

Inventory of the County Archives

of Arizona

No. 12. Santa Cruz County (Nogales)

Prepared by

The Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project  
Division of Community Service Programs  
Work Project Administration

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Phoenix, Arizona  
Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project  
Historical Records Survey Program  
November 1941

*INDEX TO REPRINT*

Letter from Axel C. F. Holm, Pres., PAHS	III
Letter from James Turner, Historian AHS	IV
Forward (original)	V
Preface (original)	VI-VIII
Historical Sketch (original)	1 - 27
Roster of County Officials, 1899-1940	28-37
Bibliography	38-39
Appendix (index to entire original volume)	40-42



# *Pimeria Alta Historical Society*

136 North Grand Avenue  
P.O. Box 2281  
Nogales, Arizona 85628

520-287-4621

acfh@nogaleshistory.com

August 8, 2008

In 1899, the first pioneers and citizens of Nogales formed Santa Cruz County separating it from Pima County as had Cochise County in 1881. Beginning in 1935, the WPA fomenting economic recovery, employed countless numbers to catalog county records nationwide for future historical research. Completed volumes by the WPA exist for Maricopa, Pima, and Santa Cruz counties.

The index at the back of this reprint provides a listing of official county records as of 1940. Many of the official records of Santa Cruz County described by the WPA report in 1940 were later transferred to the State of Arizona Archives. As of this writing, the records of the communities of Santa Cruz County and the county itself need to be re-cataloged as many reside in various locations. Some records, like a few of the City of Nogales along with sundry artifacts, historic documents, photographs, manuscripts and books reside in the Pimeria Alta Historical Society. In addition, many local history objects reside at the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson. Present day historians have a considerable task to follow the history trails.

Almost totally inaccessible are myriads of private historical records. In the name of preserving for their descendants, persons attempt historic preservation which may be inadequate or later unappreciated. In this age of duplication ease, such privately owned documents, photos, and objects should be brought forward to be identified and copied before this or another historical society for recordation for all time. Anyone reading this should consider they might possess something of value to the history of the southwest. But whether trivial or grand, in the name of all our ancestors and descendants, all historic materials deserve to be recorded for tomorrow. Only those in the present can determine the future of the past.

The original volume from which this history reprint remained inert on the bookshelves of the PAHS library. The invaluable information describing the first four decades of our tiny county and the geologic eons before deserve to be at the fingertips all, even though they possess the most passive interest in the grand story of this tiny corner of the United States. I hope this reprint will stimulate your interest and provide you great pleasure in understanding this most beautiful and spectacular place that so grandly illuminates infinity.

Axel C. F. Holm  
Executive Director

INSERT LETTER FROM JIM TURNER, AHS

## FORWARD

The Inventory of the County Archives of Arizona is one of a number of guides to historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historic Records Survey Program of the Works Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Santa Cruz County, is number 12 of the Arizona series.

The Historical Records Survey Program was undertaken in the winter of 1935-36 for the purpose of providing useful employment to needy unemployed historians, lawyers, teachers, and research and clerical workers. In carrying out this object, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local economic, and social history. The archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirements of day-to-day administration by officials of the county, and also the needs of lawyers, businessmen and other citizens who require facts from the public records for the proper conduct of their affairs. The volume is so designed that it can be used by the historian in his research in unprinted sources in the same way he uses the library card catalog for printed sources.

The inventories produced by the Historical Records Survey Program attempt to do more than give merely a list of records - they attempt further to sketch in the historical background of the county or other unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town and other local inventories for the entire country will, when completed, constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

The successful conclusion of the work of the Historical Records Survey Program, even in a single county, would not be possible without the support of public officials, historical and legal specialists, and many other groups in the community. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

The survey program was organized by Luther H. Evans, who served as director until March 1, 1940, when he was succeeded by Sargent B. Child, who had been National Field Supervisor since the inauguration of the survey. The survey program operates as a nation wide series of locally sponsored projects in the division of community service programs, of which Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in Charge.

Howard O. Hunter  
Commissioner of Work Projects

## PREFACE

The Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project is one of the nation-wide group of Historical Records Survey Projects in the Division of Community Service Programs of the Work Projects Administration. The Historical Records Survey was initiated in January 1936, as part of Federal Project No. 1. The survey in Arizona began operations in March of 1936 as part of the Federal Writers Project. In October 1936, it became a part of the independent federally-sponsored nation-wide survey.

In September 1939, the survey in Arizona was combined with the State Archives Project to form the present Arizona Statewide Archival and Records project, which is sponsored by the Department of Library and Archives of the State of Arizona.

The basic object of the Historical Records Survey Program is the preparation of primary keys to the source materials of American History and related subjects. Activities of the project included the preparation of inventories of state and local archives, and of guides, lists, and calendars of manuscripts in public and private hands, including church records, newspapers, and early American imprints. Old and important archives and manuscripts are preserved and made available through transcription. The most active phase of the Historical Records Survey Program in Arizona is the inventory of public records, during the national emergency, the project in Arizona is assisting in the performance of defense tasks. An inventory of vital statistics records has already been published and an inventory of civilian organizations available for community service and voluntary participation in the civilian defense program is now being prepared.

In this and other inventories of county archives, the arrangement of offices is by governmental function: administration; finance, including taxation and fiscal control; administration of justice; law enforcement; recordation; conduct of elections; education; and public services, including registration of vital statistics, health and public welfare activities, agricultural aid, and public works. A section is devoted to each office forming the governmental organization of the county. The first part of each section consists of an essay which discusses the organization and evolution of the office, its powers and duties (or jurisdiction of courts), and the records requirements of the office from the creation of the county to the present time. These essays are based upon constitutional and statutory provisions, court decision, public records, and other sources. Following the essays are the records entries for the offices, arranged on a functional basis.

Entries describing records have been formalized to show the following information: title of records, dates for which extant, quantity, labeling, information on missing records or discontinuance, variant titles, description of record contents, arrangement, indexing, method of recording, condition of the record, size, and location of record in the courthouse.

It is expected that these inventories will have a long-range research value, in addition to their immediate practical value as a guide to the use of records. Public officials, because of periodic turnover in office personnel and because of the division of duties, cannot be expected to have a comprehensive knowledge of records, familiarity with which is necessary to the efficient functioning of their offices. This volume will indicate to them immediately what records they are required by law to keep and the form, nature, and location of records now kept by the county and their predecessor officials. Writers of local history will find the inventories ready guides to all records reflecting the political, social, and economic developments. Students of local government will value them both for locating the records and for tracing the trends and change in office functions. It is hoped that extensive use of these inventories will be made in the schools, in order that students may become familiar with the aspects of local government, with the kinds of records kept in connection with the administration of local government, and with the instruments filed and recorded to protect private property rights. A knowledge by the students of the workings and records of the local governments of their communities will lead to their participation therein: one of the best guarantees of the growth of democratic form of government under which we live.

Preliminary work on the original inventory of Santa Cruz records was begun by survey workers in July 1938, under the direction of George F. Wanless, and was completed in February 1940. For various periods, the following resident workers assisted in compiling the inventory: Athol E. Sanders, Steven O. Patton, William B. Riley, Josephine C. Bailey, Frank W. Todd, Harvey Weeks, and Florence C. Hannan. As records were inventoried, disarranged records were cleaned and arranged by project workers, resulting in a considerable improvement in records-keeping conditions in the county, particularly in providing data needed by Santa Cruz County teachers to qualify for teacher's pensions. Inventory entries were rechecked against the original records and brought up to date by D. L. Portner, Area Supervisor of the project, in April 1940; rechecking of the specific items of information have been made up to the time of publication. Legal essay material was compiled by Rex Stewardt, Paul Lenox, and Ralph Walter, members of the project's legal staff; Catherine Chambliss collected and collated information on the historical sketch under the direction of Mr. Portner. Mimeographing of the volume was under the direction of Ethel Dawson.

