

THE

48

HAND-BOOK

TO

ARIZONA:

ITS RESOURCES, HISTORY, TOWNS, MINES,
RUINS AND SCENERY.

AMPLY ILLUSTRATED.

ACCOMPANIED WITH A

NEW MAP OF THE TERRITORY.

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The third portion is the province of the mountains, with their outlying foot-hills, being the basins, respectively, of the Green and Grand rivers, whose peculiarities have been noted by earlier explorers, and are now well known. The area of the first or semi-desert region approximates 72,889 square miles; the plateau province approximates 83,986 square miles; the mountain province 85,190 square miles. The majority of the land within the drainage of this river and its tributaries is still owned by the Government. The uses to which it may be applied must be confined largely to grazing and mining purposes, while some portions will admit of cultivation by irrigation process, in connection with the gradual development of the country, yet the husbanding of water becomes a matter of great import to all those who may at some future time occupy it. For a distance of 435 miles from the junction of the Green and Grand rivers it traverses territorial domain; and all that part of the Grand River still traversing public lands, as well as the basin of the Green River, is now owned by the Government, with few exceptions; the disposition of its waters is a subject over which the General Government should assume entire control, devising some wise and comprehensive plan of irrigation works. If the influences now dominating Congress do not consider these necessities, disaffection will increase, and the tendencies to disintegration, already seen in the far west, will become year by year more apparent.*

The navigable character of the Colorado is a matter of great importance. The distance from San Francisco to the head of the Gulf of California is 1,900 miles. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company now have control; the steamers employed being 400 tons each, and the barges they tow have a capacity of about 800 tons. The business is growing. The boats run from Yuma to Hardyville, making tolerably regular trips in connection with the railroad. From Yuma up the river to Hardyville and return takes from ten to twelve days, though a round trip has been made in five days, and at low water it has taken over two months. The river steamers have been as far up as Callville, which is 128 miles above Hardyville, or 641 miles above the mouth of the river. The low bottom lands of the river are very rich, yet at present almost in a state of nature, except where cultivated in a primitive manner by the Mojave, Yuma, Chemehuevis or Cocopah Indians, who raise good crops of wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins and melons. Not

* Wheeler's Report.

over two score of ranches are settled on the whole distance of over 600 miles, where in time there will be hundreds of large farms, and happy and prosperous homes. There are landings for freight at Hardyville, Camp Mojave, Aubrey, Colorado Reservation, Ehrenberg, Castle Dome and Yuma. The average current at ordinary low water is less than four miles per hour. Against such a current a stern-wheel steamer towing a loaded barge will not make more than fifty miles per day, going up stream and running only in the daylight, which will usually be a necessity. Coming down stream the progress will be more rapid. Constant navigation and improvement works will lessen the difficulties that now impede navigation. Above Fort Mojave there are no sand-bars and the current is defined. It is not as difficult as the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. The editor of the *Yuma Sentinel* thus describes, in a recent issue, the river below Yuma :

“The mouth of the Colorado River is fast becoming an unknown country, since the steamboats have stopped running below Yuma. But for its belonging to Mexico, whose government affords no security to life, no encouragement to industry and no protection to property, that country would have long ago been filled up with settlers. The valley is wide, and composed entirely of rich alluvial soil. The climate is superb; the heat of summer is tempered by breezes from the gulf; the dry winds of the desert, lying on both sides of the valley, dissipate and oxydize all miasma arising from decay of the rank vegetation. A large part of it is subject to overflow. Extreme tides rise to a height of thirty-five feet; the fresh water of the Colorado is backed up and floods the country for miles. For rice culture no better land can be found. Hemp grows wild in enormous fields subject to occasional overflow. On the higher and drier parts of the valley grow cotton, sugar-cane and tropical fruits, as well as cereals. For the sportsman this country is a paradise. The lagoons formed by the flooding water are filled with fowl. Fish abound in endless variety, from the delicious mullet to the monster jew-fish; hook, net and harpoon can here find unceasing employment. Immense beds supply excellent clams. At the lower part fresh water is comparatively scarce, though the Indians find it readily by digging out seepages along the bank of the sloughs. Hot and mineral springs are found quite near the coast. A feature of the Colorado, near its mouth, is the “bore.” This name is given to a high wave, which daily comes rushing in like a wall of water. It is an effect of the tides, and has its parallel in

an Indian trail on the north side makes the plateau accessible; the cañon, however, continues thirteen miles further up the stream. This cañon is 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep, but has no falls. There are others in the river's course, which, however, also open into pleasant valleys. Quite a number of Mormon families are now settled therein. The region about the headwaters of this stream is characterized by its presenting an impingement of the park system, and affording a series of lovely landscapes, to which ere long the attention of tourists will be favorably directed.

