

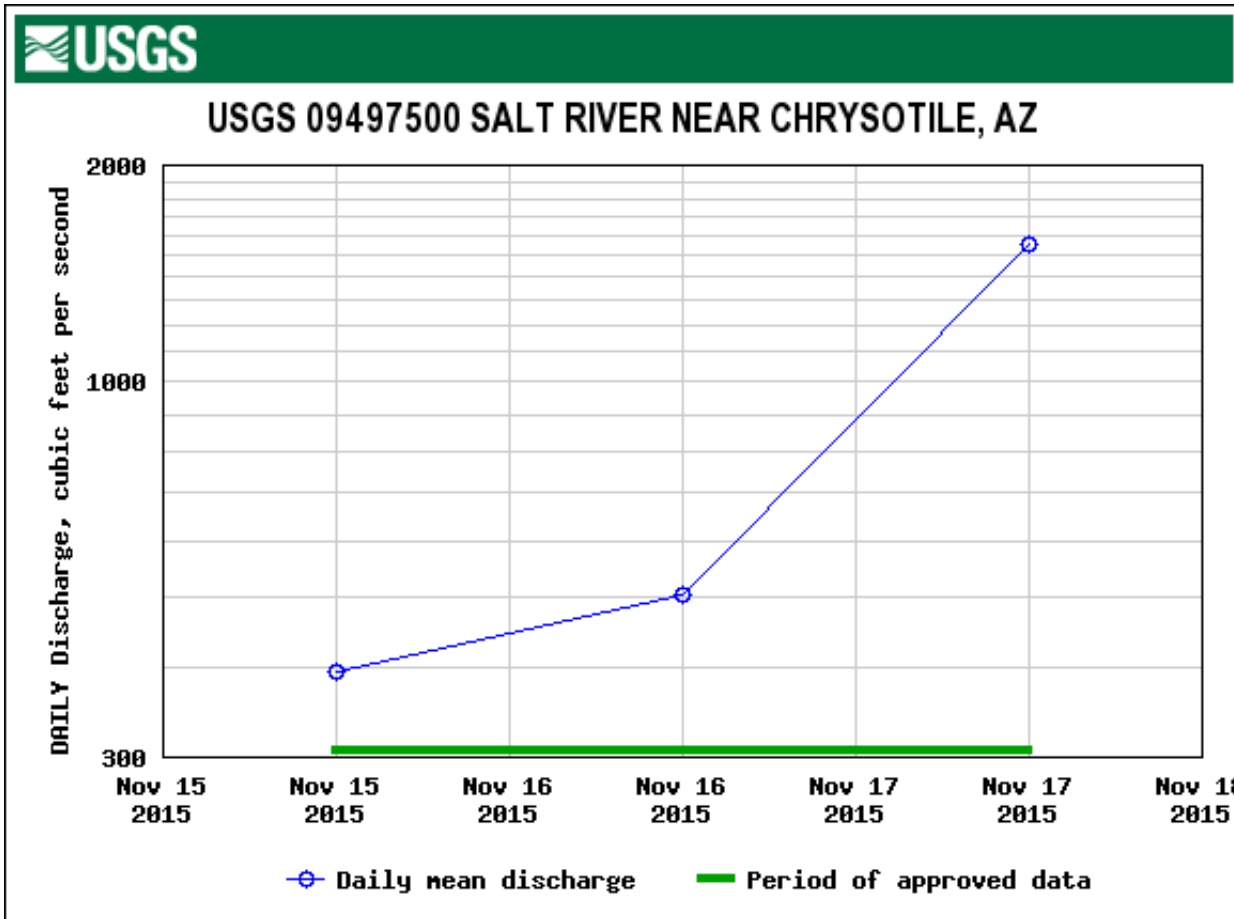
**DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SALT RIVER
PROCEEDINGS BY
THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY**
Nos. 03-005-NAV and 04-008-NAV (Consolidated) (Salt)
Updated June 1, 2016

Description of Document (Author/Title)	Date	Date Submitted to ANSAC
Gookin, <i>Navigability of the Salt River</i>	July 27, 2015	8/7/15
Bartlett, <i>Personal Narrative, Vol. II</i>	1853	8/7/15
Berry & Marmaduke, <i>The Middle Gila Basin</i>	1982	8/7/15
Cortell, <i>Recreation and Instream Flow, Vol. 1</i>	July 1977	8/7/15
Cortell, <i>Recreation and Instream Flow, Vol. 2</i>	July 1977	8/7/15
Davis, <i>Man and Wildlife in Arizona</i>	2001	8/7/15
Dobyns, <i>Sonoran Desert Traders</i>	Sept. 15, 2002	8/7/15
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<i>Population of the States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990</i>	March 1996	8/7/15
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<i>Kent Decree</i>	March 10, 1910	8/7/15
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Russell, <i>The Pima Indians</i>	1980	8/7/15
Thomsen & Hjlamarson, <i>Estimated Manning's Roughness Coefficients</i>	April 1991	8/7/15
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Walker & Bufkin, <i>Historical Atlas of Arizona, 2nd ed.</i>	1986	8/7/15
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Haury, <i>The Excavation of Los Muertos</i>	1945	1/22/16
New York Times, <i>Emil Haury</i> (obituary)	Dec. 8, 1992	1/22/16
Abbott, Smith & Gallaga, <i>Ballcourts and Ceramics</i>	2007	1/22/16
Colburn, <i>Integrating Recreational Boating Considerations</i>	undated	1/22/16
Gookin, <i>Annual Virgin Flows in Central Arizona</i>	2009	1/22/16
Hodge, <i>Prehistoric Irrigation in Arizona</i>	July 1893	1/22/16
Darling & Eiselt, <i>Trails, Rock Features and Homesteading</i>	2009	1/22/16
<i>United States v. Utah, No. C-137-59 (D. Utah), Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law,</i>	Dec. 15, 1960	1/22/16

<i>United States v. Utah, Judgment & Decree</i>	Dec. 15, 1960	1/22/16
Arizona Citizen, <i>Salt River Valley</i>	April 18, 1874	1/22/16
Arizona Journal-Miner	July 21, 1897	1/22/16
Arizona Republican, <i>Mars on Our Watershed</i>	March 5, 1914	1/22/16
Arizona Republican, <i>Water Route to Roosevelt</i>	June 28, 1910	1/22/16
Arizona Republican, <i>The Price Fixed on the Canals</i>	Dec. 9, 1905	1/22/16
Arizona Sentinel	Dec. 28, 1878	1/22/16
Fowler, <i>Hydrographic Survey of Arizona</i> , Phoenix Herald	Oct. 30, 1884	1/22/16
Arizona Weekly Enterprise, <i>Hemenway Expedition</i>	April 21, 1888	1/22/16
Arizona Weekly Miner, <i>A Failure</i>	June 28, 1873	1/22/16
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Photograph – Salt River @ US60 bridge	Nov. 16, 2015 at 3:32 p.m.	6/1/16
USGS Chrysolite Gauge Graph	Nov. 16, 2015	6/1/16
Call, <i>The Infrastructure of the Fur Trade in the American Southwest</i>	2014	6/1/16
Chittenden, <i>The American Fur Trade of the Far West, Vol. II</i>	1902	6/1/16
Magee/USACE, <i>Who was Hiram M. Chittenden?</i>	undated	6/1/16
Crampton, <i>Boating on the Upper Colorado</i>	1975	6/1/16
Deseret News	May 4, 1995	6/1/16
Dobyns, Ezell & Ezell, <i>Death of a Society</i>	Spring 1963	6/1/16
Ezell, <i>The Maricopas: An Identification from Documentary Sources</i>	1963	6/1/16
Miser, <i>The San Juan Canyon, Southeastern Utah</i>	1924	6/1/16
The Citizen, <i>Salt River Valley</i>	Feb. 28, 1874	6/1/16
Spier, <i>Yuman Tribes of the Gila River</i>	1933	6/1/16
Forde, <i>Ethnography of the Yuma Indians</i>	1931	6/1/16
The Citizen, <i>Salt River Valley</i>	2-28-1874	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	3-30-1872	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	5-3-1873	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	6-15-1872	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	7-27-1872	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	8-2-1873	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	8-16-1873	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	8-17-1873	6/1/16
Weekly Arizona Miner	12-30-1874	6/1/16
Executive Order	June 14, 1879	6/1/16

Salt River north of U.S. 60 bridge taken on 11-16-2015 at 3:32 p.m.





5-2014

The Infrastructure of the Fur Trade in the American Southwest, 1821-1840

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Utah State

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THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE FUR TRADE IN THE
AMERICAN SOUTHWEST, 1821-1840

by

Hadyn B. Call

A plan-B thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF ARTS

in

History

Approved:

John D. Barton
Major Professor

David R. Lewis
Committee Member

Robert Parson
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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, UT

2014

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE FUR TRADE IN THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST, 1821-1840

Introduction

Careful study of the published history of the American Southwest reveals that historians have not provided a comprehensive analysis of the infrastructure that enabled the fur trade in the American Southwest to thrive. Analysis of that infrastructure unveils an amalgamation of blended characteristics derived from the French, British, and American systems along with characteristics derived from the Southwest's own evolutionary development over time and space. This paper will detail and explain the shared characteristics of the Southwestern fur trade's infrastructure, emphasizing the animals, people, depots, and supplies, during the era of the soft fur trade, which dealt primarily with beaver from 1821 to 1840. This work will show how that infrastructure was significant to the success of the Southwestern Fur Trade.

In order to avoid conflicting interpretations of phrases such as "the Southwest," it is important to define some terms. For this work the Southwest is defined as the northern provinces of Old Mexico prior to the Mexican-American War. This includes lands south of the 42nd parallel, specifically as a region entailing modern day California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as Wyoming west of the Continental Divide. Infrastructure is defined as "the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise."¹ This study will advance a new theoretical approach to history by looking at the past as a series of infrastructures or components that allowed for, in this case, a fur trade to exist. This work will also highlight a region of rich and detailed history often left underexplored by historians.

¹ Oxford Dictionaries, "infrastructure," accessed August 27, 2013, oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/infrastructure?q=Infrastructure+.

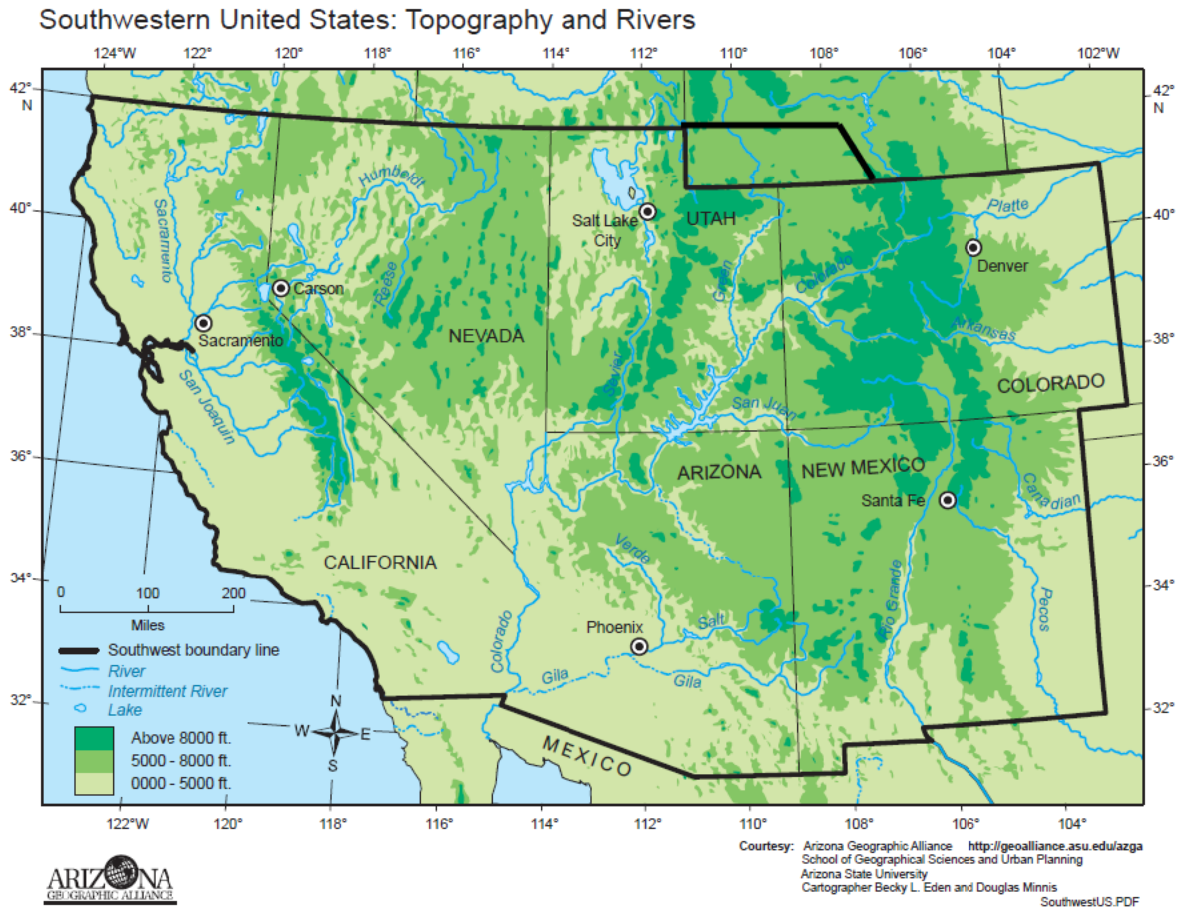


Figure 1. General Reference Map of the Southwest, adapted by author. Courtesy of the Arizona Geographical Alliance.

Spain, Mexico, and the Foreign Influx

The focus on wealth produced by silver and gold mining in North America was Spain's primary economic endeavor from the sixteenth through the early nineteenth centuries. Spain's interest in fur was minimal with the exception of New Mexico. The Spanish fur trade targeted the coarse furs of animals like bison, elk, and deer. Due to few gold and silver deposits in New Mexico, the coarse fur trade grew in importance to the Spanish Colonists. Spanish missions doubled as trading posts, and a yearly trade-fair with the Spanish and Indians took place in Santa Fe starting in the early part of the eighteenth century. As the trade's importance increased,

conduct a business in competition with private industry.”¹⁹ After the mid-1820s American fur companies utilized a rendezvous system where trappers and traders gathered annually in the interior Rocky Mountain West to exchange peltries. Once exchanged, traders took the accumulated furs overland with pack trains and eventually wagons to cities such as St. Louis, thereby replacing river boats as transportation.²⁰

In the Southwest, once the Americans became involved after 1821, natives, *engagés*, and free trappers procured furs. Fur traders in the Southwest utilized forts and trading posts, while also attending the annual rendezvous hosted by American companies.²¹ Trappers and traders transported goods and furs overland via pack animals and eventually wagons.²² In the Southwest, the river systems (including the Colorado, San Juan, Salt, Gila, Verde, Rio Grande, and Pecos), supported a habitat that attracted and sustained fur bearing animals yet made large scale navigation impossible due to their rough waters and failure to connect to important and populated areas such as St. Louis.²³ The fur trade’s infrastructure in the American Southwest relied on four instrumental components—the animals, the people, the depots, and the supplies. These components directly influenced the evolutionary development of the fur trade in the American Southwest.

The Animals

Animals were an integral infrastructural component of the fur trade in the Southwest. The demand for fur caused trappers and hunters to seek out specific animals without which the fur

¹⁹ Ora Brooks Peake, *A History of the United States Indian Factory System, 1795-1822* (Whitefish, MT: Literary Licensing, LLC, 2012), 1. On March 3, 1795, under the leadership of the Washington Administration, the U.S. government created the first act that provided for the factory system. *Ibid.*, 2.

²⁰ John D. Barton, *Buckskin Entrepreneur: Antoine Robidoux and the Fur Trade of the Uinta Basin 1824-1844* (Vernal: Oakfield Publishing Company, 1996), 22. A further discussion on the factory system and the rendezvous system can be found in this paper under the side heading “Depots.”

²¹ Weber, *The Taos Trappers*, 212.

²² *Ibid.*, 8.

²³ Cleland, *This Reckless Breed of Men*, 27.

this water.”²⁹ Trappers also used the meat to foster healthy relationships among Native

Americans as Pattie demonstrated in the following passage:

In the morning their attention and curiosity were again highly excited, when we brought in our beavers, which amounted in number to thirty-six. After we had finished skinning them, we left the ample supply of food furnished by the bodies of the beavers, in token of our friendship, to these Indians, and floated on.³⁰

Horses and mules used by Native Americans, trappers, and traders carried trade goods to various places across the Southwest and then hauled any acquired furs back to Santa Fe, Taos, or St. Louis. Towards the end of the era, wagon caravans, led by animals, reached many isolated places.³¹ These animals not only carried goods, but the very people involved in trapping and trading. “As riding and pack animals horses [and mules] were indispensable,” writes historian John D. Barton.³² Beasts of burden were a necessity for the fur trade in the Southwest, more so than other regions of North America where major water-ways were the common means by which to travel.

Similar to the beaver, personal accounts of fur trade participants detail the uses of horses and mules. Jacob Fowler alluded to the fact that he and his men relied upon their horses and mules as he wrote, “[we] determined to lay by on act of Wood and the Poor State of our Horses—We have all Readey lost 13 Horses and two mules and the Remainder Hardly fitt for use.”³³ Pattie, after a skirmish with Native Americans where he received a wound inflicted by an arrow, wrote with relief about how his injury was not fatal, and how lucky he and his party were to still have their horses. He stated, “The Indians had 28 killed.”³⁴ Pattie and his men fared much

²⁹ Ibid., 219.

³⁰ Ibid., 197-198.

³¹ Between 1825 and 1840, several rendezvous had wagon caravans enter the Rocky Mountains with supplies mainly from the western United States (i.e. St. Louis, Missouri), but also from northern Mexico (i.e. Santa Fe, New Mexico). See E. Rick Williams, “Wheels to Rendezvous,” *Rocky Mountain Fur Trade Journal* 4, (2010): 108-125.

³² Barton, *Buckskin Entrepreneur*, 60.

³³ Fowler, *The Journal of Jacob Fowler*, 35.

³⁴ Pattie, *The Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie*, 163.

United States, where a man could count on honest payment for a job well done. Then the priest asked Pattie, “you regard my proposing that you should become a Catholic, as the expression of an unjust and whimsical desire!?”¹⁵ Pattie replied frankly:

I told him ‘yes, that I did; and that I would not change my present opinions for all the money his mission was worth; and moreover, that before I would consent to be adopted into the society and companionship of such a band of murderers and robbers, as I deemed were to be found along this coast, for the pitiful amount of one thousand head of cattle, I would suffer death.’¹⁶

Not all foreigners entering the American Southwest wanted to become Catholic, despite the apparent privileges stemming from a very Catholic government in control of the region. Over the course of Mexican control of the Southwest, from 1821 to 1848, foreigners, whether through legal compliance or outright defiance, found ways in which they could participate in the lucrative trade in beaver fur. The culmination of events that took place in the Southwest—the success of the coarse fur trade in northern New Spain; Spain’s loss of control in North America; Mexico’s liberation from Spanish control; and Mexico’s solicitation for Americans to enter Mexico—combined to set in motion the necessity of a fur trade infrastructure in that region.

The Infrastructure

The Southwest fur trade’s framework stemmed from other fur trade systems, namely the French, English, and Americans. The French fur traders in North America relied primarily on Native Americans to procure fur. They constructed trading posts along rivers and at locations frequented by natives so they could conveniently exchange furs for goods. French traders stored the furs until they were shipped on water-ways, or navigable rivers, to other locations.¹⁷

¹⁵ Ibid., 287.

¹⁶ Ibid., 287-288.

¹⁷ William R. Swagerty, “Marriage and Settlement Patterns of the Rocky Mountain Trappers and Traders.” *Western Historical Quarterly* 11, no. 2 (April, 1980): 162.

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Smith named it Adams river for the President. Its present name would seem to be of Spanish origin, although there is a suggestion of a possible origin in the fact that the name of one of Smith's men, who passed along the stream and was later killed in California, was Thomas Virgin.

Of the eastern tributaries the Rio San Juan, the Little Colorado, and the Gila are most important. The latter stream, which enters the Colorado at the southern boundary of the United States, has an extensive watershed including all of southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. It was too far south to be of any importance in the fur trade.

THE COLUMBIA SYSTEM.

The sources of the Snake, the south fork of the Columbia, are inextricably interlaced with those of the Missouri, Yel-

WHO WAS HIRAM M. CHITTENDEN?

By Rick Magee

“For one man to be a good army officer, a top-drawer engineer, and a competent historian concurrently is an unusual phenomenon, and indeed Hiram Martin Chittenden was a man of unusual and considerable talents” -*Richard Bartlett (1964)*



Hiram M. Chittenden (1858 – 1917) was a native of the Finger Lakes Region of New York, an 1884 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and an officer of the Corps of Engineers. As an engineer he served on the Missouri River Commission for much of his career, surveyed the irrigation potential of western states, and studied flood control needs in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was responsible for surveying the boundaries of Yosemite and Mount Rainier National Parks, served briefly as Commander of the Saint Paul District and ended his army career as Seattle District Engineer. There he planned the Lake Washington Canal linking Lakes Washington and Union with Puget Sound. Seattle’s Chittenden Locks are named for him. He retired in December 1909 with the rank of Brigadier General. Hiram Martin Chittenden was nationally renowned in his day as an author, advocate, engineer, and historian.

Young Lieutenant Chittenden was first assigned to the young Yellowstone National Park in 1891. Arriving without a budget or staff, he decided to survey visitors as to what they thought was needed in the Park. As a result, he improved the system of tourist roads still in use in Yellowstone today, obtained funding from Congress, and oversaw their construction. During a subsequent assignment in Yellowstone, then Captain Chittenden campaigned to protect Yellowstone and other National Parks for future generations from vandalism and corporate encroachment while completing his engineering operations. Among his most remarkable works are the Roosevelt entrance arch near Gardiner, Montana, a graceful bridge over the Yellowstone River above Yellowstone Falls, and the Golden Gate Viaduct through the Yellowstone Canyon.

Studies of the irrigation potential in the Rocky Mountain West by H.M. Chittenden led to the establishment of the Bureau of Reclamation to bring about his vision. Chittenden may be said to be the father of flood control in the Ohio River basin because of his study of flooding there. Originally opposed to government efforts to reduce the risk of flooding, Chittenden changed his position based upon his research. During the Spanish-American War Chittenden was given a command of a unit of Volunteers and the temporary rank of Colonel. He and his unit were sent to Huntsville, Alabama, for training. Chittenden found that the local water supply was severely lacking, and in his spare time designed and began a municipal system for the community. Thank Chittenden for safe, clean water the next time you have training in Huntsville.

Hiram Chittenden was an important historian of the American West. He wrote *The Yellowstone National Park*, *History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River*, *Life and Letters of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S.J., 1801- 1873*, and *The American Fur Trade of the West*. His books on Yellowstone National Park and Fur Trapping are still in print. *The American Fur Trade* is considered the definitive work on the subject. He also contributed articles to many national magazines and newspapers.

Hiram Chittenden’s interpretation of the importance and grandeur of Yellowstone was important in the development of the National Park ideal in the decades just prior to the formation of the National Park Service. He also contributed greatly to the understanding of the exploration of the American West. Hiram Martin Chittenden was indeed a man of unusual and remarkable talents.

“The greatest service which official authority can render to posterity is to maintain and transmit this possession as it came from the hand of nature.” -- *Hiram Martin Chittenden (1915)*

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BOATING ON THE UPPER COLORADO
A HISTORY OF THE NAVIGATIONAL USE
OF THE GREEN, COLORADO AND SAN JUAN RIVERS
AND THEIR MAJOR TRIBUTARIES

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1975

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PREFATORY NOTE

The following pages bring together for the first time the outline of what is known about navigation on the major waterways of the Upper Colorado River Basin. We have carried the story from the earliest known beginnings up to the present year. The gleanings from written records, both printed and manuscript, were supplemented by a large number of interviews of persons knowledgeable in the history of the subject. In some instances the information presented is based almost wholly on interviews.

The many institutions and persons who assisted the study are listed in the acknowledgements. The sources of information cited in the text will be found in a listing of persons interviewed followed by a bibliography of published and manuscript works, and a listing of newspapers.

C.G.C.
S.K.M.

December 30, 1975

is now in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., together with many of the exhibits. Microfilm copies of this same material will be found in the Utah State Archives, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City.

In this report citations to the testimony of witnesses in this case will read: Record followed by page number and preceded by the title of the case. This form is used in the two publications listed below and in the several briefs filed in the case.

In U.S. v. Utah (1931) the Report of the Special Master Charles Warren is an excellent summary of navigation in the upper basin. His treatise is much broader than the area covered by the sections of the rivers under suit. A printed Abstract in Narrative Form of the Testimony Taken before the Special Master (1931) in two volumes, is a convenient summary of the mass of testimony.

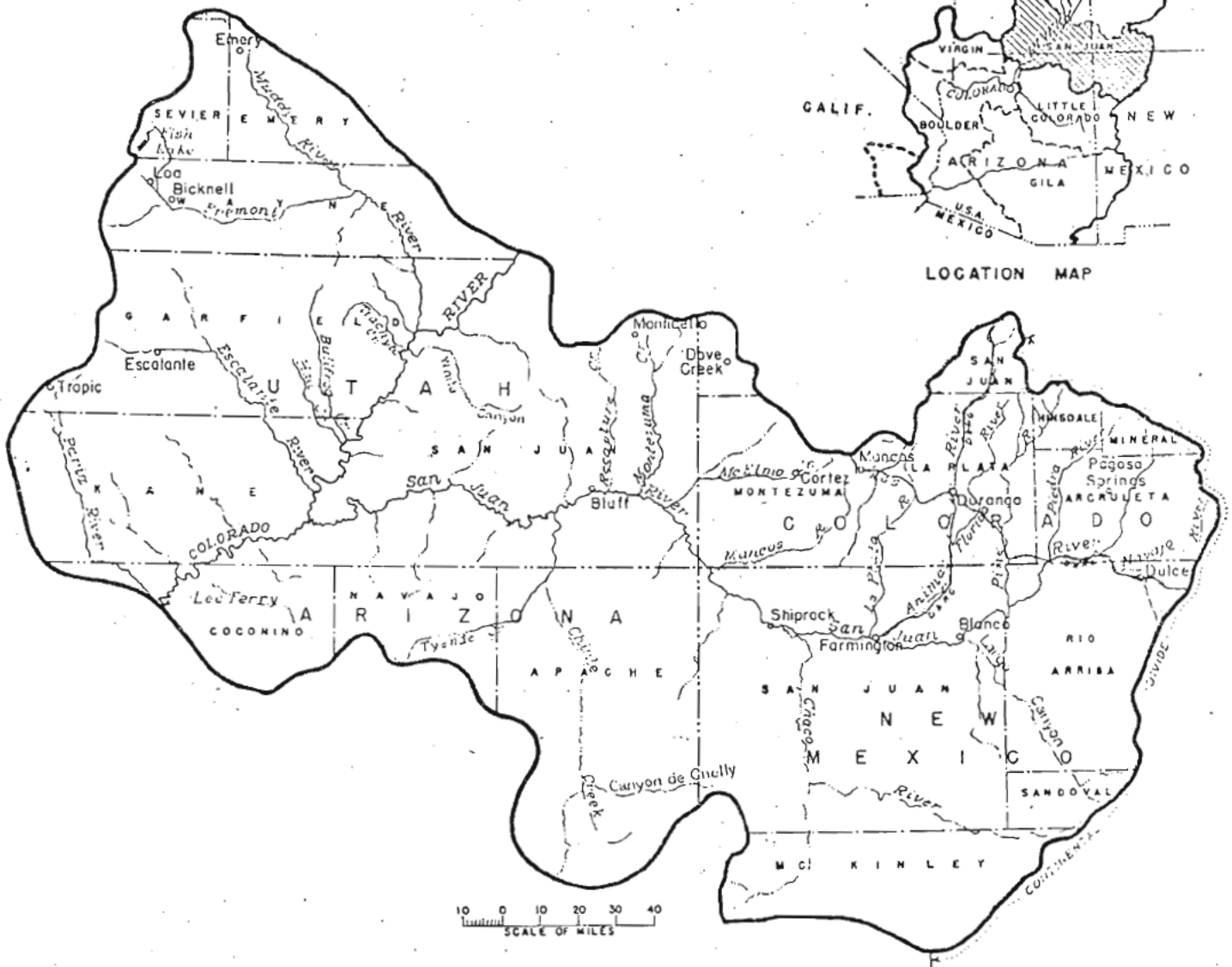
United States v. Utah (1960). This case, bearing the title United States v. State of Utah, George D. Fehr, Earl E. Fehr, Joe Lyon, Jr., United States Minerals Company, was heard in the United States District Court of the District of Utah, Central Division, and decided on December 14, 1960 and a decree was issued on the same date. The case, bearing the court's number C-137-59, was not reported. The suit was brought by the United States to quiet title to the bed of the San Juan River from the boundary between Colorado and Utah downstream to the mouth of Chinle Creek, a distance of approximately 55 miles. After hearing extensive testimony the court ruled that this section of the river was not navigable on January 4, 1896, when Utah was admitted to the Union.

The defendants appealed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, Case No. 6677. The decision of the lower court was upheld, May 10, 1962, 304 F. 2nd 23 (1962). Petition for certiorari denied 371 U.S. 826, October 8, 1962.

Thus, as a result of the judgement in this case, together with that in the earlier United States v. Utah (1931) (see above), the San Juan River throughout its course in Utah was judicially determined to be non-navigable.

The testimony of witnesses in the case of U.S. v. Utah (1960) constitutes an important body of information about the navigation of the San Juan River both within and beyond the sections under litigation. The original transcript of testimony is in the Federal Record Center, Denver, according to the Clerk of Court, Salt Lake City. A copy is in the Office of the United States Attorney, Salt Lake City. A complete Resume of Testimony, copy in the Office of the U.S. Attorney, Salt Lake City, was made available to us and we have used it extensively in the preparation of this report; Citations read U.S. v. Utah (1960), Resume, page.

In their appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, State of Utah, et al. v. United States, case No. 6677, the appellants



San Juan Division of the Colorado River Basin

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF NAVIGATION

ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER

The San Juan River, a major tributary of the Colorado River in the upper basin, rises in the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado. It flows southwesterly into New Mexico, then turns to the west and northwest to cross the extreme southwestern corner of Colorado before reaching Utah. Near Bluff, Utah, the San Juan enters a deeply-entrenched canyon through which it flows to Lake Powell. A few minor tributaries head in northern Arizona and thus the basin of the San Juan includes portions of four states.

The Upper Reaches in Colorado and New Mexico. In its upper reaches in Colorado (and this includes the major tributaries - Los Pinos, Animas and La Plata rivers) the San Juan is a typical mountain stream. As the river turns westward in New Mexico its character changes, and it occupies a broad, winding, sandy or gravelly channel in an arid valley, bordered on each side by low, terraced mesas.

Our research in the libraries and in the field has shown that the San Juan River and its major tributaries in the upper reaches were subjected to limited navigational use.

141. San Juan River. The following persons, interviewed in 1975, professed to have no knowledge of any commercial navigation, including logging operations, past or present, interstate or otherwise, on the San Juan River in Colorado and New Mexico: V. G. Lobato, farmed along the San Juan River since 1920; Ralph Chavez, lived along the river since 1914; Mrs. G. L. Butler, member of a prominent pioneer family in San Juan County, New Mexico; Eleanor MacDonald, lived along the San Juan since 1934, prominent local historian (co-author with J. B. Arrington, Sr., below, The San Juan Basin...) and curator of the San Juan County Historical Museum, Farmington, New Mexico; John B. Arrington, Sr., resident of the San Juan River valley since 1888, and co-author with Eleanor MacDonald (above), the San Juan Basin...; James W. Woods, ditch rider for the Jewett Water Users Association for 22 years; Ray Nichols, resident since 1938, Lottie Wethington, resident since 1914; Mary Helen Wethington, resident since 1919; Mrs. Wilfred Wheeler, resident in the San Juan Valley since 1900; Preston Ellsworth, commercial river outfitter.

Of these informants Chavez, Arrington, Woods, Lottie Wethington, Wheeler, and Ellsworth said that they were aware

that the San Juan River here and there had been used at times for recreational boating.

Informants Butler, MacDonald, Arrington and Woods reported a ferry owned by one Bowen operated for a short time on the San Juan at Waterflow, New Mexico, and that another operated near Farmington just above the mouth of the La Plata River. An article in the Salt Lake City Deseret News, October 20, 1880, mentions Bowen's Ferry where the military road for Fort Wingate crosses the San Juan River.

For some account of navigational usage of the San Juan River from Farmington, New Mexico to points in Utah, see the section below entitled "The Utah Reaches."

The Utah Reaches. In Utah the San Juan River for about 55 miles continues to flow through an open valley bordered by low terraces and mesas. But near the mouth of Chinle Creek it enters into a narrow, steep-walled canyon through which it flows for about 62 miles before reaching Lake Powell. In Utah, particularly in the section below Chinle Creek, there has been a considerable amount of navigational usage. There are reasons for this. In its course through the open sections, the river could be crossed easily most of the year by fording, and travel along either bank was not difficult. Furthermore, the San Juan in these sections, owing to its wide, shallow bed, was not really suitable for navigation during the low water months. At high water navigation was possible though lateral land travel was preferred.

In the canyon sections the river, confined to a narrow channel, was more readily navigable all year and, since lateral travel was very difficult, the San Juan provided at least a fair means of access. The discovery of gold placer mines, copper deposits, and oil in the canyon sections stimulated travel and commercial use. Then, too, in more recent times the canyon sections have been traveled extensively by white water boatmen. Crampton (1964a) has written a summary history of the lower San Juan River.

The San Juan River within Utah has been the subject of two court decisions relating to navigability. These, United States v. Utah (1931), and United States v. Utah (1960), have been discussed above in the chapter covering the subject of court decisions and navigability. In both cases the court decided that the San Juan River, as of January 4, 1896, when Utah was admitted to the union, was not a navigable stream. However, much evidence in these cases was taken to show that the San Juan was navigated one way or another by many individuals from the years before Utah became a state down to the dates of the cases. A summary of the more significant parts of that evidence, together with additional information, and

the record of navigational use since 1960, is given below.

Chronological Summary

142. 1882 Goodridge

According to the Report of the Special Master (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, 158) and Marston (1960, 306) the first recorded trip on the lower San Juan River was by E. L. Goodridge, oil prospector, who travelled all the way down the San Juan from Bluff to the Colorado and thence to Lee's Ferry.

143. 1892 - ca. 1928 Gold Mining

In 1892, a gold boom developed along the San Juan River downstream from Mexican Hat. Diggings were found at several points over a distance of 75 miles. The bubble burst in 1893 - 1894. Very few rich mines were found, but prospecting and mining continued intermittently well into the twentieth century. Although the river is easily accessible at several points, a goodly number of the placer miners came down river from points east of Bluff, or Mexican Hat. Many used small boats of rude construction - flat-bottomed, straight-sided, square-ended - varying in length from 14 feet to 22 feet. In these boats the miners carried their tools, equipment and supplies (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 160). Crampton (1964, 131-134) summarizes the San Juan gold boom. Much of the testimony taken in U.S. v. Utah, 1960, the San Juan "River Bed Case" covers the mining activity along the river's reaches below Bluff and Mexican Hat.

144. ca. 1892 - ca. 1893 Barton

Frank Barton's father was a carpenter and during the gold rush he built several boats. The miners would buy or build boats at Bluff and load them with camp supplies and machinery. According to Barton the river was used a good deal in this manner for transportation because of the bad roads and also because they would get to prospect more sandbars and gravelbars by traveling by river (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 117-120).

145. ca. 1892 - ca. 1893 Bayles

Anna Bayles worked for the San Juan Co-op store in Bluff during the time of the great mining boom. She sold supplies to miners who loaded them on boats and went down

the river (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 122).

146. ca. 1892 - ca. 1893 Nielsen

Jens Nielsen, resident of San Juan County, Utah, since 1880, testified that miners working along the San Juan River would send boats loaded with supplies down the river from Farmington, New Mexico. The boats went as far as Bluff and on down to Mexican Hat (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, 76). Nielsen gave the date 1890 in his testimony but he probably meant 1892, or 1893, which were the peak years of the first gold boom in the San Juan River Canyon.

147. 1893 Christensen

In 1893, C. L. Christensen took a 16-foot boat, loaded with 2,000 pounds of supplies from Bluff to a trading post at the Rincon (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 161). The Rincon is a few miles above the mouth of Chinle Creek and about five miles below Bluff.

148. 1893 Lyman

Albert R. Lyman testified that in 1893 there were a number of small boats built at Bluff, Utah. These boats were small - about 13 feet long - flat-bottomed and made of lumber. They were propelled with oars. Some rockers and other machinery were carried on the boats (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 3-11).

149. 1893 Raplee

Adebert L. Raplee began placer mining near Mexican Hat in 1893. He employed eight or ten men and placered for over three years. Until a good road was built from Bluff to Mexican Hat, Raplee transported his supplies by going overland to Bluff and returning to his camp by boat. Whenever he needed lumber he would go to Bluff and build a boat, load it with lumber and take it down the river. These boats were usually 18 feet long and 4 1/2 feet wide (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 161-162).

150. 1894 Johnson

In 1894, Ezekiel Johnson began placer mining at Zahn's Camp. While there he used a boat to go up and downstream for a mile or two. In 1895 and 1896 Johnson placered near the Honaker Trail, he again used a small raft to take supplies up and down the river for a few miles (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 164).

151. 1894 Mendenhall

In 1894, Walter E. Mendenhall, in a 15-foot boat, went down the San Juan River from Bluff to his mining camp five miles below Mexican Hat. Later, Mendenhall and five other men built three boats. One was 16 feet long, 4 1/2-foot beam and carried about a ton of supplies. The others were 12 feet and 14 feet in length. Using these boats, the party travelled down the San Juan River to its mouth and then up the Colorado River (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 161).

152. 1894 - 1949 Loper

In July 1894, Bert Loper and five or six other men went down the river from Bluff to Johns Canyon in 16-foot rowboats loaded with supplies. In August 1894, with two other men, he went down from Honaker's Trail to Copper Canyon and back in a 16-foot rowboat (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 163-164).

Albert "Bert" Loper, after this venture in 1894, went on to boat practically all the rivers in the upper basin of the Colorado. He died in 1949 while boating the Grand Canyon on his eightieth birthday. Loper's more significant runs have been mentioned in this report. His testimony in the "River Bed Case" takes up 139 pages (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Record, 2306-2337, 2340-2448; see also Abstract, 623-638). A biography, detailing his life on the rivers, has been written by Baker (n.d.) who knew him well. Not all of Loper's trips have been mentioned in this report.

153. ca. 1900 - ca. 1905 Jones

In 1959, Kumen Jones, long-time resident of Bluff, testified that "30 or 35 years ago" he saw a boat come down the river from Farmington, New Mexico. The boat, carrying three people, was loaded with food, and with lumber to make sluice boxes. After stopping at Bluff, the party went on down the river taking the supplies to the placer miners below. About five years later, another boat carrying two or three men came down the river to Bluff. They had come from Colorado and were carrying provisions, lumber and tools. The party was headed for the placer mines downstream (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 72-74). In similar testimony given in U.S. v. Utah, 1931 (Abstract of Testimony, 105-106) Jones remembered the date to be near 1900.

154. 1904 - 1909 Karnell

In 1904, Frank H. Karnell worked at a placer mine in Soda Basin near Mexican Hat, using a 16-foot boat with a four or five-foot beam. In the spring of 1905, Karnell built another boat at Bluff and in it carried a thousand pounds of supplies from Bluff to Mexican Hat. He used this boat to move his camp up and downstream. In March, 1906, Karnell and another man built two more boats 18 x 7 feet and 16 x 5 feet. They loaded the three boats with supplies, camp outfits, rockers and wheelbarrows and went downriver to Mendenhall Gooseneck. After working the bars there, they continued on 22 miles downriver to Slickhorn Canyon. In 1909, Karnell took 700-800 pounds of supplies downriver from Bluff to Mexican Hat (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 164-165). Similar testimony was given by Karnell in U.S. v. Utah, 1960 (Resume, 123).

155. 1910 Hunt

In 1910, John L. Hunt and another man trapped along the San Juan River from Fruitland, New Mexico, to Copper Canyon, downstream in the San Juan Canyon, below Mexican Hat. The hunting trip by boat lasted for two months after October 15. Hunt's companion was a placer miner (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 124).