The cover of this book was designed and executed by silk screen process by the Arizona Art Project, O.P. No. 65-1-02-2099 (*not the cover used on this reprint, but the original mimeographed volume, Ed.*).

Appreciation for valuable assistance in compiling this volume is gratefully extended to Mulford Winsor, Director of the Department of Library and Archives; to Dean James B. McCormick and Associate Professor William S. Barnes of the College of Law and the University of Arizona, co-sponsor of the project, for advice and technical direction of the inventories; to Sidney Kartus, Chief, WPA Research and Records Programs who have administrative guidance in the compilation of this volume; and especially to the officials of Santa Cruz County for their cooperation and assistance while the inventory was being made and rechecked. Santa Cruz County is a cooperating co-sponsor of the project, and furnished materials for the publication of this volume. Names of present officials of the county are listed

in the roster of officials which is part of this volume, beginning on page 270. The Arizona staff has profited in all phases of its work by the constructive advice and criticism of the Washington, D.C., office of the Historical Records Survey Program.

When completed, The Inventory of the County Archives of Arizona will form a series in which each county inventory bears a separate number. Each unit of the series is number according to the respective positions of the counties in an alphabetical list of the counties. In this series the Santa Cruz County inventory, herewith presented, is No. 12. The inventories of state archives, and of municipal and other local archives, will constitute separate publications. Project publications are distributed free of charge to a mailing list of 125 important libraries, universities, and other depositories in each of the 48 states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as well as to public libraries, colleges and schools, historical societies, and public officials in Arizona. Up to the present time more than 1,500 publications have been issued by the survey throughout the nation. A list of publications of the Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project issued to date may be found on page 313 of this volume.

Requests for information concerning the Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project and its activities in Arizona should be addressed to the State Supervisor of the Project at 411 State Capitol, Phoenix.

Lloyd A. Arvidson  
State Supervisor  
Arizona Statewide Archival  
and Records Project

Phoenix, Arizona  
November 28, 1941

## HISTORICAL SKETCH

### GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

Santa Cruz County lies in the center of the extreme southern part of the State of Arizona, bordering on the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The county, with an area of 1,246 square miles,<sup>1</sup> is almost as large as the State of Rhode Island. Situated in the old Spanish province of Pimeria Alta, the land now constituting Santa Cruz County served as a highway for the missionaries and conquistadors who formed the advance guard of Spanish colonization in what is now the United States.

In this area, as in other parts of Arizona, geologic history begins in the obscurity of the pre-Cambrian time. Thick strata of sediments deposited by vast inland seas which extended over much of present day Arizona, were converted into schists by pressure and heat in pre-Cambrian time. Following the deposition of sediments and the intrusion of granitic rocks, erosion took place. Again in the late Paleozoic era water spreading from the southeast covered this area, depositing Cambrian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks in the Santa Rita Mountains. During the Mesozoic era there was much igneous activity resulting in the extrusion of great Batholithic masses. The later geologic history of the county is one of erosion of mountains and sedimentation in the valleys. Both of these processes operating at varying rates in the Pleistocene comprised two cycles of erosion and sedimentation and part of a third which was completed in recent time.<sup>2</sup>

The Oro Blanco Mountains in the western part of the county are made up principally of pre-Cambrian granite, cretaceous sediments, tertiary lavas, and various minor intrusives, and contain numerous gold-bearing quartz veins and stringers.<sup>3</sup>

The county varies widely in elevation beginning at 3,000 feet in the valley of the Santa Cruz, which traverses the county from north to south, and rising 9,452 feet above sea level in the Santa Rita Mountains in Mt. Wrightson, the fourth highest peak in Arizona. Formed by an extensive marine deposit, the valley of the Santa Cruz is considered some of the best farming land in Arizona. In contrast to other regions of the state, Santa Cruz County is not totally dependent upon dams for farm irrigation, for the Santa Cruz River carries relatively large quantities of water and in some parts of its course flows throughout the year. The flood plain located most of the farms and ranches.<sup>4</sup> Near Calabasas the Santa Cruz is joined with the Nogales Wash, or Portrero Creek, which flows northward from Nogales, and by Sonoita Creek, which heads on the east side of the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains. The region here is a

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940 Population, First Series, P. G.

<sup>2</sup> United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Water Supply Paper, The Papago Country, pp. 109, 110. (Hereinafter cited as The Papago Country.)

<sup>3</sup> Arizona Bureau of Mines, "Arizona Gold Placers and Placering," University of Arizona Bulletin, No. 132, vol. 111, no.1, p. 65.

<sup>4</sup> The Papago Country, pp. 110, 111, 113, 254

moist and fertile meadowland.<sup>5</sup> Due to such favorable conditions, cattle raising is an important industry to the county.

The total precipitation at Nogales in 1940 was 16.73, the greater part of the rain falling in July, August, and September. Average annual temperature for the county is 65.7 degrees.<sup>6</sup>

The mineral resources of the county have been exploited for over three centuries, commencing in the period of the early Spanish missions with scattered placer operations in the Santa Rita Mountains,<sup>7</sup> and developing to the present yield of gold, silver copper, lead, and zinc ore for a total production of \$1,689,419 in 1939.<sup>8</sup>

## SPANISH OCCUPATION

The lands lying south of the Gila River, in what is now Arizona, were among the first in what is now the United States to be penetrated by Europeans. These lands were acquired by Spain through discovery and exploration in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and through occupation in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.<sup>9</sup>

Anxious to colonize and exploit the resources of Pimeria Alta, the northern portion of the old province of Sonora, the Viceroy of New Spain in 1539 sent the Franciscan missionary, Fray Marcos de Niza, in search of the fabulous Seven Cities of Cibola. In his search Fray Marcos passed through the present area of Santa Cruz County.<sup>10</sup> During the next two years the conquistadors Melchior Diaz (*Note: Not Diaz, but Fray Marcos De Niza, Ed.*) and Francisco Vasquez (*de*) Coronado and their armies (*Note: not really armies, Ed.*) passed along the eastern border of the county. Following these two entradas there was little activity in Pimeria Alta for over a century and a half.<sup>11</sup>

In 1686 the Jesuit Eusebio Francisco Kino left the city of Mexico and journeyed north to start a long career of missionary work among the Indians of Sinaloa and Sonora.<sup>12</sup> Joined by Padre Juan Maria de Salvatierra, the two friars pushed into the country of the Sobaipuris traveling along the Santa Cruz Valley.<sup>13</sup>

San Cayetano or San Jose de Tumacacori, now known as Tumacacori Mission, was first visited by Father Kino in 1690 and mentioned as a rancheria and visita of his proposed mission

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 110, 111, 113.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Climatological Data, Arizona Section, 1940, p.2.

<sup>7</sup> University of Arizona Bureau of Mines, Mineral Technological Series, No. 34, Bulletin No. 123, p. 65.

<sup>8</sup> Minerals Year Book, 1940, p. 183.

<sup>9</sup> H.H. Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888, pp. 27 ff.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., pp. 27, 28 30.