The valley of the Gila forms the most noticeable feature of Arizona topography, next to the Colorado Valley itself. It flows from its confluence above Yuma, eastward for about 280 miles, where it parts into the San Pédro, running directly south of the Gila itself—or, as it has been termed, the San Domingo and the Arivaipa. The entire course of the Gila, which rises in New Mexico, is about 500 miles. From the point at which the San Pédro diverges, the Gila flows westward through a valley ranging from two to ten miles wide. It can all be brought under cultivation, and by irrigation be made to bear luxuriant crops. East of that point it runs through occasional small valleys, and forces its way through the Mogollon Mountains. In his "Marvellous Country," Mr. Cozzens describes a portion of the Gila Cañon :

"We commence to descend the banks of a deep ravine, our mules carefully picking their way along the path, constantly impeded by huge boulders of granite, blocks of sandstone, fissures and chasms worn into the earth by floods ages ago. Around you are to be seen mountain peaks, ranges, mesas, pinnacles and crags, bald and gray. * * We suddenly find ourselves upon the edge of a cañon two thousand feet deep. * * The walls are perpendicular and of a blood-red color. No vegetation is anywhere to be seen; nothing but the stones around us and the grayish-white alkali on the surface of the plain on which we stand, with its surroundings of crag, pinnacles, towers and mesas of rock rising far above us, until the summits pierce the clouds on the one side, and this black, yawning abyss before us."

One of the little, park-like valleys with which Eastern Arizona abounds, is thus described in connection with the foregoing :

"A beautiful valley, carpeted with a rich greensward, extending fully three miles in length and nearly if not quite a mile in width, through which a stream with water clear as crystal meandered over its bed of pebbles; its banks skirted

with a kind of small willow, whose foliage of yellowish-green contrasted strangely with the darker shade of the grass, and all surrounded by a range of bluffs fully a hundred feet high, worn into representations of castellated forts, with bastions, scarps, lunettes, gorges and curtains, till one could almost fancy the whole encompassed by an impregnable fortress."

There is one topographical feature of the Gila Valley which must command even more attention in the future than it has in the past. Reference is had to the fact that in a mountain region north and south of nearly 2,000 miles extent, it presents the only comparatively open roadway between the Mississippi Basin and the Pacific Ocean. The future effect of this important fact, commercially and politically, is hardly to be over-rated. By the valley of the Santa Cruz, Mexico will be knit to us, and the entire southern section of the Union will be connected through this roadway with the growing Pacific Coast. As a matter of political unification, the importance of this topographical fact cannot be readily over-rated. It must be regarded by every believer in the territorial and commercial integrity of continental union, as one of those mighty facts in the physical geography of North America which tend to point to the continent as the home, now and hereafter, of only one people, speaking a common tongue and recognizing only one flag and one government.

post garden. The bottom land, six miles south of the post and on the reservation, is partly subject to overflow, fertile and covered with coarse grass, cottonwood and mesquite trees, with a dense undergrowth of willows and arrowweed. On the elevated plains, broken by dry arroyos, is a spare growth of greasewood interspersed with cactus. The mountains are barren, timberless and almost waterless. The rain-fall varies from three to thirteen feet annually, falling mostly in July or August, and probably not averaging over five or six inches. The principal winds are north and south, blowing five months each way with almost undeviating regularity, sometimes bringing terrific sand storms. The summers are intensely hot, even the nights bringing little or no relief; malarial diseases are prevalent in summer and fall, the effects of which are seriously felt by the troops kept at the post for several years, and are especially developed upon removal to a colder climate. The annual variation is 21 to 29 deg. and 113 to 118 deg. Its supplies are received by the Colorado river, which is easily navigable from April to November, but at other times obstructed by drifting sand bars. The annual rise takes place in June. This post is seven miles below Hardyville, the present head of navigation, forty miles from Cerbat, 165 from Prescott, and 150 miles by trail from Ehrenberg; is commanded by Captain E. C. Woodruff, twelfth United States infantry, and occupied by company A of that regiment, consisting of 3 officers and 27 men.