156. 1921 Nevills

In 1921, W. E. "Billie" Nevills made a run from Mexican Hat down to the Honaker Trail (Marston, 1960, 306) a distance of 16 miles.

157. 1921 U.S. Geological Survey

In 1921, the U.S. Geological Survey sent a party to the San Juan to map the river and the canyon below the mouth of Chinle Creek and to study it in connection with proposed power and reservoir projects. The party, leaving Bluff in mid-July and reaching the mouth of the river early in October, used two boats (hailed overland from Green River, Utah) 16 feet long, with a four-foot beam, and drawing one foot. Supplies were brought in overland and carried down to the surveyors at several points along the river (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, Report of the Special Master, 166). The survey resulted in a published paper by Miser (1924).

158. 1933 - 1938 Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition

During the years from 1933 to 1938, the Rainbow Bridge - Monument Valley Expedition, directed by the University of California (Berkeley), conducted archeological investigations along the San Juan River below the mouth of Copper Canyon. The parties used ten - and fifteen-foot fold-flat boats (Marston, 1960, 306). A summary report of the first expedition was published by Hall (1934).

159. 1934 - 1949 Nevills

1933
In 1934, Norman D. Nevills, son of W. E. "Billie" Nevills, began running the San Juan River below Mexican Hat, Utah, and two years later he began taking tourist parties down the San Juan and thence down the Colorado to Lee's Ferry. Nevills was something of a pioneer in upper basin commercial river boating. His early trips on the San Juan were popular and he received some good publicity from the pens of his tourists.

From 1936 until 1949, when he was killed in an airplane accident, Norman Nevills remained in the river tourist business. He made at least three runs down the Green River from Wyoming and as many through Cataract and Glen canyons. And there were about five runs through Grand Canyon. Nevills must have boated the full length of the San Juan and Glen Canyon to Lee's Ferry at least 20 times.

?
Nevills' trips were made in hard-hulled boats of the cataract design (called by some "sadirons"): square stern, sharp prow, 16 feet long, six feet wide. Each boat contained covered decks and water-tight compartments. In going through fast water and rapids, Nevills used the stern-first technique. His boats were powered by oars.

The more significant of Nevills' voyages are listed in this report. Crampton (1964a, 21-24) has published the names of at least twenty Nevills parties through the San Juan River Canyon, 1934-1949, as they were recorded on the rocks at the mouth of Slickhorn Gulch (above Lake Powell). It is interesting to note that Otis "Dock" Marston, whose works we have cited so frequently here, ran the San Juan with Nevills in 1944 (Crampton, 1964a, 22). Staveley (1971), who acquired the Nevills river running business, has something to say about the work of the founder's operations. Bailey (1947), Henderson (1945) and Stegner (1948) are some examples of important articles about Nevills, his tourist runs and boating techniques.

160. 1934 - ca. 1955 Frost

Jack Frost ran the river from Mexican Hat to Copper Canyon in 1934 and through the 1940's and 1950's; he, along with Norman Nevills, transported dozens of tourists and geologists through the canyons of the San Juan River (Baars, 1973, 7; Marston, 1960, 306).

161. 1938 - 1975 Harris

Don Harris, employee of several government agencies from 1933 to about 1967, has operated boats for government agencies from time to time on the rivers of the upper basin since 1938. In 1941, Harris made a trip from Mexican Hat to Lee's Ferry with Norman Nevills. Later in 1941, he made the same trip starting from Bluff. In October, 1958, Harris and another man floated the San Juan from the Four Corners down to the mouth of Chinle Creek using a seven-man rubber boat. In May, 1960, Harris and a party of five ran the full length of the San Juan from Shiprock, New Mexico, using seven-man inflatable rafts and powered with outboard motors (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 66-71).

Even before leaving government service about 1967, Harris had developed a substantial tourist boating business. For some years he was associated with Jack Brennan (Harris-Brennan Expeditions) and since Brennan's death, Harris has carried on the business with his son (Harris Boat Trips) at Logan, Utah. Generally, Harris has used hard boats, powered with outboards, in his tourist runs.

162. 1941 - ca. 1954 Aleson

Harry L. Aleson first ran the San Juan in 1941 as a boatman for Norman Nevills. After that Aleson got into the tourist business on the rivers and made many trips downriver, usually from Bluff. Sometimes he made as many as five trips a year. In 1948, one of Aleson's "future boatmen" oared his boat from Shiprock, New Mexico, down the San Juan to its mouth and thence to Lee's Ferry (Aleson, 1960).

Operating under several company names, Aleson enjoyed an extensive business in herding tourists. In a booklet published about 1954, he listed approximately 600 people, by name and state of residence, who had taken his tours which were run mainly on the Colorado and tributaries. He used both power boats and rubber rafts. He died in 1972.

163. 1956 Butchart

In August, 1956, J. Harvey Butchart floated down the river on an air mattress (Marston, 1960, 306).

164. 1957 Smith

In May, 1957, Walter G. Smith went along as a paying passenger with a party of U.S. Geological Survey geophysicists making a survey of the San Juan River. The boat, piloted by Dwayne Bishop, was a 16-foot plywood punt, five-foot beam, square at both ends and decked over for three feet on both ends. Oar powered. The party put in the river just above the Four Corners, in New Mexico, and spent three days on the water before reaching Mexican Hat.

In August, 1957, Smith and his sister from Montezuma Creek went up the San Juan to a point about a mile above the Four Corners and returned on the same day. A professional boatman, Frank Wright, piloted the boat, an aluminum craft with a scow nose, 16-feet long, about five feet wide, and powered by a 35 horsepower Johnson outboard motor (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 83, 108-109).

165. 1959 - 1960 Lyon

Joe Lyon, Jr., was a defendant in the San Juan River Bed Case (U.S. v. Utah, 1960). He testified that he had made 18 or 20 boat trips on the San Juan River.

On May 27, 1960, Lyon, Ken Ross and his son Don, went upstream past the Colorado-Utah state line to a point where the telephone line comes across the river. The trip began at St. Christopher's Mission which is two miles above Bluff, Utah. The flat-bottomed boat built by Lyon, was 25 feet long, 8 feet wide and propelled by an outboard motor.

On July 11, 1959 Lyon, and two others put in the river at a point approximately five miles upstream from the Aneth Trading Post which is about 20 miles above Bluff, and went upstream three or four miles. At this point they turned around and came downstream to St. Christopher's Mission (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 81-82, 115).

166. 1960 Marston

Otis "Dock" Marston, Colorado River historian, testified in the case of U.S. v. Utah, 1960 (Resume, 93-95), that in

1960 he and three others travelled down the San Juan River from a point just above the Four Corners to a point about five miles above Aneth. The party used a scow-type boat, about 25 feet long, eight feet of beam, flat-bottomed with a slight rocker at the bottom. It was powered by a 25 h.p. Johnson outboard motor.

Later in the same year, Marston made two additional trips on the San Juan river. Using the same boat he put in about two miles above Bluff and went upriver to about five miles above Aneth and returned to Bluff. The following day, Marston went from Bluff to Comb Wash (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 94-95, 100-102, 105).

167. 1957 - 1975 Recreational Boating

Recreational boating on the San Juan River dates back to the 1930's when Norman Nevills began his tourist trips, and was carried on by Harris, and Aleson (whose names we have listed above), and others. Indeed, recreational boating seemed to have been the main use of the stream, at least below Bluff and Mexican Hat, since the 1930's. In recent times, since the 1950's, tourist travel on the San Juan has been dominated by Kenneth I. Ross of Bluff, Utah. He had run tourist trips since 1947 but in 1957, he organized his Wild Rivers Expeditions and put the operation on a regular business basis. Ross has not limited his operations to the San Juan but has run the Colorado and Green as well on a commercial basis.

As a witness in the "San Juan River Bed Case" (U.S. v. Utah, 1960), Ross testified that at least once he ran the San Juan from Shiprock, New Mexico, to the mouth of the San Juan and beyond. He has run from Bluff City to the mouth of the river two dozen times; he has been from Bluff to Mexican Hat (the most popular tourist run) "several hundred" times. On several occasions he has made round trips from Bluff to the Four Corners.

On his trips Ross uses inflatable rubber boats: One size is 12 feet with a five-foot beam, the other is 15 feet wide with a beam of over seven feet. He has also used rigid craft (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, 110-115).

In 1975, Wild Rivers Expeditions was offering one and two-day trips from Bluff to Mexican Hat, and a three-day trip from Bluff through the Goosenecks of the San Juan to Clay Hill Crossing.

There are other outfitters who run similar trips, among them San Juan Expeditions, Verle L. Green, based at LaSal, Utah. In an interview (1975) Eugene Foushee, Recapture Motel, Bluff, Utah, stated that Ross is the biggest outfitter and that much of the emphasis today in San Juan River tours is on scientific study. One of those who runs scientific trips through the canyon area is Don L. Baars, Professor of Geology at Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado. Baars (1973) has prepared a geological guide for river runners going through the canyon.

Visitor use data on the San Juan River for 1973 and 1974 have been made available by the Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City (1975, Use Statistics). For 1973, "above Mexican Hat" there were 2,200 user days recorded; for 1974, 1,665 days. For 1973 commercial outfitters generated 1,200 user days and for 1974, 1,215 user days. The term "above Mexican Hat" probably means from Bluff to Mexican Hat, the most popular tourist run on the river at the present time. For 1973 "below Mexican Hat" there were 577 user days, 477 of them commercial; for 1974, the figures are incomplete. "Below Mexican Hat" undoubtedly refers to "Goosenecks" area, the run ending at Clay Hills Crossing at the head of Lake Powell.

168. San Juan River Ferries - Utah

Testimony given in the "San Juan River Bed Case" (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 1, 7, 22, 117) reveals that the trading posts along the San Juan on the north bank at Aneth, Montezuma Creek, Bluff and at the Rincon (near the mouth of Comb Wash, just upstream from the mouth of Chinle Creek) used boats to convey Indians across the river for trading purposes. Frank H. Hyde stated (U.S. v. Utah, 1960, Resume, 78-80) that his father built a cable ferry across the San Juan. The boat was flat-bottomed and but 12 feet long. In the Report of the Special Master (U.S. v. Utah, 1931, 159) reference is made to a ferry 30 feet long operating on the San Juan at the mouth of Comb Wash which was used by the trader there to facilitate the Indian trade.

The testimony in these cases is short on dates for the ferries. Since the white settlement of the area did not begin until 1880, the ferries would have post-dated that event. Some may have continued into the twentieth century. The construction of the bridge at Mexican Hat in 1908 probably ended most of them.

SAN JUAN RIVER TRIBUTARIES

169. Los Pinos River

Research on Los Pinos River, also known as Pine River, a tributary of the San Juan River, has revealed nothing in the way of navigational usage. In an interview (1975) Morrill E. Turner of Durango, Colorado, stated that he lived along Los Pinos River at various locations mostly between Bayfield, and Ignacio, Colorado, from 1909 until 1967 (with a gap of about five years). Between 1923 and 1963 he was the manager and/or owner of the Ignacio State Bank. Mr. Turner managed or owned several farms and ranches with irrigated land along the Los Pinos. Although now a resident of Durango, Mr. Turner was for many years, one of Ignacio's most prominent citizens.

Turner said he had no knowledge of any commercial navigation, past or present, interstate or otherwise, on the Los Pinos River. Neither did he have any knowledge of logging operations where logs were floated down the river, nor any knowledge of ferries on the river. He stated that the river has been used infrequently for recreational navigation. He believed that no stretches of the river were navigable because the stream is entirely too small, being low enough to wade it most of the year; he mentioned, however, that the Los Pinos never was completely dry. All water in the Los Pinos is allocated for irrigation he stated, but the Ute Indians, to date, have not made use of all the water they are entitled to by treaty.

170. Animas River

Although the Animas River is the largest tributary of the San Juan River, our research has revealed that it was used but little in navigation.

The following persons, interviewed in 1975, professed to have no knowledge of any commercial navigation, including logging operations, past or present, interstate or otherwise, on the Animas River in Colorado and New Mexico: Bill Graham, newspaperman and historian and resident of the Animas Valley since 1905; Pearl Gaines, member of a family whose forebears were the first settlers in the upper Animas Valley; Gus Ambold, resident of the valley since 1892 and whose father was one of the first settlers; John Bryce, resident since 1891; Emiel Vandewiele, resident since 1907; Richard W. Turner, bank president and descendant of one of the valley's pioneers;

Zipporah McDaniel, resident since 1900; L. W. McDaniel, resident since 1917; E. L. McDaniel, resident since 1901; Duane A. Smith, Professor of History, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado; Robert W. Delaney, Professor of History and Director of the Center of Southwest Studies, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado; John B. Arrington, Sr., resident in the La Plata Valley since 1888, and historian of San Juan County, New Mexico; M. C. Delzell, resident since 1922; Clarice Kimbrel, resident since 1939; W. E. Hottell, resident since 1939.

All of the informants listed above stated that the Animas, especially the reach just above Durango, was boated on occasion by fishermen and pleasure seekers.

In an interview (1975) Preston Ellsworth of Durango, Colorado, a river pilot by trade, with experience on the Salmon, Snake and Colorado rivers, stated that during the last three years he has operated trips on the Animas on a commercial basis. Ellsworth runs his trips between Memorial Day and Labor Day, providing the river carries enough water throughout that period. He operates half-day and whole-day trips using 16-foot inflatable boats and canoes and white water kayaks. The half-day trips are run on 16 miles of "calm water" above Durango, or for a similar distance downstream from Durango. All-day trips are run downstream between Durango and Bondad, Colorado, a distance of about 20 miles. Twenty to twenty-five people may go on one of the daily trips. Ellsworth said the Animas in the sections he runs is not basically hazardous as long as proper equipment is used and operated by experts. Ellsworth stated that the Animas is excellent for white water kayaking and he believed that some forty people enjoyed this sport every week. On exploratory trips Ellsworth has floated the Animas from Durango to Aztec, New Mexico.

In an interview Ellsworth (1975) stated that he believed that at one time logs may have been floated down the Animas somewhere between Hermosa (about 10 miles above Durango) and Durango, but he could give no specifics. In an interview Logan (1975) stated that the Ireland sawmill, located just upriver from the Main Avenue bridge in Durango floated logs down to the mill, about 10 miles from Hermosa Creek. He believed the logs were used mainly for railroad ties but he could give no specific information.

171. La Plata River

Research on the La Plata River, a tributary of the San Juan River, has revealed nothing in the way of navigational usage. In an interview (1975) Mr. Ray Michael of Hesperus, Colorado, stated that he has lived in La Plata River Valley since 1898, and has been involved with irrigation rights and problems on the La Plata.

Michael said he had no knowledge of any commercial navigation, past or present, interstate or otherwise, on the La Plata River. Neither did he have knowledge of any logging operations, ferries, or recreational navigation; he stated, in fact, that "fish can't hardly navigate the river." Mr. Michael stated that more water was allocated for irrigation than was available in the river, that the first diversion ditch (built by the Thompson Park Ditch Company), about three miles north of Hesperus, often diverts all the water from the river, and that, consequently, the La Plata is dry at times during most years. In his opinion the idea of navigation on the La Plata is preposterous.

In an interview (1975) Mrs. Carl Aspaas, a resident of the La Plata Valley since 1915, and a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of the San Juan basin, could recall no navigational use of La Plata River.

Deseret News

C. GREGORY CRAMPTON DIES AT 84, U. EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Associated Press

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C. Gregory Crampton, University of Utah emeritus professor of history, author and authority on Glen Canyon and the canyon country of the Colorado Plateau, has died at 84.

Dr. Crampton died of cancer at his home in St. George on Tuesday. Funeral plans are pending. Dr. Crampton specialized in western American history and taught at the university from 1945 until his retirement in 1979.

In 1956, Dr. Crampton convinced the National Park Service that a historical study should be conducted along with the planned archaeological survey of Glen Canyon, to be flooded after construction of Glen Canyon Dam and the filling of Lake Powell. He was put in charge.

Employing a combination of field research, documentary investigation, and interviews from 1956 to 1963, Dr. Crampton produced a number of detailed monographs printed by the University of Utah.

It was from this study that Dr. Crampton wrote "Standing Up Country," an overview of canyonlands history in Utah and Arizona, which won the Best Western Non-Fiction Award of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center. He wrote several other books

For two years he was director of the University of Utah's Western History Center and was a founder in 1967 of the Utah Westerners.

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Death of a Society

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DEATH OF A SOCIETY

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Knowledge of the dynamics of culture which characterize particular societies provides a principal strength of contemporary anthropological theory. This knowledge is bolstered as field studies of internal societal processes proliferate, as investigators ferret out social processes in one society by observing it in operation and interviewing its participants. The strengths of these field techniques also incorporate in them certain inherent weaknesses. The investigator intensely involved in analysis of one society seldom can master or even as a practical matter study dynamics of intersocietal relationships.

At the same time theorization is served by this piling up of data for comparative purposes, generalization appears to suffer in some respects, for anthropological theories of sociocultural dynamics tend to be societally limited. Perhaps because of their dependence on techniques for unisocietal investigations, anthropologists have tended not to speculate about dynamics of intersociety relationships, and they follow widely the lead of the few theorists who have ventured into this field.

Anthropologist Ralph Linton¹ attributed the existence of societies to a combination of physical and psychological factors, but his exploration of social dynamics was limited to internal adaptations of individual members of a society, disregarding the adjustments persons necessarily make to neighboring societies which constitute as much a part of the ecology of a particular society as the purely non-human physical environment in which its participants exist. Bronislaw Malinowski² likewise stressed biological determinants in his anthropological writings, but he pointed out very clearly³ that human aggression at the individual level is not directly transferred into warfare, but is harnessed by cultural regulations.

Linton⁴ also stated much of the theory applied to situations of transculturation⁵ between societies of greater or lesser military power without taking up questions of intersocietal relationships under other conditions. Subsequent workers have continued to devote their attention to intrasocietal results of transculturation. Ever since Linton's pioneering pronouncements, anthropologists have tended to view transculturation situations as ending in assimilation of one group by a more dominant one, or some less thorough-going culmination such as a secessionist, pluralistic or even militant subordinate group.⁶ Major attention has been directed, in other words, at transculturational situations involving one society successfully dominating another which is in the process of being converted into one or another form of subordinated segment of the dominant group. Most research has been carried out, then, in segmented social systems which consist of interdependent segments rather than truly independent systems. In these segmented social systems, members of a dominated group or subordinated segment recognize as legitimate the

dominating group's monopoly on the use of physical force.⁷ They have surrendered their societal autonomy by abandoning their own use of force to resist domination and directed cultural change.

Few investigations have been made of transculturation situations which are not the result of some measure of some measure of sociopolitical dominance of one group of people over another, so we have few case studies of relationships between autonomous societies. R. B. Ekvall's analysis⁸ of transculturation in a contact situation involving societies with approximate power parity in the contact situation remains a pioneering venture in the investigation of this type of inter-societal relationship.

Still less are anthropologists accustomed to thinking about or investigating situations of intersocietal contact which involve conflicting societies of disproportionate power but continued autonomy of the less powerful society. These are also transcultural situations, but neither society in a hostile but autonomous pair is able to direct cultural changes in the other. As anthropologist W. G. McGee⁹ long ago pointed out, in such situations of inimical contact, one society pirates cultural traits from the other.

Although potentially destructive contacts between mutually hostile sociopolitical systems avidly pirating knowledge from one another characterize our contemporary world, almost no one has followed up McGee's pioneering conceptualization of inherent relationships between inimical societies. The dynamics of intersocietal relationships between continuously hostile societies and the dynamics of societal survival or extinction under such conditions are the focus of our attention in this paper.

The Amicable-Inimical Relationship System

We have reconstructed some thematic changes in the warfare of several Yuman-speaking Indian tribes living along the Colorado River in Nevada, California, Arizona, and Sonora in an earlier paper,¹⁰ employing ethnohistorical methods and "multichronic" data ranging from our own interviews with members of the tribes analyzed through ethnographic reports of the last fifty years to non-anthropological documents recording observations back to 1540. We indicated some of the defects of inferring past cultural events from synchronic observational-interview data in the course of identifying several cultural processes changing in like manner in a number of societies of similar language and culture. Although we implicitly employed an ecological, multi-societal concept of human relations in the Colorado Basin portion of the Southwestern United States, we were concerned in that paper primarily with thematic changes internal in although also common to the several societies analyzed. We did not, therefore, fully explore the dynamics of intersocietal relationships within a larger social system.

Now we wish to discard the analytical fiction that any Yuman-speaking tribe constituted a discreet, isolated, closed social system, and explore more fully the implications of amicable and inimicable relations between the societal units of a regional social system.

In the present paper, therefore, we focus upon one Yuman society which has ceased to exist, taking up more explicitly the theoretical implications of a broad-scale ecological approach to intersocietal dynamics. We deal here with dynamics of relationships between independent social systems, *i. e.*, societies which, although they have social connections with other societies, are nevertheless autonomous. These

societies are capable of carrying on warfare or maintaining peaceful relations with one another, and none dominates another. We have chosen to focus upon the Halchidhomas of the Colorado River because analysis of the destruction of Halchidhoma society can be expected to yield more insight into the dynamics of intersocietal relationships than analysis of surviving Yuman-speaking populations which have become subcultural subordinated groups in the contemporary social system of the United States.

The first characteristic of Halchidhoma life to be noted is that the people making up Halchidhoma society also participated in a wider social system of amicable and inimical intertribal relationships which existed at the time of earliest European contact with Colorado River Indians in 1540.¹¹ The Halchidhomas enjoyed amicable relationships with the north-eastern Pais,¹² from whom they obtained by trade Hopi woven blankets¹³ which they passed on to the Gila River Yumans.¹⁴ The Halchidhoma trail west from the Colorado River Valley¹⁵ testified to their friendship with some California mountain Indians. The most important characteristic of Halchidhoma intertribal relations, however, was their participation in a military alliance opposed to a similar alliance. The Halchidhomas were actively allied with the riverain Kohuanas, Cocopas, Gila River Yumans, and Pimans. The Halchidhomas and other tribes in this alliance endured inimical relationships with Mohaves, Yumans, and upland dwelling Yavapais which were joined in the opposing alliance.¹⁶ Any aggression by one tribe against an inimical tribe tended to generate general warfare within the multi-societal system as the tribes primarily involved called upon their allies for assistance. This usually took the form of a series of surprise attacks, but these tribes also staged formal tribal-scale battles in which contingents from several

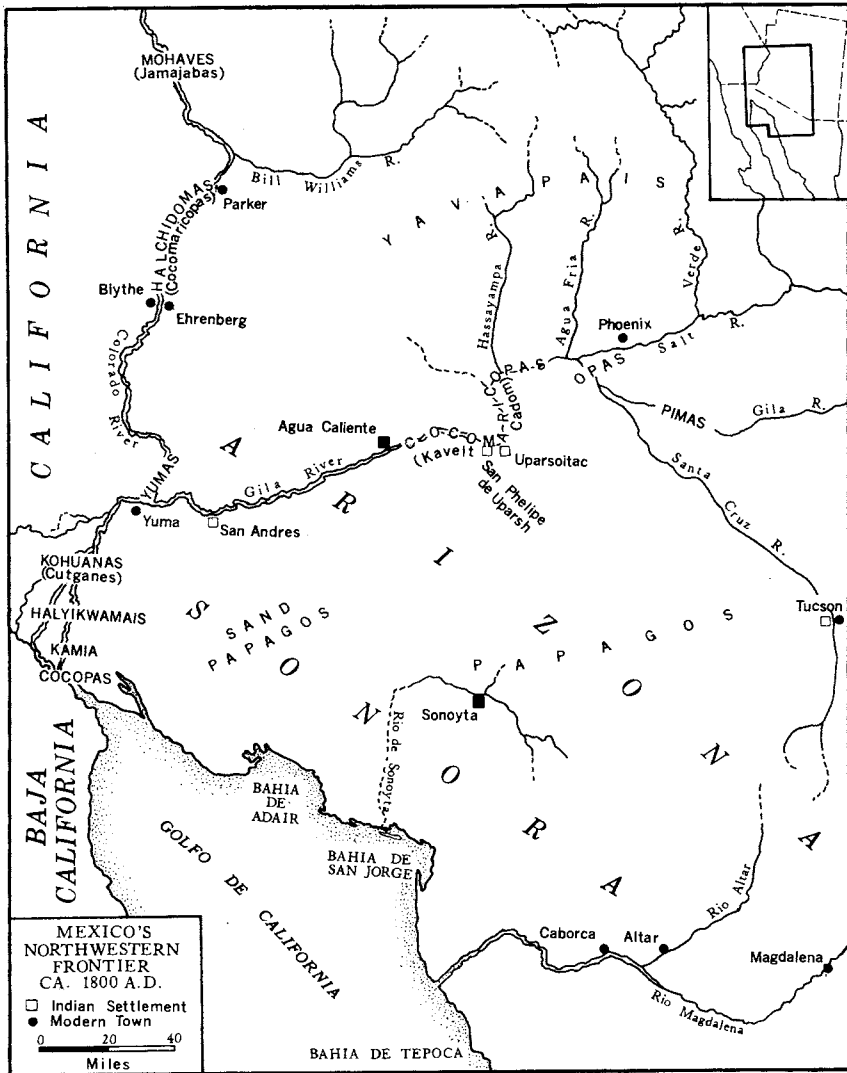


Fig. 1. Distributions of Indian Populations of the Gila-Sonoran Area of the Southwest at the Beginning of the 19th Century.

tribes fought. The decisive battle which virtually terminated intertribal warfare in this system after the United States assumed sovereignty over the area inhabited by these tribes involved a combined Yuma, Mohave, and Yavapai force attacking a Gila River Yuman-Piman force in September of 1857, when the aggressors suffered a decisive defeat.¹⁷ Mohave oral tradition placed their loss as 60 out of 200, the Yuma loss at 80 of 82 and the Yavapai loss at seven from "a considerable body."¹⁸

The tendency of a particular war to generate general war within the intertribal system of relationships within the lower Colorado River basin appears comparable with the dynamics of the contemporary dual national alliance system which guarantees that conflict between the two major competitors will insure nearly universal involvement¹⁹ or the operation of the principle of "collective security" to transform particular wars into general ones.²⁰

Identification of Autonomous Halchidoma Society

Discovery. Marching westward from the Rio Grande of New Mexico in the fall of 1604, the Spanish conquistador Don Juan de Onate led his men to the Colorado River, turned south and reached the head of the Gulf of California early in 1605. On their trip down the Colorado these Spaniards passed through the habitat of a group of Indians living immediately south of the confluence of the Gila River with the main stream. The name of this group was recorded as Halchedoma by one of the chroniclers of the expedition²¹ and as Alebdoma by another.²² To interpret the Onate record alone as referring to a distinct tribal entity might well be to err, since the Yumas referred to settlements of their own "pushed out to a distance" by the term altcadom.²³

From the end of the 17th century on, Sonoran Spaniards consistently referred to a tribe which lived along the banks of the Colorado from below the mouth of Bill Williams Fork to somewhat above the mouth of the Gila River as either Halchidomas (or some orthographic variation of that term) or as "Cocomaricopas of the Colorado."

In recent times Alfred L. Kroeber²⁴ recorded the Mohave designation for this group as Halchadhoma. Leslie Spier²⁵ recorded the term as xalcadom. Paul Ezell records the present pronunciation by descendants of this group on the Salt River Indian Reservation as Halchidhom with primary accent on the initial syllable. Although the term is spelled Jalchedun (pl. Jalchedunes) in the majority of instances in Hispanic documents (the Spanish "J" denoting the same sound as English "H"), the form used here is that already established in anthropological reports.

Migration. An index of the autonomy of Halchidhoma society was its ability to migrate upriver from its 17th and 18th century location. If the Onate documents refer to this tribe, the position given for it was consistent with that given later in the 1600's. At San Andres on the Gila River in 1694, Father Eusebio F. Kino was told of Opas and Cocomaricopas on the Colorado River²⁶ and Lt. Juan M. Manje states that he was told in 1699 that the Colorado River was "populated by the Alchedona tribe and others."²⁷ Pimas, Yumas, Opas, and Gila River Cocomaricopas gathered to see the Kino-Manje party a short distance up the Gila from its mouth told these explorers about this Colorado riverain people.²⁸ The location of this tribe was apparently south of the Gila-Colorado junction since the visitors were told by the assembled Indians "that the Yumas, Cutganes, and Alchedomas came next in order," and Kino consistently located the Cutganes downriver from the Yumas who lived at the Gila-Colorado confluence.

The following year when Kino reached the Gila-Colorado junction the Yumas there requested him to remain for a few days because other Indians from "up river where the Alchidomas live" were coming to see him.²⁹

Apparently the Halchidomas lived south of the Gila-Colorado junction during the 17th century and were in the process of moving to a location north of that junction at the end of the century, particularly between Kino's 1699 and 1700 visits. Subsequent sources such as a 1701 map,³⁰ Kino's 1705 map,³¹ and later reports all gave this northern location for the Halchidomas.

We take this apparent migration of the Halchidomas from one riverain territory to another as an adequate index of the existence of a viable integrated society held together by the kind of internal dynamics anthropologists have abundantly documented.³² An aggregate, a disintegrated group of bands, could hardly have migrated and set up a functioning socio-economic system in the new location under conditions of inter-societal armed conflict such as the Halchidomas faced wherever they could turn.

There can be no doubt that a later Jesuit explorer actually found this Halchidoma tribe living on the Colorado River between the Yumas and Mohaves. In 1744 Jacobo Sedelmayr initiated direct Spanish communication with them, traveling "their high-road" (su camino real) by which the Cocomaricopas of the Gila communicated with their kinsmen on the Colorado.³³ His descriptions of landmarks and distances indicate that this route led from Agua Caliente on the Gila northwest across the desert to where the Colorado River Cocomaricopas (Halchidomas) lived in the area south of the modern town of Parker. Peter M. Dunne³⁴ was in error when he located this route west along the north bank of the Gila to the Gila-Colorado

junction. Later historical evidence and modern Maricopa tradition specifies the former route as the correct one.

It had been noted by Fr. Luis Velarde as early as 1716³⁵ that the peoples of the lower Gila and on the Colorado spoke "the Yuma dialect." Sedelmayr called the group on the Colorado "Cocomaricopas" because the language they spoke was

the most universal on these two rivers and only because of the opposition and enmity which they have with the Cocomaricopas have the Yumas been thought to be a separate nation.³⁶

The missionary noted that kinship ties existed between the Colorado River and Gila River Cocomaricopas. A close social relationship between Halchidhomas and the Yuman-speaking people living on the Gila River was also indicated in their common exploitation of natural resources. In October of 1749, Father Sedelmayr³⁷ found Cocomaricopas from the Colorado sharing the harvest of mesquite and ironwood tree pods along tree pods along the Gila River near the rancheria of San Phelipe de Uparsh. Sedelmayr also discovered a socially-created obstacle to direct Halchidhoma communication with Spaniards in Sonora. The Papagos, seeking to maintain their profitable middleman's position in the Sonoran frontier slave trade, frightened the "Cocomaricopas" of the Colorado River by telling them that they would be destroyed if they went beyond the Gila River into Sonora.

During the years from 1740 to the end of Spanish imperial rule in Mexico, the contacts of representatives of the empire with Halchidhomas were of such a nature that these Indians came to feel that the Spaniards were their friends. Equally important, tribes hostile to the Halchidhomas became convinced that the Spaniards intruded into the intertribal warfare system of the lower Colorado River valley as collaborators and military allies of their Halchidhoma enemies.

A generation after Sedelmayr located the Cocomaricopas in the stretch of the Colorado River encompassed between the modern towns of Parker and Ehrenberg, the Franciscan priest Francisco Garces traveled in 1774 from Agua Caliente on the Gila River to the Halchidhoma village on the Colorado over the same "high road" and returned the same route.³⁸ He had planned to go to the Halchidomas as long as three years before this when the Opas of the Gila River has promised to take him to "various rancherias of their friends," but he had been unable to go then.³⁹ He had, however, on that same trip talked to some Cocomaricopas of the Colorado who were among the people crowding into the house of a baptized Pima of Uparsoitac to see the strange priest, and he noticed that they were "quite tall," indicating they shared the great stature of the other riverain Yuman tribes. The developing working relationship between the Spaniards and the Halchidomas were indicated by the fact that Garces was guided on his 1774 trip to the Colorado River by two Halchidomas who were visiting on the Gila River, although on his return trip he refused all but one of the offered guides.

Returning from peregrinations to the Pacific Coast and to the Hopi pueblo of Oraibi in the summer of 1776, Friar Francisco Garces reached the Halchidhoma while descending the Colorado River in early August.⁴⁰ The northernmost Halchidhoma settlement was then situated some 14 leagues south of the mouth of Bill Williams Fork — about 40 miles.⁴¹ Sedelmayr in 1744 had found their northern settlements somewhat farther upstream. Garces slept in the southernmost Halchidhoma settlement on August 23rd, having traveled some 14 1/2 leagues south from the first rancheria he encountered.⁴² Garces calculated that he traveled 12 1/2 leagues to reach the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers from the southernmost Halchidhoma settlement. Four leagues of that distance

was hunting range for both Yumas and Halchidhomas — at least under the temporarily peaceful condition arranged by the Spaniards, which favored the latter in other respects and perhaps in this as well. It was as a result of this first-hand contact with the Halchidhomas that Friar Francisco characterized them as one of the principal tribes on the Colorado River.⁴³

In 1780 Lieutenant Don Jose Arguello spent nine months at the Gila-Colorado River junction establishing Spanish settlements in connection with the missions to the Yumas founded in 1779. In his report⁴⁴ he listed the riverain tribes: "Continuing on upstream are met the Jalchedumes and afterwards the Jamajabas [Mohaves]." In 1781 the commander of the Spanish expedition descending the Gila River was told of the Halchidhomas by Indians living a short distance west of Agua Caliente at the southern end of the desert trail to the Ehrenberg-Parker area⁴⁵ indicating the Halchidhomas still held the northern end of this trail near Parker. The commander of this force listed them as the first tribe up the Colorado from the Yumas⁴⁶ and accepted the Halchidhomas, at least tacitly, as military allies.

The Halchidhomas were shown on two maps of Friar Diego Bringas as located on the Colorado River upstream from the Yumas and the mouth of the Gila — one map placing them south of the Bill Williams Fork and the Jamajabs.⁴⁷ Bringas probably obtained his information for this 1795 map from the archives of his order at Queretaro as well as from his own explorations to the Gila River.⁴⁸

Mohave oral tradition as recorded by Kroeber⁴⁹ more than half a century ago placed Halchidhomas in the same area where Spaniards had earlier reported them at the time of their final defeat. So did the traditions of descendants of the Halchidhoma survivors.⁵⁰

Halchidhoma Autonomy. As the preceding summary of Spanish penetration toward and to the Halchidhoma homeland indicates, contacts were infrequent and occurred at intervals of a generation or more until the last quarter of the 18th century. Despite the auspicious re-initiation of face-to-face Spanish-Halchidhoma contact during Kino's far-ranging explorations at the end of the 17th century, the Spanish frontier of settlement remained stalled in the immediate vicinity of pioneering missions among the southern villages of the northern Piman Indians. The Halchidhomas were left in the transcultural situation of relative geographic isolation which enabled them to pick and choose traits to accept from the proffered Spanish cultural spectrum even more effectively than the Gila River Pimas⁵¹ who participated in the same amicable transcultural process. The Colorado River Halchidhoma homeland was so remote from Spanish frontier settlements and communication lines that these Indians were effectively isolated from face-to-face contact with Spaniards except when a rare priest visited them or they visited among the Opas and Cocomaricopas of the Gila or traveled into coastal California or settled Sonora. Almost no direct Spanish pressure toward any specific cultural change could be exerted on the Halchidhomas.

This does not mean that significant contacts between Halchidhomas and Spaniards did not take place from time to time, for actually the appearance of Spaniards on the geographic horizons of the riverain Yumans introduced an important new ethnic variable in their behavior as participants in an intertribal social system composed of amicable tribes ranged in two inimical alliances. On March 20, 1700, Father Kino received at his visitation station at Nuestra Senora de los Remedios a string of 25 blue shells from the Pacific sent

by the principal governor of the Cocomaricopas, who lives in the great rancheria of Dacoydag... on the Rio Colorado....⁵²

The Halchidhomas were employing diplomacy to obtain an advantage in intertribal affairs.⁵³

This constituted an extremely significant action on the part of the Halchidhoma leader, for it shows that the Halchidhomas were reaching out with a friendly gesture toward the emissaries of the new ethnic power entering the Colorado River arena of intertribal warfare. Shells were employed extensively for jewelry and personal adornment among the northern Pimans⁵⁴ and riverain Yumans; so shell was highly valued in these tribal societies and a principal commodity in intertribal trade between amicable societies. The Halchidhoma gift of Pacific Coast seashell dispatched hundreds of miles to the Spanish mission frontier indicates a very serious Halchidhoma effort to win Spanish friendship.

If we raise the question as to why this sort of overture should have emanated from the Halchidhomas, we can begin to discern some of the dynamics of intersocietal relationships.

When the Spaniards approached the Gila-Colorado riverain tribes, they approached a multi-society interaction system in which inimical relationships between one set of tribes were balanced by amicable alliances with another set. The Halchidhoma action in actively seeking out Spanish friendship suggests that the tribal societies comprising this regional social system did not possess equal military potential. This Halchidhoma initiative, coupled with the evidence for recent Halchidhoma emigration from a territory south of the Yumas to a location north of them, suggests that the Halchidhomas perceived themselves as more threatened than any other tribe in the system. We postulate, in other words, that under conditions of inimical intersocietal relationships in a multi-societal interaction

system, if a new potential ally appears (by geographic expansion of population or diminution of isolation by transportation improvements), then the society which perceives itself as weakest will seek to conclude an actual alliance with the new arrival.

The 1700 overture by the Halchidhomas brought them little immediate profit in terms of Spanish assistance, as already indicated. Three-quarters of a century later, imperial Spanish policy changes and continued Halchidhoma friendliness did bring about at least a temporary improvement in the Halchidhoma military position. This resulted from a Spanish-arranged truce between the Yumas and Halchidhomas generated by Spanish desires for a peaceful land route to Upper California, and Yuma willingness to benefit from Spanish largess.

When the second Anza expedition to California moved down the lower Gila River in 1775, messengers were sent along the Agua Caliente trail to advise the Halchidhomas that the Spaniards were passing through. These tribesmen came downstream to meet the Spaniards at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers in Yuma territory.⁵⁵ The Halchidhomas were clearly hostile to the Yumas in 1775 and were able and willing to visit the Spaniards living amongst the latter only because of the truce arranged by the Europeans.⁵⁶ They came at least twice, on November 29 and December 1.⁵⁷ They risked entering enemy territory to cultivate their potential Spanish allies, whereas the Yumas simply stayed at home and let the Spaniards woo them with gifts and promises.

A Franciscan priest wintered among the Yumas after the military expedition moved on to Upper California, and his diary records a number of visits from Halchidhomas — December 6, 17, 27, and 28, 1775, and January 21 and 30, February 14, and April 19, 1776.⁵⁸ The Spanish-imposed truce

may have been wearing thin by spring since the diarist, Friar Thomas Eixarch, had to rescue this last group from a crowd of Yumas incensed over Halchidhoma horse-stealing. This probably impressed the Yumas as undue Spanish favoritism toward their perennial enemies and encouraged another party of Halchidhomas to show up on April 25.⁵⁹ Some at least of these Halchidhoma visits in Yuma territory provided occasions for the former to trade woolen blankets of Hopi manufacture to the Yumas.⁶⁰ Yet, what the local Spaniards regarded as a commercially desirable Pax Hispanica, the Halchidhoma enemies interpreted as Spanish favoritism toward the Halchidhomas.

Father Francisco H. Garces contributed to that interpretation after he joined Eixarch among the Yumas on January 4, 1776.⁶¹ He departed northward on February 14⁶² and shortly rendered the Halchidhomas another service. He rescued a couple of young Halchidhoma girls from a Mohave war party, sending them back to their tribesmen along a trail the Halchidhomas took west through the California desert to the mountain tribes.⁶³ The dispossessed Mohaves probably interpreted the priest's action again as special Spanish consideration for the Halchidhomas. He probably further convinced the Mohaves that the Spaniards were discriminating against them when he restrained them from attacking some Walapais.⁶⁴

After the Yumas massacred the missionaries and settlers among them in July of 1781,⁶⁵ the Halchidhomas renewed their enmity toward the Yumas if they had not already done so. They joined the Gila River Pimas and Cocomaricopas to attack the Yumas in October⁶⁶ and they fought as allies of the Spanish relief expedition which removed surviving Spaniards from the Colorado River.⁶⁷ Undoubtedly there was some economic motivation stimulating Halchidhoma participation in this

campaign, the drive for alliance aside. That is, the Halchidhomas went to war partly to protect their trade route to the Spaniards and European manufactured goods. They were protecting this source of their wealth.⁶⁸

Still the geographically isolated Halchidhomas had finally achieved their goal of active military alliance with the Spaniards. Their achievement proved fleeting, for the Spanish 1781 expedition was punitive in purpose and heralded the termination of Spanish colonization efforts on the Colorado River rather than any further build-up of Spanish power there. It was nearly half a century later before any concentration of European military power occurred on the Colorado reminiscent of the expeditions of the 1770's.

