of the Territory, placed him in command. He is brave and energetic against those who want war, and just and humane towards those who desire peace. In this way he commands the love and confidence of the latter, and soon convinces the former that it is useless to continue the contest. He has recently been appointed Brigadier General by the President, and promotion was never more deserved or fairly earned.

### GENERAL CROOK'S STAFF.

Captain A. H. Nickerson, A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General.

Wm. J. Ross, A. D. C.

John G. Bourke, A. D. C., Engineering officer.

### DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major A. W. Evans, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Captain A. F. Rockwell, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Surgeon David L. Magruder, Medical Director.

Major Charles J. Sprague, Chief Paymaster.

## MILITARY POSTS.

Mohave, on the Colorado river, three hundred miles above Arizona City, Capt. E. F. Thompson, commanding.

Camp Verde, fifty miles east of Prescott, Capt. John J. Copping, commanding.

Camp Whipple, at Prescott, Capt. G. A. Goodale, commanding.

Camp Apache, two hundred miles northeast of Tucson, Capt. Geo. M. Randall, commanding.

Camp Bowie, one hundred miles east of Tucson, on the Overland Road, Major Eugene W. Crittenden, commanding.

Camp Lowell, at Tucson, Lieut. Col. E. A. Carr, commanding.

Camp Grant, fifty miles north of Tucson, Capt. W. H. Brown, commanding.

Camp McDowell, fifty miles north of Florence, Major O. W. Pollock, commanding.

## Federal Officers of the Territory.

Delegate in Congress, R. C. McCormick.

Governor, A. P. K. Safford.

Territorial Secretary, Coles Bashford.

Chief Justice, John Titus.

Associate Justices, C. A. Tweed, Deforest Porter.

United States District Attorney, J. E. McCaffry.

United States Marshal, vacant.

United States Surveyor General, John Wasson.

United States Depository, C. H. Lord.

United States Collector, Thos. Cordis.

United States Collector of Customs, J. W. Hopkins.

United States Mail Agent, I. N. Dawley.

## UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT PRESCOTT.

Register, W. N. Kelley.

Receiver, George Lount.

## UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE AT FLORENCE.

Register, Levi Ruggles.

Receiver, M. L. Stiles.

Territorial Auditor, A. C. Benedict.

Territorial Treasurer, P. R. Tully.

Territorial Adjutant General, J. S. Vosburg.

Territorial Attorney General, L. C. Hughes.

## Territorial Taxation and Finances.

A tax of twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars is levied for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Territorial Government.

January 1st, 1874, the Territory was out of debt and had surplus in the treasury of \$1,555 47. None of the revenue of 1873 had yet been paid in, which in fact makes a surplus, after paying all the indebtedness of the Territory, of the above named sum, and the entire revenue of 1873.

## Crimes.

For a new frontier country, Arizona is remarkably free from crime. Mexican outlaws have committed some depredations, and the facility with which they could escape to Mexico, made the question for a time serious; but by vigilance on the part of officers and citizens, these criminals have been very generally brought to justice, and no serious difficulty is now apprehended from them. Very few crimes are committed of the lower order, such as robbery, theft, etc. The people having been long accustomed of necessity to carrying deadly weapons, have in the heat of excitement made more frequent use of them than in the older settled countries; but this evil is rapidly abating, and if intoxicating liquors were not used, our criminal courts would have but little business. A careful examination of the causes that have brought criminals to confinement in our prisons, shows that nine-tenths were directly or indirectly brought there through the use of ardent spirits. When we consider that no one is benefited by its use, except for medicinal purposes, and that no greater evil afflicts the human family, should it not stimulate every good man and woman to discountenance its use as far as possible?