At Camp Thomas, on the Gila river, companies F, sixth cavalry, D, eighth infantry, and C, Indian scouts, are stationed, under command of 1st Lieutenant J. N. Powell, sixth infantry, numbering 4 officers, 83 enlisted men, and 40 scouts. Cottonwood is abundant, and water is obtained both from the river and from springs. There is a village and settlement in the immediate vicinity.

Camp Verde is in latitude 34 deg. 33 min., longitude 34 deg. 57 min., at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the sea, and eighty feet above the Rio Verde, distant about a mile from its western bank; forty-seven miles east of Prescott, and ninety miles, by a rough trail, north of Camp McDowell. The valley of the Verde, though generally very narrow, is here about seven miles in width, with a rich, alluvial bottom and a luxuriant growth of cottonwood, willow, and alder. With irrigation, good crops of corn, barley, and vegetables are produced; and the company gardens, about a mile and a half above the post, furnish an excellent, varied, and abundant supply of vegetables. Pine timber is obtained from the Black mountains, which rise 3,000 feet

Military Routes.

NUMBERS 1-9 include all the Routes north of the Gila River; NUMBERS 14-25 include all the routes south of the Gila River in Arizona, and the Routes from San Diego to Fort Yuma; NUMBERS 26-31 include the Routes from Arizona into New Mexico and Sonora, from Fort Whipple, A. T., to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and the Routes from Camp Pinal and Camp Apache.

When there is more than one route, the distance on the usual route is marked with an Asterisk (*). There is a difference of ten per cent. less, as a rule, on the roads and routes surveyed by the military authorities, as compared with those given by the stage companies and mail contractors.

No.	Route.	Distance.
1	Camp Mojave to Willow Grove.....	79.78
2	Camp Willow Grove to Fort Whipple (PRESCOTT).....	84.88
3	Fort Whipple to Camp Verde.....	38.59
4	Fort Whipple to Date Creek.....	59.65
5	Ehrenberg to Camp Colorado (Indian Reservation).....	45.50
6	Ehrenberg to Date Creek.....	{ *130.32 137.17
7	Ehrenberg to Wickenburg, A. T.....	131.32
8	Camp Colorado to Date Creek.....	{ *175.82 84.00
9	Date Creek to Camp McDowell.....	{ *109.83 126.18
10	Date Creek to Maricopa Wells.....	101.05
11	Wickenburg to Fort Whipple, (PRESCOTT) via trail.....	55.00
12	Wickenburg to Camp McDowell, via trail.....	65.00
13	Camp McDowell to Fort Whipple (PRESCOTT).....	109.85
14	Camp McDowell to Camp Reno.....	33.00
15	Camp Reno to Camp Verde.....	90.00
16	Camp McDowell to Maricopa Wells.....	44.81
17	Camp McDowell to Camp Grant.....	106.17
18	San Diego to Fort Yuma, Cal.....	{ *191.61 229.05
19	Fort Yuma, Cal., to Maricopa Wells (YUMA).....	176.73
20	Maricopa Wells to Camp Grant.....	90.78
21	Camp Grant to Camp Goodwin.....	153.46
22	Camp Grant to Camp Bowie.....	135.34
23	Maricopa Wells to Tucson (Camp Lowell).....	98.01
24	Camp Grant to Tucson (Camp Lowell).....	52.08
25	Tucson (Camp Lowell) to Camp Goodwin.....	149.85
26	Tucson (Camp Lowell) to Camp Bowie.....	105.36
27	Tucson (Camp Lowell) to Camp Crittenden (east of Santa Rita).....	{ *50.78 87.36
28	Camp Crittenden to Camp Bowie.....	97.55
29	Camp Bowie to Camp Goodwin.....	{ *88.00 99.00
30	Camp Bowie, A. T., to Fort Cummings.....	114.00
31	Tucson (Camp Lowell) A. T., to Guaymas, Mexico.....	350.78
32	Camp Wallen, (abandoned) A. T., to Guaymas, Mexico.....	317.50
33	Tucson, (Camp Lowell) A. T., to La Libertad, Mexico.....	{ *225.23 226.97
34	Tucson, (Camp Lowell) A. T., to Lobos, Mexico.....	213.64
35	Camp Pinal to Tucson (Camp Lowell).....	114.63
36	Camp Pinal to Fort Whipple.....	243.97
37	Camp Pinal to Camp Grant.....	87.65
38	Camp Apache to Tucson (Camp Lowell).....	221.85
39	Camp Apache to Maricopa Wells.....	316.24
40	Camp Apache to Fort Whipple.....	268.00
41	Fort Whipple (PRESCOTT) to Fort Wingate, N. M.....	285.76

From Yuma.