Very little information has yet been brought to light about the Halchidhoma situation relative to the other tribes in the intertribal alliance and warfare system following this retreat of the Spanish frontier. At least two Halchidhoma children showed up at the frontier mission at Caborca, Sonora, in 1786:

447. Josef Domingo, Young Jalchedon

On the third day of the month of July in the year 1786 in this Pueblo of the Immaculate Conception of Caborca, I solemnly baptized a boy of some eight to nine years, Jalchedon, son of heathen parents, to whom I gave the name Joseph Domingo, Antonio, Captain of Caborca, whom I advised of his spiritual parenthood and other obligations, was his godfather. In order to attest this I sign this on said day, month and year as above.

Fr. Francisco Moyano (rubric)

448. Juan Fran. co, Young Jalchedon

On the third day of the month of July of the year 1786, in this Pueblo of the Immaculate Conception of Caborca, I solemnly baptized a youth of some five years, Jalchedon, son of heathen parents, to whom I gave the name Juan Francisco. Urbano, husband of Hilaria of said Pueblo, whom I advised of his spiritual parenthood and his other obligations, was his godfather. To attest this I sign this on said day, month and year as above.

Fr. Francisco Moyano (rubric)⁶⁹

The fact that one Halchidhoma boy was judged to be eight or nine and the other five indicates that these were not ordinary Roman Catholic baptisms, since infants of that faith are usually baptized as soon as possible after birth. The fact that their parents were not Christians explains the delay, but not why they were baptized at all. There are two possibilities, at least, explaining their arrival at the mission for baptism.

1) The boys may have been brought to Caborca by their parents to be baptized there. By 1786 Caborca was already rather mixed ethnically, judging from the number of ethnic groups identified in the mission records. It is possible that the boys' parents went to Caborca to settle, fleeing the incessant intertribal wars along the Colorado River, or visited the mission in another Halchidhoma attempt to encourage a Spanish alliance.

2) The boys were probably brought to Caborca as war captives to be bartered into slavery in Sonora. The probability that these two Halchidhoma lads were moved in the intersocietal traffic in human flesh on this frontier is indicated by the fact that seven other children of non-Christian parents were baptized on this same third day of July in 1786 in the church of the Immaculate Conception at Caborca by Friar Francisco Moyano. Their tribal affiliations are unknown since they were identified only as Nixoras. (We have dealt with the Nixora question in a separate paper.⁷⁰) Moyano's distinction of the two Halchidhomas from the others is the main grounds for supposing the boys may have been taken to Caborca under parental auspices, and the other seven children were Halchidhoma captives.

More likely the pair of Halchidhoma boys had been captured by Yuma raiders either while among the Cocopas, Kohuanas, or Halyikwamais on a visit, or at home their own tribesmen. The Yumas bartered such captives to "Pimas" from Caborca or to the so-called "Sand Papagos" who in turn traded them to the

Caborca people. The Caborca Pimas had such captives baptized whether they planned to keep them or to resell them to Spaniards. The Yumas also disposed of captives directly to Spaniards. The slave trade between Yumas and Spaniards had become sufficiently well established for the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio Bucareli, to state in 1774: "For quite some time they have been found on good terms with us through the commerce in slaves. . . ." ⁷¹ The continuation or restoration of this traffic despite the 1781 massacre is indicated in Yuma oral tradition of selling child captives to "the Mexicans." ⁷² Had the boys' parents been slain during a visit to the Kohuanas, Halyikwamais, or Cocopas, the host tribe would probably have adopted the orphans, since they adopted even war captives ⁷³ rather than taking them to Caborca to be cared for by Spaniards. The Cocopas were also rather hostile to the desert-dwelling Papagos between them and Caborca ⁷⁴ which would have inhibited their traveling to the mission.

The stir created by the visit of a Halchidhoma adult to Caborca in 1801 — and that a stir was created is evidenced by the fact that his visit was recorded ⁷⁵ — indicates that Spanish frontier settlements were rarely honored by the appearance of Halchidhomas during the late colonial period.

During the final years of Spanish rule, a pair of very important and closely related processes operated in intersocietal relations in the lower Colorado River area which set the stage for ultimate elimination of Halchidhoma society soon after Mexican independence. Both processes had the direct effect of decreasing Halchidhoma population and therefore military power. Both processes were fruits of inimical transculturation.

The first of these processes was the frontier slave trade in young Yuman-speaking Indian captives who were bought or bartered for by northern Pimans and Spaniards. The second

was an intensification of intertribal warfare occasioned by the external dynamics of the slave market and internal dynamics of desires for European trade goods, and the Yuman vengeance raiding theme.⁷⁶ Efforts by civil officials at Altar to stamp out slave-buying expeditions which had been outlawed by the constitution of the new State of Occidente encountered stiff opposition from slave traders who were able to cite earlier trips by civil officials as precedent for their actions.⁷⁷ The slave trade and slave-raiding as a cause of intensified intertribal conflict were thoroughly institutionalized in riverain Yuman cultures by the time Mexico became independent.

We have previously pointed out that the Yuman tribes coveted a number of European goods such as beads, knives, cloth and tobacco,⁷⁸ and most importantly of all, horses.⁷⁹ As Friar Thomas Eixarch noted in some disgust at the end of his sojourn among the Yumas, every Colorado River Indian would have liked a priest of his own to supply him with plenty of tobacco and an abundance of glass beads.⁸⁰ The only medium of exchange the Yuman tribes could offer Spaniards for these items was war captives, so the tribal demand for European goods and horses stimulated intertribal warfare aimed at capturing children to barter. This drained off numbers of Indian children into Spanish territory, diminishing the tribal populations seriously since the lost children could not grow up to reproduce more tribesmen.

In cases of the sort under discussion, in which human beings constitute a commodity recognized as a medium of exchange, the internal dynamics of basic postulates as to moral superiority of each tribe over every other inevitably channel slave-getting activities into warfare of the slave-raiding variety directed against inimical societies. Consequently, intersocietal enmities between tribes in the Colorado River basin deepened

steadily during the Spanish colonial period, and triggered more and more vengeance raiding which increased the drain on population created by the loss of captives by killing off warriors and civilians in battle or vengeful sacrifice of captives.

Aside from warfare, pestilence has been the primary agent of the extinction of human societies,⁸¹ especially those suddenly exposed to unaccustomed diseases to which they had little or no resistance because of previous geographic isolation on islands⁸² or in the midst of a continental land mass. Without doubt, at least some of the smallpox and measles pandemics which swept New Spain during the 18th and early 19th centuries spread beyond the Sonoran frontier to the Halchidhomas, but the magnitude of depopulation they caused went entirely unrecorded so we can only say that this was a contributing factor in Halchidhoma decline

The Death of Halchidhoma Society

Autonomous Halchidhoma society came to an end with an exodus of Halchidhoma individuals from the Colorado River between the spring of 1827 and 1829. The surviving Halchidhomas took refuge among the Yuman speakers on the lower Gila River, becoming participants in a different amalgam society which emerged there during the 19th century.

Modern Mohaves claimed their ancestors forced the Halchidhomas to flee the Colorado River by superior military force.⁸³ The explanation of the final demise of independent Halchidhoma society is far from that simple, and the date can be fixed within the narrow range indicated above rather than between 1820 and 1840 as estimated by Kroeber⁸⁴ or 1825 to 1830 estimated by Spier.⁸⁵

The pre-existing vengeance raiding theme in Yuman cultures, the geographic position of the Colorado River Halchidhomas between the inimical Yumas and Mohaves where they could not summon allied military assistance quickly, the survival of Sonoran Mexican demand for Indian slaves after independence and constitutional prohibitions, strong Yuman desires for horses and manufactured goods purchased with slaves, declining population depleted by disease as well as war casualties and losses of captives — all these social processes internal in and external to each society in the area were necessary conditions for the destruction of Halchidhoma society. The sufficient condition for this ultimate demise of one riverain Yuman society turned out to be another change in the perceived balance of tribal military power in the multi-societal social system. This change was a sudden deluge of Europeans initiating hostilities with the Mohave-Yuma-Yavapai allies, helping the Halchidhoma-Cocopa-Maricopa-Pima alliance's relative military position. This upsurge in non-Indian penetration into the lower Colorado River basin, resulting in part from Mexican efforts to establish an overland mail route between Upper California and Sonora, caused the Yumas to fear an allied, and specifically a joint Halchidhoma-Spanish military effort at their extinction.

Aftermath of Mexican Independence. The unsettled social conditions in the newly independent Mexican nation were nowhere more apparent than on its northwestern frontier. This social ferment brought an unaccustomed movement of Indians and especially non-Indians through the lower Colorado River basin, generally in a manner which members of the Yuma-Mohave-Yavapai alliance could and apparently did interpret as hostile to them. Independence triggered sudden and great Mexican military activity on the Sonoran frontier, but also

opened the northern part of the Greater Southwest to penetration by Anglo-American expeditions which had not dared risk the wrath of the Spanish king.

In 1821 a Cocomaricopa chief named Jose, a resident of the Gila River, arrived at San Diego. He claimed that he completed the round trip from Tucson to San Gabriel and back in 15 to 20 days via Colorado River Halchidhoma territory and the Halchidhoma foot trail through San Gorgonio Pass. The next year dispatches of the taking of the oath of allegiance to Emperor Iturbide in California were sent in two packets, one via Loreto and then by ship across the Gulf of California, and the other via Cocomaricopa courier to Tucson.⁸⁶ The Mexican acceptance of Cocomaricopa courier service meant the Gila River Yumans had once again made an overture toward European power and succeeded in effecting a functional linkage between their tribe and Mexico.

In 1823 the friar Felix Caballero of Missions San Miguel and Santa Catalina in Lower California, crossed the Colorado River delta with the aid of friendly Peninsular Yumans and showed up at the military post at Tucson,⁸⁷ as arranged by the personal inspector whom Emperor Agustin de Iturbide sent to California.⁸⁸ Caballero returned to his mission with an escort of ten men under the commander of the Tucson fort beginning in June and conferring with the Gila River Cocomaricopas en route.⁸⁹ The behavior of the representative of the Mexican government, Captain Jose Romero, was such that the Cocomaricopa image of the Spaniards as their friends and allies was transferred now to the Mexicans. Romero repeatedly thanked the Cocomaricopa leaders for their good treatment of Caballero on the latter's journey east, and asked them to continue to carry mail between Monterey, California and Arispe, Sonora with the speed "with which they had done it on other

occasions." The dangers of open Cocomaricopa cooperation with the Mexicans as couriers worried the three Gila River Cocomaricopa leaders, who replied

that they could not, since in order to carry the said mail it was necessary to take along many warriors, as they had found out on other occasions, because of the Yuma and Mohave nations, their enemies, so that they could not comply with dispatch.⁹⁰

Reaching the "Cajuines" (Kohuanas) and the "Quamayayas" (Kamias) and the chief of the latter, who had conducted Father Caballero to the friendly Cocomaricopas on the Gila, Romero's party successfully crossed the eastern channel of the Colorado with the help of the Indians. These ostensibly helpful Indians neatly maneuvered the Mexicans out of their horses, clothing, and equipment while ferrying them across the westernmost major river channel by suddenly casting loose their rafts in mid-stream so that the missionary and troops were hard put to it to reach the bank and cross on foot the 65 miles of desert and mountains naked and shoeless to Caballero's mission. This experience undoubtedly left the Mexicans all the more well disposed toward the Gila River Cocomaricopas and because of their close association the Colorado River Halchidhomias as the only Yuman groups whose cooperation could be counted on.

The subsequent endeavors of the Tucson commandant, Capt. Jose Romero, to return to his post must have given the Yuma-Mohave allies their first uneasy moments over a resurgence of Mexican military activity along the Colorado River as allies of the Halchidhomias. Romero attempted to return from San Gabriel to Sonora by the Halchidhoma San Gorgonio Pass trail starting December 15, 1823. The Indian guide the Mexicans employed got lost in the desert and Romero turned back and reached San Gabriel January 31, 1824.⁹¹ A couple

of weeks later ten Halchidhoma foot couriers reached Mission San Gabriel and informed the Mexicans that Romero had been less than a day's travel from the Colorado when he turned back.⁹² Entry of the Halchidhomas into Mexico's courier service showed that the Halchidhomas, like the Gila River Yumans, recognized the value of this message-carrying activity in cementing their quasi-alliance with the Mexicans and pulling the latter into the intertribal interaction system in the lower Colorado River basin.

Then in July of 1824 Ensign Santiago Arguello effectively demonstrated coastal Mexican military interest in the Colorado River Indians by pursuing horse thieves from the coast to the Colorado River via Warner's Pass.⁹³ This brought directly into Yuman territory one more armed group of Mexican soldiers.

The next Mexican military activity on the lower Colorado really upset the Yumas, when the largest non-Indian force seen on the river since 1781 arrived under the command of General Jose Figueroa. This Sonoran commander marched down the Gila to the confluence of the two streams in 1825.⁹⁴ His army was so large that the Indians dared no hostilities against it although threatening gestures were made. Figueroa expected to link up with a contingent from California under Romero, who had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, but none appeared at the river.⁹⁵ Figueroa found that the Yumas were just as alert as the Halchidhomas to the advantages to be gained from embroiling the Mexicans in the lower Colorado River basin inimical relations system on their side. The Mexican general informed Lt. Col. Romero that the Yuma headmen approached him urging friendly relations. Romero realized the physiographic advantage of a mail route through Yuma territory, but the governor of California ordered him to return to his post through Halchidhoma country.⁹⁶ Thus the de facto Halchidhoma-

Mexican entente was confirmed and the Yumas nettled by their failure at rapprochement. Romero eventually returned to Sonora via the Halchidhoma Pacific Coast trail and homeland and desert trail to the Gila River at Agua Caliente where Figueroa had left him an escort.⁹⁷ Romero's California escort left him in Halchidhoma country, and descended the Colorado River to Yuma territory in a move perfectly designed to convince the Yumas the California Mexicans were campaigning in cooperation with the Halchidhomas, and then followed the old Spanish interprovincial route to San Diego, leaving a garrison at one point on the road to build a troop shelter.⁹⁸ This fortification activity must have appeared to the Yumas as a direct Mexican move toward their territory, a preparation for later assault.

The following year a Mexican courier reached Arispe, Sonora, from San Diego, California⁹⁹ in an improvement on the use of Indian couriers and formed another incident to disturb Yumas.

General Figueroa had turned back from the Colorado River in 1825 to take action against Yaqui Indians who rebelled in southern Sonora. In 1826 the Mexicans in Sonora were greatly disturbed by the rebellion of this powerful tribe, and feared a general Indian uprising in cooperation with them. In relation to this situation, the missionary at Caborca reported to the chief executive at Altar on August 24th the Yuma perception of a Halchidhoma-Mexican military alliance aimed at themselves:

Also, a Papago who knows nothing of these Yaquis has told me that the Yumas of the Colorado River, seeing that the Cocomaricopas are breaking the peace made between them, and that they who have not been guilty of unfaithfulness [i. e., the Yumas] have suffered notable damage, are taking it to be certain that the Cocomaricopas find themselves authorized by us and united with us to exterminate them. They [the Yumas] have decided to kill them before they [the Cocomaricopas]

reach the river. I hope that this missive will suffice to convince the Commandant to undeceive the Yumas and curb the Cocomaricopas.¹⁰⁰

Here we can perceive in the lower Colorado River multi-tribal alliance system that same ambiguity of the meaning of aggression which characterizes contemporary international relations.¹⁰¹ The Halchidhoma perceived their association with the Mexicans as defensive, but the Yumas perceived it as aggressive — simply because relations between these two societies were inimical. There had already been too much genuine military cooperation between Mexicans and Gila River Cocomaricopas and Colorado River Halchidhomas and too much courier service by these related Indian groups to render possible any Mexican attempt to “undeceive” the deeply worried and morally outraged Yumas. The Gila River Pimas and Cocomaricopas were, moreover, formally allied with the Mexicans at this time under an agreement concluded in 1825¹⁰² which reinforced the Pima state-of-mind of alliance with the Mexicans.

The Yumas labored under a high load of psychological stress induced by their perception of a Mexican-Halchidhoma and allied offensive threat to their very existence. The next year their tolerance for stress threshold¹⁰³ was exceeded and they reacted by a rational military offensive against the weakest unit in the Mexican-Pima-Cocomaricopa-Halchidhoma-Cocopa alliance.

The events of 1827 were far beyond the power of frontier authorities in Sonora to control, and a matter of grave concern to the Mexican government for the threat of North American aggression they contained, quite aside from their effect on frontier Indian tribes. This latter effect was so great as to sting both Yumas and Mohaves into intensive action against the Halchidhomas and bring about the complete collapse of autonomous Halchidhoma society.

Early in 1827 a party of mountain men which included James O. Pattie¹⁰⁴ turned north from the Gila-Colorado River confluence and frightened the "Cocomarecopper" away from their houses on the Colorado River in late February. This occurred about two and a half days' march north from the Gila-Colorado confluence where the trappers had traded with the Yumas and places the Halchidomas still in their 18th century territory until at least the spring of 1827.

The Halchidhoma avoidance of the trappers may indicate that Mohave-Yuma-Yavapai military pressure and declining population may have already brought them to the verge of flight by that time by eroding Halchidhoma fighting strength to a near-critical point so they were hard pressed to field an army of several score warriors to counter the tribal-scale forces of the Yumas and Mohaves. The immediate cause of increased enemy Indian attacks was Yuma anxiety over the maneuvers of Mexican troops and Cocomaricopa-Halchidhoma couriers, but they took out their partly justified fears on the vulnerable Halchidhomas, who apparently welcomed the increase in cooperation with the newly-independent Mexicans without realizing its consequences in stepping up Yuma-Mohave military action.

The Mohaves shared the Yuma uneasiness. Living upriver from the Halchidhomas they had been subjected to unaccustomed psychological stress induced by military conflict with Spaniards and Mexicans. The Mohaves had traded peaceably with the Pacific Coast Mission Indians until May of 1819 when a Spanish mission guard detail set off hostilities with a party of 20 visiting Mohaves, half of these being slain and four imprisoned.¹⁰⁵ By November of that year the Mohaves had killed in retaliation at least seven missionized Indians as well as additional unconverted coastal tribesmen.¹⁰⁶ The four Mohaves taken prisoner by the Spaniards on the coast had escaped and very

probably returned to their tribesmen with some new ideas on the techniques of practical slavery plus a burning resentment to be dissipated in armed aggression.

The Mohave also were disturbed by visiting White men. Jedediah Smith arrived in Mohave Valley late in October of 1826 with his men and animals exhausted.¹⁰⁷ He spent two weeks there resting, exchanging worn mounts for fresh ones, purchasing some stock which had been stolen from California missions, and departed November 10th for the Pacific Coast.¹⁰⁸

The trappers with Pattie who had frightened the Halchidhomas from their houses in the spring of 1827 continued upriver. A Mohave chief, perhaps conditioned by the horse-exchanges with Smith, demanded a horse which the trappers refused. When the mounted chief speared one of their horses, they shot him.¹⁰⁹ His tribesmen lost 16 warriors charging the trappers and then trailed the retreating foreigner until they relaxed their vigilance. Shooting arrows into their sleeping camp, the Mohaves killed a couple of trappers. The "greater part" of the Mohaves engaged were slain by trappers pursuing them.¹¹⁰ These battles were the spark which ignited massive intertribal warfare which culminated in Halchidhoma exodus from the Colorado River and a new power relationship between societies in the lower river basin.

This heavy manpower loss undoubtedly instituted extensive vengeance raiding in accordance with the Mohave feeling that the death of each warrior had to be avenged by the death of an enemy.¹¹¹ Part of their loss was avenged that summer against Smith's unsuspecting second party when Smith lost ten men and two Indian women accompanying his party were taken prisoner,¹¹² perhaps to be sacrificed later.

This success surely did not satisfy the Mohaves who lost at least two more men at this time. Their total loss was much

higher than their toll of White men. They evidently did not believe that vengeance had to be taken on the same ethnic group responsible for their losses — Olive Oatman feared that she would be killed if a Mohave warrior perished in a raid on the Cocopa in 1854.¹¹³ It seems probable, therefore, that the Mohave avenged with Halchidhoma lives the balance of their losses to the trappers.

Thus the Yumas stepped up their offensive against the Halchidhomas to relieve their anxieties over an Halchidhoma-Spanish alliance and the Mohaves stepped up theirs to take vengeance for their losses to Anglo-Americans. Both offensives cut into steadily falling Halchidhoma manpower simultaneously and constituted the immediate cause of the flight of the Halchidhomas from the Colorado River and the demise of autonomous Halchidhoma society, even though the Yuma and Mohave aggression resulted from events over which the Halchidhomas exercised no control.

Trans-Colorado communication between Mexican forts continued during the critical period. A dispatch from the Commanding General of Upper California to the commander of the Altar garrison in Sonora¹¹⁴ dated at the port of San Diego May 1, 1828, told of eight North American trappers under arrest who should be returned to New Mexico via Sonora. The California governor requested the Altar official to inform him when the latter would be able to meet him at the Colorado River with an armed force to escort these prisoners (the Pattie group) whom the governor intended to conduct to the river with an armed contingent.

The Mexicans in the end did not send out such armed governmental expeditions. Individual Mexicans did, however, cross the Colorado River between Upper California and Sonora during these critical years in intertribal relations along the

river. The dispatch mentioned above was carried to Altar by a Sonoran returning to that post from San Diego. This Citizen Ignacio Miguel Lizarraga had been hailed before authorities at Altar only the year before for making unauthorized trips to the Colorado to purchase Indian slaves,¹¹⁵ a type of activity not designed to reassure the Yumas at all since it stimulated Cocopa-Halchidhoma raids upon them.¹¹⁶

Halchidhoma Flight. The Mohaves had apparently satisfied their need for vengeance for their losses to the Pattie trapper party and the Yuma relieved their anxieties about a combined Halchidhoma-Mexican attack by 1829, indicating that they succeeded in forcing the Halchidhoma off the Colorado River after March of 1827 but prior to 1829. The Mohaves' return to peaceful treatment of North Americans was indicated in the fact that Ewing Young's party rested for three days among them in 1829, trading for beans, maize, and a mare.¹¹⁷

When Young returned eastward to New Mexico in 1830, his men made their way back to the Colorado River more or less by the route by which they left it, presumably striking it in the Mohave Valley. When armed Indians assembled, Kit Carson ordered them out of the trappers' camp through one of their number who spoke Spanish.¹¹⁸ Later the Young party trapped down the Colorado River to tidewater and then up the Gila. Apparently it was on this expedition that Carson saw people whom he reported as Cocomaricopas somewhere along the lower reaches of the Colorado, an event he or Emory¹¹⁹ misdated as 1826, a time actually before Carson's first trip to California.¹²⁰ Similarly, the statements as to the location of the people referred to are in contradiction; in the body of his report United States Army Officer W. H. Emory gave the location as the mouth of the Gila but in his letter to Albert Gallatin which forms an appendix to the

report¹²¹ he gave it as the mouth of the Colorado. Keeping in mind the similarities between the Halchidhomas and the Cocomaricopas which had caused Sedelmayr to refer to both as Cocomaricopas, the history of increasing hostility between the Cocomaricopas and the Yumas, and the hostility between the latter and the Cocopas who at time were the only occupants of the Colorado River delta south of the Yumas, and the amity between the Cocopas and the Cocomaricopas, the following interpretation seems best to fit the situation. It is unlikely that a group which Carson would have identified as Cocomaricopas would have been at the mouth of the Gila River virtually on the doorstep of the hostile Yumas; it is possible that a group he could have identified as Cocomaricopas could have been at the mouth of the Colorado with the Cocopas.

According to surviving Halchidhoma oral tradition,¹²² three families left the river for Mexico, and sent a man back to describe their good treatment. Then the whole tribe decided to follow. They took the high road to the Gila where they stayed a couple of days among the Kaveltcadom. Then they continued on to Mexico to live among Indians "sometimes referred to as Yaqui," living apart in a Halchidhoma village. "The men worked for their hosts and the women sold pottery to the Mexicans." They were so well received that they stayed several years, and a great meteoric shower that anthropologist Leslie Spier dated as November 13, 1833, occurred while they were there. "Nearly the whole tribe died" during an epidemic, however, and the few survivors went to the Gila River, about 1838 by Spier's reckoning. He recorded the name of the Mexican settlement as Tamale'n or lamale'n, not a native word. This is very close to northern Piman madli:na for Magdalena, Sonora, which is roughly three days' foot journey south from Tucson, the distance Spier's informant

gave, and was a mission at that time. No baptismal or other church records of Magdalena for the critical time period 1824-1836 have been located, although nearly complete records exist for preceding and following years. We have found evidence of Cocomaricopa residence at more western missions, although these may have been Indians from the Gila River rather than Halchidhomas.¹²³

The Yumas and Mohaves actually achieved their basic strategic objective when they forced the Halchidhomas from the Colorado River, for very quickly the Sonora-California mail route collapsed and land communication between the two provinces again ceased. No garrison was maintained east of San Diego, but by 1830 Mexican officials were advocating military posts on both sides of the Colorado River and another halfway to San Diego. When Anglo-Americans crossed from Sonora to California in 1831, they could find no one in Altar or Tucson to give them information on the route.¹²⁴

Amalgamation into Gila River Society. When the Halchidhoma fled from the Parker-Ehrenberg stretch of the Colorado River, those who survived the last disastrous battles with Mohaves and Yumas gave up the struggle to maintain an autonomous Halchidhoma social system. The "specific pattern assemblage"¹²⁵ of traits comprising Halchidhoma culture ceased to exist. After a brief sojourn in Mexico, they moved to the Gila River to participate in a quite different society from their former independent social system on the Colorado and a different cultural pattern assemblage. The Yuman-speaking Indians on the Gila River already represented an amalgamation of formerly more populous Yuman groups which had been dispersed down river nearly to the Colorado in early historic times, but contracted as population declined and intertribal enmities deepened. When the survivors of Halchidhoma

society arrived among these Gila River Yumans living in close proximity to the Pimas, the refugee Halchidhomas quickly integrated into the existing segmental Yuman-speaking social system. The amalgam society known today as "Maricopa" thus had a segmented character which had not existed in the autonomous tribal societies which contributed surviving individuals to its populace. When psychological stress mounted beyond endurance as tribal population declined below a level viewed as safe, members of the various prehistoric tribes modified their basic postulates of moral superiority over all other peoples sufficiently to abandon their attempt to maintain autonomous societies, and joined forces with other tribal remnants speaking very similar languages and participating in very similar cultures. They carried the principle of alliance of autonomous societies even further to amalgamation of individuals into a new segmented society.

Fifteen to 20 years after the survivors of Halchidhoma society arrived on the Gila, expeditions from the United States began traveling along that stream, and accounts of these travels provide some indication of the thorough-going integration of the various Yuman-speaking remnants into the Gila River social system. The interpreters used by Emory¹²⁶ and Bartlett¹²⁷ on the Gila River were all listed as Cocomaricopas. It is probable that among these Spanish-speaking Indians were some Halchidhomas who had learned Spanish during the time they were taking refuge at the Sonoran missions. A deputation of Cocomaricopas went to Ures, Sonora, seeking Mexican military aid at the state capitol. There it visited United States Boundary Commissioner John R. Bartlett.¹²⁸ The relative aggressiveness of the Yuman-speaking Gila River Indians compared to their more unassuming Pima neighbors and allies seems to have afforded them an opportunity to take

the initiative in political leadership under the conditions current during the late period of Mexican sovereignty and into the early years of United States sovereignty of the Gila River region. Their roles as interpreters and as war leaders relative to the Pimas are strongly reminiscent of the role of the Tewa village on First Mesa relative to the Hopis¹²⁹ save that the "Maricopa" social position was apparently in no way subordinate to that of their Pima allies and mentors in matters agricultural and other spheres of life.

Conclusion

This paper describes a case of the "death" of a human society in the lower Colorado River Basin in the Southwestern United States. We have identified a number of specific processes of social erosion which produced the ultimate demise of the Halchidhoma society whose history we have traced. These include slave raiding and slave trading, vengeance raiding, severe psychological stresses, and population decline caused by disease and war losses. These were all cultural dynamics internal within Halchidhoma society — but they were also internal to Mohave and to Yuma and other northwestern Sonoran frontier tribal societies, no one of which enjoyed splendid isolation. By sharing these internal dynamics, all of these societies were welded into a close-knit intersocietal system of tribal interactions. In other words, the internal aspects of these particular processes reflected inevitably aspects of them external to any single society in the regional interaction system. The fortunes of Halchidhoma society can be understood only as one expression of the dynamics of this intersocietal system of external relationships between societal units. The fate of Halchidhoma society was not entirely or even mostly in Halchidhoma hands. Unthinking Spaniards and

Mexicans, worried Yumas, and vengeful Mohaves were the captains of Halchidhoma fate insofar as they delivered inputs of various sorts (such as disease agents, military forces) into the intersocietal interaction system.

In sum, this case history of the demise of one society demonstrates that the survival or death of a particular society can never be a function only of its own internal cultural dynamics which are the most frequent subject for anthropological analysis. Every human society survives or dies as one unit within a larger social system of autonomous societies, each with its own internal dynamics, each interacting with the others. The forms of interaction between societies, as indicated in the introductory discussion, determine the trend toward survival or demise in any particular society in an intertribal or international system.

When the intersocietal system operates in terms of inimical relationships between component societies, then the fate of any particular society is a function of its strength relative to the other component units. This may be measured in terms of its input into the system, compared to that of other societies. In the Gila-Colorado riverain multi-societal interaction system, Halchidhoma input in the form of warriors fell too low to balance the warrior input of the Mohave-Yuma-Yavapai allies. Then surviving Halchidhoma individuals perforce amalgamated with other overpowered remnants to build up a joint societal input which would again balance the maximum warrior input the inimical alliance could achieve at any given time.

Thus we do not see that the distinction Malinowski¹³⁰ drew between "organized fighting at higher stages of savagery or barbarism" and warfare to be a valid one for he omitted any consideration of the consequences of these internal dynamics to aggression in terms of intersocietal interaction.

Malinowski failed, moreover, to consider in his discussion of internal motivations such as headhunting, cannibalism, and human sacrifice, the critically important internal dynamic of institutionalized vengeance. Although anthropologist E. Adamson Hoebel¹³¹ mentioned revenge as a motivation to war, he, too, did not explore its singular importance as a dynamic of conflict between inimical societies.

The vengeance raiding theme operates to convert any intersocietal conflict, whether arising from sacrifice-hunting or sheer accident, into a self-perpetuating series of hostilities. The operation of this factor converts headhunting or economic raiding alike into serial fighting, whose consequences in societal extinction may be precisely the same as those of what Malinowski considered organized systems of warfare. This theme is central in that dual behavior of tenderness, cooperation and loyalty to members of an ingroup and fierceness toward members of an outgroup noted by anthropologist Felix M. Keesing¹³² as characterizing both small and large scale societies.

The lessons of this Halchidhoma case history strike us as appropriate in a period of tension between major world societies much larger in scale than the small Southwestern United States Indian societies analyzed in this discussion. There may be disagreement with our view that the results of analysis of the dynamics of intertribal relationships can be validly generalized to nontribal societies. Anthropologists Ralph L. Beals and Harry Hoijer¹³³ have asserted, for example, that such generalization cannot be made in stating that conquest and economic exploitation occur only with the development of large, complex conquest states such as the Aztec or Inca Empires. They claim that warfare at the tribal level of political development of the Crow, Samoans, and

Iroquois "in no case" leads to conquest and economic exploitation, and very seldom to extinction or expulsion of enemy groups.

Their stricture may be indicted in terms of documented behavior of at least one of their own sample groups, the Iroquois. The Iroquois-speaking Conestoga sold three New Netherlands company employees whom they had captured to a Dutch ship's captain prior to 1616 within a very few years of first contact. The subject trio was ransomed for "kettles, beads and merchandize"¹³⁴ which sounds very much like economic exploitation.

The tribal components of the Five Nations Confederacy did in fact conquer other tribes and exploit them economically even without capturing them and reducing them to slavery. There is evidence that when the first Europeans settled on what is now the New York-New Jersey shore, they found the coastal Algonquians levying tribute on the Mohawks who reversed this relationship just as soon as they acquired some 400 firearms from Dutch traders when the gun trade was thrown open to settlers after being a company monopoly until 1639.¹³⁵ The coastal tribes west of the Connecticut River paid regular semi-annual tribute to their Mohawk overlords in the form of wampum, that is, white perforated beads made from conch shells and purple tubular beads made from clam shells by Algonquian tributaries converting coastal raw materials into tribute.¹³⁶ Mohawks and Pequots as well warred on the Long Island Indians to compel them to pay tribute in the form of worked shell which abounded on the shores of their island¹³⁷ and also in maize.¹³⁸

Our analysis of the Halchidhoma case and the Iroquois evidence briefly cited here asserts, contrary to the Beals-Hoijer view, that the distinction between tribal and state organization does not preclude generalization from intertribal

analysis to interstate analysis. In the multichronic analysis of the dynamics of demise of Halchidhoma society in this paper, we have pointed out that conquest and expulsion of the Halchidhoma by the Mohave-Yuma-Yavapai allies clearly occurred. The Mohaves briefly occupied conquered Halchidhoma territory in the Parker Blythe valley of the Colorado River for their own economic use at this time¹³⁹ and again a generation later for agriculture, gathering,¹⁴⁰ and contact with non-Indian mine camp residents.¹⁴¹ Western Yavapais came to cultivate the eastern bank of the Colorado in this area¹⁴² as well as along Bill Williams Fork.¹⁴³ Tribal type organization within the inimical relations system in the lower Colorado River Basin did, in other words, produce warfare for the expulsion of members of a participant society from their territory. If such warfare succeeded, as it did against the Halchidhomas, the abandoned territory was in effect conquered and annexed by the victorious tribes.

We have also mentioned in our analysis cases of economic exploitation of a different sort. The various tribes considered here exploited war captives. This exploitation was direct, in the form of involuntary forced labor in the case of captives retained by the tribe¹⁴⁴ or indirect in the form of barter to Spaniards or other Indians for economically desirable trade goods¹⁴⁵ just as the Conestogas bartered Dutch captives for manufactured goods.

The Yumas and Mohaves attempted, at least, to reduce the Halchidhomas and Kohuanas to the status of subject, subservient, and economically exploited vassals before they escaped to join the amalgam society of Yuman-speakers on the Gila River.¹⁴⁶ The Yumas had the vision, if not the faculty for implementing it, of "all the benefits of loot, slavery, and increase in political power" involved in imperial conquest.

Intertribal warfare within this inimical relations system clearly had that economic motive which also characterizes warfare between modern nations¹⁴⁷ and many other types of societies.¹⁴⁸ So we view our ethnohistorical case material as yielding general propositions applicable to modern international relations in the same way that Keesing¹⁴⁹ views the case materials of cultural anthropology in general as enriching political theory. The scale of the community appears relatively unrelated to the genesis of warfare and societal extinction, contrary to sociologist Pitirim A. Sorokin's idea endorsed by anthropologist John J. Honigman¹⁵⁰ that size is an important factor. It undoubtedly is important in determining the scale of an engagement, command and technology, but not the inimical relationship itself nor its consequences.

The present system of international relations differs in certain important ways, of course, from the intertribal system whose dynamics we have explored. An intergovernmental supranational organization capable of using force to at least some degree to deter aggression, as in Korea, or to stop hostilities and prevent their spread¹⁵¹ exists today, while no comparable supratribal organization existed in the lower Colorado River Basin. Clearly, also, the power input of major world power blocs into the contemporary international interaction system cannot be expressed simply in numbers of warriors. Many more complicated forms of power input need to be measured in assessing the present international system. The economic analyst Klaus Knorr¹⁵² has made at least an approach to formulating a framework for such measurement at the national input level in terms of three interdependent factors which determine how much military force a modern nation-state is capable of mobilizing, the factors being morale, administrative capacity, and economic capacity.¹⁵³ But even theories of this

sort do not come to grips with the intersocietal dynamics involved although Knorr¹⁵⁴ recognized that one nation's military power is necessarily relative to that of other nations.

To phrase this intersocietal relativity in general terms derived from our Halchidhoma analysis:

A society forming one unit in a multisocietal system of inimical relationships can remain independent only so long as its mobilized military power remains sufficiently on a par with that of inimical societies to maintain the morale of the members of the society.

As Mohaves and Yumas concentrated forces against the Halchidhomas and achieved manpower superiority at some time after the spring of 1827, Halchidhoma morale dropped below the critical point for maintaining societal independence and Halchidhoma families began to flee;¹⁵⁵ this was followed by tribal exodus. In 1945 United States material superiority, perceived principally in terms of air attacks on the Japanese home islands, food shortages, and other deprivations, caused a precipitate fall in Japanese morale and a decision to surrender reached in May before atomic bombs had dropped.¹⁵⁶ The examples differ, but the social and psychological dynamics were the same, for the "line" between small scale tribe societies and large scale civilized ones disappears¹⁵⁷ when the analysis is couched in comparable categories.

Notes

1. Linton, *The Study of Man*, p. 108.
2. Malinowski, *An Anthropological Analysis of War*, pp. 523, 528.
3. Ibid., pp. 528-533.

4. Linton, *Acculturation...*
5. Ortiz, *Cuban Counterpoint...*, pp. ix-xi, 102-103.
Despite the entrenched position which the term acculturation has acquired in the writings of United States anthropologists, it seems to us that the term transculturation proposed by Ortiz and seconded by Malinowski, conveys more precisely the connotations of a complex of processes, among which acculturation is just one.
6. Wirth, *The Problem of Minority Groups*, p. 354.
7. Lowie, *Social Organization*, p. 317.
8. Ekvall, *Cultural Relations on the Kansu-Tibetan Border*, pp. 48-62.
9. McGee, *Piratical Acculturation*, p. 243.
10. Dobyns, Ezell, Jones, and Ezell, *Thematic Change in Yuman Warfare*.
11. Alarcon, *The Voyage and Discovery of...*, p. 292.
12. Dobyns and Euler, *A Brief History of the Northeastern Pai*, pp. 49, 54.
13. Coues, *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer*, vol. 2, p. 325; Spier, *Yuman Tribes of the Gila River*, p. 43.
14. Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, vol. 4, p. 52.
15. Coues, *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer*, vol. 1, pp. 216-219.
16. Ibid., vol. 2, pp. 450-452.
17. Ives, J. C., *Report on the Colorado River...*, p. 72.
18. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, p. 753.

