

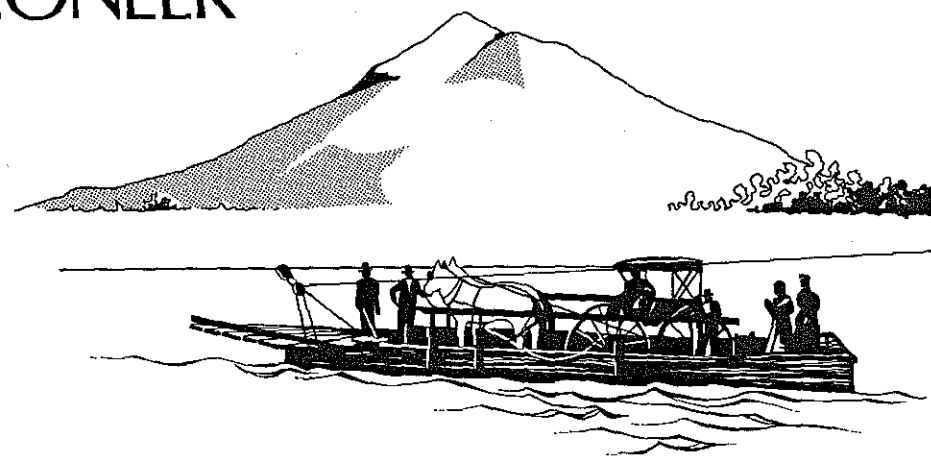
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*Charles Trumbull Hayden*  
1825-1900

CHARLES  
TRUMBULL  
**HAYDEN**  
PIONEER



by Carl Trumbull Hayden

THE ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
TUCSON

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## A SAWMILL AT HAYDEN'S FERRY

A highly skilled Scotch carpenter named Logan, who had been employed at Fort Apache, built a stout boat with watertight compartments at each end. When rain and melting snow caused a spring flood, he and three others came down the White and Salt Rivers to Hayden's Ferry. Logan was employed by Mr. Hayden, and it was at his suggestion that the trip referred to in the following newspaper items was made to determine whether lumber could be obtained by floating logs down the river, thereby saving the wagon haul from Prescott. It was rough mountain country with very little timber available near the Salt River Canyon.

Yuma *Arizona Sentinel* of June 28, 1873, stated that — "Charles T. Hayden left his home at Hayden's Ferry on the 24th ult., in company with his cousin, three Americans and three Mexicans, for the purpose of prospecting along the Salt River for timber suitable to saw into lumber. The party took 10 or 15 days' provisions with them, expecting to be back in 15 days at the farthest. They proceeded to McDowell, as Mr. Hayden had an order from General Crook for an escort and with but eight days' provisions. They had not been heard from since. (*Prescott Arizona Miner*)."

The *Arizona Citizen*, Tucson, July 26, 1873 — "Letter from Fort McDowell — . . . A party of men who have been out with Judge Hayden, looking for timber up the Salt River, passed here yesterday morning. They report that while in camp a few miles above here, a party of Apaches came near their camp, but as soon as the Apaches discovered the party, they ran away."

As a result of this trip, Mr. Hayden decided that logs would lodge in the canyons and could only be floated when

the river was in flood, but that at such times it would not be possible to hold them by a boom in the river.

## BACON AND LARD

Dairy cows obtained their nourishment from the alfalfa which grew in the pastures, and no one at that time thought of pen feeding beef animals. Consequently, there was no sustained demand for bran. To make use of bran, Mr. Hayden made a large pig pen by clearing off the cactus, creosote bushes and other vegetation from an area at the base of the butte northeast of the mill, around which a New England type fence consisting of rocks laid up without mortar was built. The hogs were fed wet bran and other surplus mill products. He had difficulty in producing acceptable smoked hams so they were sold as fresh meat. There was a good local market for his bacon and lard, and shipments were made to other places as indicated by an item in the *Prescott Arizona Miner* of January 15, 1875: "One of Judge Hayden's teams arrived here from the Judge's place in Salt River Valley, with a load of bacon and other products of the Valley."

## VISITORS FROM UTAH

Under the leadership of Daniel W. Jones, who had served as a soldier in the Mexican War, in September, 1875, Brigham Young sent seven men from Nephi, Utah, to "spy out the land" and report on suitable locations for Mormon farming colonies. The party traveled on horseback via Lee Ferry and late that year arrived at "Hayden's Mill." Mr. Hayden, who, when he was in business at Independence, became familiar with the persecution of the Mormons in Missouri, welcomed them to his home. Jones afterwards wrote:

"C. T. Hayden, being one of the oldest and most enterprising settlers of the country, had built a grist mill, started