<i>To</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Route.</i>
Camp Pinal, disused	260	Via Florence, on the Overland Road.
Camp Apache.....	497	Via both Tucson and via Camp Grant, 494 miles.
Camp Bowie	380	
Camp Colorado, disused.....	195	Via Ehrenberg and then by river road, 45 miles.
Camp Colorado, "	215	Via river steamer.
Camp Crittenden "	326	Via Maricopa Wells, Tucson and Davidson's Springs.
Date Creek, "	278	Via Ehrenberg or via Camp Colorado.
Camp Goodwin "	425	
Camp Grant.....	268	Via Maricopa Wells and Florence or Tucson.
Tucson.....	275	Via direct from Maricopa, by stage road 300 miles.
Camp McDowell.....	222	Via overland road to Maricopa Wells.
Camp Mojave.....	503	By river steamer.
Camp Reno, disused.....	255	Via Camp Verde.
Camp Verde	377	Via overland road to Maricopa Wells, and thence via Phoenix and Camp McDowell.
Prescott.	338	Via Oatman Flat and Wickenburg
Ehrenberg.....	140	By river steamer.
Maricopa Wells.....	177	By regular stage route, 191 miles.
La Paz.....	130	By river steamer.
Guaymas, Mexico.....	620	Via Tucson.
La Libertad, Mexico.....	500	Via Tucson.
Lobos, Mexico.....	489	
Tubac.....	321	Via Maricopa Wells direct to Tucson, regular stage route 346 ms.
Castle Dome Mills.....	12	
" Mines.....	22	
" Landing.....	22	By river steamer.
Sonora Line.....	50	" "
Eureka.....		" "
Landing		" "
Aubry		" "
Hardyville		" "
Callville		" "

From Prescott.

<i>To</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Camp Pinal, disused.....	244	Camp Toll Gate, disused.....	39
Camp Apache.....	481	Camp Verde	39
Camp Bowie.....	364	Fort Cummings, N. M.....	478
Camp Colorado, disused	236	Fort Yuma, Cal. (Yuma, A. T.)	338
Camp Crittenden "	310	Ehrenberg, A. T.....	190
Camp Date Creek, "	60	Maricopa Wells	161
Camp Goodwin, "	409	Guaymas, Mexico.....	610
Camp Grant, A. T.....	252	La Libertad, Mexico	484
Camp Lowell, (Tucson)	259	Lobos, Mexico	473
Camp McDowell.....	170	San Diego, Cal.....	530
Camp Mojave.....	165	Tubac	305
Camp Reno, disused.....	203	Fort Wingate, N. M.....	286

Ehrenberg to Camp McDowell, A. T., via Date Creek.

To	Miles.	Miles.	Description.
Tyson's (Los Pasos).....	25	25	Good water; hay and grain.
Desert Station.....	25	51	Good water; hay and grain.
Flint's.....	19	70	Good water and grass.
McMullen's.....	4	74	Old road branches here } Road west by Martinez's Cañon. } of Date
Cullen's.....	10	85	Good water and grass. } Creek
Date Creek Crossing.....	36	121	Good water and grass. } Mountain.
DATE CREEK.....	9	130	
Martinez's Cañon.....	7	7	Water, grass and wood; road boggy in wet season. Right fork to Ehrenberg.
Vulture Mill.....	18	26	Last six miles of road sandy.
*WICKENBURG.....	1	27	Settlement.
†Camp on Hassyampa....	5	33	Water (except in very dry season), grass and wood.
Road leaves Hassyampa	2	35	Quicksands in Hassyampa sometimes impassable. (See Note.)
Mud Tanks.....	12	48	Water in rainy season.
Point of Mountain.....	7	55	Permanent water in White Tanks, 1½ miles to right of road.
‡Forks of Road.....		56	Right fork to Salinas Lower Crossing.
Crossing of Agua Frio Ranch.....	9	65	
Phoenix (Swelling's Ranch).....	19	85	Settlement.
Acequia.....	1	86	
Forks of Road.....	12	98	Right fork to Maricopa Wells and Camp Grant.
CAMP McDOWELL.....	11	110	

* The road runs along the bed of the stream for a part of the way; when the river is high quicksands are troublesome, and the road is sometimes impassable; whenever this is the case, the route is via the Vulture Mine, by which the distance is increased 18 miles.

From Wickenburg to Prescott, via Walnut Grove, the distance, by a very rough trail, is estimated at 55 miles. Ranch at Walnut Grove, half way.