<sup>11</sup> Herbert E. Bolton, Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimeria Alta, 1, p, 28.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 106.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 117.

at San Gabriel de Guevavi, where he started a church in 1701, both of these missions being in what is now Santa Cruz County.<sup>14</sup> During the period of twenty-four years which Kino remained in Pimeria Alta he made at least 14 journeys into what is now Arizona. Six of these journeys led him to Tumacacori, Tucson, Tubac, and other mission sites in the Santa Cruz Valley, six others carried him to the Gila by way of five different routes.<sup>15</sup> His map of this region, published in 1705, was the first based on actual exploration and for nearly a century and a half served as the principal map of the territory.<sup>16</sup>

After Kino's death in 1711 there is little record of missionary exploration in southern Arizona until the coming of the Franciscans. Jesuit missionaries may have inspected the presidios and visitas, in the Santa Cruz Valley, and continued on north to convert the Indians in the Gila Valley.<sup>17</sup>

In 1720, there were nine missions in the territory, with populations composed almost entirely of converts from the Pima tribe and a few subjugated Apaches.<sup>18</sup> The missions prospered until 1751 when an outbreak occurred among the Pima Indians. The missions at Bac and Guevavi were plundered and the Jesuits were forced to the mission at Suamca, south of the present international line (*Note: Arizona Historical Society historian Jim Turner expressed an opinion that Sumaca is north of the border, Ed.*).<sup>19</sup>

During the remaining years of the Jesuit period, 1751-67, the missions of Pimeria Alta maintained a precarious existence. The Spanish Jesuits in many cases had been replaced by Germans. The mission period of Sonora history was practically ended.<sup>20</sup> During the period 1764-67 there were 1,250 neophytes in Arizona missionaries, 199 being at Tumacacori.<sup>21</sup> Five years later in 1772 there were only 607 converts in the missions located between the Gila and the southern border of Arizona.<sup>22</sup> In 1772 with only 39 inhabitants Tumacacori was almost in ruins. Before 1791 a new roof had been put on the church, and it became a mission while Guevavi was abandoned.<sup>23</sup>

With the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 all mission property belonging to that order was confiscated by the Spanish government and its care temporarily entrusted to royal comisarios.<sup>24</sup> In May 1768, 14 Franciscan friars arrived in Tucson to take over the old Jesuit missions.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 303.

<sup>15</sup> Frank C. Lockwood, "With Padre Kino On The Trail", University of Arizona Bulletin No. 5, p. 54

<sup>16</sup> Bolton, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

<sup>17</sup> Bancroft, *op. cit.*, p. 389.

<sup>18</sup> Patrick Hamilton, Resources of Arizona, p. 19.

<sup>19</sup> Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 363.

<sup>20</sup> Bancroft, *op. cit.*, p. 368.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 369.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 377.

<sup>23</sup> The Papago Country, p. 372.

<sup>24</sup> Bancroft, *op. cit.*, p. 375.

<sup>25</sup> Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

Deprived of the protection of the vice-regal government the missions rapidly declined and were finally abandoned by decree of the Mexican government in 1828.<sup>26</sup>

The most important Spanish settlement in the Santa Cruz Valley was Tubac, in what is now Santa Cruz County. Established as a presidio in 1752, Tubac had, including soldiers, 411 inhabitants during 1754 and 1755. It was from Tubac that Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, commander of the presidio, in 1774 led an overland expedition to California.<sup>27</sup> In 1776 the presidio was transferred to Tucson and Tubac declined in importance, its fields and herds suffering from raids of the Apaches.<sup>28</sup>

## MEXICAN REGIME

In 1808, carrying orders from the Secretary of War in Washington, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike set out to explore the southwest territory acquired by the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. His book,<sup>29</sup> published in 1810, did much to stimulate American exploration in the southwest and acquaint the people east of the Mississippi River with the vast potential commercial market in the Spanish provinces. It was not, however, until Mexico gained its independence in 1822 that the trade restrictions imposed by Spain were relaxed sufficiently to permit American traders to enter New Mexico. With the removal of this barrier the traffic of American(s) to the southwest increased and led to the development of roads to the southwest and to the gradual acquisition of the vast territory west of the Rio Grande not included in the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>30</sup>

Beginning with the expeditions of Pike, numerous United States Army reconnaissance expeditions were dispatched to the southwest and to the Pacific coast. Following General Kearney to California during the Mexican War, the Mormon Battalion opened the first wagon road across Arizona. In December 1846, Lieutenant Colonel Cooke with the Mormon Battalion took Tucson, then a concentration of the garrisons of Tubac, Santa Cruz, and Fronteras.<sup>31</sup>

By the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the war with Mexico in 1848, the area north of the Gila River was ceded to the United States.<sup>32</sup> South of the Gila, the presidios of Tucson and Tubac were the only settlements in Pimeria Alta.<sup>33</sup> Tubac, depopulated by the troubles incident to the Mexican Revolution, was resettled by friendly Apaches. Calabasas, a ranch near a gold mine in 1828,<sup>34</sup> became a Mexican military post and in 1856 was occupied by a squadron of the First Dragoons under Major Steen.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid., pp. 19, 20.

<sup>27</sup> Pedro Font, Font's Complete Diary, ed. Herbert E. Bolton, p. 26.

<sup>28</sup> The Papago Country, pp. 371, 372.

<sup>29</sup> Lt. Zebulon Pike, Exploratory Travels Through the Western Territories.

<sup>30</sup> Bancroft, op cit., 397 ff.

<sup>31</sup> P. St. George Cooke, Conquest of New Mexico and California, pp. 150-152.

<sup>32</sup> 9 U.S. Stat. 929, 930.

<sup>33</sup> Hamilton, op cit., p. 20.

<sup>34</sup> Bancroft, op cit., p. 385.

<sup>35</sup> James H. McClintock, Arizona, The Youngest State, p. 589.

## AMERICAN OCCUPATION

With funds appropriated by Congress on June 29, 1854, the United States acquired all the land now in Arizona south of the Gila River through the Gadsden Purchase, approved by President Pierce on the following day.<sup>36</sup> On August 4, 1854, Congress attached the newly acquired area to New Mexico,<sup>37</sup> the legislature of which made it a part of Dona Ana County.<sup>38</sup> During 1854 the Department of War sent out several expeditions to explore and survey the newly acquired territory. Emigration to the gold field of California was chiefly over routes surveyed by the War Department traversing the southern part of present Arizona.<sup>39</sup>

In 1855 the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company (*and Charles D. Poston, Ed.*) opened a trading post in the old Mexican barracks in Tubac.<sup>40</sup> From 1858 to 1860 the town was restored and had a mixed population of Americans, Mexicans and about one hundred Papago Indians.<sup>41</sup> It was at Tubac that the territory's first newspaper, "Weekly Arizonan," began publication in 1859.<sup>42</sup>

In August 1856, an expedition under the leadership of Charles D. Poston entered the territory from San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of working the rich silver mines in the Santa Rita and Arivaca districts. About the same time the government established two military posts in the territory, one at the head of the Sonoita, called Fort Buchanan and the other on the lower San Pedro near the mouth of the Aravaipa, known as Fort Breckinridge.<sup>43</sup> (*Poston by his own account first arrived in Tubac early in 1854 having traveled by sea from California to Guaymas proceeding by foot and burro to the Santa Cruz Valley, Ed.*)

On March 10, 1856, the United States effected military possession of the Gadsden Purchase by stationing four companies of Dragoons in Tucson.<sup>44</sup> A convention at Tucson in 1856 memorialized Congress organization of the Territory of Arizona and elected a delegate to Congress, who was not seated. In 1860 another convention at Tucson formed a provisional government to exist until the creation of such a territory, adopted a constitution and laws, elected officials, and laid out judicial districts and counties.<sup>45</sup>

Established in August 1858, the Butterfield Stage Line carried mails and passengers three times a week over a route extending from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California (*operations of the Overland Stage Co., founded by John Butterfield began Oct. 9, 1858 from St. Joseph, Mo*

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<sup>36</sup> 10 U.S. Stat. 301, 1031-1037.

<sup>37</sup> 10 U.S. Stat. 575.

<sup>38</sup> Compiled Laws of New Mexico, 1865, sec. 14, p. 274.