19. Coblenz, *From Arrow to Atom Bomb...*, pp. 456-457.
20. Hula, *Fundamentals of Collective Security*, p. 3.
21. Bolton, *Spanish Explorations...*, p. 276.
22. Hammond and Rey, *Don Juan de Onate...*, p. 1021.
23. Forde, *Ethnography of the Yuma Indians*, p. 102.
24. Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California*, p. 799.
25. Spier, *Yuman Tribes of the Gila River*, p. 6.
26. Bolton, *Kino's Historical Memoir...*, vol. 1, p. 128.
27. Karns, *Unknown Arizona and Sonora...*, p. 115.
28. Bolton, *Kino's Historical Memoir...*, vol. 1, pp. 194-195.
29. Ibid., vol. 1, p. 252.
30. Bancroft, *History of the North Mexican States*, vol. 1, p. 499; Karns, *Unknown Arizona and Sonora...*, p. 183.
31. Bolton, *Kino's Historical Memoir...*, frontispiece.
32. Linton, *The Study of Man*, p. 358.
33. Sedelmayr, *Letter to Balthasar*; Ives, R. L., *Sedelmayr's Relacion of 1746*, p. 108; Sedelmayr, *Relacion... Mexico, Febrero*.
34. Dunne, *Jacobo Sedelmayr*, p. 27, map.
35. Karns, *Unknown Arizona and Sonora*, p. 225.
36. Sedelmayr, *Letter to Balthasar*.
37. Sedelmayr, *Entrado a la nacion de los yumas Gentiles....*

38. Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, vol. 3, pp. 377-379, 387.
39. Garces, *Diario*.
40. Coues, *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer*, vol 2, p. 423.
41. Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, vol. 2, pp. 376-377.
42. Coues, *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer*, vol. 2, pp. 423-429.
43. Garces, *Carta a Fr. Diego Jimenez*.
44. Arguello, *Informe que el then. te dn Jose Arguello...*
45. Priestly, *The Colorado River Campaign...*, p. 151.
46. *Ibid.*, p. 179.
47. Ezell, *Fray Diego Bringas...*, p. 156.
48. *Ibid.*, p. 157.
49. Kroeber, *Yuman Tribes of the Lower Colorado*, p. 479.
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mond and Rey 1953:1022). By the end of the century, however, the Yumas had established themselves around the junction of the rivers. The first certain reported European contact with them was that of Kino and Manje in 1699 at a site on the Gila east of the Gila Mountains some three to five miles west of the present town of Wellton where they found a large Yuma rancharía which they named San Pedro (Kino 1948:1:194; Manje 1954:113-15). As a function of the dynamics of riverain occupation, the geopolitical area of the Yumas thus included the valley of the Gila upstream from the Colorado to the distance that interaction could be maintained between the Yuma settlements on both rivers. That is, for a people with a handicraft technology and planting as the economic base, dwelling along a river and dependent on it for water to irrigate fields (either by flooding or ditches), the river constitutes the core of their territory rather than a boundary or perimeter. Such societies exploit the territory out from the core for resources not obtainable from the planting area, such as stone for tools, clay for pottery, game, plant foods, and plant material for manufactures. That portion of the Gila contiguous to the Colorado thus constituted part of the Colorado area of Yuma exploitation rather than the Gila area of Cocomarcicopa exploitation, which did not extend down the Gila to its junction with the Colorado. Properly speaking, therefore, the Yumas cannot be said to have been part of the geopolitical unit signified by the term lower Gila, since their historic associations have been primarily with the lower Colorado. The principal importance of the Yumas for the culture history of the lower Gila lies in the hostility obtaining, except for short-lived truces, between them and the inhabitants of the Gila, and the friendship obtaining between them and the Piman Areneños. As a consequence of this hostility-friendship pattern, the transculturative effects on the latter (Childs and Dobyns 1954:29; Ezell 1955:370-71) provided a means by which cultural items from the Yumas could occur in the territory of their enemies along the lower Gila, as the Areneños communicated with linguistic congeners in the area. Another term occurring in the documents re-

lating to the lower Gila is "Coloradoans," evidently referring to individuals whom the Spaniards identified as resident along the Colorado River and only visiting the people living along the Gila. As to which one was meant of the several groups living in the valley of the Colorado there is less certainty, although the known nature of the relationships between the various groups occupying the lower Gila and Colorado valleys admits of a reasonable inference. Owing to the hostility obtaining between the Yumas and the occupants of the Gila it is possible to eliminate the Yumas and, because of their alliance with the latter, the Mohaves. Of those remaining, the most likely candidates were the Halchidhoma. This group was reported by the Oñate party as the first group met — as the Alebdoma, on the east bank of the Colorado — below the confluence of the Gila in 1605 (Zarate Salmerón 1856:35; Hammond and Rey 1953:1021), where they apparently continued until 1699 when Kino (1948:1:195) noted their existence. By the next year, however, when Kino (1948:1:252) returned, they had evidently moved upriver where they were reported at intervals until 1827-29, at which time they left the Colorado to settle ultimately on the Gila (Spier 1933:14). During the period 1700-1827 repeated notations occur in the historical record of communication between the Halchidhoma and the peoples of the lower Gila, hence the conclusion that "Coloradoans" referred to that group.

The evident relationship, one to the other, of the terms "Opa," "Cocomarcicopa," and "Maricopa," the cultural similarity of populations so designated by the diarists, and projection of current concept into the past have operated to obscure the historical significance of those names. At the outset it should be noted that the word "Maricopa" as the name for all the Yuman-speaking peoples of the Gila and Salt valleys did not appear in any document until 1846 — in the records of the Kearny expedition. It is not to be found in any of the documents for the Spanish and Mexican periods. Its use as an all-inclusive designation for the Yuman-speaking population of the Salt and Gila valleys (e.g., Kino 1948:1:194 fn.258), however, has been a factor in creating

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THE SAN JUAN CANYON SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

A GEOGRAPHIC AND HYDROGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE

BY

HUGH D. MISER

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The youngest formation involved, the Navajo sandstone, of Jurassic age, lies on the summits of the Clay Hills 3,000 feet higher than it does at the mouth of the San Juan and 2,000 feet higher than it does at the east base of Comb Ridge. The oldest beds involved are in the Goodridge formation, of Pennsylvanian age, which is widely exposed not only in San Juan Canyon near Goodridge but also farther north in the upwarp in Cataract Canyon of the Colorado. The Cretaceous strata that formerly covered the dome have been stripped back to Black Mesa on the south, to Bluff on the east, and to points beyond the Colorado on the west; Tertiary sediments may also have been present.

The strata along and inside the margins usually have dips of 1° to 5°; higher dips are exceptional, though they are common along the Comb monocline. Large areas of practically horizontal rocks underlie Wilson Mesa and also a belt of country between Piute and Wilson creeks.

Within the Monument upwarp there are several minor flexures, which include anticlines and synclines more than 20 miles in length. The folds are parallel or nearly so and have a general northward trend. The location of their axes is shown on the accompanying geologic map (Pl. XV). The folds together with the few thrust and normal faults, also shown on the map, are fully described in another report.⁸³

SAN JUAN RIVER AND TRIBUTARY STREAMS

GENERAL FEATURES

San Juan River rises in the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado, runs southwest into New Mexico and west through northwestern New Mexico, crosses the southwest corner of Colorado into southeastern Utah, where it runs in a general westerly direction across San Juan County, and enters Colorado River several miles north of the Arizona-Utah line. Its headwaters and some of its tributaries in Colorado drain a high mountainous region that is forest-clad and well watered. The largest volume of water from that region is carried by these streams late in the spring, when the snow melts. Comparatively little silt is carried by the streams from this region. Away from the mountainous region of southwestern Colorado the San Juan and its tributaries drain a barren arid country of mesas, plateaus, and canyons. There the streams, which receive most of their water from short, violent

⁸³ U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 751, pp. 115-155, 1924 (Bull. 751-D).

thundershowers, are torrential and carry much silt, sand, gravel, and boulders.

The San Juan in its lower course in Utah runs through San Juan Canyon, 133 miles long, which has already been described. In the canyon the current is generally swift, the average fall being about 7 feet to the mile, and there are numerous rapids. These features, together with the muddiness of the water, the quicksands, and the frequent and sudden rises, are well known to the Navajo Indians, whose name for the San Juan is Pawhuska (mad water).

Jim, a Piute Indian, when told at Mexican Hat that the Trimble party was to descend the river in boats, was surprised and briefly remarked that he did not believe it. Indians at the mouth of Piute Canyon told us we were crazy for descending the river in boats; they said we would never return. A return trip has in fact not been made by us to Piute Canyon, and I suppose they think that our boats were wrecked in rapids and that our bones now lie buried in some sand bar. The next canyon voyagers may therefore expect to receive from the Indians the same admonition as was given to us.

A number of the headwater tributaries of the river are large enough to be called rivers, but all the streams that join it in the canyon are small, flowing not more than several second-feet during low stages. All of them are at times converted by thunderstorms into rushing silt and boulder-laden torrents that attain a depth of 20 feet. Chinle Creek and Comb and Butler washes join the San Juan just above the canyon. The principal tributaries in the canyon include the streams that drain Grand and Slickhorn gulches, from the north, the Moonlight, Copper, Nokai, and Piute creeks, from the south.

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS OF SAN JUAN RIVER

The drainage area of the San Juan comprises 25,800 square miles and includes parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The discharge varies greatly. In January, 1905, the river had a minimum flow of 40 second-feet; in June of the same year a maximum flow of 24,800 feet was recorded. In July, 1904, the river reached a minimum discharge of 20 second-feet, as contrasted with 20,000 second-feet in October. The discharge measurements given below show that the annual run-off ranges from 1,500,000 to 4,500,000 acre-feet. The drainage area tributary to the river above the gaging station at the Goodridge Bridge, the station nearest the mouth of the river, is about 24,000 square miles.

Monthly discharge of San Juan River at Goodridge Bridge, near Goodridge, Utah, during the years 1914-1917

Month	Discharge in second-feet			Run-off in acre-feet
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
1914-15 ^a				
November	2,360	1,140	1,580	94,000
December	1,210	505	1,020	62,700
January	2,060	630	1,010	62,100
February	4,820	1,080	2,330	129,000
March	4,980	960	2,230	137,000
April	13,900	3,740	8,040	478,000
May	13,100	4,980	9,270	570,000
June	12,900	4,820	10,100	601,000
July	21,900	2,610	6,499	399,000
August	3,880	705	1,600	102,000
September	5,830	380	1,050	62,500
The period	21,900	380	4,060	2,700,000
1915-16 ^b				
October	1,960	552	941	57,900
November	824	552	667	39,790
December	793	388	637	39,200
January	5,790	505	1,310	80,600
February	2,390	854	1,400	80,500
March	16,200	1,340	6,210	382,000
April	11,000	4,850	7,570	450,000
May	15,500	5,470	9,340	574,000
June	14,400	7,130	10,500	625,000
July	7,670	2,800	5,160	317,000
August	14,500	2,290	7,120	438,000
September	5,790	1,740	2,590	154,000
The year	16,200	388	4,460	3,240,000
1916-17 ^c				
October	28,300	1,740	7,850	483,000
November	2,010	990	1,040	61,900
December	1,130	199	669	41,100
January	990	350	694	42,700
February	2,800	410	1,250	69,400
March	3,610	758	1,370	84,200
April	12,400	2,100	5,910	352,000
May	14,700	5,630	9,110	560,000
June	18,700	6,620	14,000	833,000
July	14,700	5,000	8,470	521,000
August	5,310	1,660	2,880	177,000
September	2,490	1,340	1,870	111,000
The year	28,300	199	4,630	3,340,000

^a U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 409, p. 118, 1918.
^b U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 439, p. 130, 1919.
^c U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 459, p. 129, 1921.

Monthly discharge of San Juan River at Shiprock, N. Mex., for 1911, 1915-1920

Month	Discharge in second-feet			Run-off in acre-feet
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
1911 ^a				
January 14-31	2,800	850	1,400	50,000
February	1,450	600	979	54,400
March	9,920	1,050	4,390	270,000
April	9,920	4,250	7,090	422,000
May	15,000	7,100	10,700	658,000
June	14,300	6,000	10,600	631,000
July	20,400	3,200	10,000	615,000
August	4,980	325	1,140	70,100
September	4,250	300	872	51,900
October 1-6	47,600	9,600	19,300	230,000
The period				3,050,000

^a La Rue, E. C., Colorado River and its utilization: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 395, p. 104, 1916.

Monthly discharge of San Juan River at Shiprock, N. Mex., etc.—Continued

Month	Discharge in second-feet			Run-off in acre-feet
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
1915 ^b				
November 17-30.....	553	543	548	15, 200
December.....	542	519	530	32, 600
The period.....	553	519	536	47, 800
1916 ^b				
January.....	1, 020	400	641	39, 400
February.....	18, 700	480	2, 370	136, 000
March.....	33, 100	595	8, 430	518, 000
April.....	13, 200	3, 650	7, 240	431, 000
May.....	21, 600	5, 700	11, 700	718, 000
June.....	21, 800	8, 300	14, 000	834, 000
July.....	12, 400	2, 010	7, 230	444, 000
August.....	21, 600	2, 100	7, 770	478, 000
September.....	13, 500	880	2, 690	160, 000
October.....	31, 800	1, 330	8, 850	544, 000
November.....	2, 470	740	1, 410	84, 200
December.....	1, 680	390	754	46, 300
The year.....	33, 100	390	6, 110	4, 430, 000
1917 ^b				
January.....	1, 160	520	768	47, 200
February.....	2, 850	680	1, 100	61, 300
March.....	7, 450	630	1, 920	118, 000
April.....	11, 500	900	6, 710	399, 000
May.....	20, 300	5, 400	9, 260	569, 000
June.....	27, 800	3, 400	17, 300	1, 030, 000
July.....	24, 100	3, 500	8, 010	492, 000
August.....	4, 040	470	1, 510	92, 800
September.....	1, 340	445	815	48, 500
October.....	850	550	646	39, 700
November.....	575	405	482	28, 700
December.....	460	380	413	25, 400
The year.....	27, 800	380	4, 070	2, 950, 000
1918 ^c				
January.....	670	225	459	28, 200
February.....	1, 100	500	785	43, 600
March.....	4, 600	670	1, 860	115, 000
April.....	4, 600	1, 420	3, 060	182, 000
May.....	10, 000	3, 370	5, 920	364, 000
June.....	16, 100	2, 280	7, 900	470, 000
July.....	5, 700	990	2, 820	173, 000
August.....	6, 680	645	1, 540	94, 600
September.....	14, 100	485	1, 960	117, 000
October.....	610	315	481	29, 600
November.....	990	610	808	48, 100
December.....	610	479	550	33, 800
The year.....	16, 100	225	2, 350	1, 700, 000
1919 ^d				
January.....	704	440	536	33, 600
February.....	1, 020	715	870	48, 300
March.....	9, 600	1, 040	2, 800	172, 000
April.....	11, 900	1, 950	5, 410	342, 000
May.....	16, 600	4, 500	9, 370	576, 000
June.....	11, 500	4, 300	7, 520	448, 000
July.....	17, 100	2, 800	7, 830	481, 000
August.....	14, 050	330	2, 340	144, 000
September.....	6, 600	260	1, 670	99, 200
October.....	2, 500	600	1, 080	66, 600
November.....	1, 150	800	939	55, 900
December.....	2, 550	450	1, 020	63, 000
The year.....	17, 100	260	3, 500	2, 530, 000

^b French, J. A., Surface water supply of New Mexico, 1888-1917, p. 204, 1918.^c French, J. A., Surface water supply of New Mexico, 1918, p. 132, 1919.^d Gillett, L. A., Surface water supply of New Mexico, 1919-1920, p. 161, 1921 (r).

Monthly discharge of San Juan River at Shiprock, N. Mex., etc.—Continued

Month	Discharge in second-feet			Run-off in acre-feet
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
1920 ^d				
January.....	6,400	630	2,150	132,000
February.....	11,400	1,030	3,690	212,000
March.....	10,560	2,310	4,260	262,000
April.....	12,100	2,560	7,220	429,000
May.....	43,200	9,360	16,300	1,000,000
June.....	21,900	5,170	14,800	879,000
July.....	10,800	2,800	5,480	337,000
August.....	8,250	1,100	2,450	151,000
September.....	3,590	400	1,050	62,400
The period.....	43,200	400	6,380	3,464,000

^d Gillett, L. A., Surface water supply of New Mexico, 1919-1920, p. 161, 1921 (?)

Monthly discharge of San Juan River at Farmington, N. Mex., for 1904-5, 1912-18

Month	Discharge in second-feet			Run-off in acre-feet
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
1904 ^a				
June 19-30.....	1,300	780	1,030	24,500
July.....	1,580	20	375	23,100
August.....	4,980	1,450	2,630	162,000
September.....	8,620	400	1,380	81,800
The period.....				291,000
1904-5 ^a				
October.....	20,000	2,620	5,940	365,000
November.....	1,700	630	1,090	64,700
December.....	780	90	348	21,400
January.....	338	40	242	14,900
February.....	2,580	230	682	37,900
March.....	3,410	780	1,620	99,900
April.....	7,460	1,080	4,290	265,000
May.....	19,100	4,640	10,100	622,000
June.....	24,800	11,000	18,300	1,090,000
July.....	8,240	2,180	3,600	222,000
August.....	3,740	840	1,750	107,000
September.....	4,870	1,180	1,670	99,600
The year.....	24,800	40	4,140	3,000,000
1912-13 ^a				
October.....	1,970	502	945	58,100
November.....	1,450	621	1,090	64,900
December.....	796	240	498	30,600
January.....			464	28,500
February.....	602	366	471	26,200
March.....	2,510	394	683	42,000
April.....	6,570	2,760	4,650	277,000
May.....	11,100	4,520	8,020	493,000
June.....	9,860	3,500	5,880	350,000
July.....	4,340	673	1,770	109,000
August.....	1,310	353	621	38,200
September.....	4,150	628	1,450	86,300
The year.....	11,100		2,210	1,600,000
1913-14 ^a				
October.....	7,350	673	1,480	91,000
November.....	1,080	688	932	55,500
December.....	992	550	684	42,100
January.....	620	501	597	36,700
February.....	6,520	580	1,870	104,000
March.....	4,900	2,470	3,460	213,000

^a La Rue, E. C., Colorado River and its utilization: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 395, p. 103, 1916.

Monthly discharge of San Juan River at Farmington, N. Mex., etc.—Continued

Month	Discharge in second-feet			Run-off in acre-feet
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	
1913-14—Continued				
April.....	5,360	3,430	4,480	267,000
May.....	15,100	3,540	7,940	485,000
June.....	20,400	4,540	9,900	589,000
July.....	8,620	2,680	4,260	262,000
August.....	3,310	866	2,020	124,000
September.....	4,380	887	1,610	95,800
The year.....	20,400	501	3,270	2,370,000
1914-15 ^b				
October.....	12,600	887	3,080	189,000
November.....	2,120	939	1,340	79,700
December.....	992	650	801	49,300
January.....	660	440	559	34,400
February.....	800	510	638	35,400
March.....	3,600	750	1,629	100,000
April.....	10,500	2,500	6,780	404,000
May.....	12,190	4,350	7,200	443,000
June.....	13,600	5,000	9,540	568,000
July.....	17,600	2,640	5,630	346,000
August.....	3,400	870	1,860	86,100
September.....	3,520	715	1,110	66,300
October.....	1,540	640	914	56,200
November.....	675	500	585	34,800
December.....	670	400	482	29,700
The period.....	17,600	400	2,790	2,528,000
1916 ^b				
January.....	870	355	651	40,000
February.....	1,750	320	989	56,900
March.....	9,750	1,090	4,870	299,000
April.....	10,500	2,340	5,040	300,000
May.....	14,200	7,340	9,630	592,000
June.....	12,300	6,560	9,620	572,000
July.....	6,340	2,490	4,640	285,000
August.....	14,200	2,000	4,700	289,000
September.....	7,810	1,630	3,200	191,000
October.....	19,800	2,760	7,530	463,000
November.....	3,170	1,210	1,940	115,000
December.....	1,360	220	840	51,700
The year.....	19,800	220	4,480	3,250,000
1917 ^b				
January.....	1,310	943	1,040	63,700
February.....	2,360	943	1,120	62,400
March.....	5,900	905	1,890	116,000
April.....	8,900	1,800	4,890	291,000
May.....	14,600	3,770	7,370	453,000
June.....	22,500	6,200	17,500	1,040,000
July 1-29.....			11,000	634,000
August 6-25.....			2,120	83,900
September 15-30.....			1,360	43,100
October 1-7.....			809	11,200
November 8-30.....			396	18,100
December.....	470	340	366	22,500
The year.....			4,660	2,840,000
1918 ^b				
January.....	470	390	427	26,200
February.....	1,790	425	620	34,400
March.....	5,510	895	1,780	109,000
April.....	3,060	1,340	2,060	123,000
May.....	10,100	2,900	4,830	297,000
June.....	16,300	2,830	6,800	405,000
July 1-28.....	7,490	839	2,800	156,000
The period.....	16,300	390	2,780	1,150,000

^b French, J. A., Surface water supply of New Mexico, 1889-1917, pp. 201-202, 1918.

• French, J. A., Surface water supply of New Mexico, 1918, p. 130, 1919.

FALL OF SAN JUAN RIVER

The San Juan in running through its canyon has not only numerous rapids but a fairly swift current between the rapids. The fall of the entire river and that of parts of the river are given in the table on page 48 and are also discussed in the following paragraphs. (See Pl. XXII.)

From the mouth of Chinle Creek to the Colorado, a distance of about 132.5 miles, the San Juan descends from an altitude of 4,209 feet to 3,259 feet, a total fall of 950 feet, or an average of 7.17 feet to the mile. Only a few miles of the river has an average fall of less than 5 feet, and none has less than 3 feet. The mile in which the fall is greatest extends downstream from the head of the first rapid at the mouth of Piute Creek; here the fall is a little more than 25 feet. (See Pl. XVII, A.) The mile with the next greatest fall extends downstream from the head of the Thirteen-foot Rapid, 11½ miles by stream above the mouth of the river; its fall is about 24 feet, (See Pl. XVII, B.)

The river from the mouth of Chinle Creek to the south end of Soda Basin, a distance of 10.75 miles, has a fall of 101.5 feet, or an average of 9.4 feet to the mile. In this distance there are several small rapids, of which the largest, with a fall of 8 feet, runs over a boulder bar at the mouth of a southern tributary half a mile above The Narrows.

The part of the river from the south end of Soda Basin to a point 1.5 miles above the foot of the Honaker trail has a fairly uniform fall, yet it is marked here and there by very small rapids, the largest of which is at the mouth of Gypsum Creek. The fall of this rapid is about 3.5 feet. The length of this part of the river is 23.85 miles, the total fall 160 feet, and the average fall 6.7 feet to the mile.

The part of the river extending from a point 1.5 miles above the foot of the Honaker trail to the mouth of Slickhorn Gulch has an average fall of 8.6 feet to the mile, the distance being 23.2 miles and the total fall 199.5 feet. This part of the river has numerous small rapids, none of which has a fall greater than about 4 feet.

The part of the river extending from the mouth of Slickhorn Gulch to a point 3 miles below the mouth of Grand Gulch is especially swift, yet it is marked by only one or two rapids, one of which is at the mouth of Slickhorn Gulch. The fall of this part of the river, which is 6.8 miles long, is 79 feet, or an average of 11.6 feet to the mile.

The river between a point 3 miles below the mouth of Grand Gulch and the head of the first rapid at the mouth of Piute Creek, a distance of 46.4 miles, has a rather uniform fall, averaging 5 feet

to the mile. This part of the river has no rapids of any consequence, yet the current is swift at most places.

The part of the river extending 1.6 miles downstream from the head of the first rapid at the mouth of Piute Creek is marked by about five rapids and has a total fall of 35 feet, of which a little more than 25 feet is in the first mile.

The next 8.5 miles of the river to the head of the Thirteen-foot Rapid is marked by few rapids and the largest has a fall of 3 feet. The total fall in this distance is 56 feet, or 6.6 feet to the mile. The first mile of the river below the head of this rapid has two other rapids, and the aggregate fall in this distance is about 24 feet.

The last 10.5 miles of the San Juan has a fall of 57 feet, or an average of 5.4 feet to the mile. There are no rapids in this stretch, though the current is swift, especially where it impinges against the canyon walls and rebounds to form whirlpools across the main channel from the points of impingement.

Fall of San Juan River

From—		To—		Distance (miles)	Fall (feet)	
Point	Altitude (feet)	Point	Altitude (feet)		Total	Average per mile
Mouth of Chinle Creek...	4,209	Mouth of river.....	3,259	132.5	950	7.17
Do.....	4,209	3 miles below mouth of Grand Gulch.	3,669	64.6	540	8.3
3 miles below mouth of Grand Gulch.	3,669	Mouth of river.....	3,259	66	410	6
Mouth of Chinle Creek...	4,209	South end of Soda Basin.	4,107.5	10.75	101.5	9.4
South end of Soda Basin...	4,107.5	1.5 miles above Honaker Trail.	3,947.5	23.85	160	6.7
1.5 miles above Honaker Trail.	3,947.5	Mouth of Slickhorn Gulch.	3,748	23.2	199.5	8.6
Mouth of Slickhorn Gulch.	3,748	3 miles below mouth of Grand Gulch.	3,669	6.8	79	11.6
3 miles below mouth of Grand Gulch.	3,669	Head of first rapid at mouth of Piute Creek.	3,431	46.4	238	5.1
Head of first rapid at mouth of Piute Creek.	3,431	1.6 miles below head of rapid.	3,396	-----	35	-----
1.6 miles below head of first rapid at mouth of Piute Creek.	3,396	Head of Thirteen-foot rapid.	3,340	8.5	56	6.6
Head of Thirteen-foot Rapid.	3,340	1 mile below Thirteen- foot Rapid.	3,316	1	24	-----
1 mile below head of Thir- teen-foot Rapid.	3,316	Mouth of river.....	3,259	10.5	57	5.4

CHARACTER OF CHANNEL OF SAN JUAN RIVER

The channel of the river in the box canyons is generally 150 to 300 feet wide, but at a few places near Goodridge and Mexican Hat it narrows to a width of 50 to 75 feet. One of these places is at the Goodridge Bridge, where the channel occupies a rock-walled gorge 75 feet wide, and another is at a point 1 mile due east of The Narrows, where it occupies a similar gorge only about 50 feet wide. In the box canyons the river is skirted here and there by gravel and sand bars, but at most places the water's edge is met by the base of

talus slopes and by precipitous walls. (See Pls. II-VI, IX, C, X-XII.) A few rock ledges extend far out into the channel; none are exposed in the middle of the channel. Boulders of all sizes up to 60 feet in their longest dimension, submerged and unsubmerged, dot the channel here and there; and great heaps of them that have been brought to the river by tributary streams and piled at their mouths form boulder bars that not only narrow the channel but produce rapids.

In the open stretches—those that are not closely bordered by canyon walls—the channel is wider, attaining a maximum width of 3,300 feet at Piute Farms. An open stretch occurs near the mouth of Chinle Creek, a second between Clay Hill Crossing and Piute Farms, a third between the mouths of Clay Gulch and Copper Canyon, a fourth at and near Zahns Camp, a fifth at Spencer Camp, a sixth between the Great Bend and the mouth of Piute Creek, and a seventh extending 3 miles downstream from the mouth of Wilson Creek. In such open stretches the river is bordered by large bars of yellow sand and a few gravel bars, is dotted by islands of ripple-marked sand, and is marked here and there by boulder bars and their accompanying rapids.

The part of the river extending from the head of the canyon to the mouth of Moonlight Creek is comparatively deep, if we may judge from the fact that our boats grounded at no place in this distance. The water was so muddy that the bottom could not be seen—in fact, it was so muddy at all times that objects held an inch below the surface were not visible. No soundings with poles were made to a depth greater than 10 to 12 feet, but a few soundings with lines and baited hooks were made in apparently favorable fish haunts in quiet water below huge boulders. Such soundings found no water more than 1 to 2 feet deep, and either the water was inhabited by no fish, or if any were there they were not hungry or could not find the bait in the muddy water.

The part of the river extending from the mouth of Moonlight Creek to the Colorado is very shallow in numerous stretches, of great and small extent. At the rapids the river runs over boulders, but between the rapids it runs over fine buff to yellow sand and a few thin deposits of yellow to red clay.

The descent of the canyon below the mouth of Moonlight Creek was difficult, because the river through much of this distance was so shallow—less than 6 or 8 inches deep—that the party had to wade and pull the boats. Occasionally the boats would ground in swift water when they were in a sidewise position. On such occasions the force of the impact and of the current would tilt the boats so high that water would run into them on the downstream side. While rowing in such shallow water we always sat ready to jump into the

water at the instant of impact. Only once did I jump into the water on the downstream side of the boat; that time the boat threw me down and skinned my legs before I could extricate myself. Ever afterward I jumped into the water on the upstream side.

In some short stretches where the water was less than 5 inches deep the boats had to be carried. We found the river shallowest between Nokai and Piute creeks, and if it had been a few inches lower we would have been required to wait for higher water or abandon the descent of the canyon.

Where the river has a wide channel whose beds and sides are loose sand the main current frequently changes its position. For example, the main channel at Piute Farms, where the entire channel is 3,300 feet wide, was observed to shift in one afternoon from the middle of the stream to the south bank; and at Spencer Camp the main current shifted a few times from the center of the stream to the edge and flowed against the sand bar on which we camped. At such times the river undercut the banks, not only causing the banks to cave but compelling us to move our meager camp equipment to prevent it from falling into the river.

During observed flood stages at Piute Farms the current beat against the left bank, which was composed of earth and shrubbery, and widened the channel fully 75 feet in the vicinity of our camp. (See Pl. XIX.)

A caving bank is an unsafe place for tying up a boat. The boat would better be taken out of the river. This lesson we learned from experience, for on a number of occasions one of our boats was sunk by falling chunks of earth, resulting in the loss of oars, rowlocks, and other essential equipment.

Some years ago a caving bank and a high flood swept away much of the modern house of A. L. Raplee, which had been built on the river bank half a mile east of the village of Mexican Hat.

RAPIDS OF SAN JUAN RIVER

The San Juan in passing through the canyon has numerous rapids, though they are small, the greatest fall of a single rapid being only $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The rapid having this fall is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles by stream above the mouth of the river and is herein called the Thirteen-foot rapid. (See Pl. XVII, B.) The rapid at the mouth of a southern tributary half a mile above The Narrows has a fall about 8 feet, and the first rapid at the mouth of Piute Creek also has a fall of 8 feet. (See Pl. XVII, A.)

Most of the rapids are produced by boulder bars at the mouths of side canyons. (See Pls. VI, A, XVI, C, and XVII.) The bars are composed of boulders as much as 18 feet in their longest dimension that have been brought to the river by the torrential streams that drain

that the inhabitants of the Colorado, and the "Cocomaricopas, including the Opas," must be a third less than he had previously reported.¹

Fifteen hundred to two thousand is not an impossible number for the Maricopa and Kaveltcadom jointly in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. On the other hand, the same number for the Halchidhoma may well be too large. Garcés' opportunities for observation were poor. Kroeber believes that Garcés overestimated all the smaller groups on the Colorado and prefers to believe the Halchidhoma about one thousand at that time.²

In 1852 Bartlett credited the Pima and Maricopa jointly with not above two thousand and quoted approvingly Johnston, who estimated them as over this number. "Of the number stated by me, I was told that two thirds were Pimos,"³ a proportion that seems to hold from the century before. By this time the Maricopa had received accessions of Halchidhoma, Kohuana, Halyk-wamai, and Kaveltcadom, who collectively may have comprised half the number of these "Maricopa."

They are reported to have dwindled to 386 in 1910.⁴ Today Maricopa and Halchidhoma constitute the bulk of the population, being represented in about equal numbers.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION FROM NATIVE ACCOUNTS

The ethnic configuration at the opening of the nineteenth century was described by the Maricopa as follows. The Maricopa settlements clustered on both sides of the middle Gila near Sedate (at the foot of Pima Butte). They called themselves pipai' or pipa's, "men." Since their languages are identical, this was also the name the Halchidhoma applied to themselves; for distinction, they called each other respectively pa'nyá, "eastern men," or pa'ínyaxa'na, "true eastern people," and xaltcáð'óm.

¹ Coles, I, 123; II, 442; Bolton, *Arzá's California Expeditions*, II, 375, 388; III, 31; IV, 63; V, 304-5.

² Kroeber, *Handbook*, pp. 796, 799, 883.

³ Bartlett, *Personal Narrative*, II, 263.

⁴ Dixon, *Indian Population*, p. 18.

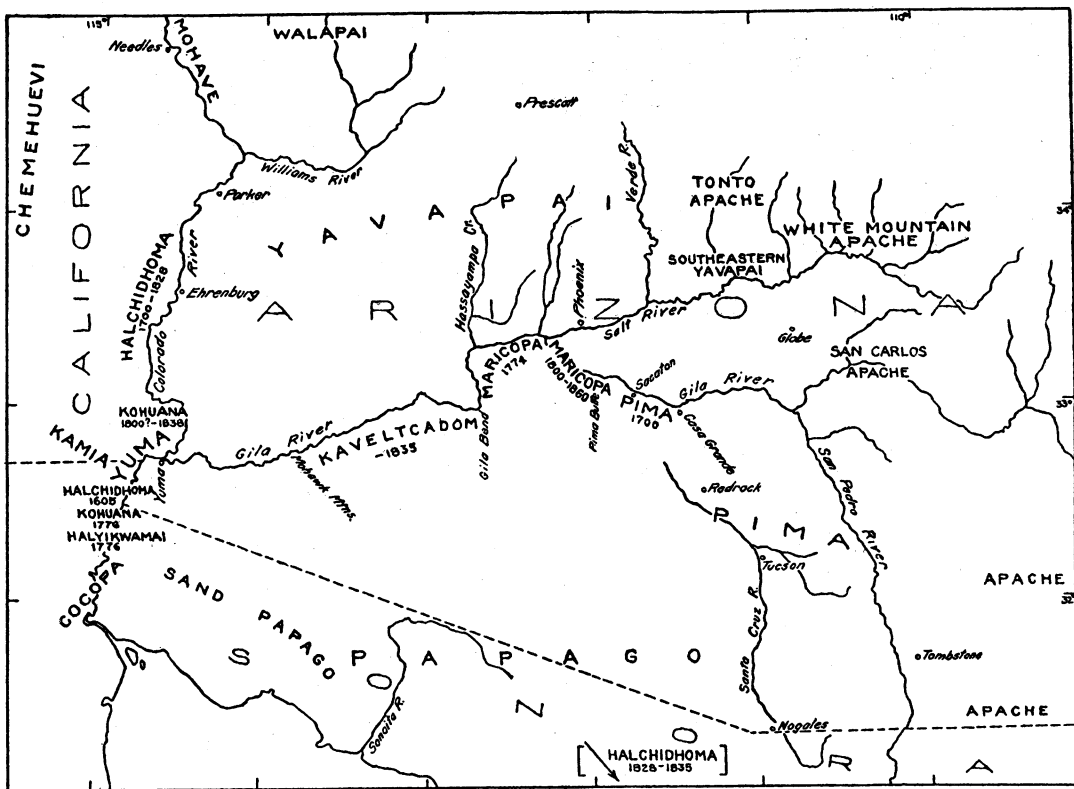


FIG. 1.—Map of tribal distribution in southern Arizona

By 1840 the Yuman scene had changed materially from that of the century preceding. The lower Colorado was in the hands of the Mohave upstream, the Yuma at the mouth of the Gila, and the Cocopa nearer the Gulf. But the Halchidhoma, Kohuana, and Halyikwamai, tired of being battered about and unable to secure freedom from attack on the river, had gone to join the Maricopa and their Pima allies. Some remnants of the Halyikwamai and Kohuana perhaps remained: the former in the mountains southwest of the Yuma, the latter resident among the Mohave.

MARICOPA AND KAVELTCADOM SETTLEMENTS

The Maricopa have lived on the Gila above its junction with the Salt since at least 1800. Their settlements were on both sides of the river from Sacate and Pima Butte to Gila Crossing as the western limit. On mesquite gathering and fishing expeditions, they were accustomed to camp along the slough (Santa Cruz River) at the northeastern foot of the Sierra Estrella, in the Gila-Salt confluence, and on the Salt as far upstream as Phoenix, but they had no settlements there. No one lived permanently on the Salt River below the point where it emerged from the mountains. In fact, the whole of the open plain north of the Gila to the mountains was unoccupied as too exposed to Yavapai and Apache attacks.

The principal settlements were on both sides of the Gila below Sacate.³² When the Halchidhoma came from Mexico, they established themselves below the Maricopa at Sacate, i.e., nearer Pima Butte. The Kohuana-Halyikwamai, on coming from the Colorado, settled about the sandhills on the north side two miles southeast of St. John's Mission in the direction of Gila Crossing. This mixed group was still quite large in 1850: it was said that thirty aged Kohuana woman and two Halyikwamai speaking families of young people.

³² Lumbholtz's Papago annals imply that the Maricopa were living in 1850 at Red Rock in the Santa Cruz valley. It is doubtful that this can mean a permanent settlement so far east and in Pima territory (*New Trails in Mexico*, p. 74).

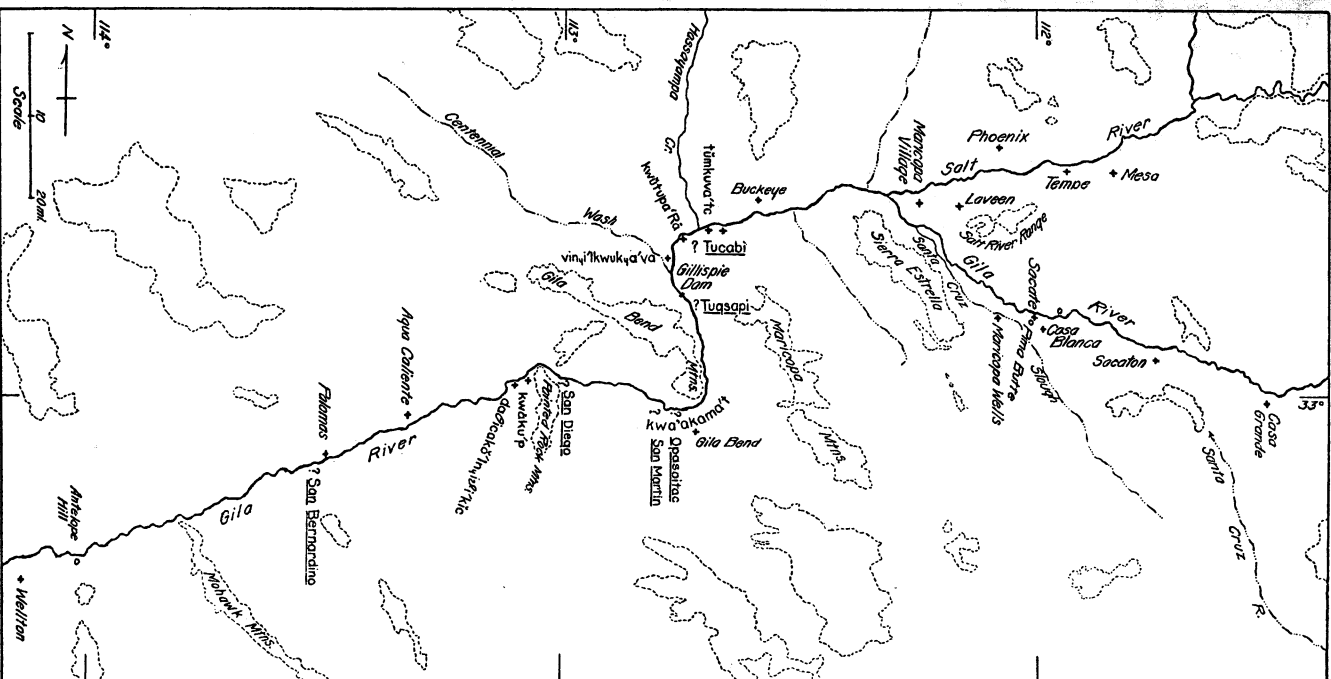


FIG. 2.—Map of Maricopa and Kaveltcadom Territory

fish into the nets. The Maricopa used nets like these in the Salt River. There can be little doubt that the Halchidhoma used fish scoops like Mohave and Maricopa.

The fish scoop of the Maricopa was like that of the Mohave but smaller (Pl. IV, *e*). An elliptical hoop of willow, three feet by eighteen inches, was provided with a series of longitudinal willow twigs bound to it. A long handle was fastened transversely to the hoop. A mate to this was a conical basket of willow twigs slung on the fisherman's back by a forehead band of rolled willow bark (Pl. IV, *d*). In form and construction it resembled the travelling mortar (Pl. XIV, *c*), having a willow hoop to which the twigs were bound. These were also bound together at the point and fastened on the side by several rows of twining. The small fish caught with the scoop were thrown over the shoulder into this basket. The scoop was called *kwisó'tc*; the basket *kapáw'c*.

Spearing was unknown to the Halchidhoma and shooting fish not regularly employed. When the large "salmon" were caught the net was almost torn to pieces. Then all the men joined in capturing it. It might be shot when driven into shallow water. Maricopa also shot fish in the shallow sloughs of their country. Such arrows did not have retrieving lines attached.

Young boys fished with cotton lines attached to the ends of long poles. Their hooks were the curved spines of the barrel cactus, heated and bent. A hole was drilled in the butt to take the line. These were baited with worms. The lines were further furnished with floats of wood or pumice, said usually to have been crescentic, like one collected (Pl. XII, *b*). This, which had been found in a local ruin, was of a light vesicular stone and had been drilled through the middle so that the points stood vertically.²²

Such boats as they had on the Colorado for fishing and ferryage were merely rafts formed of bundles of dry tules. My informant did not know how they were shaped. Such rafts might hold ten men and their nets. Sometimes an unshaped log was used: the Maricopa also used this. Catamarans (*kopó'p*) were

²¹ Kroeber, *Handbook*, p. 737.