From Wickenburg to Camp McDowell direct, by trail, the distance is estimated at 65 miles.

† There is a road from this point down the Hassyampa to Burke's Station on the road between Fort Yuma and Maricopa Wells, with the following Camps:—Gila Bend, 40 miles; Cottonwoods, 25 miles; Camp opposite Oatman's Flat, 10 miles; Agua Caliente, 16 miles; Burke's Station (fording Gila River), 5 miles—total, 96 miles. The road is quite good, (though seldom traveled) and water, grass and wood are to be found at all the above Camps.

From Date Creek to Maricopa Wells, the road is taken to Salinas Lower Crossing (78 miles), thence by the Gila Lower Crossing (17 miles) to Maricopa Wells (6 miles)—total, 102 miles. In winter, when the Salinas and Gila are too high to ford, by going about 3 miles further up the Gila to Morgan's, advantage can be taken of a Ferry without increasing the distance to Maricopa Wells.

From Camp McDowell to Prescott, by a proposed wagon road that is opened from Prescott to Agua Frio, the distances are estimated as follows:—Camp McDowell to Agua Frio, 47½ miles; Dickson's Ranch, by

newly opened road, 23 miles; Agua Frio Ranch, by old road, 18 miles; Prescott, 21 miles—total distance, 110 miles.

The road from Camp McDowell to Camp Reno has the following camping grounds:—Camp Miller, 16 miles; Camp Carroll, 4½ miles; Camp O'Connell, 4 miles; Camp Reno, 8½ miles—distance, 33 miles.

From Camp Reno to Camp Verde, by a newly opened road, it is to Camp in Green Valley, 30 miles; thence to Camp Verde, by trail, 60 miles—total distance, 90 miles.

‡ In rainy seasons, when the route by Agua Frio is impassable, it is necessary to take the right fork to Salinas Lower Crossing, (23 miles) thence up the north bank of the Salinas to Phoenix (about 23 miles)—total, 45 miles,—increasing the distance from Camp Date Creek to Camp McDowell about 16 miles.

Camp McDowell to Maricopa Wells, A. T.

To	Miles.	Miles.	Description.
Forks of Road.....	11	11	Right fork to Phoenix.
Ferry Station.....	2	13	Left fork to Camp Grant. Water, grass and wood. Crossing of Salinas River.
Desert Station.....	11	24	Well of water. Hay and grain at Station.
Morgan's Ferry.....	17	41	Crossing of Gila River.
MARICOPA WELLS.....	3	45	Stores. No grass or wood.

During the winter the Gila is usually and the Salinas occasionally, unfordable.

Camp McDowell to Camp Grant, A. T.

To	Miles.	Miles.	Description.
Forks of Road.....	11	11	Road excellent. Right fork to Phoenix.
Ferry Station.....	2	13	Small station; bad ford at high water.
Florence (Crossing Gila)..	38	52	Good fording; Ranch ¼ mile this side.
Ruggles and Ewing.....	3	56	Last Ranch before leaving river; good stopping place.
Junction with Sacaton R'd	4	60	Desert mesa.
Round Valley.....	12	73	No water, wood or grass.
Camp near Round Valley.	2	75	Water ¼ mile to left of road by trail.
Cottonwoods.....	13	89	Water ¼ mile to right of road by trail; grass; wood scarce.
Junction with Tucson R'd	13	103	
CAMP GRANT.....	3	106	Crossing Rio San Pedro.

At Prescott, clerks receive from \$50 to \$125 per month, with board often thrown in; carpenters and painters, from \$4 to \$6 per day; masons, from \$6 to \$8, and in some cases, when a man is possessed of superior skill, as high as \$10 per day; ranch hands, herders, cow-boys, from \$25 to \$50 per month, and board; common laborers, from \$2 to \$3 per day; domestic servants, men and women, from \$25 to \$40 per month; but as yet there is no great demand.

Maricopa Wells to Camp Grant, A. T.

To	Miles.	Miles.	Description.
Pima Villages.....	10	10	Store and mill.
Sweet Water.....	6	16	Store.
Sacaton.....	6	22	Store; water; grass scarce; right fork of road direct to Tucson.
Reservation, eastern boundary.....	7	29	
Walker's Ranch.....	6	35	Indian village and store.
White's Ranch.....	4	39	Gila; wood, hay, grain; little grass.
Junction with Camp McDowell Road....	7	46	
CAMP GRANT.....	46	92	Crossing San Pedro.