<sup>39</sup> Bancroft, *op cit.*, p. 483.

<sup>40</sup> Sylvester Mowry, *Arizona and Sonora* (New York 1865), p. 26.

<sup>41</sup> *The Papago Country*, pp. 371, 372.

<sup>42</sup> Douglas C. McMurtrie, *The Beginnings of Printing in Arizona*, 1860-1875, p. 9.

<sup>43</sup> Hamilton, *op cit.*, pp. 11, 12.

<sup>44</sup> Bancroft, *op cit.*, p. 496.

<sup>45</sup> Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, 1859-60, pp 74-76.

to San Francisco, CA, Ed.). A branch of the Butterfield Stage operated from Fort Buchanan to Tubac. Fred Huselman, the postmaster in Tubac, made arrangements in 1859 for a weekly mail to and from Sonora.<sup>46</sup> During the next two years a large amount of capital was invested in mining development notwithstanding the enormous cost of supplies and materials which had to be transported hundreds of miles. Companies organized in New York and Cincinnati operated extensively to the Santa Rita, Patagonia, and Cerro Colorado districts, with local headquarters at Tubac.<sup>47</sup>

On February 1, 1860, the New Mexico legislature created Arizona County from the western part of Dona Ana County.<sup>48</sup>

The act creating Arizona County provide for the election of a probate judge and a sheriff; for a joint council and representative district with Dona Ana County; for the organization of precincts by the probate judge who was to order an election of justices of the peace and constables; for the establishment of the county seat of Arizona County at Tubac; and for the transfer of the jurisdiction of Arizona County of all matters pertaining thereto.<sup>49</sup> By legislative enactment the county seat was moved to Tucson on January 8, 1861.

Arizona Territory was formally declared part of the Confederacy at a convention at Tucson in 1861, and in August of that year Granville H. Oury was elected delegate to the Confederate Congress by the sixty-eight American voters then residing in Tucson. On August 1, Lt. Col. John R. Baylor, who occupied the Mesilla Valley in southern New Mexico with Texas troops, declared by proclamation the Territory of Arizona to comprise all that part of New Mexico south of latitude 34°; that all offices under the laws of “the late United States” or of the territory were vacant; continued in force all laws not inconsistent with those of the Confederacy; made Mesilla the capital of the territory; and organized a military government with himself as Governor. Early in February 1862, a force of 200 Texans under Captain (*Sherod*) Hunter occupied Tucson. Upon the approach of the First California Volunteers under Col. James N. Carleton, the Texans were forced to return to the Rio Grande. The vanguard of Carleton’s column entered Tucson on May 20. Carleton declared the area under martial law and proclaimed himself Military Governor of Arizona until such time as a civil government could be established.<sup>50</sup>

Following Baylor’s proclamation in 1861, the New Mexico legislature repealed the act creating Arizona County, restoring the area to Dona Ana County on January 18, 1862.<sup>51</sup> After Carleton regained possession of the area for the Union, the New Mexico Legislature reestablished Arizona County on January 28, 1863,<sup>52</sup> by putting in force the provisions of the prior act, except that the governor was authorized to appoint a probate judge and a sheriff to

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<sup>46</sup> Bancroft, *op cit.*, pp. 494-496.

<sup>47</sup> Hamilton, *op cit.*, pp. 12, 13.

<sup>48</sup> Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, 1859-60, pp. 74-76.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 34-76.

<sup>50</sup> Bancroft, *op cit.*, pp. 511-516.

<sup>51</sup> Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, 1861-62, p. 16.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 1862-63, p. 30.

organize the county.<sup>53</sup> It also provided for a district court to be held twice a year at the county seat.<sup>54</sup> In February 1863, Congress passed the act creating the Territory of Arizona, and providing for temporary government.<sup>55</sup> Pursuant thereto Governor John N. Goodwin, by proclamations of April 9 and 11, 1864, established the temporary government by dividing the new territory into three judicial districts, and appointing officials to act therein. Lands south of the Gila River in Arizona now in Santa Cruz County were included in the First Judicial District.<sup>56</sup>

*(Credit goes to Charles Poston deemed "Father of Arizona" for his lobbying efforts in Washington to persuade Lincoln on Arizona's behalf. Further, Major Samuel Heintzelman may have been the more effective actor that made Arizona a separate territory. Poston sent silver ore from the Santa Rita Mountains to Tiffany's in New York to fabricate a silver desk set for Lincoln which he used to sign the act creating the Territory of Arizona. Ed.)*

The first Territorial Assembly, meeting from September 29 to November 10, 1864, created the four original counties of the Territory of Arizona, and provided that Pima County should include all lands south of the Gila River and east of 113°20'. The first officials were appointed by the Governor to hold office until November 30, 1865, when they were to be succeeded by officials elected in the general election of that year.<sup>57</sup>

During the period from 1864-1898 lands now in Santa Cruz County were included in Pima County. The first inspectors and judges for election precincts in such lands in Pima County were appointed on August 19, 1865, by the Pima County Board of Commissioners. There were as follows: Mowry Mine, Thomas M. Lukes, inspector, Tuttle and Brown, judges; Calabasas (at the store of Fish and Garrison), Fish, inspector, Pratt and J. Montgomery, judges; Tubac (at the store of Steven Ochoa), Jenkins, inspector, H.M.C. Ward and Rickman, judges; Enriquetta Mine, Dr. C.H. Lord, inspector, H. H. Edgerton and J. M. Eavis, judges.<sup>58</sup>

The establishment of the Butterfield Stage Line in 1858 and its successor, the Great Overland Mail, the arrival of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company in Tubac, and the subsequent development of mines in the Santa Cruz Valley to the south of Tucson, led to the construction of a road from Tucson to Tubac in 1866,<sup>59</sup> and later to the extension of this road to Calabasas.<sup>60</sup> Tubac, which had been occupied since the days of the Spanish, was not the only town in the Santa Cruz Valley. In 1882 when the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad was being extended southwest from Benson to Fort Crittenden, (formerly Fort Buchanan), *(Fort Buchanan closed in 1861 due to the recall of troops for the Civil War. Camp Crittenden was established*

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid., p. 90.

<sup>54</sup> Id.

<sup>55</sup> 12 U.S. Stat. 464

<sup>56</sup> Secretary of State of Arizona, Organizing Territory of Arizona, 1863, pp. 439, 441. See District Courts of the Territory of Arizona 1864-1912, published by the Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project in May 1941.

<sup>57</sup> Howell Code, 1864, ch. 61, secs. 2, 12; Organizing Territory of Arizona, pp. 38-42.

<sup>58</sup> Pima County Commissioners, Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 7.

<sup>59</sup> Pima County Commissioners, Minutes, vol. 1, p. 15.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., p. 75.

*after the Civil War near the site Buchanan, Ed*) Isaacville, named after a prominent local saloon keeper, was a camp of two rows of tents set in a grove of walnut trees on the international line.<sup>61</sup> (*Jacob Isaacson, postmaster and merchant, named the settlement Isaacson, in 1880, not Isaacville, Ed.*) Populated by desperadoes from both sides of the international line, Isaacville was only a border town giving little evidence of development.<sup>62</sup>

In 1888 the little settlement of Isaacville, called Nogales (Spanish for walnuts) by the railroad men, assumed a position of importance as the junction of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, which had been extended from Fort Crittenden to the international line, and the Sonora Railroad, which had been built from Guaymas, Mexico to the United States border under the supervision of Thomas J. Morley (*correct name was William Raymond Morley, Ed.*) On October 29, 1888 (*year was 1882, not 1888, Ed.*), Mrs. Morley drove a silver spike commemorating the occasion of the completion of the railroads.<sup>63</sup> The railroad station of the settlement was a box car. In the camp of tents two buildings had been erected. One was an adobe structure built on the Arizona side of the international line by a Mr. D. Snyder, the other, owned by Mr. Brickwood, was built on the line, with the bar in Arizona and the cigar counter in Mexico.