²² Washington State Museum, No. 2-1196

also made for use in high water: these were two logs side by side with sticks tied across them. They used their hands for padding and long punt poles. The Halchidhoma, like the Mohave, also carried babies across the Colorado in large pots. These people were good swimmers; the Maricopa were not.

Fish were usually eaten fresh. The excess of a day's catch might be half broiled and hung to dry from the house beams. But no attempt was made to keep them longer than a week. Whether this was because such soft-fleshed fish cannot be successfully dried, or for want of knowledge or interest, I do not know.

Fish were either broiled or boiled with corn. In any event, they were always cooked by men, who served their wives before themselves. No reason was assigned for this, other than that it was so strongly customary as to be obligatory. Men never ate fish before their wives; when the wives had had enough they called their husbands.

Broiling was done by two methods. In one, the fish was always cut open along its right side near the backbone. If a man cut it on the opposite side, they made fun of him; told him to go back and grind his wheat (that is, that he was womanly, for he did not know how). The intestines cleaned away, the fish was spread open on the hot ground. Burning sticks were then propped over stones set around the fish so as to broil the upper side. All fish were treated in this fashion. They were broiled in this way very quickly. The other method consisted of cutting the fish along the belly, but not spreading the flanks. Again the coals were raked away, the fish laid side by side, and covered with ashes on which coals were heaped. It took all morning to cook them in this fashion.

They were boiled with salt. This took half a day. When done, finely ground corn, mixed with water to a thin gruel, was added to the pot of fish. The cook, always a man, stirred this, not round and round, but by inserting his stirrer down close to the sides of the vessel and lifting the fish. After the corn was added, another half hour was required to complete cooking. The stirrer used was a stick eighteen inches long, one and a half inches in

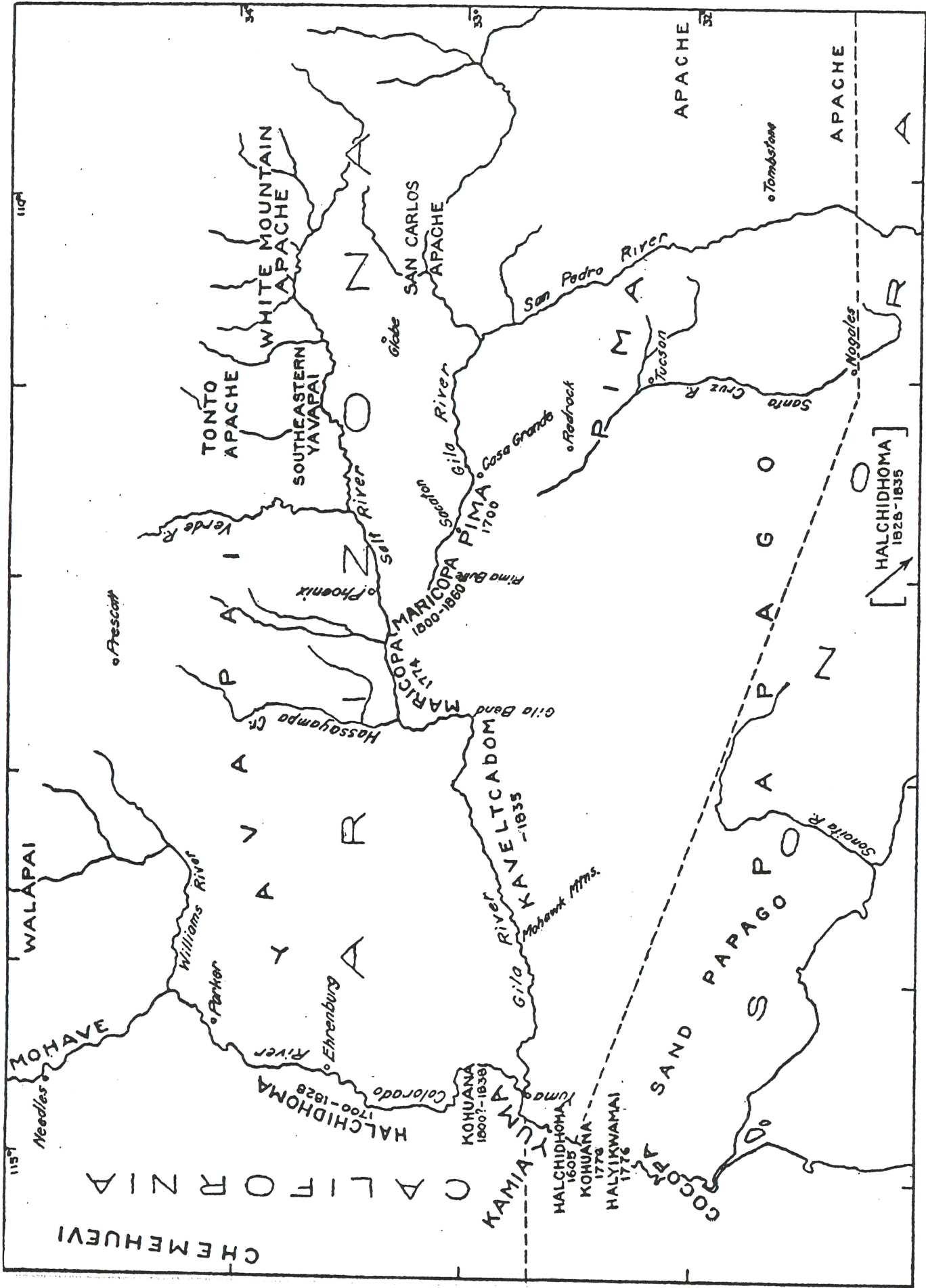


FIG. 1.—Map of tribal distribution in southern Arizona

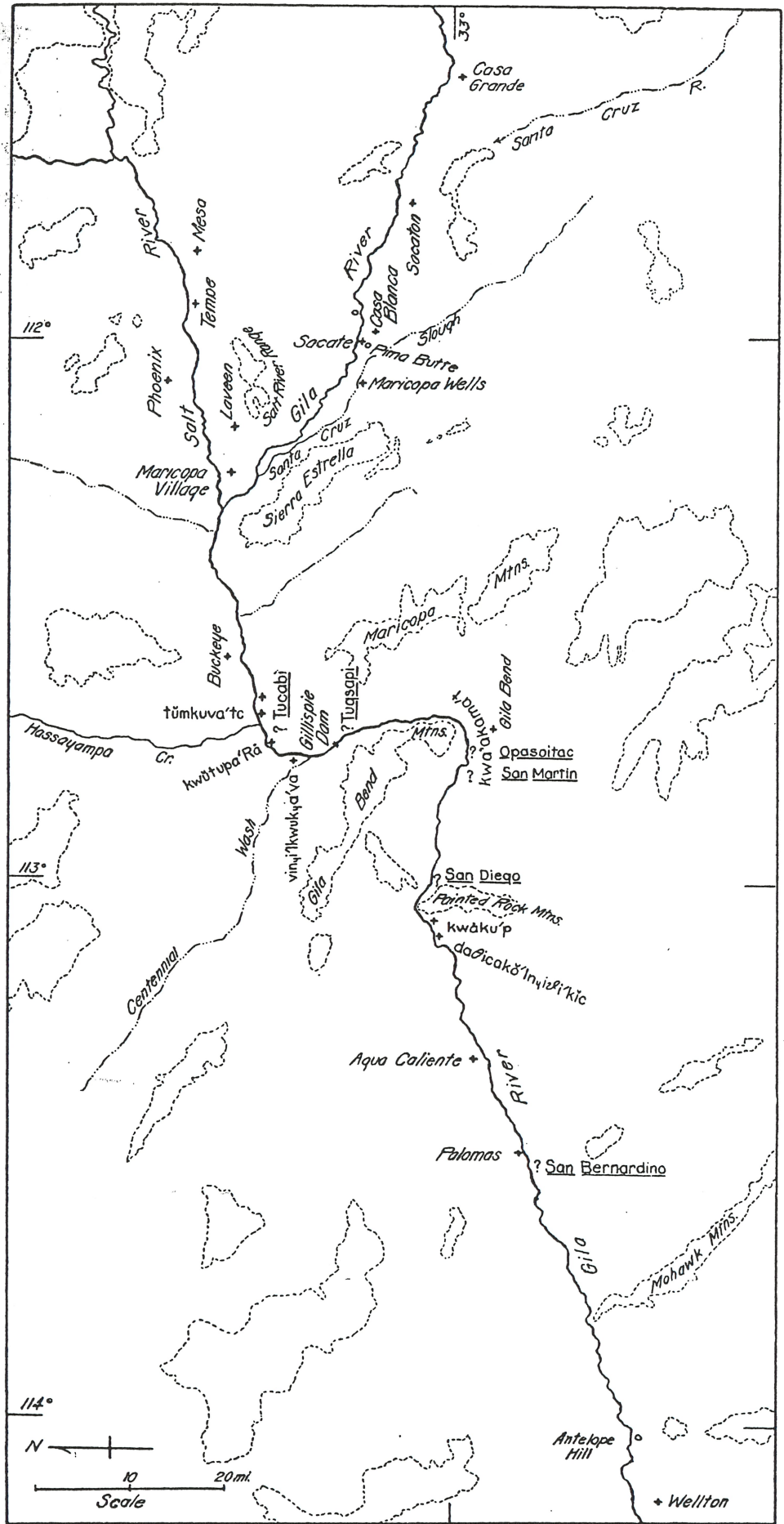


FIG. 2.—Map of Maricopa and Kaveltcadom Territory

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE YUMA INDIANS

BY

C. DARYLL FORDE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
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RIVER NAVIGATION¹⁰⁷

Although the river was used extensively for traveling downstream and was frequently crossed, the Lower Colorado peoples had no boats or canoes. Single cottonwood logs were sometimes used by the Yuma to carry a small party or load down the river. Large pottery vessels were also used to ferry goods and children from one bank to the other, the swimmer pushing this receptacle in front of him. Individuals would also travel considerable distances on half-submerged floats. A bundle of rushes and canes was attached to the fore end of a relatively slender pole; the man sat astride the other end, which sank down, and propelled himself with his arms.

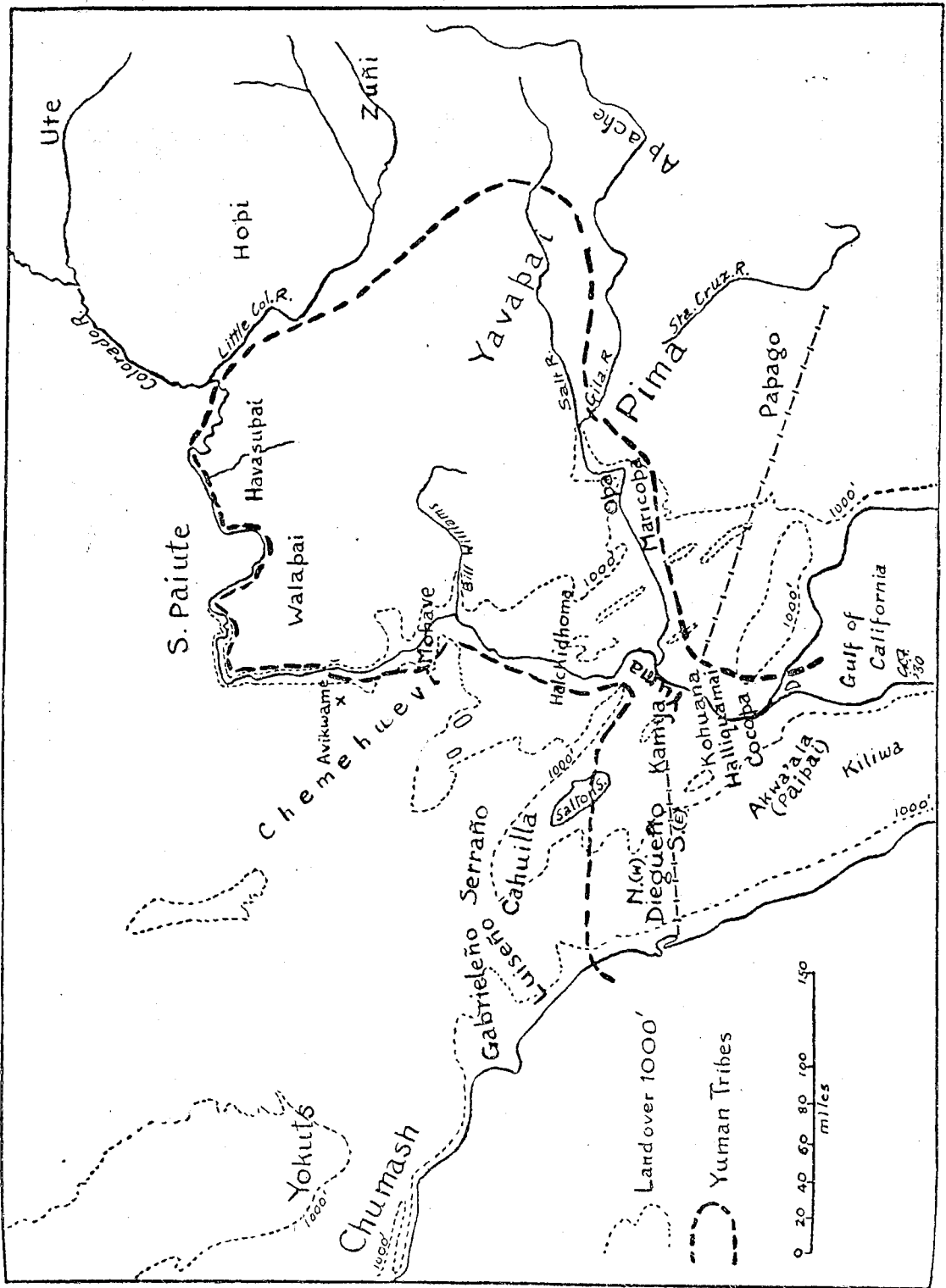
Rafts were also made of cottonwood logs and bundles of tule. Both were flat rectangular contrivances bound together with hide thongs, or bean-fiber twine. The larger reed rafts, *tušil*, said to have been "as large as a house," were braced with cottonwood poles. They were more buoyant and also more readily constructed. For longer journeys a layer of earth was arranged at the rear on which a fire was built for cooking.

My informant assured me that entire families made two- and three-day trips traveling down from the Mohave country in this way.

SONGS

The songs of the Yuma belong to a style, shared with the Mohave, Diegueño, and probably other Yumans, which presents many remarkable features. The songs are arranged in groups or series, which should be sung as a whole. Each song refers to an incident in a myth on which the series itself is based. The song consists of a few disconnected words taken from the subject matter of the legend and is often meaningless apart from its context. Songs in the various Yuman languages, the original tongue being in general retained, have been interchanged among the various tribes. Other songs and more particularly the mourning songs, are largely untranslatable. Most songs are believed to have been received by individuals in dreams. Dreamed power is also necessary in order to sing traditional songs, including those known to have been adopted from other peoples. The character

¹⁰⁷ Steve Kelley.



Map 1. Tribal distributions in the Colorado region.

Mineral Lands on Indian Reservations.

Very much of the mineral land of Arizona is included within Indian reservations, and there should not be an acre of it. The Indians have never worked mines nor will they ever do it. The White Mountain reservation embraces some of the best copper and the only known coal mines in Arizona; the Chiricahua reserve covers all of one mountain range and part of another said to be full of gold and silver leads, and some say of rich placer mines too. Congress should provide some law whereby lands reserved for Indians and known to contain valuable mines of any kind, could be readily and effectually exempted from reservation restrictions, and also prohibit the further practice of making reserves without careful regard to the character of the land reserved. The quantity as well as quality should be regulated by law and not subject to the notion of some agent or special commissioner as has been generally the case in Arizona. White Mountain reservation must be nearly one hundred miles square and includes a large area of well-known and first-class mining and timber lands, not one acre of which is now or ever has been occupied by the Apaches and is unsuited to their future wants. The Chiricahua reserve is at least sixty miles square and in a like manner covers much land of no use or possible benefit to Apaches at peace. The Verde reserve is very large—probably as large as the White Mountain, and of course three-fourths of it is useless for any proper use or advantage to peaceable Indians.

Congress should without delay look into this matter and enact some law to prevent such reserves being made in the future, and also to provide for the exclusion from all of our ones of all mineral and other un-serviceable lands to the Indians.

The stage arrived last night about 12 o'clock with a very large through letter and small paper mail. No San Diego papers came to THE CITIZEN nor any copies of THE Miner. Letters from Prescott came the first time in two weeks. The mails will be regular hereafter unless there be another storm.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN.]

PRESCOTT AND VICINITY.

PRESCOTT, February 15.—The rainfall during the present year up to and including the 13th at Fort Whipple, as shown by rain-gauge at the hospital, amounts to 7.1-10 inches. The fall in January was a trifle over 5 1/2 inches. It rained nine days in January and three in February. One storm lasted from January 16 to January 21 inclusive. The greatest fall was January 17 and amounted to 1 1/2 inches, and the least February 13-14-16 of an inch. The amount of rain and snow reduced to rain that has fallen since Dec. 1, 1873, is nearly twelve inches, and during the corresponding period in 1872-3, the amount was but 1 1/2 inches. The rain of the 13th melted away the snow except in the mountains.

One of the Indian prisoners from White Mountain reservation, now confined at Fort Whipple to await trial for complicity in the murder of a Mexican some two years ago, attempted to escape on the 14th. He had freed himself of his irons and in trying to escape the guard fired upon him and prevented his success. He had made a saw out of a case-knife furnished with his food and with it cut off the irons. Capt. James Barnes who was last week reported convalescent, has had a relapse and is again confined to his bed by a very severe attack of apparently inflammatory rheumatism coupled with general debility. Parties just in from Beales Springs, report no material change with the Huapais. They had stolen and eaten some horses and cattle but not nearly so many as at first reported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Day is coming by the Newburn with the detachment in charge of Lieut. Rockwell, and will report to Verde for duty. The body of the late Capt. Philip Dwyer was re-interred yesterday without military ceremony. It was intended to have been done with the usual honors, but the few officers present and the inclemency of the weather prevented.

PRESCOTT, February 16.—The last mail received here on the 15th, was about ten hours late—the animals being unable to keep the road or make good time. It has stormed here with nearly any respite since the 13th. The roads between Wickensburg and Mohave and Prescott are almost impassable. Teamsters report that their wagons sink in to the hubs. The rain-storm concluded last evening with heavy thunder and lightning. Shortly after, snow began to fall heavily and the plaza at Prescott is now from four to six inches deep on the level. The oldest settlers declare this storm exceeds in severity and duration any previous one in Northern Arizona.

News from the Verde reservation is cheerful—all the Indians manifesting an obedient disposition which reflects credit on agent and officers in charge. Lieut. Schuyler is organizing for another scout and will have a very important command of 100 picked Indian scouts and fifty regular troops. Fifty more Indian scouts were wanted and 150 at once offered to serve with him. Lieut. Thomas, 5th cavalry, is also about taking the field with one company of troops and thirty experienced Apache tailers.

A large pack train is being fitted out at Verde to accompany these expeditions. Prescott, February 21.—Lieuts. Thomas and Bishop, 5th cavalry, with Company G, started on the morning of the 20th, on a scout and will probably be absent two months. They have been ordered to watch the Huapais and guard the Mohave road; although the latest news from Camp Beales Springs is very encouraging, for those Indians have not committed any depredations except a theft of some cattle reported several weeks ago. It is also believed that many of them will return to the Springs as soon as their supplies are consumed.

Orders issued from department headquarters on the 20th, direct Major G. A. Gordon, 5th cavalry, now en route from San Diego, to proceed to Camp Grant and there assume command, and relieve Capt. W. H. Brown who some months ago was granted an absence of one year because of ill health. Lieutenant Charles King, 5th cavalry, for the past two years A. D. C. and engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Emory, commanding department of the Gulf, has been relieved at his own request and

ordered to join his company (K) now at Camp Verde.

On the night of the 19th, Private Timothy, Company A, 5th cavalry, was drowned in Fort Whipple reservoir. He was last seen late in the evening in Prescott, and it is supposed that in returning to the post he took the trail over the hill, and finding himself in front of the reservoir building, went in for shelter. The edge of the reservoir being but a step from the door and plastered smooth and the bank having an angle of 45 degrees, he slipped in and drowned. The reservoir is several hundred feet above the parade ground and hence any cries he may have made for assistance could not have been heard. His remains were buried on the 20th with military honors.

Captain Gilmore, U. S. A., read the funeral service. On the 20th, the weather was clear and the snow rapidly melting; on the 22d, clear and pleasant; this morning, the sky is overcast with decided prospects of snow. To-day is being celebrated as Washington's birthday. Mrs. Crook will hold a reception this evening, and it bids fair to be a very pleasant entertainment.

Prescott, February 21.—Lieut. Schuyler and command of 100 picked Indian scouts and thirty-five cavalry soldiers left Verde on the 22d. They were excellently equipped for a long campaign, and will scour the country between Verde and McDowell—reaching the latter post about the 4th proximo. Thence they will move into Pinal and Mescal mountains.

Paymaster Nelson returned to headquarters last night, with funds received from Col. Taylor to pay the troops up this way.

At latest accounts Lieutenant Thomas and detachment were at Verde.

Col. Mason and wife are expected in Prescott March 1.

Yesterday evening, snow fell to a depth of three inches. This morning the sky is clear, and the thermometer five to ten degrees above zero.

Mrs. Crook's party was a great success, attracting all the ladies and officers of the post and many friends from Prescott.

Prescott, February 25.—Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, acting assistant surgeon W. E. Day and a small detachment of recruits arrived at Fort Yuma last night by steamer from San Francisco.

General orders No. 3, published from department headquarters this week are even more stringent in their provisions for reducing the military expenses in this Territory than general orders No. 1 already telegraphed. No. 3 reads as follows: In order to carry out the instructions received from the secretary of war under date of January 27, 1874, the following reductions and appropriations of the force of civilian employees allowed for this department are published superseding those announced in general orders No. 1, current series from these headquarters.

All civilian employees in this department except those belonging to pack trains now in the field, the authorized guides, the two clerks in the office of the chief quartermaster and those below authorized at the depots and Ehrenburg, will be discharged February 28, or as soon thereafter as this order is received. At Whipple and Yuma depots and at Ehrenburg, the number of authorized employees and their compensation will be as follows, all others to be discharged. Whipple: one superintendent to do duty of corral master, per month, \$150 in currency; one citizen to do the work of an engineer and blacksmith, per month, \$150. Yuma: one clerk per month, \$150; one citizen to do the work of stockkeeper and superintendent, \$150 per month; one citizen to do the work of engineer and blacksmith, \$100 per month. Ehrenburg: one laborer per month, \$15.

Mercury in the thermometer was very low last night. Ice formed very thick on the surface of Granite creek and other streams, and water froze in pitchers inside houses. Temperature at sunrise this morning, was about five degrees above zero, sky hazy, indications of clear weather. Roads are frozen very hard.

Lieutenant Schuyler's command passed Townsend's ranch on the Agua Fria yesterday, going south.

Prescott, February 26.—According to private advices received, Col. R. L. Dodge, 2d Inf., is to start from New York for Arizona on March 15, but as he intends coming via Santa Fe and Camp Apache, he will probably not reach Prescott until about May 1.

No news received from Camp Verde or Beales Springs this morning. At last accounts the Huapais were quiet with no new depredations to report.

The Tucson mail is expected here tonight or to-morrow morning by special conveyance. The latest number of THE CITIZEN on hand is that of February 7.

Orders published yesterday from the office of the adjutant-general of the department direct the acting assistant quartermaster of Camp Lowell to perform the duties hitherto executed by the assistant quartermaster in charge of the disbursing district of Tucson.

Weather clear and cold this morning. Granite creek is still high. The ground is very moist but drying out rapidly. Mail arrived this morning on time.

LOWER GILA VALLEY.

STANWIX, February 24.—It rained here during the past week and the Gila river raised considerably. On the 19th, it was within five feet of its height in January, and overflowed the bottom. Every one anticipated another flood. On the 20th, the river began to fall and it is now within its banks. The weather has been very disagreeable for the past few days. Cold southwest winds prevailed. The stages from Yuma arrive and depart on time but bring us no California mails, as there has been no stage from San Diego since the 16th.

Major J. V. Furey and family, J. S. Stephenson and Mrs. W. L. Clarke arrived here on the 19th and left on the 20th for San Diego.

Dennis & Murphy's three teams loaded with flour from Phoenix have just passed bound for Yuma.

Weather clear and pleasant to-day—thermometer standing at 72.

FROM YUMA.

YUMA, February 18.—This week Yuma has been visited with considerable rain. On Sunday last, it was windy and cloudy in the morning, but in afternoon and night it rained very hard. Monday and Tuesday were clear but cold; rained Tuesday night and all of Wednesday morning, and also again about evening. Weather is pleasant to-day. The Gila and Colorado rivers are very high and raising slowly. They are within four or five feet of the highest point in January flood.

The steamer left for the mouth of the river to meet Newburn, on Monday, and is expected here on Sunday or Monday next. No stage to or from California this week.

MARICOPA WELLS.

MARICOPA WELLS, February 19.—It has been raining heavily here for the greater share of the time for the last week. The Gila river is three feet higher now than it was in the January freshet. Monday night's stage arrived ten hours late and reported roads in a fearful condition.

tion. Last night's stage from Tucson arrived on time, but had no mail. Driver reported the trouble as at Peacho (?).

Major Taylor has returned from Whitlows and says he could not get to McDowell. Col. Nelson, Paymaster U. S. army, met him at Whitlows and received the funds for paying the troops at McDowell—and made payment on Tuesday.

FROM WICKENBURG.

WICKENBURG, February 25.—Weather clear and pleasant; last night was unusually cold; the thermometer fell lower than known for years.

Quite a number of prospectors are out in the mountains, many of them meeting with success. They say the country has not been half prospected heretofore on account of Indian troubles. The discovery of lodes that will pay one hundred dollars to the ton of ore in gold and silver, are of frequent occurrence. Already this season eight arrastras have been erected and worked at a fine profit within a radius of thirty miles of this place, in localities that have always heretofore been considered untenable on account of the Indians. If the Indians are kept in subjection this summer, the miners will prosper well.

SALT RIVER VALLEY.

PHENIX, February 25.—C. T. Hayden arrived in town to-day from Tempe. He reports numerous Indians in that vicinity. A band of seven camped over night at the foot of the hills near the town. They have stolen four animals from C. Beach's ranch and nine more are reported missing by various parties. A company of six or eight men was formed to go after them, but concluded in view of the number of Indians the attempt would be useless. The Indians were followed and tracked as far as the Pinal mountains, after which pursuit was given up.

A new ferry-boat has been built at Hayden's crossing on Salt river so that in future the rise of the river will not cause delay to passengers or mails.

The weather is clear and cold; mountains around the valley are covered with snow.

TUCSON.

TUCSON, February 25.—No mail has passed from Maricopa to Phoenix for two weeks, and the mail which left here on the 14th is not yet received in Prescott. The stages are regular between Tucson and Yuma but no through mail from California need be expected here before next Saturday morning. The late storm was very severe at Apache Pass and has nearly ruined many of the buildings of the military and mail company. Last Thursday, four inches of snow covered the ground at Camp Bowie.

FROM SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, February 17.—The Tijuana river between here and Yuma, is two miles wide. There is no communication east or south of National City except by boat from head of the bay. There has been no mail to or from Yuma since Sunday. Col. Geo. A. Gordon, 5th Cavalry, en route to Ft. Yuma, arrived on the Senator to-day. He reports from Yuma to Gen. Crook. Col. Gordon is said to be appointed to command Camp Grant vice Capt. Brown, on sick leave.

The San Diego river is very high and carrying immense quantities of sediment into the harbor, which cannot fail to seriously injure it.

SAN DIEGO, February 19.—It has rained almost incessantly since last Wednesday, terminating yesterday in a fierce wind and hail storm. To-day is clear and warm. No stages or mails from anywhere since Sunday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Gen. Sherman has telegraphed General Sheridan to march to the Red Cloud agency, striking a party opposing Indian and demand the surrender of the accomplices of the murderers of Lieut. Robinson, and all Indians who have aided south of the North Platte.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The contract for carrying U. S. mail on route from San Diego to Mesilla, N. M., has been awarded to Kerrie & Mitchell of Arkansas for \$55,000. J. D. Johnson won the coast line route in Southern California at \$3,900. The awards for the Arizona mail contracts are as follows:

Hardyville to Yuma to A. A. Spear; Hardyville to Phecho to W. C. Clark; Hardyville to Prescott to J. J. Honds of Alabama; Wickensburg to Florence to R. Ashcroft; Phoenix to McDowell to Block & Moulton; Phoenix to Maricopa to C. T. Hayden; Prescott to San Bernardino to Van Duser for \$23,800; Tucson to Sasabe Flat to Oscar Buckalew; Tucson to Tubac and from Tubac to Crittenden both to S. W. Carpenter; Monument to Tubac to J. T. Smith; Prescott to Albuquerque to Bradshaw. From Los Angeles to Delano now Telegraph Stage route, is let to Cotterel for \$12,000; San Diego to Los Angeles to Buckler for \$12,000.—(Where the figures are not given, they were not telegraphed.—[EN. CITIZEN.]

DIED.

In Tucson, February 21, 1874, George M. Newsom, aged about 35 years. He was a native of Virginia—town not known here.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Public of Tucson.

BE IT KNOWN THAT DR. PETER B. Thomas has recently established himself in this place, to benefit man in every way, but applies himself especially to the Restoration of the Hair on Bald Heads.

as well as the hair to its original color, and also the

Curing of Rheumatic Pains.

Office on Congress street, north side. Tucson, February 28, 1874. 21-1f

Probate Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of George M. Newsom, deceased.

Probate Court, County of Pima, Territory of Arizona. Notice is hereby given that Solomon Warner, public administrator of the County of Pima, has filed with the Clerk of this Court a petition praying for Letters of Administration of the estate of George M. Newsom, deceased, and that Monday the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this Court, to-wit: Of the January term A. D. 1874, at the Court-room of the Probate Court in the Village of Tucson, County of Pima, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted. Dated at Tucson, Arizona, February 27, 1874. WILLIAM J. OSBORN, Probate Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court. Tucson, February 28, 1874. 21-td

C. H. LORD. | W. W. WILLIAMS.

LORD & WILLIAMS.

ARE NOW OPENING AND OFFERING FOR SALE

One of the largest and most complete assortments of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ever before brought to the country.

To Cash Buyers they Extend the

Most Flattering Inducements.

Their stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

WOODENWARE,

WILLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

SUTLER'S GOODS,

And in fact of all that comprises a first class store, is all that can be desired to select from by close cash buyers.

They Defy Competition and are Determined to give Entire Satisfaction.

Having full faith in the country, they mean to stay by it until the day of general jubilee shall come, when all can rejoice together in its peace and prosperity. Drop in and examine our stock. Exchange sold on all parts of the world. Telegraphic transfers made with any section of the country. A few more of those "Don't mention them" left.

Established in 1865.

NICH. BICHARD, San Francisco. | WM. BICHARD, Sanford, A. T.

W. BICHARD & CO.,

SANFORD,

Pima County, Arizona Territory,

DEALERS IN GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

And keep always on hand

A Complete Stock of Every Article

Required by Merchants, Farmers, Hotels, Saloons, Station-keepers, Miners, Mechanics and Families.

Our Goods are Selected Especially

for the Trade of Arizona.

All of which we will sell cheap for cash or exchange for

WHEAT, BARLEY,

BEANS AND CORN.

Also Proprietors of the

PIONEER FLOURING MILLS,

SANFORD, PIMA COUNTY, A. T.

We Manufacture the finest and best quality of Flour in the Territory, which we will supply to the trade and citizens at LOWEST CASH PRICE in 100 lb. and 50 lb. sacks. Quality guaranteed. Liberal allowance to the trade.

Orders solicited for

FLOUR, CORNMEAL,

PINOLA SEMITILLA,

GRAHAM FLOUR

AND BRAN

W. BICHARD & CO

PINCKNEY R. TULLY, ESTEVAN OCHOA, Tucson, Arizona Territory. SIDNEY R. DELONG, Apache Pass, A. T.

THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED commercial house of

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

to its numerous friends and patrons, once more sends greeting and would respectfully announce to all interested that we are receiving and opening a

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK

of Goods from the

Great Eastern and Western Markets,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Also a full stock of BOOTS & SHOES for all ranks, sexes and conditions.

FOR TRAINS.

LEATHER, HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

CHAINS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, GARRIAGE

AXELS, HUBS, SPOKES and RIMS;

MULE and HORSE SHOES and NAILS,

and in fact everything required for OUTFITTING TRAINS.

Our stock has been selected with great care by one of the firm of most

EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE

and with especial reference to the requirements of THIS MARKET. We are confident we meet the necessities of our customers at REASONABLE RATES as any house in the Territory.

To examine our stock and PRICE our goods, will be to purchase.

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

Trader's Store

IN APACHE PASS and CAMP BOWIE, Arizona Territory.

Supplies kept for travelers going East or West, as well as GOODS for ALL, and at fair rates.

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

November 1, 1873.

The Miner. Prescott, Arizona.

RAILROADS.

The San Diego Union is sorely troubled because there is such a feasible southern railroad route as that near the 35th parallel of north latitude, which, in its assumed mildness, it terms the "seriously snow-threatened route of parallel Thirty-Five," which threat, coming from San Diego, will not be likely to bring down any very great quantity of snow upon a route that has always been free from snow, and always will be, despite the weak attempts of insignificant enemies to block it up.

But this is not all. It is feared that Arizona City will, when the road is built, become a successful rival to San Diego. And it will. Situated, as it is, upon a navigable river, which connects it with the ocean as well as with important points in Arizona, California and Utah, the people of San Diego may well take on about this "bugbear."

But San Diego may yet amount to something if her press and people be not too greedy and too reckless of truth when speaking of other places and things.

For our part, we believe both roads will be built inside the next six years, and far be it from us to decry either route or road, knowing, as we do, the feasibility of both routes and the urgent demand for the construction of both the proposed roads.

It is a fact worthy of note that while the Union is making insidious attacks on the 35th Parallel concern, the President of the San Diego & San Bernardino Railroad company, who happens to be a San Diego man, is attempting to dispose of his company's charter to the 35th Parallel R. R. Company, mainly to induce the said company to run their proposed road to San Diego.

ANONYMOUS.

We are in receipt of a very lengthy letter from some person at the Rio Verde, who, for some reason best known to himself "forgot" to affix his signature to the paper—the drift of which is that the Apache-Mohaves are and have been good Indians, and that had government given all the reasons they could have got away with, at such times as they might have been pleased to call at the post and receive them, all would now be well.

Now, this reasoning is entirely fallacious, as may be proven by many men who have known the Apache-Mohaves longer, perhaps, than the writer in question, but who, for good and sufficient reasons, firmly believe that the Apache-Mohaves are good Indians to lie, rob and murder. The anonymous author knows very well that even at the time the Indians were receiving ten days' rations at one issue, during which time they were free to roam wherever they pleased, they were far from being satisfied with the fare, and that some of them expressed their displeasure by scattering flour, corn, etc., on the ground, and tramping upon it, because they were not permitted to help themselves to everything their fancy prompted them to hanker after.

No, no; the savages have never yet, of their own free will, asked the Whites for peace and food, preferring war to peace, and stolen food to that which Government and people have always been ready to furnish them.

Thanks.

The people of this Territory feel duly grateful to the Legislature of California for its recent action in their behalf, and feel convinced that said action will cause something to be done toward establishing that peace and security for which our people yearn.

The preamble and resolution was introduced by Mr. McCoy, of San Diego county. We beg our Eastern friends, who may yet have ill-advised sympathy for lawless savages, to give the preamble and resolution a careful reading, and would assure them that the charges set forth are every one true.

For Guaymas.

A party of railroad men have gone down to Guaymas, Sonora, to endeavor to obtain a permit to survey a railroad route from Guaymas to the 32d parallel route, in this Territory, with the view of building a road.

Military Advertisements.

Attention is directed to the new advertisements for proposals which will be found on the fourth page of the MINER, and which we mean to carry through, free of cost to our poor but "honest" Government.

From the Gila.

The crops around Florence, Sanford, Maricopa Wells, and other points on the Gila river, in Maricopa and Pima counties, were, at latest dates, looking very promising.

MINES AND MINING.

Mohave County.

The immense region of country known as Mohave county, Arizona, is now, for the first time in its history, we believe, attracting that attention from miners, prospectors, millmen and others, which its inexhaustible mineral and other resources justly merit. Less than one year ago there were not to exceed fifteen white persons in Wallapai District, and at the last general election, in 1870, the total vote of the entire county, was much less than one hundred. Now, after the lapse of some months, we can state, positively, that there are in the county nearly, if not all of, 1,000 men, which number is constantly being augmented by fresh arrivals from California, Nevada and other States.

The climate, too, is healthy, and we may say temperate, for, although the elevation of the place above the Colorado River valleys is not to exceed 3,000 feet, this elevation exempts Wallapai District from the scorching heat that, during the summer months, burns mud pies on and near the banks of the Colorado River, from which navigable stream Wallapai is distant about 30 miles.

We have said that the district is, perhaps the richest, of its size, of any district of the Pacific Slope, and it is, for, go where one will, up or down it, paying ledges are seen and crossed at almost every hundred yards, and then it must be recollected, that but little prospecting has yet been done for "blind ledges," i. e. ledges that are covered up by the debris from the mountain tops.

Once, the Indians had it all their own way at Wallapai, and their way was to kill every venturesome white man who ventured into the district. This is all changed now. The Whites have matters and things their own way, and there is, to-day, in Wallapai, that certain safety for life and property the want of which stops the wheels of progress in our own section of the Territory. Thanks to this state of affairs, as well as to the close proximity of the district to a navigable river, to California and Nevada, one quartz mill is already running; another is being erected; furnaces are going up; towns of pretty fair size, dot the district; cabins are everywhere to be met with; shafts and tunnels are numerous; capital is finding its way to the district, and, of course, its people are hopeful, cheerful and prosperous.

This pleases us, who, owing to drouth, hostile Indians and isolation, have not quite so bright a present. We like to know that our fellow citizens of another mining section of the Territory are all right, and shall labor harder than ever before to "put ourselves in their places."

Nor is Wallapai District the only mineral bearing section of Mohave county, but it is quite sufficient, for the present, and to it, we hope enterprising men will cling until it becomes "too old" for adventurous spirits.

The finding of the old Montezuma mine, an account of which we published last week, has added new interest to Wallapai District, for all ancient accounts agree in placing a very high estimate upon the value of the old mine which supplied the Missions of Southern California with vast quantities of silver.

Yuma County.

Below Mohave county, on the Colorado river, Yuma county, rich in metals, minerals, grazing and agricultural lands—is, just now, attracting considerable attention. Her rich placer mines are far from being worked out, and her scores of rich ledges of gold, silver and copper, are not fairly perforated.

The miners of Castle Dome district, and others adjacent to the Colorado are still sending their rich ores down to the sea, in steamboats and barges belonging to the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, which company is now, by the way, straining every point to nurse the youthful enterprise of our people.

Maricopa County.

This young county, through which courses the Gila and Salt Rivers, has, in addition to its great farming and grazing resources,—a great expanse of mining country, one section of which—the Pinal District, is spoken of, as follows, by Carl B. Heyne, an assayer and mining expert in whose ability we have great faith. Mr. H. says in a late number of the Tucson Citizen:

"About six miles east from Florence, on the wagon road to Pinal Camp, the traveler meets with those formations of the primitive geological period which are, according to the geological records, the principal bearers of metalliferous minerals. Foremost is the mica slate which for at least ten miles is visible at both sides of the road and forms the greater part of the plains between the Superstitions, Pinal and Gila River mountains. Nearer towards the Pinal range lean alternately clay, chlorite and talc slate. All these different slates (the principal matrices of gold bearing leads) are largely developed here and show a abundance of quartz lodes which probably never have been tested. Already some prospectors claim to have found gold there, also argentiferous galena from this vicinity from what is called Martinez Ledge has been exhibited.