The road from Maricopa Wells to Pima Villages is cut up with small gullies, from 1 to 4 feet deep, with steep sides, which, in rainy seasons, are muddy and troublesome.

The left fork leads up the Gila to Adamsville, 2½ miles distant, where are two stores, a mill, etc., and thence to Ruggles and Ewing's Ranch, (4 miles) where is a store; here the road intersects the road between Camps McDowell and Grant.

Camp Grant to Camp Goodwin.—In very rainy seasons it is necessary to go via Tucson, distance 202 miles. The shorter and better route, except in winter, is up the San Pedro River, 57 miles, to within 8 miles of Tres Alamos, where the left fork leads to Croton Springs, distance 25 miles, and thence to Camp Goodwin, 71 miles—total distance, 153 miles. On this road there are plenty of water, grass and wood, all along the San Pedro River.

Camp Grant to Camp Bowie.—To Croton Spring, distance 82 miles; thence to intersection with road between Tucson and Camp Bowie, distance 16 miles, and thence to Camp Bowie, 37 miles—total distance, 135 miles.

Maricopa Wells

To	Miles.	Total Miles.
Yuma.....		191
Tucson, south-east, (overland stage road).....		109
Sacaton (en route direct to Tucson).....		22
Blue Water " ".....	20	43
Picacho.....	13	57
Point of Mountains.....	24	81
Tucson.....	17	98
Camp Grant.....		90

This is a stage station, with stores, etc., of importance. It is the point of divergence for branch stages to Phoenix, Camp McDowell, and Camp Verde.

Fuller, in his Treatise on Silver Mines, says: "Wherever, in any part of the world, silver mines have been worked they are worked now, unless closed for war, invasion of Indians, etc. We know of no silver mines in the world that have given out." In support of this position, he instances the mines of Mexico, the old Spanish mines, (opened before Humboldt's time) the South American mines, still as productive as they were three centuries ago, mines in Hungary worked before the Christian era, the silver mines of Freiburg, opened in the 11th century, etc., nearly all now worked with unabated productiveness.

*Left fork leads down the right bank to the middle crossing of the San Pedro River, distance 13.32 miles, thence to Camp Bowie or Tucson.

†From this point to Camp Goodwin.

Camp Bowie to Camp Goodwin, A. T.

To	Miles.	Miles.	Description.
*Forks of Road.....	6	6	Water usually; good grass. Left fork to Tank, half a mile distant.
Water Holes.....	30	36	Water usually; good grass, near forks, on right side of road.
First Camp on Gila River.	27	63	Water; grass scarce.
Second Camp on Gila River	11	74	Water; grass scarce.
CAMP GOODWIN.....	14	88	

*The Tank always contains water. The road from the Tank to the Gila is over a grassy plain with no water in dry season, excepting at Water Holes, near the Junction with the old road along the Rio de Sauz. There water is usually found on the right-hand side of the road.

There is another road to Camp Goodwin, via San Simon, (seventeen and a half miles) and thence down the Rio de Sauz, joining the above road at Water Holes, (thirty-one miles) making the distance about eleven miles longer.

Tucson, A. T., to Guaymas, Mexico.

[ESTIMATED.]

To	Miles.	Miles.	Description.
Smith's Ranch.....	61	61	
Los Nogales.....	5	66	
Agua Zarca.....	15	81	
La Casita.....	14	96	
Los Alisos.....	8	104	} Water and grass; mesquite wood.
IMURIS.....	11	115	
La Magdalena.....	11	127	
Santa Ana.....	12	139	
Bajorito.....	16	155	} Wells and grass; mesquite wood.
Rancho Querobabi.....	23	178	
Rancho Tabique.....	28	206	} Tanks and grass; mesquite wood.
Hacienda de Torreon.....	26	232	
Hacienda de La Labor.....	2	234	} Water; grass scarce; mesquite wood.
Hacienda del Alamito.....	9	243	
HERMOSILLO.....	12	255	
Rancho de la Parza.....	16	271	} Water; no grass; mesquite wood.
Rancho de la Palma.....	16	288	
Rancho del Posito.....	8	296	} Tank; grass scarce; mesquite wood.
Rancho de lo Cienequito..	15	312	
Rancho de la Mucho Buéno.....	19	331	No water; grass plenty; mesquite wood.
Rancho de la Caballo.....	9	340	Tank; grass plenty; mesquite wood.
GUAYMAS.....	11	351	

The road from Tucson to Guaymas, except 15 miles south of Calabasas, where it is heavy in wet weather, is one of the finest on the Pacific coast.