On July 21, 1893, the Pima County Board of Supervisors, upon consideration of a petition from two-thirds of the citizens and taxpayers of Nogales, incorporated the municipality of Nogales. This action was rescinded on the following day when the Board of Supervisor received many telegrams from citizens of Nogales who had been prevented from attending the hearing by flood waters in the Santa Cruz River. The town was again incorporated on July 22, and a town council composed of Theodore Gebler, James B. Mix, Antonio Proto, George B. Marsh, and Edward B. Hogan were appointed to serve until their successors were elected.<sup>64</sup>

When the town was founded, the title to the townsite was clouded by the Camou-Elias Spanish land grant. After protracted litigation, it was shown by Henry I. [*sic*] Flipper, an expert on Spanish land titles, that this land claim did not extend to the international line. In 1898 the United States Supreme Court found the Camou-Elias claim invalid and adjudged to be public land. Thereafter the Mayor of Nogales, W. F. Overton, in the name of the municipal government, acted as townsite trustee and issued deeds to the land in the townsite.<sup>65</sup>

## CREATION OF A COUNTY

By 1895 the growth of Nogales and the development of mines in the vicinity had resulted in a demand for the creation of a new county in the area adjoining the Santa Cruz Valley and along the Mexican border. On March 19, W.F. Chenoweth, a member of the legislature assembly from southern Pima County, addressed the council for the creation of Grant County. The reasons cited for the creation of the suggested county were the signing of petitions therefor

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<sup>61</sup> McClintock, *op cit.*, p. 586, 587.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 586.

<sup>63</sup> *Id.*

<sup>64</sup> Pima County Board of Supervisors, Minutes, vol. 4, p. 349. (later cited Pima Minutes)

<sup>65</sup> United States Reports, vol. 171, p. 277 ff.

by 90 percent of the citizens and taxpayers of the area; the extreme size of Pima County; the distance of Nogales from the county seat in Tucson, which was 135 miles by rail; and the impassable conditions of roads and the cost of mileage which made it infeasible for county officials to make the necessary trips to Tucson.<sup>66</sup> No action was taken by the Assembly upon the formation of Grant County.

It was not until January 25, 1899, that a bill for the creation of a new county out of land in southern Pima County was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. At this time, F.A. Stevens of Pima County introduced House Bill 23 for the creation of Papago County which was to include much of the large Papago Indian Reservation.<sup>67</sup> Endorsed by many of the prominent citizens of southern Pima County the bill was designed to rectify the unequal distribution of expenditures being made on improvements and developments in Pima County.<sup>68</sup>

After amendment and subsequent defeat of the Papago County bill, Mr. Stevens sponsored a substitute bill, House Bill 108, on March 4, 1899, for the creation of Santa Cruz County.<sup>69</sup> Hastily prepared, the bill passed the house and council and was signed by Governor N. O. Murphy on March 15, 1899.<sup>70</sup> The boundaries of Santa Cruz County were defined in the act as:

“Commencing on the international boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, at a point where the eastern boundary line of Pima County touches said international boundary line, thence due north along said eastern boundary line of Pima County to a point six miles north of the point at which the fourth standard parallel south intersects said eastern boundary line, thence due west forty-two miles to the intersection of township line, said point being near the Bustamante Ranch on Sopori Creek, thence due south fourteen miles, thence due west twelve miles to a point, thence due south to said international boundary line, thence easterly along said international boundary line to the place of beginning.”<sup>71</sup>

“In accordance with sections 3 and 4 of the act creating Santa Cruz County, Governor Murphy appointed the following officers to act until their successors were elected in the general election of 1900; E. Williams, probate judge; W. A. Barnett, sheriff; W.N. Cummings, recorder; Willis P. Harlow, district attorney; Fred Herrera, treasurer; R.R. Perkins, surveyor.<sup>72</sup> The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in the office of W N. Cummings at Nogales on March 22, 1899. Of the officials appointed by Governor Murphy, only Mr. Richardson was absent. Mr. A.L. Peck was appointed in the place of Mr. Richardson.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Nogales Oasis, January 21, 1899.

<sup>67</sup> Journal Twentieth Legislative Assembly, Territory of Arizona, 1899, p. 544.

<sup>68</sup> Phoenix Arizona Republican, February 2, 1899.

<sup>69</sup> Journal Twentieth Legislative Assembly, Territory of Arizona, 1899 p.313 (*or 813?ed*)

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., pp. 871, 872.

<sup>71</sup> L. 1899, Act 44, sec. 2, p. 50.

<sup>72</sup> Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, Record, vol. 1, p. 1 (hereinafter cited as record.)

<sup>73</sup> Id.

At a meeting of the board on July 6, 1900 the following election officials were appointed: Nogales, Precinct 1, John Desart, inspector, G.B. Marsh and J. L. Stambaugh, judges; Calabasas, Precinct 2, George Atkinson, inspector, Ed Egan and Joe Wise, inspectors; Tubac, Precinct 3, J. F. Black, inspector, Sabino Otero and Jose Burruel, judges; Crittenden, Precinct 4; D.N. Quinn, inspector, John Smith and S.L. Parke, judges; Harshaw, Precinct 5, R. Farrell, inspector, E. L. Oakes and J. C. Smith, judges; Washington, Precinct 6, J. Tenner, inspector Emerson Gee and M. M. Trickey, judges; Lochiel, Precinct 7, Colin Cameron, inspector, Richard Harrison and D. G. Chalmers, judges; Elgin, Precinct 8, H. Igo, inspector, Tom Turner and C. Hurry, Judges; Old Glory, Precinct 9, J. B. McClenanhan, inspector, J. S. Andrews and E. S. Kibbe, judges; Oro Blanco, Precinct 10, G. J. Phillips, inspector, J. N. Kirkpatrick and John Lyle, judges.<sup>74</sup>

As a result of the election of November 1900, the following county officers were chosen: W. A. O'Connor, probate judge; T. J. Turner, sheriff; Frank J. Duffy, district attorney; George B. Marsh, treasurer; Maurice Breen, recorder; Robert Williams, Emerson Gee and Richard Farrel, supervisors; W. J. Neuman and S. Ashley, justice of the peace, Precinct 1: B. F. Hartlee and S. P. McCullar, constables, Precinct 1: Robert J. Goode; justice of the peace, Precinct 2: W. E. LaPlant, justice of the peace, Precinct 3: J. A. Burruel, constable, Precinct 3; D. N. Quinn, justice of the peace, Precinct 4; James Kane, constable, Precinct 4; James Hale, justice of the peace, Precinct 5; M. N. Little, constable, Precinct 5; George W. Jenks, justice of the peace, Precinct 6: George W. Parker, Cosma Solano, constable, Precinct 7; W. H. Igo, justice of the peace, Precinct 8; B. F. Powell, constable, Precinct 8; Griffith Jenkins, constable, Precinct 9.<sup>75</sup>

In compliance with the act creating the county, the board of supervisors of Santa Cruz County met on April 10, 1899, at the office of the Pima County clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of determining the assets and liabilities of Pima County on March 15, 1899, and the proportion which Santa Cruz County would assume.<sup>76</sup> At the first meeting, the clerk of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, W. P. Field, submitted a report of the entire assessed valuation of Pima County as \$3,778,007.<sup>77</sup> On April 13, in a letter to the Pima County Board, the Santa Cruz group estimated the Santa Cruz portion of the Pima County assessed valuation as \$867,943 or 23% of the \$3,778,007. Other figures presented in this letter indicated that the bonded indebtedness of Pima County was \$360,707.05; floating indebtedness, \$13,038.08; sundry claims, \$4,307.53. The total indebtedness was found to be \$378,052.76, less \$1,500 due for traveling and legal expenses in the matter of Narrow Gauge Railroad bonds. Of the remaining total of \$376, 552.76, Santa Cruz County was for 23% or \$86,607.13.<sup>78</sup> As no settlement could be made concerning the deduction of the \$1,500 Narrow Gauge Railroad bond fees, the value of the property belong to Pima County, and the value of property belonging to Santa Cruz County, the sessions continued. A new issue was introduced in the joint sessions when the issue of the Narrow Gauge Railroad bonds was taken into consideration.<sup>79</sup> Issued

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<sup>74</sup> Ibid., pp. 165, 166.