"Two or three miles northeast from the picket post mountain, rises stratified limestone without petrifications, and belonging to the primitive period, too. Said limestone and partially quartzite bed the Silver Queen Ledge. On this occasion it might not be useless to correct the erroneous belief that ledges in limestone are superficial all over the

world, by the reason that this was experienced in some districts of Nevada. The richest mines near Alamos, Sonora, not over 800 miles from here in a straight line, stand partially in limestone. The famous Batopilas mines, Chihuahua, worked for several centuries with great success stand in limestone. Grauwacke clay and hornblende slate, greenstone, porphyry, limestone, syenite, granite and quartzite, are in Mexico, although not everywhere in the same degree rich in mineral deposits. The richest ores at Catorze and Cerro de Pasco, Mexico, are found in limestone. Generally the principal ore deposits in Cornwall and Devon, in England, occurs in clay slate and granite, also in limestone. In mica slate, adjoining to other formations as syenite, limestone, etc., occur the great mineral deposits of copper, silver, etc., in the Banat in Hungary.

"After having shown thus the continuance of a number of rich mines in limestone on one hand, experience shows that ledges frequently give out in granite, gneiss, slate, etc., on the other side. Consequently, the petrographical character of the wall rock alone don't furnish a conclusive criterion with respect to the perpetuity of mineral deposits. For this purpose, quite different symptoms must be investigated.

"The minerals of the Silver Queen consist in sulphide of copper and sulphide of silver, oxide and carbonate of oxide of copper. The gangue is quartz and limestone. The richest silver ore was found at the place where on the northern wall the limestone changes into quartzite. Besides the Silver Queen, eighteen ledges have been located in its neighborhood, containing mostly argentiferous galena."

Pima County.

In the vicinity of the old towns of Tucson, Tumacacori, Tubac, and many other places in Pima county, are scores of rich mines of gold, silver and copper, some of which were worked by the "ancients," with results the most satisfactory. The "moderns," too, have tried their luck at mining, and, were it not for the recent sectional war between the States and the everlasting war between Indians and the citizens of Pima county, good and remunerative mining would now be going on at places where the savage is supreme. The Patagonia and other mines paid well and will do so again, but not until the Apaches and bad Mexicans cease to be the evil power they are and have been in this unfortunate Territory.

Yavapai County.

Our own high and mighty home—made dear to us by long residence, and a veneration for the many murdered comrades and acquaintances whose life blood has moistened its soil.

In Wickenburg District, the Cusenberry brothers are operating the Vulture mill and mine with good success, and there are hopes of their soon being enabled to commence building a railroad to convey the ore from the mine to the mill.

Bill Smith had ceased prospecting for water near the mine, and will now, we believe, soon go to milling ore from his claim on the Vulture lode, at his mill in Wickenburg.

Our correspondent tells us that Mexicans have struck placer mines which pay from \$11 to \$15 per day, but has not informed us by what mode the diggings were being worked. We presume, however, that the gravel was being packed in sacks to the Haysayamp, and washed in bateas and pans, the usual Mexican method of working dry diggings. Should this be the case the diggings must be exceedingly rich, and, if extensive, will help build up a large town at Wickenburg, which place is now growing apace.

From the Bradshaw region the news is as good if not better, than any we have heretofore published. E. J. Cook and D. C. Moreland, who arrived here a few days ago, have been pleased to inform us that the Tiger, Benton, Gray Eagle, Lorena and other lodes were producing "mighty rich rock," which was being sacked, and shipped to San Francisco. A piece of Tiger ore which Mr. Moreland has presented us is more than two-thirds silver.

The Del Pasco mill was running when Messrs. Cook and Moreland passed there, and Jesse Jackson—one of the owners—informed them that plates and battery were yellow with gold.

From the Benjamin country we have a specimen of ore, a sample of that which is now being taken out of the Benjamin lode, which sample is very rich in silver. And a note from Geo. Curtis informs us that the lode was growing richer and wider.

G. T. S. Curtis and other persons are at work upon other ledges which, we are told, give promise of great things.

The miners of Turkey Creek District have had to quit work on account of the hostility of the Indians. Mr. Dorgan says that were it not for the savages himself and other miners would now be taking out ore of sufficient richness to justify them in shipping it to San Francisco.

The quartz and placer miners of Haysayampa and Lynx Creeks are busily engaged in their several claims; and Fredericks and Hammond's water-mill will soon be in running order.

Work is also being prosecuted upon mines in Weaver and Walnut Grove Districts, by several companies and individuals.

If our miners had proper machinery for working their ores our people could be prosperous, in spite of the Indians, and we do hope that mills and furnaces will soon be erected here.

From Ehrenberg.

By letter from Ehrenberg, on the Colorado river, of date March 22d, we learn that the steamer Cocopal and barge, Capt. John Mellon, was expected there on that day, and that after unloading goods for W. B. Hooper & Co., the steamer would start for Fort Mohave and Hardyville.

The river was low. Wm. B. Hooper was expected out from San Francisco.

FAREWELL, FRAUDS.

Whitman is under arrest for various shortcomings, and Colyer, the cat's-paw of the Indian Ring thieves is in disgrace, as will be seen from the following:

Mr. Vincent Colyer furnishes the following correspondence concerning his resignation as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which resignation was accepted by the President:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1872

Sir: I have the honor to herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Permit me to say that until yesterday I was not aware of the precise contents of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, of the 12th ult., although aware at the time of my resignation of the Secretaryship that some such letter had been received. I trust that this will be a sufficient apology for my delay in retiring from the Board. Thanking you for your kindness to me,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, VINCENT COLYER.

To the President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C. January 12, 1872.

Hon. Felix E. Brunot, Arlington House, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I deem it necessary for the welfare and prosperity of that part of the public service with which the Board of Indian Commissioners is connected that this Board shall change its secretary. I have entertained the opinion for several months that this change is necessary, but for prudential reasons connected with the service, I have waited for a proper time and occasion to express it. I may add that I have made known to the President as well as to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, my intention to make this request, and I am permitted to say that they join with me in a sincere expression of regret for the necessity of this letter, as well as an earnest hope not only that the request may be complied with cheerfully, but that the motive which prompts it may be fully appreciated. I desire to express to you, and through you to each member of your Board, the most sincere sentiments of regard and esteem.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

"It is a long lane that has no turning," Mr Colyer. You, no doubt, feel sorry that the necessity for removing you should have arisen. We hail it as good evidence that the Secretary of the Interior and President Grant have Fowlerized your bumps and found you to be a very foul fraud. It is hard on you to be shelved in such a manner, although you have been let down easy. Don't you wish you hadn't told so many falsehoods about matters and things in this unfortunate Territory, and, above all, don't you wish your name here wasn't "Greene?"

Ab, you natty little criminal, what, now, will become of the squaw you made love to at Camp Apache, and what about the promises you made the Apaches, to feed, clothe and, by the aid of soldiers, to protect them from the settlers; and your lying affidavits—can't you come out and console such of them as have not already silently stole themselves out of the Territory?

"Vengeance is mine" saith the Lord. You and your kind have scourged Arizona, and now the Lord is taking vengeance upon you. You clung to position longer than the Secretary of the Interior wished you, and you had to be kicked out at last!

How changed your circumstances must now be from what they were while you were here, traveling through the Territory, dispensing presents to murderous savages and bribes to affidavit-men, with lavish hands. Ah, supercilious upstart, you are no longer clothed with power to take White men's farms from them and declare said farms parts and parcels of Indian Reservations. The clank of protecting sabres will never again be heard by you in Arizona, unless, indeed, you may conclude to come back at your own expense and take up a residence in that shaft, of which we reminded you while here.

Thanks, a thousand thanks to President Grant for shelving you, and may God have mercy on your soul for the wrongs you have inflicted on Arizona and her white people.

The Mexican Question.

Since the recent affairs on the Gila and Salt rivers, where Americans asserted their right to live and enjoy life in their own country, in defiance of Mexican cut throats from Sonora, no outrages that we know of have been committed in the Territory. From Texas, however, we have news to the effect that Mexican soldiers had fired shots across the Rio Grande, into an American camp, and that, in consequence, a new difficulty had grown up between our people and the barbarians.

Then, letters from Altar, Sonora, state that one John Wilson, an American, had been murdered and robbed, somewhere in the vicinity of Altar.

The correspondence published in this issue of the MINER, between Governor Safford, Delegate McCormick and Secretary of State Fish, show that this Border question is now up for settlement, and, if our Government cannot make the barbarians of Mexico behave themselves, we of the Border have a plan which will accomplish the ends aimed at.

By the letter of Secretary Fish, we see that Mexicans prefer counter charges against us, but this does not surprise anybody who is at all acquainted with the lying, snake-like character of the mongrels of Mexico.

Wool.

The market price for wool has a decided upward tendency, and the best thing Arizonans could do would be to engage more extensively in wool farming.

Apaches are less liable to run off sheep than any other stock, and no section of country that we know of is better suited to sheep farming than Central Arizona.

There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant word.

ARIZONA.

[From the S. F. Scientific Press.]

Arizona sends words of cheer intermingled with those of sorrow. Her mines are proving rich beyond expectation; new discoveries are constantly being made, and the miners themselves are filled with hopes of future success. But all the news that comes from that remote and half civilized section of this enlightened republic, contains statements to the effect that not only mining, but all classes of industry are seriously hindered by the atrocities of the murderous Apaches. There is no safety for life, limb or property. Prospecting has to be done in bands or not at all. Peaceable miners in the pursuit of their vocation are shot down, pick and shovel in hand, and no protection is vouchsafed by the general Government. The inhabitants saw a glimmer of hope in the arrival of General Crook, whose policy is to exterminate the Indians entirely as the most efficient means of making peace with them, a plan kindred to the sentiments of the residents of the Territory who ought to know what its necessities are. Now, we hear that more peace commissioners are to be employed and the General's benevolent intentions interfered with. Well, the authorities know best, of course, but the Commissioners, even after they have made the "most successful and binding treaties" with the fiendish Indians, generally consider it advisable to send requisitions to the officers of the posts for a numerous and well-appointed escort which a private citizen cannot get. This is sufficient evidence of the opinions they themselves entertain of said "treaties."

But how is it with a few poor miners, those pioneers of civilization, many of whose bones lie bleaching on the alkali plains, the result of their unwise prospecting trips. We will hope that the Territory will some day be in fit state for the entrance of a large number of men who want to go there, but who hear of the enormities committed there and conclude to wait a while. Meantime a few brave and fearless individuals, bronzed and burned by the fierce Arizona sun, contend at the muzzle of the rifle with their wily foes, for the possession of their rights. These are the men who will carry anything through, no matter what, and we expect ere long, from the promises she has already given, to see Arizona high up in the list of mineral-producing regions.

We thank the Press for the foregoing excellent article, and beg leave to state that General Crook's plan is not to "exterminate the Apaches entirely," nor is it the plan of any White man in this Territory, although some people think that to this it will have to come.

There is sufficient room here for whites and Indians, and the Indians can, if they choose to accept our aid and forgiveness, secure both by abandoning their life of murder and robbery.

Indian Doings.

Since our last, news of the following Indian depredations has been received:

Sunday last they stole three horses from miners at Antelope Peak, between Wickenburg and Walnut Grove, previous to which "friendly" act they filled a horse (which they were unable to catch) chock full of arrows.

From the vicinity of Camp Verde, the savages took some mules belonging to Peter Arnold, and nine head of work oxen from another man. The Indians who stole the oxen took them in the direction of the East Fork of the Verde River, as was learned by some citizens who followed them a short distance.

John Rees and other citizens who arrived here during the week, from Woolsey valley, have informed us that the trail of a large war party of savages was observed, heading in the direction of Prescott.

Our Wickenburg correspondent gives the particulars of an Indian attack upon two White men, near the Agua Fria Station, on the road from Wickenburg to Salt River valley, at which time and place the savages wounded Darel Duppa.

Mr. Webster, driver of the Wickenburg stage, states that some time last week, a party of Indians stole all the horses and mules belonging to the miners of Pinal District.

The Borderer, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, comes filled with news of murders and robberies, that have recently occurred in its part of the Apache country.

John G. Campbell who has just returned here from a ride toward Bill Williams' mountain and other points north of Prescott, says that Indians were very plenty north of here. We counsel our people to remain on their guard; to be more vigilant, if possible than they usually have been.

Arizona City.

The first number of the Arizona Sentinel was issued March 16th, and is an improvement on its defunct predecessor, the Free Press. The name of C. L. Minor appears as editor and proprietor of the Sentinel, which, in politics, promises to be neutral.

The U. S. District Court—Reavis, Judge,—was to have convened on the 18th inst., when it would be adjourned from day to day until the arrival of Judge Porter.

The calendar is as follows:

Colquette et al. vs. Stansfield; Goodman vs. Grant; Boyce vs. Smith; Buck vs. Stansfield; Johnson et al. vs. Gray et al.; Clymer vs. Cornwall; Trumbull vs. Stansfield; Hooper & Co. vs. Stansfield; White vs. White; Goldwater & Bro. vs. Halleck; Territory of Arizona vs. Gertrude.

Pima County.

The Citizen of March 16 says District Court adjourned for the term on Thursday. A large train of wagons, belonging to Tully, Ochoa & Co., had left for Kit Carson, for goods.

One Cooley, of Camp Apache, Yavapai county, had, according to the Citizen, commenced business as an Indian affidavit man. Said Cooley, we believe, has espoused a squaw, which accounts for his partiality to the red blood.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Departure of General Howard. A San Francisco dispatch of March 10, to the Los Angeles Express, says: "General Howard sailed for Arizona this morning on his mission of peace and good will to the poor Apaches."

A Washington dispatch, of March 10, says: "The instructions to General Howard, as a Special Indian Commissioner, state that 'no apprehensions exist that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and military authorities, whereby the policy inaugurated may be defeated,' and to prevent this, Gen. Howard is authorized after proceeding to Arizona and New Mexico, to take such action as may be deemed best for preserving the peace." He is requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona (the Apaches) to unite and accept a reservation further east in the Territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government, and of philanthropic citizens. General Howard's mission is generally condemned by the Pacific Coast members of Congress as opposed to Crook's practical measures, although Sargent asserts that it is only for the protection of 'friendly Indians,' and to carry out the previously announced policy of the Administration."

We have neither time nor space to comment upon this programme, but it looks well treason to White supremacy lurked in the expressions "where they [the Apaches] may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government, and by philanthropic citizens."

An English "Spy."

The New York Herald of March 18 says that Rear Admiral Inglefield of the British Navy has been inspecting and making a most thorough examination into the condition of our Army and Navy. He has examined our defences at Washington, New York, and on the New England coast, and is now going to New Orleans and other Southern ports for the same purpose. There is much excitement in military circles on the subject.

Mexico.

Generals Rosecrans, Palmer, and other Americans have gone to Mexico to look after certain railroad interests.

California.

The Overland Stables, at Visalia, with many valuable horses, buggies and considerable grain and hay, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th inst.

A San Francisco detective arrived at Los Angeles on the 19th inst., having in charge one Jerry Ridgeway, who was arrested in Wallapai District, in this Territory, on charge of having murdered a man in California.

Judge C. T. Hayden, of Tucson, was at San Francisco, and would return soon, with a grist mill which he intends to erect and run at Tucson.

For the Good of the Territories.

A Washington correspondent of the New Northwest, of Deer Lodge, Montana, furnishes that paper a communication, from which we extract as follows:

Land Grants to Schools.

Mr. Clagett has prepared a bill to make available to the Territories the land grants made to the States for educational purposes, the funds to be invested in U. S. securities, and the interest to be paid annually to the several Territories for the support of a system of common schools. This is a subject of such vital interest to all—every man, woman and child in our vast domain—columns could be written in advocacy of the bill.

To Encourage Irrigation.

Mr. Clagett has also prepared and will at an early day introduce a bill for providing for the fostering of an elaborate system of irrigation, on the basis of granting a certain proportion of the lands reclaimed as an aid toward the construction of extensive and wide spread irrigating canals—of course made applicable only to the Territory, where the necessity exists. I will forward you copies of the laws when introduced. Another bill, affecting our Territorial interests, has been introduced, providing for the funding for three years of the net proceeds derived from Internal Revenue in respective Territories, at the expiration of which time said fund is to be drawn upon for the erection of public buildings.

The knowledge that those bills were laws would please the people of Arizona very much.

Our public school system—now in its infancy—needs something of this sort to establish it upon a firm basis.

The construction of canals and boring of artesian wells would also help our Territory materially, and, all know, that the Territory has neither Capitol, Penitentiary nor Insane Asylum.

From Maricopa County.

Recent advices from Salt River Valley, Maricopa county, say that the grain fields were looking well, wheat and barley being knee high.

W. B. Helling & Co's fine flouring mill was running, and Mr. Grubb, the miller was making very good flour.

After Kruger.

Captain R. F. O'Beirne, Lieutenant Ebstain and Dr. Evans, have communicated their thoughts about Mr. Kruger and his conduct, to the Army and Navy Journal. It is almost needless for us to say that they have, jointly and severally, got the best of the wordy fight.

Germany.

Emperor William of Germany, has commemorated the anniversary of the entry of his conquering army into Paris by making large donations of money to his leading generals.

Indorses Him.

The National House of Representatives has passed Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Grant.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
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One Copy, One Year, \$7 00
Six Months, 4 00
Three Months, 2 50
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25 CTS. A COPY.]
TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1873. [87 A YEAR.

JOHN A. RUSH,
Attorney at Law,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the
several Courts of Record in the Territory.
Prompt attention given to Collections.

ADVERTISING:
One square, one line, \$2.00; each additional
line, 10 cents. Each additional square, same rate.
A liberal discount will be made to persons con-
sulting the same advertisement for three, six, or
twelve months.
Professional and business cards inserted upon
reasonable terms.
Transient advertisements will not be inserted in
this paper until after they shall have been paid for.
Persons sending us money for subscription,
renting of job work, may forward it by mail,
with a receipt, at their own risk.
Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment
of subscription, advertising and job work.
Address all orders and letters to
"THE MINER," Prescott, Arizona.

Report of the Chief Engineer of the Texas
and Pacific Railroad.
As a matter of interest to every Arizonan,
we give the full report of Gen. Dodge to the
Governor of Texas:

Geological Survey of Nevada
and Arizona.
The geological survey and exploration of
Nevada and Arizona, under the direction of
Lieutenant Wheeler, will be commenced some
time next month. It was announced that
he would start last month, but the amount of
office work necessary in order to prepare the
maps and report of last year's work has de-
layed him. His party will number, including
the escort, packers, drivers, etc., about 175
persons, while last year he had only 130. The
exploration of last year surveyed a territory
comprising over 50,000 square miles, making
the distance traveled something over 6,000
miles, while, in 1871, 78,950 square miles
were surveyed, and between 7,000 and 8,000
miles traveled. The party will be divided
into fifteen or twenty smaller parties, having
general points of rendezvous, thus covering
a wide section of country. Besides these
smaller parties, there will be three others,
wholly independent of surveying duties,
whose work will be to establish and accurately
determine "astronomical stations," which are
to become the basis of proving the work-
ing results of the surveys. The appropriation
for the work in 1872 was \$50,000. It
has been increased this year to \$75,000. The
party will consist of Lieutenant Wheeler, in
charge; Lieutenants Marshall and Hoxie, U.
S. Engineers, assistants and executive officers;
Dr. H. C. Yarron, Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. Army, Naturalist; Mr. Cest, Principal
Clerk and Topographer; Hospital steward
Brown, U. S. Army, Meteorologist; J. H.
Clark and W. W. Maryatt, Chief Astronom-
ers; Louis Nell, Chief Topographer; G. K.
Gilbert, Chief Geologist, and H. W. Hen-
shaw, Collector of Natural History, and their
various assistants in each department. The
expedition of last year secured great numbers
of specimens of birds, several of them being
very rare, and one never before found except
in the Arctic regions; also, mammals, fish,
ores, and many relics of the Aztecs and Indian
stone age. Three hundred and twenty-five
photographs were taken; and of these, one
hundred and twenty-five large and one hun-
dred and ten stereoscopic views (in duplicate)
have been just prepared to send to the Vienna
Exposition. Many important facts regard-
ing the fossil fishes of Utah and Arizona were
ascertained, and that part of Lieut. Wheeler's
report concerning them has been transmitted
to Prof. Spencer Baird, U. S. Commissioner
of Fishes, who will incorporate it in his forth-
coming report. Governor Safford and others
have lately made some important discoveries
of aboriginal ruins in Arizona, which are cer-
tainly entitled to more consideration than
they seem to have elicited. Interesting Aztec
ruins are also reported by Major Powell, the
recent explorer of the Colorado. It is known
that the remains of cities, of the compass of
ancient Nineveh, are to be found in South-
ern Arizona. The lines of the streets and
forms of the buildings are still marked, and
broken pottery and fragments of other do-
mestic utensils are to be found in endless
quantities. Nor is this alone. Hieroglyphics
and symbolic records abound, from which it
seems, important light might be thrown upon
the aboriginal history of the continent. Over
these vast remains the sands of centuries have
drifted, and they should be scientifically ex-
amined before the records of a possibly ex-
tinct people shall have been obliterated.
Throughout Southern Nevada and Arizona
rocks are found completely covered with
characters of which no man knows the mean-
ing. The Indians point to them as the rec-
ords of an earlier race; yet unexplained they
are steadily crumbling away under the eye of
a generation noted for its scientific research.
Instead of poring over Egyptian and Assyrian
scrawls, recording names of kings and dy-
nasties contemporary with the Assyrian and
Solomonic, American archaeologists should give
attention to the aboriginal records of their
own continent. Southern Nevada and Ariz-
ona are rich in these records, and one-half
the labor bestowed upon the hieroglyphics
of ancient Asia and Africa would bring to
light the record of many events serving to
solve the apparently impenetrable mystery
enveloping the aboriginal history of Amer-
ica. Photographs of all these characters
should be taken by Lieut. Wheeler; and
when taken, they will open a new volume to
the investigation of the archaeologists of both
hemispheres. Lieut. Wheeler could devote
a portion of his labors to nothing more inter-
esting or important. [Exchange.]

lodgings and restaurants, and dreaming year
after year about the ideal home.
Fifty years ago it required but a few hun-
dred dollars to set up a young married couple
comfortably in housekeeping. Now it re-
quires as many thousands, or rather that is
the fashionable demand. It was thought a
very creditable thing half a century ago, for
a young couple to take a small cottage, go to
housekeeping in a quiet and economical way,
and enjoy as much of domestic life as possi-
ble. We need a domestic missionary society
to restore this old-fashioned household econ-
omy—to make it not only possible, but the
right thing, even in a society view, to live
without ostentation, and as wedded couples,
on the few hundred dollars more or less
which it costs to live apart. That laudable
end gained, a great many worthy laborers
would be helped out of a very serious
dilemma.
Various plans have been set on foot to re-
store this equilibrium—that is to take this
surplus female population from the old States
and remove it to the new, where theoretic-
ally it is wanted. None of these plans have
ever been very successful. A few hundreds
have been set down in a more hopeful field,
and there the experiments have ended. The
new States want a larger element of female
population. But there are no better oppor-
tunities in these States for females to sup-
port themselves than in the older States. In
fact, the latter do in many instances offer the
best advantages. Intelligent young women,
well bred and sensitive, will not come out as
mere adventurers. California may need a
hundred thousand more women, if we may
believe the census returns, to balance this
inequality of sexes. But they will never come
here because the census returns show this
discrepancy. Many who otherwise would
come will never be sent for so long as young
men are frightened at the cost of "setting up
an establishment," and are every day doing
their best to sustain that hollow conven-
tional law which makes this increased outlay
exceed any ordinary income. [San Francisco
Bulletin.]

OPHIR,
That Ancient Land Identified.—The Palace
of the Queen of Sheba.
Among the wonderful discoveries that turn
all eyes toward Africa, it is thought with con-
siderable confidence that the Ophir of the
Bible has been identified in the gold region
which exists between the Zambesi and Lim-
popo rivers in Southeastern Africa. This re-
gion has been peculiarly inaccessible, being
held by the Metabala nation, a fierce and
warlike people who originated in the Zulu
land, and sweeping northward conquered it,
and have prohibited on penalty of death all
foreigners from examining its auriferous ad-
ventures. But since the death of their
King Umzinkazi, about three years ago, their
jealous strictness has been a little relaxed,
and elephant hunters, particularly Mr. Hart-
ley, have partially explored the region and
brought back wonderful accounts. Carl
Mauch, the German geologist and explorer,
some time ago made a flying trip into the
same country and sent accounts of certain
remarkable ruins and ancient mine-shafts to
Petermann, geographer, who gave his pub-
lished sanction to the identification of this
region with the ancient Ophir. Mr. Robert
Murchison inclines to the same opinion. The
records of the earliest Portuguese navigators
mention extensive ruins to the south-
ward of the Zambesi, which they suppose to
have marked the palaces of the Queen of
Sheba. Rev. Josiah Tyler, the missionary,
whose station is but a few hundred miles
from this gold country, corroborates the
probabilities of interesting discoveries,
paleontological among the rest, which promises
to make this, as well as other parts of Africa,
famous in the near future. He regrets,
however, the very hasty observations of Carl
Mauch, leaving it in doubt whether the ruins
alleged to may not belong to the early Portu-
guese adventurers.
We know that King Solomon had the ren-
dezvous of his foreign navy, the ships of Tar-
shish, in the Red Sea, and that his Phoenician
ally, Hiram of Tyre, "sent in the navy his
servants, shipmen that had knowledge of
the sea, with the servants of Solomon," and
they brought back from Ophir, not only gold
in abundance, but "great plenty of almug-
res and peacock's." Much of the same sort
of treasures come down from that region now,
especially if the ancient almsgiver may be
extended to include ostrich feathers and
parrots.
The speediest connection between the
United States and Port Natal on that coast
at the present time is via Suez Canal and
Aden on the Red Sea. According to Herod-
otus, Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, about
200 years after Solomon, having built the
original of the present Suez Canal, circum-
navigated Africa, and probably long before
the Phoenicians, most renowned mariners
of the olden times. It corresponds, too, with
the long voyage to Ophir and back, that it
should be in a land distant as this, for "once
in three years came the navy of Tarshish,"
according to the books of the Kings.
So while Arabia and India and Spain, and
even Peru have been rival claimants
for identification with the land of
Ophir, the probabilities multiply that it was
this table-land between the Zambesi and
Limpopo rivers in Africa. At any rate, if
there is gold there now, it will soon be found,
overhauled, and put into circulation, and
with it probably some equally valuable addi-
tions to the world's knowledge of itself and
its history.

C. W. C. ROWELL,
Attorney at Law,
Arizona City, A. T.
Will attend to legal business in all the Courts of the Ter-
ritory, and Supreme Court of the United States. ap2002

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-AT-LAW
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

H. H. CARTER, JR.
H. H. CARTER, JR.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the Courts of the Territory
ap2102

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-AT-LAW
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
and
United States Deputy Surveyor.
Prescott, Arizona.

I. Q. DICKASON,
U. S. MARSHAL FOR ARIZONA.
Office at Woodside. ap3071

J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

WM. A. HANCOCK,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Blank Declaratory Statements,
And Legal Blanks of all kinds. Bills collected promptly.
Phoenix, Maricopa Co. Arizona, Jan. 2nd, 1873. if

E. IRVINE,
Attorney at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T.
Office, in the News Depot, on the West side of the Plaza.
if21

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-AT-LAW,
Corbett, Mohave County, Arizona.
Will attend to legal business in all the courts of the
Territory; make collections, etc. if2102

S. C. ROGERS,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace,
CAMP HUALPAIL
Will attend to all official business, at his residence,
Charming Dale, Yavapai county, Arizona. if2101

Pioneer Assay Office
—OF—
WALLAPAI MINING DISTRICT,
MINERAL PARK, ARIZONA.
D. A. MEYENDORFF, Assayer. if2102

Fred. Williams
Has on hand, at his new Saloon, on north side of Plaza,
FINELY-FLAVORED LIQUORS
of all kinds, together with a large stock of
CAREFULLY SELECTED CIGARS

LARGE, NEW, COMPLETE
WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
Garley Street, Fronting on Granite.

All kinds of Blacksmithing, Wagon-making and re-
pairing done in good style by
GARDNER & BRECHT. if2102

Medical Notice.
DR. PETER THOMAS
Is prepared to cure
Rheumatic Pains, Consumption,
And all other Diseases.
Office—Montezuma Street, Prescott. if2101

J. L. FISHER,
AUCTIONEER,
Office at Store of E. Kerr, North side of Plaza, Prescott.
Will sell property, etc., and make himself useful in other
ways. Charges reasonable. if2102

Legal Blanks,
Of every class and kind, always on hand and for sale, at
the MINER office, at prices such as no lawyer, justice of the
peace or other officer can reasonably find fault with.

Stock Ranches,
Horses, Mules, and Oxen Shod
—AT—
MILLER & BROS. RANCH,
One-half Mile West from Prescott.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
ap2102

HERBERT BOWERS,
Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,
Has recently replenished his stock of
Groceries, Provisions, Can Goods, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE MINER.
San Francisco—L. P. Fisher, Rooms 20 & 21 Mer-
caderes, California street.
Tom. Hoop, No. 30, (second floor), Merchants' Ex-
change.
C. S. Eaton, Music Dealer, Montgomery street.
Arizona City—Schneider, Greiner & Co.
Ehrenberg—Hooper, Wm. B. & Co., and A. Frank.
Wickenburg—A. H. Peoples.
Horseshoe—Jas. V. Ball.
Wallapai Mining District—W. T. Hall, Gerhart.
Phoenix—T. Irvine & Co.
East Phoenix—W. M. Helling & Co.
Florence—Jas. Collingwood.
Turson—J. S. MacCallister.
Military Post—D. P. Foster, Camp Huampail; Geo. H.
Hessell, Camp Date Creek; G. W. Hance, Camp Verde;
John Smith, Camp McDowell.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
MARSHALL, TEXAS,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER.
To His Excellency, E. J. Davis, Governor
of the State of Texas:—It is due to the State
of Texas and the interests I represent as Chief
Engineer, that I should make a statement to
you of the progress of the work on the Texas
and Pacific Railroad.
In June the President of the Company, T.
A. Scott, with a party of the Directors, vi-
sited the State for the purpose of examining
the route to be undertaken; as they then
informed you in Austin, they decided to pre-
pare the work for construction, and push it
forward as rapidly as possible to completion,
in hopes to be able to complete to Fort Worth
by Jan. 2, 1874.
The President of the Company after a careful
inspection of the route as far as Fort
Worth, instructed me to place engineering
parties upon the entire line from Marshall to
San Diego; and to prepare 500 miles in Texas,
including the Southern Division from Mar-
shall to Fort Worth, 181 miles, the Jefferson
Division from Marshall via Jefferson to Tex-
arcana, 69 miles, the Trans-Continental Di-
vision from Texarcana to Fort Worth, 235
miles, for work, and to place upon it all the
forces I could obtain.
In pursuance of these instructions the line
from Longview to Fort Worth, from Texar-
cana to Marshall, and from Texarcana to Fort
Worth was covered with engineering parties
with instructions to prepare the road for let-
ting by October 1, 1872.
Two parties of engineers were also placed
upon the route between the Brazos and the
one hundredth meridian and El Paso, three
parties between El Paso and the Colorado of
the West and Fort Yuma and San Diego, with
the view to definitely fix the entire route
across the continent.
The surveys of the road are so well advanced
that within the next sixty days we will
have a connected practicable line across the
continent.
These surveys determine that the country
is remarkably adapted to the building of a
trans-continental railroad with rapidity at a
fair cost.
We also immediately organized the depart-
ment for construction, with a view of building
our road from Marshall, east, as follows: Long-
view, west; Dallas, east; and Sherman, east, at the
same time, and from each of these points, I
am to-day ready to lay track.
The grading completed and ready for the
superstructure, is from thirty to fifty miles
north, east and west from the points men-
tioned.
Considerable progress has also been made
towards bridging the Trinity, at Dallas and
Sherman. Our arrangements are such that
as soon as the railroad lines connecting with
us are completed, and navigation on Red river
opens, I can deliver material from Pittsburg,
New Orleans and Galveston, at these points.
The work upon all the divisions was advised to be
let in accordance with the enclosed notice,
on the first day of October, and between that
day and the fifteenth day of October, the
grading, ties and bridging upon the entire
two divisions were contracted, and between
the first day of October and the first day of
November, most of the contractors moved
upon the work and have now been upon the
road about two working months. In that time
there has been graded and completed, ready
for the track, over 150 miles of road-bed, and
upon nearly every mile of the uncompleted
road east from Dallas and Sherman large forces
are at work.
Three hundred thousand ties have been de-
livered on the line, and the bridging is pro-
gressing in all its parts.
Large amounts of the Company's material
is on Red river, in St. Louis, New Orleans
and Galveston, consisting of all descriptions,
iron, tools, and supplies of all kinds.
Unexpectedly large supplies of iron in July
and August still remain on the river.
We have now on Red river some \$500,000
worth of supplies and material, without which
and until the railroad connecting with us is
completed it is impossible to proceed with
the track laying.
The want of navigation has added im-
mensely to the cost of our work. That por-
tion of Northeast Texas which is contiguous
to our work being almost destitute of provi-
sions and forage, has forced us to overcome the
difficulty and supply our contractors by plac-
ing wagon trains between Monroe and Sireve-
port, and a large class of the provisions com-
port, and a large class of the provisions com-
sumed here, conveyed by this route, has cost
us from four to seven and a half cents per
pound freight. We have been obliged to take
out of Red river, and chartering steamboats for
that purpose, and bringing by New Orleans, Gal-
veston, and the International road, a large
part of our tools and heavy supplies destined
for Sireveport, besides all provisions of per-
ishable character which had been shipped by
this route, were brought round by the routes
specified to the terminus of the International
railroad, and then hauled by wagon train to
Longview, at a cost of more than double the
first cost of the articles so transported. We
are delayed at Sherman on account of the
Houston and Texas Central Railway, and the
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to that
point, which we were confident would be
completed by Dec. 15th.
This delay has necessitated the Company's
placing upon the road large wagon trains
from the end of the Missouri, Kansas and
Texas Railroad to Sherman.
We had also counted upon the completion
of the International and Great Northern
roads to Longview, but their delay has obli-
ged us to haul our freight from the end of their
roads to Longview, and for reasons beyond
the control of these companies, their roads
still remain without a connection with us.
These delays in the forwarding of supplies
and material have put the company back at
least six months with the track. They were
unavoidable, and could not by any foresight,
expenditures or energy on the part of the
company be prevented or avoided.
I think I can safely say that there has
never been, in any State, more work done in
the same length of time upon railroads than
the Texas and Pacific Railway have perform-
ed in the last two months, notwithstanding
the difficulties encountered.
The force upon both lines of the railroad

to-day shows 3,500 teams and 5,500 men, suffi-
cient to complete the grading, bridging, and
tying of all that portion now under contract
in 90 working days.
At this time the entire force is tempora-
rily laid up by the horse disease, so epidemic
over the United States. This delay alone
will retard the completion of the work over
sixty days.
The usual difficulties and delays in naviga-
tion, and the non-completion of roads to a
connection with us, holds all our iron, spikes,
bridges and material for the superstructure,
en route, at Galveston, New Orleans and St.
Louis, which we expected to have at Dallas,
Sherman, Longview, and Sireveport to-day.
Even after Red river gets in good boating
order, and railway connections are completed
to us, it will take at least ninety days to
bring over these roads and up the river, and
place in store material sufficient to justify us
in pushing rapidly with our track.
Our ships loaded with iron have commenced
arriving at New Orleans and Galveston.
Several of them encountered the great Gale
on the coast of England, and were forced to
port for repairs and reshipment.
The iron in Pennsylvania, that is to come
via St. Louis and the Missouri, Kansas and
Texas railroad to Sherman, is ready and wait-
ing shipment, and as soon as these railway
connections are made the material will be
thrown in line at the different points by all
the means of transportation that we can com-
mand.
All these delays have added immensely to
the cost of the road, and if we are forced to
complete both lines to Fort Worth by Jan. 1,
1874, we shall be obliged to make extraordi-
nary efforts and add to the cost of the work
at least thirty-three and one-third per cent.
above what true economy and the interests
of the company dictate, and more, it is be-
lieved, than the interests of the State will
demand.
This extraordinary expenditure the Com-
pany desire to avoid, and to use the money
thus saved in the rapid extension of the road
from Fort Worth westward.
Notwithstanding these past delays, prepara-
tions are made to push the work of com-
pletion to Fort Worth as fast as men and
material can do it.
We ask from the State time to overcome
the difficulties that the elements have placed
in the way and which were beyond the power
of man to foresee or control, and that we may
be placed by the State upon the same footing,
as to time, as the company that preceded us.
An extension of the time within which this
company is required to complete the two
lines of road to the point of junction at Fort
Worth the first day of January, 1875, would
enable the company to do the work without
incurring the extraordinary expense which
would be unavoidable if the company were
required to finish the work by the first day
of January, 1874. There will be no relaxa-
tion of work or withdrawal of any of the
forces now engaged, and this extension of
time is asked only for the purpose of avoid-
ing the extraordinary expense incident to a
too rapid construction.
We have already expended upon work in
the State, over two millions of dollars, and
for material and supplies bought outside of
the State are now en route to the line of road
over \$3,500,000.
We are taking measures for the proper or-
ganization of our land department, and shall
present to our own and foreign countries the
great advantages Texas possesses for emigra-
tion, that cannot fail to pour into the State a
large immigration of the class that make an
industrious, thrifty and honest population.
Our land department will be organized up-
on the system of the land departments of the
great roads that have been so successful, such
as the Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Bur-
lington and Missouri River Railroad and others.
We already see the effects of our opera-
tions in this section.
Information by the emigrating population
is already being sought at our offices, not only
in this country, but from all parts of Europe,
and we are endeavoring to complete our or-
ganization so as to give information that
shall not only be favorable to the locality
through which our lines run, but to the entire
State.
Our arrangements will extend to the ob-
taining of low rates from all parts of Europe
to all parts of Texas, and contracting for
bringing all emigrations to any part of the
State who desire to settle and become resi-
dents thereof. The principal office of the
company in this State has been erected at
Marshall, and arrangements have been made
at this place for the erection of the principal
shops of the company, which now are under
process of construction.
The right of way has been obtained over
the greater portion of the entire lines from
the eastern part of the State to Fort Worth,
and in most of the towns through which our
lines run, we have made satisfactory arrange-
ments for depots for the accommodation of traf-
fic and travel of such places and adjacent
counties.
I refer confidentially to the Representa-
tives of the State who live along our line for
a full corroboration of the facts I have given
you, and I bespeak from you and the authori-
ties of the State that aid and assistance that
your duties and position can consistently
give us, and that your well known interest
in the development of the internal improve-
ment of Texas justify us in expecting. I am,
respectfully,
G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

Half a Million Surplus Bachelors
The last census reveals some suggestive in-
equalities in population. There are nearly
half a million more males than females in the
country; and yet in a number of States the
excess of females is very large. The late
census was involved in one way or another,
the destruction of from five to six hundred
thousand persons. Most of these were ab-
original males above the age of 16. This fact
may account for the greater preponderance
of females in some of the States, but it cer-
tainly does not account for the large excess
of male population in the aggregate.
Massachusetts has an excess of female pop-
ulation falling only a fraction short of fifty
thousand. Missouri has an excess of male
population amounting to seventy-one thou-
sand. In order to give a clearer view of these
inequalities we put a part of this excess in
parallel columns:
State. Excess of Males. Excess of Females.
California..... 138,711 Alabama..... 12,516
Illinois..... 26,196 Connecticut..... 6,514
Indiana..... 93,120 District Columbia..... 7,216
Iowa..... 25,321 Louisiana..... 2,916
Kansas..... 27,814 Maryland..... 10,965
Massachusetts..... 49,048 Massachusetts..... 49,720
Michigan..... 71,229 New Hampshire..... 7,020
Minnesota..... 22,297 New Jersey..... 9,732
New York..... 15,320 New York..... 26,391
North Carolina..... 28,102 North Carolina..... 28,053
Ohio..... 22,523 Virginia..... 31,047
Wisconsin..... 7,217 Tennessee..... 11,828
Wyoming..... 16,771 South Carolina..... 12,862
Montana.....