<sup>75</sup> Record, Vol, 1, pp. 165, 166.

<sup>76</sup> L. 1899, act 44, sec. pp. 53, 54.

<sup>77</sup> Record, vol. 1, pp. 6, 7.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., pp. 11-13

<sup>79</sup> Ibid., p. 12.

under an act of the Legislative Assembly on February 21, 1883,<sup>80</sup> the bonds represented a Pima County liability of \$337,788.18 if the courts decided that the bonds were valid. The total indebtedness of Pima County would increase from \$376,552 to \$714,340 if the courts maintained that the bonds were valid and must be paid.<sup>81</sup> On May 10, having reached no agreement, the two boards of supervisors stood at recess.<sup>82</sup>

Not until February 1901, when the Twenty-First Legislative Assembly met, was any action taken to settle the question of Pima County indebtedness. The Legislative Assembly provided for a joint session of the two boards of supervisors at Pima County at which the indebtedness of Pima County would be accepted as acknowledged by the Pima County board on March 15, 1899.<sup>83</sup> On April 8, 1901 the board of supervisors of Pima and Santa Cruz Counties met in a joint session to reconsider the problem with which it has been faced in April 1899. After the second meeting of the joint board on April 9, recess was declared until June 3, 1901. On June 4, a restatement was made of the indebtedness of Pima County the total being set at \$325,424.<sup>84</sup> The total assessed valuation of the county was found to be \$3,731,957, of which \$836,457 was declared to be Santa Cruz County's proportion.<sup>85</sup> The joint session adjourned on June 5, 1901.

The liability of Santa Cruz for the public debt of Pima County was to be paid in accordance with the act creating Santa Cruz County.<sup>86</sup> On October 6, 1902 the first issue of bonds was made by Santa Cruz County to Pima County in partial settlement of this liability. Forty-five 5% bonds amounting to \$44,893.67 were issued, redeemable ten years from the date of issuance.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> L. 1883, act 35, pp. 61-65.

<sup>81</sup> Record, Vol. 1, pp. 134, 145.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 165, 166.

<sup>83</sup> R.S. 1901, Act 15, pp. 1452-1455.

<sup>84</sup> Record, Vol. 1, p. 211.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 202

<sup>86</sup> L. 1899, Act 44, Sec. 16, p. 53.

<sup>87</sup> Record, Vol. 1, p. 400.

## COURTHOUSE

In 1899 at the time of the creation of the county the Board of Supervisors called for bids for quarters to be occupied by the county government.<sup>88</sup> On March 25 a three years lease for one hundred dollars per month was drawn up in favor of George B. Marsh for the county use of a suite of twelve rooms and space for a jail. The theater building was provided for the purpose of holding sessions of the district court.<sup>89</sup> On August 25, Ramon Vasques' bid of \$590 was accepted for the building of a jail.<sup>90</sup> Realizing the value of the county records, the board on January 9, 1900 placed an order in the amount of \$299 for a fireproof safe for the care of such records.<sup>91</sup> By an act of Congress on January 5, 1902, Santa Cruz County was authorized to issue bonds for \$35,000 for the construction of a courthouse and a jail.<sup>92</sup> On January 23, 1902 the board of supervisors met to consider this authorization.<sup>93</sup> Lot 18, Block 16, Nogales, was purchased from Anton Proto for \$2,000.<sup>94</sup> To raise the money for the purchases of the new courthouse site the board sold part of Block 27 and Lot 1 of Block 17, at an auction on August 4, 1902, for \$2,390.<sup>95</sup> The bid of James Vandevort for the construction of the courthouse was accepted and on November 17, 1902, a contract was let to Mr. Vandevort for \$28,280,<sup>96</sup> but a bid of the Pauly Jail Building Company for 4 jail cells at \$4,761 was accepted on August 23, 1902.<sup>97</sup> On February 3, 1903 Vandevort assigned his contract to Roy and Titcomb, Incorporated.<sup>98</sup> On October 5, 1903, the Board of Supervisors authorized the installation of a water system for the courthouse. The bid of F. F. Rodriguez was accepted for a 14 foot steel wind mill and a 30 foot steel tower to support it, a pump having a capacity of 2,000 gallons, and a 10,000 gallon galvanized tank standing on a 20-foot water tower.<sup>99</sup> In 1920 stamped ceilings, corridors, a portico, a gallery, and additional offices in the courthouse were added. This courthouse is the present one standing in Nogales on Morley Avenue and Court Street.<sup>100</sup>

## INDIAN HOSTILITIES

Situated in the center of the great region which, since the advent of Europeans in the sixteenth century, had been called Apache Land, lands now in Santa Cruz County were

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<sup>88</sup> Ibid., p. 3.

<sup>89</sup> Records, Vol. 1, p. 3.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid., p. 73.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid., p. 112.

<sup>92</sup> 32 U. S. Stats. 304.

<sup>93</sup> Record, Vol. 1, p. 362.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid., p. 370.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid., p. 379.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid., p. 403.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid., p. 411.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid., p. 441.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid., pp. 500, 501.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 210.

continuously exposed to Indian attacks. Spanish missions in the Santa Cruz Valley and in the adjoining territory were forced to maintain constant vigilance to insure their existence.<sup>101</sup>

During the Mexican period when the Apaches roamed the borderlands at will only two settlements, Tucson and Tubac, existed in the region.<sup>102</sup> For six years after the Gadsden Purchase little Indian trouble was encountered until Cochise, and Apache chief, angered by the activities of the United States Army, declared war on the Americans. In 1860 hostilities were resumed.<sup>103</sup>

On April 25, 1882, the chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors telegraphed the chairman of the Maricopa board requesting the board to cooperate in raising immediately and indispensable force of several hundred men to take the field against Indians when on the war path. To avoid legal difficulties, it was proposed to constitute this force posse a comitatus armed, mounted, provisioned, and paid by the various counties and under direction of special deputies sheriff. Though the telegram was read into the minutes of the Maricopa board no action was taken on it.<sup>104</sup> The plan of the Pima County board of supervisors, having received no cooperation from the adjoining county, was discarded.<sup>105</sup>

As late as 1886 Indian uprisings continued to harass the citizens of the area south of Tucson in the Santa Cruz Valley. The Pima County board paid numerous demands for equipment necessary for sheriffs' posse executing warrants of arrest upon the Apache Indians.<sup>106</sup> At a mass meeting in June 1885, citizens of Pima County appointed William Zechendorf chairman to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of equipping a group of men to make a stand against the Indians.<sup>107</sup> On May 19, 1886, the Apache Geronimo surrendered to General Miles at Skeleton Canyon, in Cochise County, thereby ending much of the Indian trouble in southern Arizona.<sup>108</sup>

## EDUCATION

Pursuant to enactment of legislation by the Fifth Territorial Legislature providing for schools in Arizona, the first public school in the territory was opened in Tucson, Pima County, in the spring of 1869 with an enrollment of 59 boys. In 1872 a public school for girls was opened. Among the earliest public schools outside of Tucson were those of Harshaw, La Noria, Tubac, Oro Blanco, Arivaca, Greaterville, Calabasas, Crittenden, and Nogales, all in present-day Santa Cruz County.<sup>109</sup> At least three-fourths of all pupils in attendance were of Spanish parentage.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>101</sup> Bancroft, *op cit.*, p. 368 ff.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 404, 405.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 500, 502.