Government Contracts.
PHOENIX, A. T., April 19, 1873.
To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:
No fact in connection with Arizona is more
true than that the system of contracts for ar-
my supplies is an execrable nuisance; by means
of which the people and the Government are
robbed to enrich fraudulent contractors or
corrupt officers. Besides being a system of
deliberate frauds, it is also one of costly blun-
ders, as is shown by the statement of the
Deputy to Congress, that the wrong action
in letting last year's contracts cost more than
would build the military telegraph. Why
should such a system be tolerated, when the
bulk of the supplies needed in the Territory
are produced here and can be bought at fair
rates in open market? In open market the
Government would obtain supplies at their
lowest value, and the producer, by getting
ready money, would be enabled to buy his
supplies at fair rates, and thus the cost of pro-
duction would be lowered, and consequently
the government be the gainer. With the
contract system, the farmer being without an
available, ready market, and so without money
to buy what he needs, must depend on the
local trader whose plan appears to be to give
just enough credit to get his cusson; and then
by cramming him, and by extortionate charges
to keep him barely able to meet his indebted-
ness, and so get control of the crops and a
monopoly in the market.
The contract system is an incubus which is
strangling the farming interest which is now
the vital interest of the Territory, as mining
is dormant for want of capital, and grazing
would be interfered with by the Apaches.
The growing importance of the agricul-
tural interest, this valley is an example.
Three years ago mostly waste and worthless,
now covered far and wide with fertile farms,
irrigated from capacious and substantial canals.
But, the stores in this granary of the Ter-
ritory are of little advantage to the farm-
ers, who must submit to be robbed of the re-
ward of his energy and enterprise. To make
bad worse, this year the crops will be far
short of an average, and the bids have been
so low, in the scramble for contracts, that if
the speculators force the sale of grain to the
traders to hold the grain until after the crisis
this season, but can be remedied to relieve
them from a desperate dependence on rapacious
speculators, it is to abolish the contract system.
Farmers should not be at the trouble of giv-
ing security for specified quantities or at the
risk of freight to distant ports, among the
Indians. The produce should be bought by
government in the neighborhood where it is
produced, and where it can be had in abun-
dant, without the farce of requiring security,
and without distinction, unless it should be
in favor of small quantities from farmers, who
will sell at moderate rates, who are in need of
a cash market, and who, to a man, should
urge, by all means, the prompt and radical
suppression of the contract system, with all
its evils and abuses. ADAMANT.

TRAINING A HEIFER.—Cows usually be-
come addicted to kicking when heifers, by
being milked by abusive milkers. I have
never seen an old cow become a kicker unless
abused. Instead of cows being averse to be-
ing milked when giving a large quantity, I
have ever found it the reverse. When pas-
turing is good, and cows come home at night,
with udders distended with milk, our "down
east" cows seem grateful to have it removed.
Milk a heifer the first time requires pa-
tience for they will almost invariably kick.
In such a case, put a broad strap around her
body, just in front of the udder, and buckle it
moderately tight, and so soon as she gets
quiet (for she may dance around a little at
first), take your pail, sit down and go milking
for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not at-
tempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it
will not answer. A few applications of the
strap, with plenty of patience and kindness,
will cure the most obstinate case. [Rural
Home.]

The new National flag of China is said to
resemble an old bed-quilt with lobsters run-
ning around the edge.

Two Western paper speaks of a duel between
two "jackasspapered individuals."

A Chicago paper has a clever notice of a
large-eared dwarf-elephant, newly imported
from the East Indies, and remarks in conclu-
sion that "his ears would attract attention
even in Louisville."

A quashing poet asks in the first line of a
recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims
lie?" We give it up; but experience has
taught us that there are a great many. [Ex-
change.]

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't
ever wait for summer to turn up. You might
just as well go and sit down on a stone in the
middle of a meadow, with a pail betwix your
legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to

the first copper coinage of the United
States was made in the year 1737, and Con-
necticut can claim the distinction. The cop-
pers were made at Granby by John Higley, a
blacksmith. At that time Granby was al-
most a wilderness, and money was to be had
with great difficulty.

Among the wonderful discoveries that turn
all eyes toward Africa, it is thought with con-
siderable confidence that the Ophir of the
Bible has been identified in the gold region
which exists between the Zambesi and Lim-
popo rivers in Southeastern Africa. This re-
gion has been peculiarly inaccessible, being
held by the Metabala nation, a fierce and
warlike people who originated in the Zulu
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and have prohibited on penalty of death all
foreigners from examining its auriferous ad-
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whose station is but a few hundred miles
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probabilities of interesting discoveries,
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famous in the near future. He regrets,
however, the very hasty observations of Carl
Mauch, leaving it in doubt whether the ruins
alleged to may not belong to the early Portu-
guese adventurers.
We know that King Solomon had the ren-
dezvous of his foreign navy, the ships of Tar-
shish, in the Red Sea, and that his Phoenician
ally, Hiram of Tyre, "sent in the navy his
servants, shipmen that had knowledge of
the sea, with the servants of Solomon," and
they brought back from Ophir, not only gold
in abundance, but "great plenty of almug-
res and peacock's." Much of the same sort
of treasures come down from that region now,
especially if the ancient almsgiver may be
extended to include ostrich feathers and
parrots.
The speediest connection between the
United States and Port Natal on that coast
at the present time is via Suez Canal and
Aden on the Red Sea. According to Herod-
otus, Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, about
200 years after Solomon, having built the
original of the present Suez Canal, circum-
navigated Africa, and probably long before
the Phoenicians, most renowned mariners
of the olden times. It corresponds, too, with
the long voyage to Ophir and back, that it
should be in a land distant as this, for "once
in three years came the navy of Tarshish,"
according to the books of the Kings.
So while Arabia and India and Spain, and
even Peru have been rival claimants
for identification with the land of
Ophir, the probabilities multiply that it was
this table-land between the Zambesi and
Limpopo rivers in Africa. At any rate, if
there is gold there now, it will soon be found,
overhauled, and put into circulation, and
with it probably some equally valuable addi-
tions to the world's knowledge of itself and
its history.

A woman Iowa lady who goes strong for
woman's rights, has been presented with a
pair of pants. She panted for freedom, she
panted for renown; that made a pair of pants,
and she put them on.

To prevent the smoking of a lamp, soak the
wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before
you use it; it will then burn bright and
clear, and supply repay you for the trifling la-
bor.

The Macoupin (Ill.) Inquirer says that a
Greene county young lady, who was worth
\$30,000 recently refused to marry a clergy-
man because she thought she was unfit to be
his sacred of a minister. He then abandoned
the wife of the wife of the wife of the wife of
the second time she refused on the ground that
she was too good for a man who would throw
away his clerical robes to win a woman's
prefer to live single, alternating between

the first copper coinage of the United
States was made in the year 1737, and Con-
necticut can claim the distinction. The cop-
pers were made at Granby by John Higley, a
blacksmith. At that time Granby was al-
most a wilderness, and money was to be had
with great difficulty.

A quashing poet asks in the first line of a
recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims
lie?" We give it up; but experience has
taught us that there are a great many. [Ex-
change.]

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't
ever wait for summer to turn up. You might
just as well go and sit down on a stone in the
middle of a meadow, with a pail betwix your
legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to

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with great difficulty.

Among the wonderful discoveries that turn
all eyes toward Africa, it is thought with con-
siderable confidence that the Ophir of the
Bible has been identified in the gold region
which exists between the Zambesi and Lim-
popo rivers in Southeastern Africa. This re-
gion has been peculiarly inaccessible, being
held by the Metabala nation, a fierce and
warlike people who originated



THE MINER

Published every Saturday Morning, Prescott, Arizona Territory. JOHN H. MARION & Co.

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Job Printing.

The Miner office is well supplied with Presses, Felt, Paper and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with promptness and accuracy.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

HARDYVILLE, May 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the Miner:

You are doubtless aware of the fact that a term of the District Court has been actually held in this County. On Monday, the 13th, inst., His Honor Judge DeForest Porter presided at the Judicial ermine, stepped lightly onto the arena of Justice, and opened his Court.

The Mines.

From parties just arrived from the Wallapai District, the most favorable accounts are given. The furnaces heretofore temporarily stopped, owing to defects consequent upon their hasty construction, are now in full blast, and you will soon be able to chronicle the shipment of bullion in no inconsiderable quantities, causing no little excitement.

The Railroad.

Colonel Short and J. K. Fisher, railroad engineers, the former in the interest of the Central Pacific, and the latter, of the Atlantic and Pacific companies, are at present at Fort Mohave on business connected with the reconnaissance and survey of their respective routes.

Local News.

The Colorado is rising rapidly, and will probably reach a higher stage than for several years past. Hardy and A. DeLand have gone to San Francisco on business connected with the Colorado.

Retired.

D. H. Mitchell has retired from the editorial chair of the Miner, of Georgetown, Colorado, and Mr. Weiser is now its editor.

FROM MARICOPA COUNTY.

PHOENIX, Maricopa County, A. T., May 31st, 1872.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:

With eyes and ears open and mouth agape I used to sit and listen to marvellous stories of Arizona, of eggs frying on a tin plate in the sun in five minutes; of beefsteak roasting on a rock in seven minutes, and of the squaws, when on a tramp, with the bucks, mixing up their bread in the morning and, by carrying the pan nicely balanced on the head, having a loaf cooked brown for dinner, only requiring to be turned once.

The above paragraph was crowded out of last week's letter. Since then I have, at times, felt like stripping off my flesh and sitting in my bones, just to grin at passers and cool off a little.

I used, formerly, to be a quiet, law-abiding citizen, but since coming to Arizona, feel like reveling in blood and massacre. Here we are, a few Americans, willing and desirous to live at peace with every person and quietly to pursue the even tenor of our way, but the Apaches are in all the hills and canons around, more like fiends than human beings, lighting upon and carrying off stock when least expected, and occasionally butchering a herdsman or a company of travelers, for variety.

Occasionally, we catch the fiendish perpetrator of some diabolical deed and, for the time being, forgetting the law of Christian kindness, we think only of our slaughtered friends and little ones, our blood boils in our veins and we visit merited punishment on the head of the miscreant. Then, with sad hearts that it is our misfortune, not our fault, to be placed in such circumstances, our woes are aggravated ten fold when murmurs of disapprobation from our brethren and sisters in more favored parts of our great country greet our ear, and we are said to be worse than the Apaches.

Some people grumble at our farmers because the ditches cross the roads in some places and the farmers there would be but little benefited in these parts except a chance travel for the fun of a running fight with the Apaches and the excitement of an opportunity to lose his scalp.

The boys, for a joke, preferred a criminal charge against J. Walters, Esq., before one of our justices. S. Abrahamson, Esq., who volunteered to prosecute in behalf of the people, thought the joke was on the wrong side when called on to pay for half the drinks.

The mill of W. B. Hellings & Co. is grinding up the new wheat in fine style, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

A. McKey, from Gila Bend, reports the Gila Bend ditch a success. A number of ranches have been located, several families have moved in and planting is going on vigorously.

Latest from Maricopa County.

PHOENIX, Maricopa County, A. T., June 17th, 1872.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:

My letter dated May 24, as published in your issue of the 1st of June, referring to this valley, says: "\$25,000 were expended in opening and repairing ditches during the last year." In my letter I put it \$20,000.

The Hon. Chas. A. Tweed, Judge of this District, has very considerably given his private law library for the use of the law fraternity in this town, who have the option of purchasing at a merely nominal price, or using free of charge.

For a length of time our people have been annoyed by rumors of an invasion by Sonorians, who, it is said, are to be joined by Mexicans and Indians of the Territory, after crossing the line.

Many farmers are preparing to plant corn and beans after cutting their wheat and barley, by which they will reap two crops from the same land in one year.

Messrs John George and "Jack" Walters have nearly completed a new building, fronting 66 feet, on Washington street, separated into two departments by a covered alley.

A new building, including a granary of Murphy & Dennis and store of Geo. E. Mowrey, fronting 60 feet, on Washington street, and 45 feet on Montezuma street, is nearly completed.

Our people are very much dissatisfied at the way in which the grain contract was awarded; feeling that they have not had a fair shake. While there is no sympathy between the farmer and the contractor, there is between the first named and the merchant.

W. B. Hellings has returned from Prescott prepared to buy grain and push business. C. P. Head is in town looking after grain. D. Detrich, of the firm of H. Morgan & Co., is in town looking up a house in which to commence business.

Team Departures.

The Los Angeles Express of recent date notes the departure of teams, laden with goods for C. T. Hayden, of Tucson, and Dr. Geo. D. Kendall, of Prescott.

LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 3, 1872.

The Weather.

This favorite item of the indolent correspondent I have reserved for the present writing. Well, the people who claim to have seen brighter days are dissatisfied with it. They say it is dark and disagreeable; yet I feel that the weather is all right, is not to be censured for its occasional frowns, and that the fault lies with the growers.

Politics.

Saturday last, the Democratic Central Committee of the County of Los Angeles, assembled at the Court House, to bring their accumulated vision to bear upon the political strong-hold behind which Greeley stands fortified. I am glad to be able to state that the meeting evinced patriotism and good judgment inasmuch as to manifest a decided tendency in favor of the veteran editor, and against the manifest absurdity of making a Democratic nomination.

The Railroad.

Discussion is still conducted with greater or less feeling wherever a crowd may happen to drop in together. It strikes me somewhat forcibly that popular opinion will be found equal to emergency, and that the public mind will be ripe and ready to make summary disposition of the brazen impudence of the Stanfords when the question shall come to be decided by popular vote.

Unaccountable.

The conduct of the people of Arizona toward Colyer is regarded by the majority of people here as absolutely unaccountable. A gentleman of high standing and respectability—a representative man, in fact—wished me to explain to him, the other day, why it was that the people of Arizona did not lynch V. Colyer. I explained the why and wherefore whereupon he calmly informed me that while he might, under other circumstances such collision with savage murderers, approve this spirit of submission, yet he considered that the people of Arizona were criminal in having failed to dispose of the head devil of the savages in the person of V. Colyer, while they had him in their power.

Personal.

By the passenger list for San Diego and way ports, I see that C. A. Luke and wife are on their return to Prescott.

Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1872.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:

For the benefit of Arizonans who intend to visit San Francisco, I send you an account of my trip to this place:

I left Hardyville on the 27th ult., in company with Mr. De Land, Mr. Kemp and four others. We had an overloaded wagon along, which delayed our progress considerably. Soon after leaving Hardyville, we met Mr. Short, of the Railroad Survey, and at Camp Cady we met a corps of surveyors under E. N. Robinson; at the Fish Ponds we met Mr. Short's party. Both parties were surveying a road to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific road near the Colorado river.

We were ten days in making the trip, but I can go back in seven days. The Railroad will be finished to within six miles of Visalia by about the 10th of June, and passenger and freight trains will run that far. The grading parties are going right along, and it is expected that the road will be finished to Bakersfield by September 1st.

GREELEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens.

I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly and so favorably set forth the conclusions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds—embodies in it in few words the needs and aspirations of to-day.

Discussion is still conducted with greater or less feeling wherever a crowd may happen to drop in together. It strikes me somewhat forcibly that popular opinion will be found equal to emergency, and that the public mind will be ripe and ready to make summary disposition of the brazen impudence of the Stanfords when the question shall come to be decided by popular vote.

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Business & Professional Cards.

J. E. McCONNELL. A. J. KING.

McCConnell & King, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Downey's Block, Main Street, Los Angeles, California.

JOHN A. BUSH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Prescott, A. T.

C. W. C. ROWELL, Attorney at Law, Arizona City, A. T.

COLES BASHFORD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Tucson, Arizona.

HARLEY H. CARTTER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Prescott, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFRY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

O. H. CASE, CIVIL ENGINEER, and United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, Prescott, Arizona.

THOMAS CORDIS, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Office East side of Plaza, Prescott.

I. Q. DICKASON, U. S. MARSHAL FOR ARIZONA, Office at Woodside, sp3071.

J. N. McCANDLESS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY, PROBATE JUDGE & NOTARY PUBLIC, Office next door to Dr. McCandless.

WM. A. HANCOCK, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Blank Declaratory Statements, and Legal Blanks of all kinds. Bills collected promptly. Phoenix, Maricopa Co. Arizona, Jan. 9th, 1872.

E. IRVINE, Attorney at Law, Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T. Office, in the News Depot, on the West side of the Plaza.

GOLDSWORTHY & WESTON are at the ORIENT SALOON, DOWNEY'S BLOCK, LOS ANGELES.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Ehrenberg, Arizona.

Stock Ranched, Horses, Mules, and Oxen Shod. MILLER & BROS. RANCH, One-half Mile West from Prescott.

CROZIER & WARD, General Agency, Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS, Los Angeles, California.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Done in Good Style, At the MINER OFFICE, Prices reasonable, Orders solicited. J. H. MARION & Co., Proprietors.

The Miner. Prescott, Arizona.

MY WIDOW.

Jones advised me not to marry her—she said she was too young and pretty. Farnum advised me to be an old bachelor—told me a man past forty simply made a fool of himself by matrimony.

Tewksbery, a man who is notorious for never minding his own business, told me she had a love affair with Harry Birmingham before she went South.

Allen shook his head, and said Clara Myers might be very pretty, but he liked somebody maturer and settled. (N. B. He married his housekeeper the next week, and she is mature enough for Methuselah himself).

Everybody thought I was trying a dangerous experiment; but I didn't pretend to suit everybody, so I simply suited myself. I went quietly to church with Clara Myers, and married her one glorious January morning.

For Jones, Tewksbery, Farnum & Co., were all wrong; and to use the words of the orthodox fairy stories, slightly paraphrased, I and my widow "lived happy ever afterward."

Perished in the Desert. From the Los Angeles News of the 7th inst., we learn that Wm. Kirk, a former resident of that city, had met his death in attempting to cross the Colorado Desert, in company with one other man, from Mountain Springs, a distance of 45 miles.

Cattle Men. We understand that Mr. Hooker, (formerly of Hinds & Hooker), has purchased an interest in the contract for supplying the military posts in this Territory with beef.

Ehrenberg. J. Goldwater & Bro., Wholesale Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Ehrenberg, Arizona.

A. Frank & Co. Ehrenberg, Arizona, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

River View Hotel, Ehrenberg, Arizona. Good fare, clean rooms and comfortable beds at moderate prices.

A Corral. Wherein animals will be fed and otherwise cared for, adjacent to the Hotel.

The Oldest and the Best. Dr. Hufeland's Celebrated Swiss Stomach Bitters.

Worms and Wertheimer. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, Etcetera.

Arizona City. Wm. B. Hooper & Co., Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise.

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Miscellaneous. \$1,000,000. Second Grand Gift Concert in Aid of the Public Library of Kentucky at Louisville, Ky.

hall. The drawing-room door was ajar. Clara, herself, stood before the fire, with a frill of white crape on her burnished tresses—the awful sign of her widowhood.

"Clara, Clara," he cried, "you are surely not in earnest. You will reconsider?" "My answer is final," she replied.

"The time might once have been when I had a childish liking for you, Harry Birmingham. But that time has long since passed away. I gave my heart to the best and noblest man that ever breathed, Paul Folliot, and in his grave it is forever buried.

How I ever got into the room—how I managed to make Clara comprehend that I was my own living self, and not a ghost arisen from the shadow of the sepulcher, I cannot tell to this day. Neither can she.

For Jones, Tewksbery, Farnum & Co., were all wrong; and to use the words of the orthodox fairy stories, slightly paraphrased, I and my widow "lived happy ever afterward."

Choice Old Whiskeys. Now Arriving and For Sale at Agents' Rates.

Wilmerding & Kellogg's Old Bourbon, DeWitt, Kittle & Co's Daniel Boone, Tea Kettle, Miller.

Arizona City Drug Store. Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Main Street, Arizona City, A. T.

George Martin, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Main Street, Arizona City, A. T.

W. Richard & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise, Sanford, Pima County.

Maricopa Wells Station, On the Southern Overland Mail Route, 185 miles east of Arizona City and Fort Yuma; 106 miles west of Tucson, 50 from Camp McDowell, and 30 from Phoenix, Salt River Valley.

Samuel Todd, Survives at Hardyville, Arizona. On the East bank of the Colorado River.

Worms and Wertheimer. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, Etcetera.

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The Miner. J. H. MARION, Editor.

The circulation of the MINER being considerably greater than that of any Arizona paper, business men everywhere will find it to their advantage to make known their business in its advertising columns.

Mines and Mining.

Yavapai County. The recent discovery of a pretty rich silver lode, near Bowers' Agua Fria ranch, about 18 miles east of Prescott, has raised quite a breeze in Prescott and vicinity.

Governor Safford has moved in the good cause of trying to induce capitalists to take hold of the Tiger mine, in Bradshaw district, which he looks upon with great favor.

Jackson & Co. are still working the War Eagle lode, and other parties are taking ore from other ledges in the same vicinity.

We have no later news than that published last week, from Mr. A. O. Noyes, concerning the resumption of work on the Benjamin mine, near Prescott, a mine that is too rich to be allowed to much longer remain idle.

In the absence of straight news, we hope that Mr. A. P. Paul is the gentleman who has promised to aid Mr. Noyes and the Benjamin people.

Col. Cady returned to town last week, from a trip to Walnut Grove and Weaver districts, in both of which he says many good lodes exist.

The news from Smith's mill, near Wickensburg, is, of course, encouraging. The mill is running and paying handsomely.

Mr. Levi Bashford of this place is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Hitchcock, of the Big Bug mining company, which letter informs Mr. B. that Mr. H. had hopes of inducing the right kind of men to come here from New York, look at the property, and, perhaps, purchase it, or an interest in it.

Mr. H. A. Eastman, arrived here about the middle of the week, from this country. In a conversation with him, we learned that a great deal of work is being done in Wallapai and Cedar Valley districts, that a new nest of ledges had been found beyond Cedar valley district, to which men were rushing.

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About Indians.

Verde Reservation. Dr. J. A. Tonner started for the Verde reservation a few days ago and is expected back Friday next. What his business is, we are not prepared to say.

The latest news from the Verde is that Lieut. Schuyler, while out scouting, with a small command, struck some runaway Apaches in the Red Rock country, three of whom were killed and ten captured.

Report says that Dr. Williams is doing well, and that the Indians are apparently content, and well they may be, since they are so well provided for.

The great heart of the Wallapai Nation is attached to their own country. They have heard that their removal from Camp Beale Springs is only a question of time, and they are anxiously canvassing the future.

Recent mails have brought us no complaints from this reservation, so we presume Major Brown has his red wards well in hand.

On this reservation things are not altogether lovely. Agent Roberts is out of funds and supplies, and entirely dependent upon the military, who are doing their best to help him run his big boarding house.

There is news that Del-Chi had gone to the mountains, and it is more than surmised that he did not leave of his own accord, but was partially forced to do so by threats of an Alcatraz, who will, if he does not behave himself, wake up some fine morning on Alcatraz or in Fort Yuma.

We have a vivid recollection of this Captain Chiquito. He is one of the old chiefs of the Coyotero Apaches, whose country is southwest of Camp Apache, around the Sierra Pinto. In 1870, when Gen. Stoneham spoke with the Coyoteros at Apache, Chiquito feigned sickness and went home.

Is still on the map of Arizona—a kind of wheel within a wheel. Here agent Jeffers is, next to Cachise, supreme, and the loose way of governing Indians, as practiced by the "peace" folk is in vogue.

Apaches of this reservation, I have not now nor never had. I remarked that others stole horses as well as Indians, but after what has happened here on this reservation, within this present month of July, 1873, it is of no avail for any one to deny that Apaches from this reserve are continually deprecatng both in the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Mr. Wall, who drove in the Arizona backboard on Thursday, informs us that the remains of a man was discovered on Sunday last, not a great ways the other side of Collins' station, in San Gregorio Pass.

Mr. Sherman, says the New York Sun, has been always in the habit of speaking out in meeting, and he often says things that other people think but do not utter.

The 4th of July speech of B. F. Butler, as published in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, is in the interest of the citizen and against government. That is, so far as relates to the proposition for government to purchase and run the railroads of the country.

Mr. Ed. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is getting credit for doing the square thing between man and man—red and white. This is all we of Arizona ask of him.

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Salt River Valley.

Strong and Destructive Blow. Death of a Frenchman—Shooting Scrape between Chinese—One John's Goose Cooked.

Our regular Phoenix correspondent, "Bob," sends us the following, under date of July 28: Yesterday (Sunday) morning, it began blowing a gale before daylight and kept on till after sunrise, raising the dust in immense clouds.

A Frenchman named Joseph Romaine, about forty years of age, died very suddenly yesterday. He was in the habit of getting on a big spree occasionally, but this he has not done for some time.

July 29.—A Chinaman who has been cooking for J. M. Bryan, got shot by another Chinaman, last evening, the result of whiskey, as both parties were pretty well intoxicated.

The weather, this morning, is cool and delightful. It is said to have rained in the mountains lately.

Another correspondent informs us that the John who killed the other, fired two shots, and that the other shot took effect.

A letter from East Phoenix informs us that these mills were grinding out as good flour as ever has been made this side of San Francisco.

Lt. W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, has recently made a scout with a small party of soldiers and friendly Indians, from Camp Verde Reservation, to the head of Oak creek, some twenty-five miles northeast of the reservation.

On the 28th ult., he found a small rancharia, which he attacked, killing three warriors and capturing five women and five children.

Mr. Wall, who drove in the Arizona backboard on Thursday, informs us that the remains of a man was discovered on Sunday last, not a great ways the other side of Collins' station, in San Gregorio Pass.

Mr. Sherman, says the New York Sun, has been always in the habit of speaking out in meeting, and he often says things that other people think but do not utter.

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From Mohave County.

Webster & White's stage, which arrived here Thursday morning, brought us letters to July 28, from which we condense: Mining very dull, owing to a lack of capital and want of good quartz workers.

Some five weeks ago a prospecting party started from Cerbat, and struck for that section of country which lies between the Santa Maria and Canon creek, in the county of Yavapai.

New Stone.—Mr. John C. Potts (of Cory & Potts, Cerbat), informs us, by recent letter, that a gentleman named Wm. Y. Newland, had opened a stock of choice liquors there.

Mr. Geo. Opykly, who is well and favorably known here, is going to the States, on a visit.

The Indians that were sent out to look for Mr. France, returned and reported that they had found his body, and citizens had started out to bring in the remains. No particulars.

How Would This Do?—While here recently, postal agent I. N. Dawley expressed the belief that it would be well if Arizona were attached to the postal district of California, leaving him to attend to business in New Mexico and Colorado.

Deceased was an Irishman. He had been at work for Mr. James Grant, at the Florence stage station, and was en route to Wickensburg, when he fell down and died. It is believed that whiskey had a great deal to do with his taking off.

Another man—name unknown—was found dead near Culling's station, a short time ago. We would thank Mr. Culling or any other man to send us his name.

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Southeastern Arizona.

We condense as follows from the Tucson Citizen of July 26: A letter from Camp McDowell states that 150 Pima Indians passed and re-passed that post, about the 12th ult. They went out after Apaches, and said they found them.

A letter to a citizen of Tucson, reports water scarce at New Camp Grant. Very little freight was being received by way of Guaymas, and no more is likely to be shipped that way.

D. C. Thompson is at work on a copper mine, near Florence, on the Gila. He will send ore to San Francisco.

There is word from San Carlos, to the effect that a soldier named Brophy shot and killed another soldier—private Henry Murphy, Company M, 5th Cavalry—at the reserve, on the 19th ult.

Company G, 5th Cavalry, has joined the post of Fort Whipple, of which its Captain, James Burns, is now in command.

TEMPERATURE.—119° degrees in the shade at Fort Mohave, on the Colorado; 112° at Tucson; about the same at Salt River, and less than 100° at Prescott.

MOHAVE COUNTY. WM. CORY. JOHN C. POTTS. Cory & Potts, CHEAP FOR CASH, EVERY THING NEEDED BY EVERYBODY IN ARIZONA.

WALLAPAI ASSAY OFFICE, Cerbat, Mohave County, Arizona. I beg to inform the miners and public in general that I have opened an Assay Office at Cerbat, Wallapai District, where I am prepared to do any work in the line of my business.

Reduced Prices to Suit the Times, viz: Single Assays for Lead, Gold and Silver, \$2.50; Single Assays for Copper, \$1.50; Single Assays for Silver, \$1.50; Silver Bullion melted and Assayed at 2 per cent. of value.

PAUL BREON, Camp Mohave, Arizona. DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

S. LING NING, CHOP HOUSE & BAKERY, MINERAL PARK, Wallapai District, Mohave County. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. BREAD, PIES AND CAKES.

Good Accommodation FOR Travelers & their Animals; H. W. NILES' Camp Beale Springs, Arizona.

Probate Notice. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MOHAVE, Territory of Arizona.

TIGER LODGE—ADVERSE CLAIM REJECTED. The San Francisco Chronicle of July 22d, publishes the following, among its Washington specials:

Whether Jackson & Co. will appeal from this decision remains to be seen. We hardly think they will. If not, unclouded title to the original Tiger will very soon aid the owners to work or dispose of the mine.

WM. ARCHER, Probate Judge, OFFICE OF THE PROBATE CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF MOHAVE.

I William Archer, Clerk of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Mohave, do hereby certify that foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order duly made and entered upon the minutes of said Probate Court.

Wm. Archer, Clerk. I William Archer, Clerk of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Mohave, do hereby certify that foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order duly made and entered upon the minutes of said Probate Court.

Wm. Archer, Clerk. I William Archer, Clerk of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Mohave, do hereby certify that foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order duly made and entered upon the minutes of said Probate Court.

YUMA COUNTY.

WM. B. HOOPER & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN General Merchandise, San Francisco, Cal., Ehrenberg, A. T., Yuma, A. T.

Having closed our retail department, we shall, from and after this date, attend exclusively to the wants of our jobbing customers throughout Arizona Territory and Sonora, Mexico.

Choice Old Whiskeys. Now Arriving and For Sale AT AGENTS' RATES, H. Webster & Co's Kentucky Favorite, Taylor, and Eureka.

Wilmerding & Kellogg's Old Bourbon, Shake Hands, McKenna, DeWitt, Kittle & Co's Daniel Boone, Tea Kettle, Miller.

ALSO, ALES, PORTER, WINES, And a large variety of Everything in that line of Goods. WM. B. HOOPER & CO. Yuma, May 13, 1873.

Yuma Drug Store. GEORGE MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST, Main Street, Yuma, Arizona.

Steamship Newberne. THE COLORADO STEAM Navigation Company's Steamship Newberne leaves San Francisco for mouth of Colorado river on the first of every month, connecting with river boats.

C. P. HEAD & Co., Prescott, Arizona. We respectfully announce to the people of Northern Arizona that we are now receiving a large stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting of LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Military Furnishing Goods, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, Dried and Canned Fruits and Meats.

BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, FANCY GOODS, OILS AND PAINTS, Guns, Pistols, Rifle and Blasting Powder, Shot, Lead, Fuse and Cartridges.

Iron, and Steel, Mining & Farming Implements, ETC., ETC., ETC. WHICH WE WILL SELL FOR CASH ONLY, AT THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE MARGIN ABOVE COST AND CARRIAGE.

It is our intention to establish a permanent Mercantile House, and to keep on hand as large and as varied assortment of goods as the wants of the country demand.

To the Trade we offer every inducement in the way of good Goods and low prices. THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CORN AND BARLEY. C. P. HEAD, JAKE MARKS.

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT, Gurley Street, North Side of the Plaza, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The Proprietor of this Restaurant respectfully announces that he will spare no pains in catering to the tastes of his patrons. Meals will be furnished at all hours of the day and the table supplied with games, and the choicest delicacies that can be procured. Everything clean and served up in the best style. T. WHITEHEAD, Proprietor. Prescott, November 23, 1872.

ALL THE PATENT PILLS, PREPARED AND GENUINE, at DR. KENDALL'S Phoenix Drug Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER, FLORIDA Water and the best Wright's Colgate's Tooth Paste and Glycerine, at F. K. BURGESS'S, Phoenix Drug Store.



25 CTS. A COPY.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1873.

Letter From Mohave County.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARIZONA MINER:
Governor Safford and Mr. Adam Linn arrived here from Prescott on Saturday last. On Sunday, the 3d, the Governor, by request, addressed a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at Ralph's hall. His Excellency spoke at length of the prospects of the Territory, its advantages as a pastoral, agricultural and mining region, and of the near and certain approach of railroads, and pictured in forcible and glowing language the prosperity that he believed was in store for the people of Arizona in the near future. He most earnestly counseled the people not to be disheartened or discouraged at the many misfortunes and drawbacks that have attended their efforts to develop the resources of the Territory, but to press on with renewed energy and vigor, believing that the day of deliverance is near at hand.

The Governor then spoke of that subject nearest his heart—education. You know he is a most earnest advocate of free schools. He recounted his efforts to establish the system in Arizona, and the gratifying success that has attended those efforts, and expressed his determination to press on in that good work until the free school system of Arizona is as perfect as any that can be devised, and until every neighborhood shall have its free school, and every child an opportunity to obtain an education. He was very forcible and earnest in contending that it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to our country, to the rising generation and to posterity, to see that every child is educated, that they may be able to intelligently administer the Government, and perpetuate our free institutions when we shall have passed away; asserting that great truth—that no free government can stand unless the people are intelligent.

His Excellency then spoke of that unfortunate trait in human nature, selfishness. How many men spent their lives in accumulating and hoarding vast fortunes, and how niggardly most of them were in the matter of giving anything to assist the poor and unfortunate, and helping the children of the poor to gain an education, that they may have an equal chance in the great battle of life. He instanced Vanderbilt, the richest man in the United States; he, like all men, must die; the grave will soon cover his worn-out body. At that moment, of what value to him is the immense wealth that he has spent his life in accumulating, and which he has hoarded with jealous care to his dying hour? At that moment, he will be as poor as the poorest! Oh, what good he might have done with his vast wealth if a portion of it had been applied while he was living, in assisting the poor and unfortunate to rise! But there are thousands like him, and selfishness is a fearful blot on the human character.

In conclusion, the Governor alluded to certain reports and surmises that are floating around the Territory to the effect that he would be a candidate for Congress. There seems to be a certain element in our population who believe that every man who is appointed Governor of a Territory uses that office as a stepping-stone to Congress. And there seems to be some plausibility for the idea, from the fact that so many Governors of Territories have gone to Congress. But the Governor said that he wished it most distinctly understood by the people, that he was not, and never would be a candidate for Congress while he was Governor of the Territory, and that no persuasion and no power could induce him to change this resolution, the surmises of certain parties to the contrary notwithstanding.

He said that it was his opinion that no Governor could do his whole duty to his Territory and its people, and at the same time be paving his way to Congress. He remarked that he had recently been re-appointed by the President, and that his highest ambition was to make a good Governor, and serve out his term in promoting the best interests of the Territory as far as lay in his power; that he had no Congressional aspirations, and that if he ever should have it, it would be after he ceased to be Governor.

The Governor's address was long, was listened to with the most marked attention and was frequently interrupted with applause. At its close he was greeted with three hearty cheers by the audience; and the meeting dispersed with the feeling unanimously expressed by men of all parties, that in Governor Safford we have a live Governor, and the right man in the right place.

Last night we had the first rain of any consequence that has fallen in this town this season. It fell in torrents, and the great change in the atmosphere, after the long hot term, is delightful. We now have hopes that the grass will sprout, which before looked doubtful.

There is not much change to note in the mines. There is a great deal of energy and activity displayed by miners in sinking upon and developing their respective lodes, and there is a general feeling of confidence in the result. Some new men, representing capital inside are here, and are very active in investigating the merits of certain ledges, and some important changes and transfers have been made, which may not be spoken of publicly just now, but the grand result will be, and that very speedily, that the mines here, from the upper end of the Wallapai district, to the lower end of the Wallapai mountains, will receive an impetus which will never be

checked, but which will be the grand entering wedge that will result in the development of the incomparable mineral wealth of Arizona.

Our town is improving as fast as could be expected under the circumstances. Many of the old adobe houses are being renovated and improved, and some of them are being fitted up in true artistic style.

There is evidence of thrift and improvement on every side, and there is that general air of confidence in the outcome, which is encouraging to pioneers like you and I, who have stood the brunt of the battle and the breeze for so many years.

Mr. D. J. Canty, from Chloride, in this county, has just fitted up a house in this town, and filled it with a stock of merchandise suitable to the locality and the trade. Mr. Canty is well-known as a gentleman, and high-minded, honorable merchant, and, with our old friends Cory & Potts, and Mr. Sandberg, will supply our community with all that they require of the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life. "We may be happy yet."

Salt River Valley.

PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, August 8th, 1873.

The weather continues moderate, with the thermometer at 102° in the shade, in the middle of the day. The nights are particularly cool and agreeable. It rained on Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday, about enough to lay the dust. Down the valley farther it rained copiously. The river is rising.

No particular excitement since the death of Joaquin Barba, on Saturday last, which, to outsiders, may appear to be a very barbarous act, but to us it was a happy deliverance from a desperado. From proof now in the possession of some Americans it is known, without doubt, that he was concerned in the Wickenburg stage massacre. But that had nothing to do with his death. He came out single-handed, drew his pistol on a crowd of peaceable citizens who were not interfering with him, either by word or deed, abused all Americans in general and then in particular, in the most shameful manner possible, threatened to shoot some one before night, resisted the peace officers who then undertook to arrest him, defied all Phoenix and, in effect, took the town for the time being. When in Monterey, four years ago, I was told of a desperado who once came into that town and held the place for two days. When he wanted whisky, he rode into a saloon and made the bar-tender supply him at the point of the pistol. When he wanted to eat, he made the restaurant keeper bring out his choicest dishes and wait on him with uncovered head. About two years ago men of like character, without provocation, very cruelly butchered a woman and some men at Mission Camp, and shortly after massacred a man, his wife and two children at Blue Water. Arizonans know too well what such fellows are and have suffered too much at their hands to be fooled with. Had this fellow, Joaquin, continued to mind his own business as he had hitherto done, he would never have been molested, or had he submitted quietly to the officers when they went to arrest him, he would, probably, have been fined \$25 or \$30. As it is, he got what he sought, and may the Lord, in like manner, visit all such offenders.

Mr. Bright, a brother of the man who was found murdered in the *scorpion* near town about the first of June, arrived from Pennsylvania last night to inquire into the particulars concerning his brother's death. He left for home again this morning.

In referring to the death of John Hawkins, as appeared in the *MINER* of the 2d inst., I said that "on arriving at the Wells he drank inordinately." I did not intend to convey the idea that he drank whisky, as he was strictly temperate. It was lemonade which he drank on that occasion.

On Sunday, in company with a gay party of ladies and gents, I had a drive out to see the country. We first visited the ranch of G. A. Wilson, but failed to get either melons or grapes, though rumor had previously led us to believe that we would there find both in abundance. At the next ranch we got melons. Thence up the valley, across the head of the Smith ditch, the Little Giant ditch and the Swilling canal, (which latter is a large, deep stream, with considerable current), and around by J. W. Swilling's home. Phoenix jail has been tenanted for some time.

J. J. Hill is going into the mountains, on a prospecting tour.

C. W. Beach passed through town last Sunday.

A. E. Knowles came in from the Gila last night. He reports that but little rain had fallen in that section, so far.

Hellings' mill, at East Phoenix, is very busy grinding. The flour made is said to be first quality.

In New York, July 30, a fire destroyed the United States public storehouse, in Greenwich street. The loss is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that the tract of land at Fort Yuma, on the California side of the Colorado river, is within the jurisdiction of the Surveyor-General of Arizona.

News Items.

Another "new departure" has broken out in Ohio; this time among the Liberal Republicans. The formation of a new party is the aim.

The Sioux Indians continue to fire on the Northern Pacific railroad surveyors. They object to having "their lands" surveyed.

The Texas legislature has granted a charter to a company to build a railroad from Galveston to the Texas Pacific road, in Eastland county, and thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mail service has been ordered on the Texas Pacific railroad, as far as constructed.

The Government intends to purchase lands in Texas for military purposes, and has appointed a board of officers to make the necessary selections.

Thirteen fatal sun-strokes occurred in New York, on the 2d inst. The mercury standing at 89.

The cholera is still spreading. Fourteen deaths are reported at Fayette, Missouri.

The Fire King has again triumphed at Portland, Oregon, and is the second fearful disaster there this year. This time, the fire broke out on the morning of the 2d inst., and was only brought under control after twenty-four hours' burning; having destroyed twenty-one blocks in the most valuable part of the city. Loss, not yet estimated.

Advices from Washington confirm the intelligence of the alarming condition of Vice President Wilson. He has entirely lost the power of speech, and is under the strictest medical treatment.

Ten deaths from cholera were reported in Cincinnati on the 2d inst.

The leading Democrats of Ohio, except Senator Thurman, say the party is dead.

From Spain we have most revolting accounts of the massacre at Alcoy. Men were beheaded, and thrown from the balconies of high buildings; a large number of captives were stripped naked, and mutilated with musket balls, and others had their clothing saturated with coal oil and then set on fire and shot at. The defenders of the town hall were captured, and every one of them beheaded. Dreadful to say, many women took a conspicuous part in this horrid affair. Their work of destruction still goes on.