<sup>104</sup> Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Record (Minutes), Vol. 2, p. 232.

<sup>105</sup> Pima Minutes, Vol. 2. 145.

<sup>106</sup> *Id.*

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 437.

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 567.

<sup>109</sup> Report of Governor of Arizona to Secretary of Interior, 1898, pp. 155, 156.

<sup>110</sup> Territorial Department of Education, Annual Report, 1881-82, p. 43.

In December 1876, a school district embracing the entire valley of the Santa Cruz lying south of the Canoa Ranch in what is now Santa Cruz County was established by the Pima County board of supervisors. This remained the only district in that part of the Santa Cruz Valley until Harshaw Camp was made a school district in July 1880.<sup>111</sup>

In 1897, two years before the creation of Santa Cruz County, the total number of public schools in this area was 36, with 42 teachers employed. Of the 3,944 children of school age, only 1,833 pupils were enrolled. The rate of county taxation for school purposes was 62 cents on \$100. The school at Nogales with three teachers was one of two graded schools in the county outside of Tucson.<sup>112</sup>

In addition to the public school system, several private and parochial educational institutions operated in the Santa Cruz Valley. Among these the Methodist Seminary at Nogales with 70 pupils in 1897, and the Tucson Indian School with 160 Indian students enrolled at the school farm, were the most important. Supported by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, the Indian school students, under the supervision of Frazier S. Herndon, were required to work part of each day in learning a practical knowledge of farming and irrigation of the 42 cultivated acres.<sup>113</sup>

On April 24, 1899 shortly after the creation of Santa Cruz County, the board of supervisors designated the school districts as Nogales No.1; Santa Cruz, No. 2; Calabasas, No. 3; Palo Parado, No. 4; Tubac, No. 5; Crittenden, No. 6; Harshaw, No. 7; Washington, No. 8; Lochiel, No. 9; Evans Camp, No. 10; West Huachuca, No. 11; and Oro Blanco, No. 12.<sup>114</sup> A tax of 80 cents per \$100 of valuation was levied for school purposes.<sup>115</sup>

In September of the same year school bonds in the sum of \$16,000 were issued for a school building in school District No. 1, Nogales.<sup>116</sup> Following a report of W. A. O'Connor, county school superintendent, that Santa Cruz County schools would need \$12,000 for the school year and \$1,800 for the maintenance of the high school, the board supervisors instructed the tax collector to collect 16 cents on each \$100 valuation of taxable property within the school district to pay the accrued interest on the school bonds issued and 30 cents on each \$100 for the maintenance of a high school.<sup>117</sup>

After the establishment of the Sopori school district in November 1902, no new districts were organized until 1911.<sup>118</sup> During the period from 1911 to 1916 the county school system developed rapidly. In 1911 Old Glory school district was reopened and the following year the

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<sup>111</sup> Pima Minutes, Vol. 1, pp.231, 408-410.

<sup>112</sup> Report of Governor of Arizona, 1897, p. 129.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid., pp. 155, 156.

<sup>114</sup> Record, Vol. 1, pp. 24-26.

<sup>115</sup> Record, Vol. 1, p. 76.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid., pp. 82, 87.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid., pp. 286, 295, 296.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid., Vol 2, p. 412.

Sonoita and Rain Valley districts were formed.<sup>119</sup> Soon thereafter school bonds in the sum of \$3,500 were issued for a school building in the Elgin district and \$10,000 for the construction of a building at Patagonia.<sup>120</sup> During 1915 \$20,000 in bonds were issued to complete the construction of Nogales High School,<sup>121</sup> and in the following year bonds in the sum of \$2,000 were issued for a school building at Sopori School District and \$4,000 for a building at Sonoita.<sup>122</sup>

In July 1916, the State Legislature appropriated \$41,000 for the expansion and improvement of the public school system in Santa Cruz County.<sup>123</sup> There were no further bond issues for school purposes in the county until 1929 when bonds for \$5,000 were issued for a school building in Tubac<sup>124</sup> and \$15,000 for a building at Calabasas.<sup>125</sup>

For the school year ending June 1938, elementary schools in 14 school districts had an enrollment of 2,062 pupils with 62 teachers. The two high schools in the county, at Nogales and Patagonia, had 10 teachers and 371 pupils. Of the 2,433 pupils enrolled in schools in Santa Cruz County 1,644 were of foreign extraction, mainly Mexican. The value of all school equipment for the year 1938 was \$373,000.<sup>126</sup>

In 1940 there were 18 school districts with a total enrollment of 1,949 pupils, and the two high schools with an enrollment of 398 pupils.<sup>127</sup>

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

While still a part of Pima County, sanitary and health conditions in the Santa Cruz area along the Mexican border became a great problem to county officials. In 1866 great fear was felt that cholera would again make its appearance in the United States, the disease having been reported at San Antonio.<sup>128</sup> Under territorial laws no provisions were made for establishing quarantine measures. Dr. George Goodfellow was appointed by the Governor as Territorial Quarantine and Health Officer with full power to take such steps as he deemed fit to prevent the entrance of cholera to Arizona. Pursuant to legislation<sup>129</sup> the board of supervisors of Pima County adopted provisions for the preservation of health and authorized Dr. Goodfellow to

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<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, pp. 15, 157.

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 273.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol 4, pp. 186, 192.

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 546.

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 468.

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol 5, p. 869.

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 804.

<sup>126</sup> State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *Fourteenth Biennial Report*, pp. 178, 179, 212, 216.

<sup>127</sup> State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *Educational Report*, 1939-40.

<sup>128</sup> *Pima Minutes*, Vol 1, p. 14.

<sup>129</sup> R. S. 1887, Par. 397, Sec. 19, p. 128.

employ additional health officers and establish quarantine stations within the county. Health officers were not to receive salaries exceeding \$125 per month.<sup>130</sup>

In 1894 the bid of Dr. W. F. Chenoweth for \$8.50 per month for supplying medical and surgical aid to the indigent sick of Nogales was accepted by the board of supervisors of Pima County.<sup>131</sup> Following the cholera scare, smallpox epidemics broke out along the Mexican border. In order to control the epidemic, Pima County maintained smallpox hospitals at Nogales and Arivaca.<sup>132</sup> In 1897, Dr. Chenoweth, then Collector of Customs in Nogales, petitioned the county for quarantine measures but Pima County was unable to bear the expense of establishing a quarantine at Nogales.<sup>133</sup> In January 1899 the Pima County board of supervisors ordered the county physician to obtain 1,000 vaccine tubes to vaccinate all children of school age outside of Tucson and Nogales.<sup>134</sup> As a precaution against contractions and spread of smallpox among employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a general order was issued from company headquarters requesting all to be vaccinated.<sup>135</sup> After Santa Cruz County was created in 1899 the situation continued to be grave. Mr. Eb. Williams, a resident of Nogales, appeared before the board of supervisors on behalf of the town and presented a demand for \$750 to cover one-half of the expenses of smallpox epidemics.<sup>136</sup> The situation became manageable in 1902 when Dr. H. W. Purdy was appointed county physician<sup>137</sup> and indigent sick of Nogales precinct and offered to make all autopsies required by the coroner, examine all alleged insane persons, and report thereon when required by the probate court for \$15 per month.<sup>138</sup>

In 1915, the community was visited by the common fly. Captain M. L. McDiamid, of the Army Medical Corps, urged the town of Nogales to cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce and aid the military authorities in an active and immediate campaign against flies<sup>139</sup>

The International Sanitarium Association was given a contract by the board of supervisors on September 25, 1899, for the care of the sick and injured indigents for Santa Cruz County at \$2.35 per day per capita to include hospital accommodations, food, medicine, nursing, medical and surgical care.<sup>140</sup> In recent years, health and welfare matters have been administrated by the county medical and welfare offices which are described in Part 8 of this book (*Part 8 is not included in this history reprint*).