Helfort and Nancy, France, were abandoned by the Germans on the first of this month.

Government publications—books, papers, pamphlets, etc.—are no longer distributed to Congressmen; and any persons desiring such publications can procure them only by applying to the Government printing office, and by accompanying the application with an amount sufficient to pay cost price and return postage.

Mr. H. Bendell, recently Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, has been tendered the Consulship to Elnor, Denmark.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has spread through the State of California with wonderful rapidity. Scarcely a county in the State but has from one to half a dozen Granges, and still the number is increasing. The objects of the organization is to protect the tillers of the soil from the gross impositions practiced upon them by monopolies. They propose nothing that is not legitimate, but seek only to ameliorate the condition of the producer by emancipating him from the vassalage in which he has long been held by money and craftiness. In doing this they do not intend to make the mistake so often committed of seeking to promote self at the expense of others. They propose to encourage all legitimate branches of business and only seek to destroy the parasites that have fastened themselves upon the producer and waxed fat by eating their substance. This is legitimate, it is right. They seek to do no wrong, but only to protect themselves from wrong; and, if they adhere to the program laid down and are successful, no legitimate branch of industry will suffer, but a vast amount of good to the country as a whole will be accomplished, for when the men who till the soil prosper, all other classes are benefited in one way or another.

MAKING CHARACTER.—People seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to be put on ready made, with manhood or womanhood; but day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength, until good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a model man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, cool and cautious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see the way in which a boy of ten gets up in the morning, works, plays, and we will tell you just about what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at the breakfast table, late at school, who never does anything at the right time, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who half washes his face, half does his chores, half learns his lessons, will never make a thorough man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying "O, I forgot! I didn't think I will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the pain and suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.—During the past week twenty-three feet have been drifted in the header of the tunnel, making the total length 4,070 feet. No particular change has occurred in the rock, which is a dense, hard trachyte, and no water is coming in the face at present. The drift from the bottom of Shaft No. 1 to the tunnel line has been commenced, and will be pushed forward vigorously. The new Stoddard's sinking pumps for Shafts No. 2, 3 and 4, weighing about three tons each, have arrived, and the necessary steam connections for the same are being fitted to them at the machine shop in Sutrø.—[Virginia Chronicle.

Why the Red Sea is Called Red.

A question that has puzzled scholars found a solution sometime since in the observation of an American submarine diver. Smith's "Bible Dictionary" discussed learnedly the name of the Red Sea as written in the Septuagint. The dictionary surmises that the name was derived from the red western mountain, rufous zoophytes, etc., and appears to give little weight to a real and natural reason which came under our American's notice. On one occasion the diver observed, while under the sea, that the curious waving shadows which cross the lustrous, golden floor like Fraunhofer's lines on the spectrum, began to change and lose themselves. A purple glory of intermingled colors darkened the violet curtains of the sea chambers, reddening all glints and tinges with an angry fire. Instead of that lustrous, golden firmament, the tallspire darkened to crimson and opal. The walls grew purple, the floor as red as blood; the deep itself was purpled with the venous hue of desolated life currents.

The view on the surface was even more magnificent. The sea at first assumed the light tawny or yellowish red of sherry wine. Anon this wine color grew indistinct with richer radiance; as far as the eye could see, and flashing in the crystalline splendor of the Arabian sun was a glorious sea of rose. The dusky red sandstone hills, with a border of white sand and green and flowering foliage, like an elaborately wrought cup of Bohemian glass, enameled with brilliant flowers, held the sparkling liquid petals of that rose sea. The surface on examination proved to be covered with a thin brickdust layer of infusoria slightly tinged with orange. Placed in a white glass bottle this changed into violet, but the white surface was of that magnificent and brilliant rose color. It was a new and pleasing example of the lustrous and ever varying beauty of the ocean world. It was caused by diatoms, minute algae, which, under the microscope, revealed delicate threads gathered in tiny bundles and containing rings, like blood disks of that curious color-matter in tiny tubes.

This miracle of beauty is not without its analogies in other seas. The medusae of the Arctic sea, an allied existence, people the straits of the blue of the cold, pure sea with the vivid patches of living green thirty miles in diameter. These minute organisms are doubly curious from their power of astonishing production and the strange electric fire they display. Minute as these microscopic creatures are, every motion and flash is the result of volition, and not a mere chemico-mechanic phosphorescence. The Photocaris light a flashing circus, on being irritated, in brilliant, kindling sparks, increasing in intensity until the whole organism is illuminated. The living fire washes over its back and pencils in greenish yellow light its microscopic outline. Nor do these little creatures lack a beauty of their own. Their minute shields of pure, translucent silex are elaborately wrought in microscopic symbols of mimic heraldry. They are the chivalry of the deep, the tiny knights with lance and cuirass, and oval, bossy shield carved in quaint conceits and ornamental fashion. Nor must we despise them when we reflect upon their power of accretion. Gilleonella, invisible to the naked eye, can, of their heraldisic shields and flinty armor, make two cubic feet of Bilm polished state in four days. By straining seawater a web of greenish cloth of gold, illuminated by their play of self-generated electric light, has been collected. Humboldt and Ehrenberg speak of their voracity, their power of discharging electricity at will, and their sporting about, exhibiting an intelligent enjoyment of the life God has given to them. Man and his works perish, but the monuments of the infusoria are the flinty ribs of the sea, the giant bones of huge continents, heaped into mountain ranges over which granite and porphyry have set their stony seal forever. Man shrives in his little zone; the populous infusoria crowd every nook of earth from the remote poles to the burning equatorial belt.—[Lippincott's Magazine.

THE CAPITOL PRESERVED AT WASHINGTON.—Of the thousands of people who visit the Capitol at Washington, but comparatively few stop to examine critically the frescoes in the corridors. They are so wrapped in eternal shadow one needs to remain a considerable time to accustom the eyes to the twilight effect. At first it is but a half-illuminated color gradually dawning upon the sense like a rainbow web. Look closely in kaleidoscopic changes, figures begin to form into portrait, landscape, beast, bird, flower, insect and emblematical designs. Movement, voice given and the Congressional Hall itself would be outdone in diversity of speech and motion. Every blossom and bird known to America is here faithfully and artistically depicted. Individual panels tell stories of morning and evening, the birds bathing at the fountain, the buds heavy with dew, and myriads of tiniest insects studding leaf and bough. There are but few who know by whom our National Palace was decorated. They pass by, note the endless variety of design, the minute finish of the smallest worm upon the leaf, recognizing with delight a familiar landscape, a well known portrait, stands amazed before the tender grace of goddess and cherubs, never once asking who were the artists, or if asking, fail to elicit any satisfactory reply.

They are the works of two young Germans. Seven long years they worked with straining eyes, burning in upon those walls, their wonderful impressions, until the declining health of one and the failing eyesight of the other forced them to rest from their labors. One lies in his premature grave, the other, stone blind, weaves baskets for a living in the city of Hamburg.

A father of fifty children is vouched for by one of the most trustworthy and respected citizens of Waco, Texas, in a letter to the Advance of that place, which says that by his first wife he had thirteen children, by his second eighteen, by his third ten, by his fourth six, and by his fifth and surviving wife three, and that thirty-five of his numerous progeny are still alive, eight having been lost in the rebel army and seven having died a natural death.

Five girls, neither of them over twenty years of age have entered three hundred and twenty acres of land in Kansas, and intend to make a dairy farm of it. All but two of the girls are graduates of Eastern schools, and two of them are proficient in agricultural chemistry.

A young man who was told to "bring forth the old yre," went and told his mother-in-law that she was wanted.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

H. H. CARTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the Courts of the Territory

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH,
Attorney at Law,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Will strictly attend to all business entrusted to him, in the several Courts of Justice in the Territory.
Prompt attention given to Collections.

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

McConnell & King
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Downey's Block,
Main Street, Los Angeles, California,
Will practice in all the Courts of Arizona, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

O. H. CASE,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
and
United States Deputy Surveyor.
Prescott, Arizona.

J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

WM. A. HANCOCK,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Blank Declaratory Statements,
And Legal Blanks of all kinds. Bills collected promptly.
Phoenix, Maricopa Co. Arizona, Jan. 9th, 1872.

E. IRVINE,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T.
Office, in the Newy Depot, on the West side of the Plaza.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Corbett, Mohave County, Arizona.
Will attend to legal business in all the Courts of the Territory; make collections, etc.

S. C. ROGERS,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace,
CAMP HUAPAI,
Will attend to all official business, at his residence, Channing Place, Yavapai County, Arizona. Justly

Fred. Williams
Has on hand, at his new Saloon, on north side of Plaza,
FINELY-FLAVORED LIQUORS
of all kinds, together with a large stock of
CAREFULLY SELECTED CIGARS

LARGE, NEW, COMPLETE
WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
Gurley Street, Fronting on Granite.

All kinds of Blacksmithing, Wagon-making and repairing done in good style by
felld
GARDINER & BRECHT.

Medical Notice.
DR. PETER THOMAS
Is prepared to cure
Rheumatic Pains, Consumption,
And all other Diseases.
OFFICE—Montezuma Street, Prescott. mhdt

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
All kinds of tin work done to order. felld

WORMSER & WERTHEIMER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, Etcetera.
Southeast Corner of Plaza, Prescott, A. T.

Purcell & Loisillon,
Have now on hand, at their BUCK STORE, (Barber's old stand), Goodrich Street, all kinds of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
MINING TOOLS, LIQUORS, &c.
Which they offer for sale cheap. felld

Brooke & Linn,
AGENTS FOR CLOUGH'S LIME,
A No. 1 article, suitable for hard-finish, whitewashing, &c., have it on hand and for sale, in sacks.
Orders for large quantities promptly attended to at low rates. felld

HERBERT BOWERS,
Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,
Has recently replenished his stock of
Groceries, Provisions, Cans Fruit, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes Stationery, Fancy Goods,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

LUMBER, LUMBER.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING LUMBER KEPT constantly on hand at the Quartz Mountain Saw Mill, 8 1/2 miles south of Prescott.
All orders and through the post office will be promptly attended to. Terms cash on delivery at the mill.
GEO. W. CURTIS,
Prescott, A. T., September 6, 1872. mhdt

The Miner. Prescott, Arizona.

Freight and Freight Trains.

C. W. Bach's freight train has gone to Salt River with lumber. A small train, belonging to J. M. Bryan, started on Monday, a few days ago, in charge of Thomas...

Weather and Crops.

The past few days have been warm and clear. No rain has fallen since Friday last. Clouds are increasing and we may soon have another rain. Crops are maturing finely.

A Good Time.

Several ladies and gentlemen of Prescott and vicinity met together Wednesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Lount, and passed a very agreeable time in social converse, dancing &c. Sorry, very sorry, are we for not being able to attend, and share in the supper, which, we are informed, was extraordinary good.

County Politics.

This Saturday is the day fixed for holding Democratic primaries in the several precincts of the county. The delegates to be elected may have important work to perform in convention, and a large number of voters to see that none but true-hearted citizens of the county, who have an interest in its welfare and future prosperity, are elected.

Accident.

We believe it was on Saturday last that one of C. W. Bach's teamsters had the misfortune to hurt one of his legs, by an accident which happened to his team.

For the School.

The entire proceeds of the late exhibition in aid of our District School footed up \$255.00; expenses, \$20.00; leaving a balance, for school purposes, of \$235.00.

The children and their friends cannot but feel well towards those who planned and carried out the programme that has yielded so well. A plan ought to be adopted by which rent will not have to be paid for a school-house.

Flour.

Government, by its agent, Major A. W. Evans, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, has opened to open market, this week, and purchased several thousand pounds of flour, at a much greater price than it has agreed to pay to the contractors, who will have to stand the difference. The flour was purchased from Hellings & Veil, and it is this, arrived at Camp Huachuca.

Divine Service.

The Rev. G. Gilmore preached Sunday last, in the church room, and thanked God for having answered his prayers for rain. The Reverend gentleman will continue to preach every Sunday, at the same time and place, until further notice. He hopes he will keep on praying for rain, as we are rather better than dried.

Musical.

Members of the 25th Infantry Band were on duty Saturday afternoon, and soothed the soldiers with their excellent music. The programme for this (Saturday) was as follows:

- Quick Step. The Mocking Bird. The Anvil Polka. Verdi. Miserere and O' che la morte, from Il Trovatore. Verdi. The Palermo Quadrille. D' Albert. Dream on the Ocean Waves. Gungl. Song. When the Swallows hatched away. Abt. Schottische. The Big Sun Flower. Bosworth. Gallop. Champagne Charlie. Lee. JOHN LEIDNER, Chief Musician.

An Egg Within an Egg.

All our readers have heard of a "wheel with a wheel in it," but very few of them, we imagine, have seen an egg within an egg. Nor have we seen one day this week, we were shown a fresh egg and a section of shell of a larger egg, in which latter, two reliable gentlemen assured us, an egg had been found, at the time one of the gentlemen had burst its crust, while preparing the meat. Of course we believed the yarn; but, get, and hope our readers will see no reason to doubt it. Meanwhile we are on the watch of the hen that laid this curious dual egg, so that we can induce her to lay some more for those "poor" San Franciscans, who are anticipating large fortunes from our Territory.

Gasoline.

There is everything almost fixed for the saloon with gasoline, which is said to be a very brilliant, cheap, and safe fuel. It is made from petroleum. It is contained in a sheet iron tank, which is surrounded by water. There is one main supply leading to pipes similar to those used for conveying gas, to which are attached burners and their supports. The tank will be outside of the building.

Glad of It.

Until reading the letter of our Weaver correspondent, we were not aware that work upon the road to Antelope Hill was progressing. We now hope work will be continued until the road is improved so that the heaviest wagons can pass over it. The road will shorten distances between Prescott and points south and west.

Failed in the Attempt.

G. W. Barnard felt so happy, immediately after becoming sole proprietor of the "Nifty" Saloon, that he tried to imbue the Miner office with a portion of his intoxication, but later failed to muddle the heads of our ever faithful types.

Another New Departure.

D. Henderson & Bro. are bound to make room for fall and winter goods now on the road, and to do so, announce their settled purpose to get rid of their present stock by selling it off at tempting prices. They have everything, and mean what they say.

Chair Making.

Our old time friend, C. W. Collier, is employing his time making chairs, at his shop in front of the Court-house, and better chairs we have never seen.

Luke's Place.

This saloon has been enlarged, newly furnished, and is now one of the most gorgeous retreats in the Territory.

Increasing.

Mexicans—of both sexes—are increasing in numbers here.

Captain Robert P. Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, has gone East, on a two months' furlough.

THE DIAMOND BUSINESS.

Harpending, Roberts & Co., have stated that they had secured Government title to their "diamond grounds." Records of land offices here don't say so.

The first diamonds were found in ant-hills, by Mr. Jamn and others. Men are now washing for "diamonds," and finding few, we imagine, although the operators say every ton of gravel is good for several thousand dollars' worth of precious stones. Strange, then, that the stock should be going begging at San Francisco, and not even allowed admission to the hall of the Board of Brokers.

No doubt, Mr. Selby, General McClellan, and other leading citizens were put in the company for effect.

Jewelers have pronounced most of the "diamonds" exhibited at long range, very nice pieces of quartz. The man Minn, who, as will be recollected, fooled so many Arizonans, last year, had appeared in San Francisco, proclaimed that the "diamond" field belonged to him; that it was not near the Burro mines, but somewhere in the foot-hills of the Pinal Mountains, not far from Camp Grant. His story found believers, who immediately organized a company, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

Harpending, Roberts & Co. say the reason they wish to get so many people interested in the speculation is entirely selfish; they want protection, which can only be secured by interested numbers.

No doubt, a rush of adventurers will soon come this way, and, if diamonds exist in this country, the chances are that we will soon know it.

The "Pinal Field" is about 180 miles from Prescott; the Donkey, (or rather, Burro) diggings are all of 300 miles from here. Don't all rush at once.

General Howard.

In compliance with a request of the citizens of Santa Fe, General Howard was to give them his views on the Indian question, in a public address on the 28th ult.

Crops Destroyed.

The crops of the Navajo Indians, in New Mexico, were destroyed by frost one night in July last. No doubt (?), the Colyerites will aid the Navajos.

NEW MEXICO.

The people of this Territory have just said by their votes, that they are not yet ready to support a State Government and a Constitution that did not suit them.

Withdrawn.

A. Maguire, founder of that able, useful paper—the Crescent, of Petaluma, California, has disposed of his interest in said paper to H. M. Woods, a thorough newspaper man.

Again Exploring.

Lieutenant Wheeler, of the Engineers, is now exploring Southern Utah. He will come as far as the Colorado. Have not yet seen an account of his explorations in Arizona, but hope to see it soon.

For Greeley.

A Greeley organ says: The Germans are all for Greeley and Brown, and poetically express their sentiments thus: "I drink my lager freely, And vote for Horace Greeley; I drink my lager down, And vote for L. Grant Brown."

Proposed Daily.

The Miner, of Georgetown, Colorado, will, if properly backed, issue a small daily, soon.

The San Diego Union says that, "if by any possibility Horace Greeley should become President, he would send Vincent Colyer back to Arizona with full powers and make Royal E. Whitman Superintendent of Indian Affairs in less than three months after his inauguration."

As a professed friend of Arizona, you should have kept this to yourself, for fear, you know, the Indian Ring forces may withdraw their support from your idol, whose Indian policy they profess to adore. But, pray, compare recent utterances of the New York Tribune, (Greeley's organ), with those of the Washington Chronicle, (Grant's organ); lay aside your partisan character, and tell us, if you dare, that such would be the policy of Greeley, who is now committed against the present policy of appointing men who have never seen a hostile Indian to place and power in Territories long afflicted by the savages.

From a gentleman who was recently at Camp Grant, we learn that the loafers, bummers and affidavit-men who have been staying around Grant for several years past, are feeling very blue on account of the new post to be established in Arivapal Valley. They feel that their occupation is going from them, knowing that Colonel Royall will not tolerate any such nuisance at the new post that is to be.

Greeley Organ.

A newspaper devoted to Horace Greeley, has been started at San Diego, California.

BORN.

In Tucson, August 1, 1872, to the wife of Philip Drachman, a son.

In Tucson, August 2, 1872, to the wife of Theodore Weisbach, a daughter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

Extra copies of the ARIZONA MINER—folded in wrappers, as so desired—always on hand at the office, Montezuma street, Prescott. Price 25 cents per copy.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

H. BROOKS, W. M. THOMAS CORDIS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., ARIZONA LODGE, NO. 1.

Regular Meetings of this Lodge on Wednesday Evenings, at Masonic Hall. Members of the Order, in good standing, are invited to attend.

C. A. LUKE, N. G. J. H. MADDEN, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PRESCOTT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails—Postal Rules—Money Orders, &c., &c.

Mails arrive from all points, Mondays and Thursdays. Depart, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Money Orders issued every day of the week, except Sunday. ORLANDO ALLEN, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All the finest, freshest and best HAIR PREPARATIONS—Paralax, this Dyes, and Invigorators, Lubin's Genuine French Extracts, Soaps, Powders, and Cosmetics, can be had at DR. KENDALL'S, Pioneer Drug Store.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Chaplain Gilmore, U. S. Army, will deliver a religious discourse, in the Court-room, Prescott, every Sunday. Services commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

Don't Write Them.

It does not pay station keepers to write forage receipts, when they can send to this office and procure any desired number of ready printed blank receipts, gotten up, exactly, as per instructions from the Chief Quartermaster of the district, and at cheap rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Great Bargains!!

D. HENDERSON & BRO., In order to make room for their heavy Fall Stock, offer their immense stock, of every variety of goods, including, now in their store, at lower prices than ever before known in Central Arizona.

This no humbug, we mean business, as we shall demonstrate to anyone who will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Prescott, August 17, 1872.

Cory & Potts, SELL CREAM FOR CASH, EVERY THING NEEDED BY EVERYBODY IN ARIZONA.

AT THEIR STORE IN CERBAT, WALLAPAI MINING DISTRICT, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY. CALL AND SEE US. aug17 72

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Barnard and Jas. C. Otis, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The bills due the late firm have been placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Owen for collection. GEO. W. BARNARD, JAS. C. OTIS. Prescott, A. T., August 12, 1872.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC, THAT MY SON, JOHN W. OSBORN, and Neri F. Osborn, minors under the age of twenty-one years, are by me considered independent traders, with full powers of transacting any business they may desire to enter into, without interference of any kind upon my part.

I further notify the public that I will in no way become responsible for any debts they may contract, nor will I claim any of the proceeds of their labor, leaving them as free and independent as though they had attained the age of twenty-one years. JNO. P. OSBORN. Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T., August 1, A. D. 1872. aug10 72

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of A. J. KEITH, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of A. J. Keith, deceased, to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, to the Administrator, at his office in Mineral Park, Mohave county, Arizona Territory. M. P. GRIFFIN, Administrator of the Estate of A. J. Keith, Dec'd. Mineral Park, July 27, 1872. aug10 72

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Pedro Tancos, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly proven according to law, to the undersigned, at his office, in the town of Phoenix, Maricopa county, A. T., within one year from the date of this notice. M. P. GRIFFIN, Public Administrator and Administrator of said Estate. Phoenix, Maricopa county, A. T., July 30, 1872. aug10 72

For County Recorder.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself as an independent candidate for the office of County Recorder. Prescott, July 27, 1872. ED. W. WELLS.

Ed. F. Bowers

Takes this method of announcing himself to the voters of Yavapai county as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF. Prescott, July 18, 1872.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

SALT RIVER FLOURING MILL,

SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA.

Our Mill now being in full operation, we are prepared to furnish the market with a quality of Flour, which we will guarantee far superior to any manufactured in the Territory, and fully equal to the very best imported from California. We will keep constantly on hand at the Mill, and at our several agencies,

THREE QUALITIES OF FLOUR, IN 25, 50, and 100-lb. Sacks,

GRAHAM FLOUR, SEMITELLA. CORN-MEAL, BRAN, &c., &c.

For the present we will sell Flour at the Mill for \$6. 25 and \$9 per hundred. A liberal discount will be allowed for large purchasers. After the coming wheat crop is harvested, we will sell at \$1 less per hundred. Agents will sell at mill rates, with the cost of transportation added. All orders will receive prompt attention.

AGENTS:

HELLINGS & VEIL, Prescott. BARNETT & BLOCK, Wickenburg. MOORE & CARR, Maricopa Wells. E. N. FISH & Co., Florence. E. N. FISH & Co., Tucson.

W. B. HELLINGS & Co.

East Phoenix, Arizona. W. B. HELLINGS & Co. dec29 71

New Goods, New Goods!

W. B. HELLINGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

EAST PHOENIX, SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA.

Have just received, direct from New York and San Francisco, as large and complete an assortment of goods as was ever shipped to this Territory.

Consisting of Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Woodware, Queensware,

Mining and Agricultural Implements, Of every description, And a general variety of all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS.

For cash, we are selling at unprecedentedly low prices, and will guarantee that the choicest buyers will have no cause to complain.

Call and examine our stock. W. B. HELLINGS & CO. Mill City, August 20, 1872. aug20 71

CAVENESS & COSGROVES,

Brewery and Saloon,

WASHINGTON ST. PHOENIX.

Wines, Liquors, Beer and Cigars, of the best quality, always on hand.

A good wagon and blacksmith shop attached, where repairing and shoeing can be done on short notice. Also, PHOENIX WELLS STATION, On the Agua Fria, on the direct road from Phoenix to Wickenburg and Camp McDowell, fitted up expressly for the convenience of travelers. jeb

Water Rights For Sale.

In The Prescott Ditch, Salt River Ditch and Other Ditches situated in Salt River Valley.

The water from these ditches can be conveyed to unoccupied public land at a trifling expense. I will sell Cheap for Cash, or on terms to suit purchasers, allowing parties who have not the cash to pay, until after harvest in 1873 to make payment. Will render all assistance possible to strangers wishing to locate ranches. WM. A. HANCOCK. Phoenix, A. T. April 12, 1872. ap20 71

PHOENIX Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

The undersigned have constantly on hand plenty of Hay and Grain of the best quality. Also, a large Corral, for the accommodation of citizen and Government outfits. Terms reasonable. MONIHON & STARBUCK, Proprietors. jelm3

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, in and for the County of Maricopa. MARY C. COLEMAN, Plaintiff, vs. AUGUSTUS L. COLEMAN, Def't.

The Territory of Arizona sends Greeting to AUGUSTUS L. COLEMAN: You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by Mary C. Coleman, the plaintiff above named, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein filed with the Clerk of said Court at Phoenix, in the county of Maricopa, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; if served out of this county, but in this district, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of Court, for the dissolution of the bonds of Matrimony, now existing between you and the said plaintiff, and for the costs of this action. And if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the Court for the relief demanded, in said complaint.

Given under my hand, and seal of the District Court, of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Maricopa, this, 19th day of June, A. D. 1872. C. C. McDERMOTT, Clerk. jeb29 19

ORIENTAL Restaurant, Bakery and Saloon

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD,

Furnished by the Week, Day, or Meal, at the following prices: Per Week Twelve dollars, currency. Single Meals One dollar

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

Good Lager Beer, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept constantly on hand, for the accommodation of customers. DAN. HATZ, Proprietor. Prescott, December 19, 1869.

PRESCOTT.

THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE Wagon and Blacksmith Shops

In Northern Arizona are on GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

Where none but good workmen are employed; naught but good material is ever used. All kinds of vehicles made and repaired, and all draft animals shod. The patronage of the public is solicited. Prescott, August 12, 1872. J. E. G. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

MONTEZUMA BAR & BILLIARD SALOON,

MONTEZUMA STREET, PRESCOTT.

We have recently renovated and fixed up our saloons in fine style, and have none but the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, FOR OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

BILLIARDS.

We have two of J. Strahle & Co's finest Tables, with Delaney's Patent wire cushions, which are far superior to any others now in use. Billiardists will please call and judge for themselves. We have a Club Room, for gentlemen, attached to the Bar Room. Prescott, August 3, 1872. C. A. LUKE & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

C. A. LUKE, Plaintiff, vs. JOS. W. KNOTT, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution in the above entitled cause, issued out of the Justice's Court on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1872, in aid for Prescott Precinct, Yavapai county, A. T., by Henry W. Peury, Justice of the Peace, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of Jos. W. Knott in and to the following described property, to wit: One hundred feet in the gold and silver bearing quartz lode known as the Bradshaw lode, said lode being lying in the first extension south on said Bradshaw lode, in Bradshaw District, which I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court-house, in the town of Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN H. BEHAN, Sheriff. By C. G. TERRY, Deputy. Prescott, A. T., July 31st, 1872. aug3

ARIZONA BREWERY,

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott.

Having purchased and refitted the above old well known stand, we are now ready to furnish the public with Excellent Lager Beer, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

We have also a new stock of Imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, And respectfully solicit your patronage. ROSENBERG & CO. Prescott, Arizona, January 13, 1872.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

MONTEZUMA STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen. Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

WICKENBURG.

M. PERALTA,

Wickenburg, Arizona,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CLOTHING, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, Mining and Agricultural Implements, POWDER, FUSE, ETC.

MAGNOLIA SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

This well-known and popular place of resort has again, through expiration of lease, fallen into the hands of its owner, A. H. Peoples, under whose direction it will continue to be run for the accommodation of the public. THE BAR, (which is attended to by Tom Flournoy) will, at all times, be found well supplied with THE BEST BRANDS OF Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

THE BILLIARD ROOM

CONTAINS two No. 1 TABLES.

Adjoining the Saloon, and belonging to Mr. Peoples, is A CORRAL, Where stock will be fed and otherwise attended to. jan13 A. H. PEOPLES, Proprietor.

H. MANNASSE,

Wickenburg and Phenix, A. T.

A full and complete assortment of EVERY CLASS OF GOODS

Usually kept in Country Stores, and pledges himself to deal justly, yes, liberally, with all persons who may purchase of him.

No use in naming certain articles, when my stock comprises every article that is, or may be needed, by heads of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers, miners, farmers, stock raisers, etc. Come in the morning, come in the evening; come at any time, and you will find myself or assistants prepared to furnish whatever you may desire. H. MANNASSE. dec27 71

BARNETT & BLOCK,

DEALERS IN...

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

At WICKENBURG and PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Sell cheaper than any other merchants in central Arizona. nov20 71

ARIZONA HOTEL,

Wickenburg, Arizona,

OFFERS ALL MODERN INDUCEMENTS to resident and transient boarders. A. H. PEOPLES, Proprietor. Wickenburg, A. T., July

The Miner.

J. H. Morrison, Editor.

Latest Local and Other News and Remarks.

A press of matter upon our columns, to-day, compels us to speak briefly of recent events.

Congress having said that five officers shall try Gen. Howard, we are in daily expectation of learning the names of said officers.

It is well that the recent Los Angeles fire burned out no worse, and we congratulate our friends of the Star and Herald upon the narrow escape of their property.

Sometime during the afternoon of yesterday, one of the chief quartermaster's buildings at Fort Whipple caught fire, which fire was extinguished in short order and before it got sufficient start to do much harm.

We do hope those old placers near Ehrenberg will continue to pan out as our dispatches refer to them with "panning out." Formerly, huge nuggets of gold have been taken in the same locality.

Mr. C. B. Foster and party are now making Government surveys of a portion of Mohave county, in this section of the river.

The Colorado Indian reserve, people expect the Hualpays down there, stay, at least early day. By the way, let it about time for all hands to discard "Wallapai" and follow the spelling on the military maps, "Hualapai."

Mr. Williams, of Mohave county, and Mr. Al. Steier, of Verde, called on us yesterday evening. Mr. S. is one of the best and most effective Gen. Crook's guides.

The weather, the past few days, has been very warm, for this season of the year. Should it continue so for a week or two more, we may expect an abundance of green grass.

A letter dated Camp Apache, January 5, to W. French, of Prescott, states that there had been heavy rains in that vicinity, no snow on the ground there, but plenty in the mountains.

Very muddy. Major Randall, U. S. A., ruling Apaches in his good way. The secondarily Indian who murdered the post trader, and who had been pardoned by Gen. Howard and Mr. V. Colyer, had tried to murder "Cooly" but was shot down and seriously wounded by Pilone, his chief, before he was able to accomplish his murderous intent.

We are rejoiced at knowing that the military telegraph is once again all O. K. The business people of Prescott, (as we learn), are in favor of having the village marshal do the night watching for the town, and of paying him a sufficient sum, per month, to induce him to do it well.

As things go, that officer now gets \$40 per month from the corporation, and, besides, weekly stipends from some of our business men, for services as night-watchman. This, while other business people pay another watchman. The thing that is desired is to lessen expenses, by having the marshal do all the watching, etc.

Not being sufficiently posted in village matters, we request correspondents upon this matter, to present council, wish to go ahead and do something that will be beneficial to all, but, before they can do anything, money will have to be raised by sale of town lots or by levying and collecting a small tax.

The latest Congressional talk will be found in our dispatches. From the tenor of this talk, we are led to believe that the 35th parallel route is the favorite, for the building of a grand competing freight and passenger line.

Our dispatches from Tucson show that Gov. Safford is bent on importing improved sheep; that S. B. DeLong has a long horseback ride before him, and that they have had high water there, also.

Recent letters from Mohave county, authorize the following statements: Colorado river, at Hardyville, had raised about 4 feet.—No rain fell at Hardyville in January.—Road good between Hardyville and Ocala and Williams.—Mr. Hardy has a force of men repairing road near Camp Hardy, about 20 miles from Hardyville.

The Twenty-third Infantry Band will play the following selections to-morrow (Monday) at two o'clock: 1. Advance Guard. 2. Love Song. 3. Song—Joseph and his Brethren. 4. Volks Lied Quadrille. 5. Eranal Waltz. 6. Ballad—The Girl's Lament. 7. Farewell Serenade. 8. Hurrah Galop.

Latest by Telegraph.

Details of a Most Cowardly Attempt at Assassination.

Wickenburg, Jan. 30.—The usual quiet of this little town was disturbed last night, by the attempted assassination of Mr. George Bryan, who was encamped with his train animals, in the center of the town. The circumstances are as follows: About one o'clock this morning, Bryan was awakened by some one pulling his blankets off, and immediately a pistol was thrust into his face, and fired. By some lucky chance, the ball struck him in the shoulder, ranging downwards, but not inflicting a very severe injury.

Events of the Year 1873. March—Continued.

On the 11th, George Taylor, a son of Mr. Peter Taylor's, was murdered by the Indians on the road between Bill Smith's mill and Lambley's Station.

The troops started in pursuit at once, and found the band was a large one, traveling east. Captains Randall, Taylor and Brown, and Lieut. Schuyler, Michler and Woodson fell upon them at various points in and about the Tonto Basin, and in less than 20 days succeeded in killing 79 and capturing 24 of them.

A large number of Indians arrived at the Verde and other reservations during the first days of the month. On the 8th, General Crook issued orders for a cessation of hostilities, and compliments his officers for their good conduct and efforts.

J. P. Ridgeway was killed by Fred Hunsacker, at Cerbat, Mohave county, on or about the 12th. A Mexican was murdered on the road to McDowell, and within five miles of that post, on or about the 14th.

Captain Chas. Chastain was wounded, at Mohave City, on the 19th, by one Joseph Spear, in an affair of a personal nature. Born—At Fort Whipple, April 24th, to the wife of W. R. Honey, a daughter.

On the 25th, Captain Randall captured Del-Che, in his camp on Canon creek, with all his followers, and took them to the White Mountain reservation. May. Born—On the —, at Fort Whipple, to the wife of Capt. A. H. Nickerson, a daughter.

All the companies of the First and five companies of the Fifth cavalry were ordered and left the Territory for the Mojave war. Died—At Maryville, May 20, Henry Wood, aged 28, and a native of Hesse, Castrle.

The first land patents ever received in the Territory, came to Geo. Lount, Receiver of the Prescott Land Office, May 27, for residents of Yavapai and Maricopa counties. At the Verde reserve, on the 31st, the Indian count showed that, of old and young, the government was feeding 1494.

On the 27th, Lieut. Jacob Almy, one of the prized officers of the Fifth cavalry, was shot by an Indian called Schuntz, at the San Carlos Indian agency. June. Dr. H. Bendell relieved as Indian Superintendent June 1st, 1873, by Dr. J. A. Tonner, agent Colorado River Reserve, appointed to fill his place.

On the 5th, J. S. Thomas attacked by Indians on the Verde road, near the old Government saw-mill. Ninth attack on Thomas. June 16th, Mrs. James Boner of Cerbat, Mohave county, burned to death. Keosene lamp the cause of the fire.

Married—In Salt River Valley, June 19, A. B. Sorrells to Miss M. Parker. June 18, two Indian girls stolen from the family of Mr. D. C. Thompson of Florence, on the Gila. Supposed to have been done by Apaches from San Carlos.

About June 20, Lieut. Babcock, with a small command of white and red soldiers, met the Apache foe in Tonto Basin and sent 17 home to die no more. John P. Gabriel delivered himself up to the sheriff (about June 25) for the killing of a man named Boise, in Kirkland Valley, in the month of December, 1870.

Camp Date Creek abandoned as an Indian feeding post and the Indians transferred to Camp Verde about June 20 or thereabouts. Born—In Yuma, June 7th, 1873, to the wife of R. B. Kelley, a son.

Died—At Antelope Park, on Saturday, June 7, 1873, Mrs. L. McMahon. The abolishment of all free mail matter, June 30, 1873. July. The 4th day duly celebrated throughout the Territory.

Private Collins, Co. K, 23d Infantry, suicided at Fort Whipple July 7th, by shooting himself in the head. Camps Hualpai, Beale Springs and Date Creek ordered abandoned, about the 1st. Indian Superintendency abolished.

Several hundred Indians surrendered themselves and were taken to Verde reservation. Died—At Maricopa Wells, July 12, John Hawkins, aged about 21 years. Married—At Phoenix, July 13, Guadalupe Acosta to Miss Louisa Contreras.

At Tempe, July 19, Juan Soso to Miss I. Soto. Murder of one "pigtail" by another in Phoenix, July 19. Lieut. Schuyler "fell upon" a rancheria near the Verde on the 28th, and dispatched three bullets and captured 5 squaws with their earthly goods.

About the same time 80 of Del-Che's band surrendered themselves at the Verde agency. Died—In Tucson, July 21, George Cox. At San Carlos Reserve, Private Henry Murphy, Company M, 5th Cavalry. Shot by Brophy.

In Yuma, July 19, Robert Colyer, of Teamster's Camp, aged 50 years, and a native of Ireland. In Yuma, July 24, Juan B. Aguilar aged 35 years. August. The Governor makes a circuit of the Territory.

Events of the Year 1873. March—Continued.

August 7, Vicente Hernandez and wife murdered in their house in Tucson and robbed of jewelry, merchandise, etc. August 8, Leocarda Cordora, Clemente Lopez, Jesus Saguaria and John Willis were hung by the people at large in the plaza in front of the court-house, in Tucson. The three first for the murder of Hernandez and wife, the day previous, and the latter for the murder of Robert Swope, at Sanford, Nov. 29, 1872, Willis had been convicted of the murder, but had his case on appeal to the Supreme Court.

El Dorado Canyon.—A recent correspondence in the Picoche Record, furnishes the following readable account of matters in this ancient mining district, which was our's until Nevada's senatorial highwaymen, Stewart and Nye, induced Congress to rip it loose from the Territory:

Mr. Davis, of Picoche, is getting along well with his quartz mill, destined for El Dorado Canyon, which will be in running order in about forty days. He now has miners at work getting out ore from the renowned Teuchitlan (Indian name for foody). The ore is looking excellent, with a ledge of seven feet, and the ore is obtained with great rapidity.

Mr. Davis seems to be the right man in the right place, as he contemplates obtaining a big boat, with a large to be used for carrying his provisions, tools, etc., from the mouth of the Colorado river to the mine; also in bringing wood to the mill, which will reduce the former cost very much. By this process he will be able to obtain their fuel for about \$6 per cord, when formerly it cost from \$12 to \$27.

Although this locality cannot boast of a railroad and telegraph yet, we can enumerate in our list of advantages a mail and a navigable river. Very few mining camps can boast of the natural advantages of El Dorado, and it only requires well-directed energy and talent to make it one of the foremost camps in the State of Nevada.

The old Picoche mine, owned by Mr. Morgan, has been developed within the last six months to such an extent as to show an immense body of valuable ore. They have now on the dump about 1,600 tons of first class ore. Owing to the lateness of the season (bringing it into snow and storm), it will not be worked until in March, when extensive smelting works will be erected.

The Morgan Company have explored the adjacent mountains, and have discovered large quantities of saw timber, as well as an abundance of pine close to the mine. This long misrepresented section, only condemned by charlatans and brought into disrepute by men without management or mining knowledge, is at last coming into active life, and will be the chief corner stone of Lincoln county. From present appearances I am justified in stating that in less than two years the southern portion of Lincoln will exceed all the remainder of the county in population.

Wickenburg, Jan. 28.—The California mail wagon arrived on time last night, and left for Prescott this morning. No passengers and a very light mail. From the driver we learn the following: At camp Amedea, twelve miles this side of Ehrenberg, old placer mines, which were supposed to be exhausted, have been reopened just across the canyon and found to extend over the mesa for several miles. All along the belt gold is found in quantities ranging from 50 cents to \$25 to the pan. Quite a number of claims are already staked off and worked successfully.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Wickenburg, Jan. 28.—The California mail wagon arrived on time last night, and left for Prescott this morning. No passengers and a very light mail.

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U. S. President.

34-8419

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

RELATING TO

INDIAN RESERVES,

FROM MAY 14, 1855, TO JULY 1, 1902.

COMPILED BY THE INDIAN OFFICE UNDER AUTHORITY OF ACT OF CONGRESS
APPROVED MAY 17, 1882. (22 STATS., P. 88.)

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

of section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 10, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all the public lands embraced within the following boundaries lying within the Territory of Arizona, viz, commencing at the mouth of the Salt River, running thence up the Gila River to the south line of township No. 2 south, Gila and Salt River base line; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of township No. 2 south, range 6 east; thence north with said line to a point 2 miles south of the Salt River; thence following the course of said stream in an easterly direction, and 2 miles south of the same, to the west line of the White Mountain Reservation; thence north with the line of said reservation, or the extension of the same, to a point 2 miles north of said river; thence in a westerly direction, following the course of said river, and 2 miles north of the same, to the east line of range 6 east; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of township 2 north, range 6 east; thence west with the north line of said township to the Gila and Salt River meridian line; thence south with said line to the Gila River, and thence by said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 14, 1879.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell Military Reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell Reservation; thence west along the southern boundary line of said Camp McDowell Reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.