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<sup>130</sup> Pima Minutes, Vol 4, pp. 353, 354.

<sup>131</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 407.

<sup>132</sup> Pima Minutes, Vol. 4, pp. 538, 556.

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, p. 67.

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, p. 339.

<sup>135</sup> Nogales *Oasis*, January 7, 1899.

<sup>136</sup> Record, Vol. 1, p. 442.

<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 376.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 338.

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 4, p. 124.

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol 1, p. 80.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The first means of public transportation in the area now included in Santa Cruz County was the Butterfield State Line. Established in August 1858 this line carried mail and passengers over a route extending from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California. A branch stage operated from Fort Buchanan to Tubac, and in 1859 arrangements were made for a weekly mail to and from Sonora.<sup>141</sup>

The earliest railroad in Santa Cruz County was the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, the "Burro Line", a branch of the Santa Fe completed in 1882, extending from Benson south to Fort Crittenden.<sup>142</sup> In 1888 the Sonora Railroad was built from Guaymas, Mexico north to the vicinity of Nogales and from the north the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad was extended to the international border.<sup>143</sup> More recently, a branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad was built from Tucson along the Santa Cruz River to Nogales connecting with the Southern Pacific of Mexico over the international line at Nogales, maintaining daily train service to Mexico City and other points in the interior. A Southern Pacific branch from Fairbank on the main line services Elgin, Sonoita and Patagonia.

Santa Cruz County is traversed by two main highways. United States Highway 89 enters the county from the north and extends to the international line, from which point the Mexican government maintains a road to the interior of Mexico. The other major highway in the county is State Highway 82, which enters the county at the extreme northeast corner and follows the old mining road through Patagonia and Sonoita to Nogales. This road joins the transcontinental U.S. Highway 80, "The Broadway of America", four miles above Tombstone.

The Citizen Auto Stage operating between Tucson and Nogales make available nation-wide bus service connections.

Airplane service is available at the international airport at Nogales for trips into the interior of Mexico. In 1904 telephone service was inaugurated in the county when E.E. Bethel was given a franchise to construct telephone lines along the county road from Nogales to Patagonia by way of Washington Camp.<sup>144</sup> In 1916 the board granted the La Osa Telephone Company a franchise to construct telegraph and telephone lines to Amadoville and Oro Blanco.<sup>145</sup> Later that year a franchise was granted for the construction of telephone lines between Nogales and Patagonia and from Patagonia to Harshaw and to the Santa Cruz County-Cochise County line.<sup>146</sup> In 1939 there were 372 residential phones in the county.<sup>147</sup>

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<sup>141</sup> Bancroft, *op cit.*, pp. 494-496.

<sup>142</sup> McClintock, *op cit.*, pp. 586, 587

<sup>143</sup> *Id.*

<sup>144</sup> Record, Vol. 1, p 572.

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 4 p. 154.

<sup>146</sup> Record, Vol. 4, p. 154.

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 242.

## AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Occupying an area almost as large as the State of Rhode Island, Santa Cruz County lies principally in the valley of the Santa Cruz River. The comparatively flat stream valleys of silt and clam loam constitute the main farming section of the area with intervening and adjacent areas of desert and grazing lands. Altitudes in the valley range from 3,110 to 3,700 feet above sea level.<sup>148</sup>

Cultivation of the soil in the Santa Cruz Valley can be traced back to Sobaipuri Indians who practiced a crude form of agriculture and produced corn, beans, melons, and cotton along the Santa Cruz River near the present Tumacacori National Monument.<sup>149</sup> With the advent of the Spanish missionaries during the seventeenth century, the Santa Cruz and adjoining valleys were stocked with cattle, sheep, and goats thereby beginning the livestock industry of Arizona. Under the direction of the Jesuit missionaries the Santa Cruz Valley became an important livestock-raising and farming community.<sup>150</sup> When the presidio was moved from Tubac to Tucson in 1776 Indian raids caused farming in the valleys to diminish.<sup>151</sup> The first definite agricultural settlement by Americans occurred in the fall of 1851 when a party of Mormons passing through the Santa Cruz Valley on their way to California was induced to stop there by the Mexican Commandante of the Tubac area. The Mormon party set to work with the assurance that the troops and passing emigrants would furnish a ready market for all the corn, wheat and vegetables that could be grown. The land was high and irrigation ditches had already been dug. By spring the river dried up and no water was available for irrigating the fields in the valley. The discouraged party abandoned the place and continued on its way to California.<sup>152</sup> Five years later, in 1856, with the establishment of the garrison at Fort Buchanan, the Sonoita and Santa Cruz Valleys rapidly filled with farmers. The frequent attacks from the Indians, however, forced many of the farmers to leave, only a few daring to remain and protect their farms.<sup>153</sup>

The most important factor in preventing the development of agriculture in Santa Cruz County was defective land titles to the upper Santa Cruz Valley from Tubac to Calabasas.<sup>154</sup> The tract, known as Baca Float No. 3, was originally held by Luis Baca under an old Spanish land grant in 1863. In 1864 the Department of the Interior refused to issue patents to the Baca heirs, claiming the land was mineral. For several years after 1899, 39 settlers homesteaded land claimed under this and several of them received patents. In 1914 the Supreme Court decided in

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<sup>148</sup> University of Arizona General Bulletin No. 3, Vol. VII, Arizona and Its Heritage, pp. 42, 43.

<sup>149</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Series 1930, No. 6, Soil Survey of the Nogales Area, Arizona, p. 2.

<sup>150</sup> Herbert Eugene Bolton, Rim of Christendom, pp. 497, 498.

<sup>151</sup> The Papago Country, pp. 371, 372.

<sup>152</sup> John Russell Bartlett, Personal Narrative of Exploration and Experiences in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua, p. 303.

<sup>153</sup> Mowry, op cit., pp. 47, 48.

<sup>154</sup> United States Congress, 69<sup>th</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> session, House of Representative Report 275, Extending Relief of Settlers and Entrymen on Baca Float No. 3, Arizona.

favor of the Baca heirs and in 1917 the United States District Court at Tucson gave an eviction decision against the settlers, causing them to leave the farms they had homesteaded.<sup>155</sup>

Water to irrigate some of the arid land of the valley was received through “Farmers’ Ditch”, a community ditch owned by farmers having irrigable lands. Floods from the Santa Cruz River, the stream which supplied water for the “Farmers’ Ditch”, washed out the head of the ditch in the summer of 1892, causing heavy crop losses.<sup>156</sup> One project designed to irrigate 20,000 acres proved to have enough water for only 5,000 acres.<sup>157</sup> At the beginning of the century, much of the land near Nogales, Calabasas, Patagonia, Crittenden, and Lochiel was under irrigation, the water supply being derived from the Sonoita and Santa Cruz Rivers. One of the largest irrigations projects in Santa Cruz County at this time was the Calabasas Irrigation Land and Water Company, where water for the canal taken from the Sonoita and Santa Cruz Rivers was diverted by three or four temporary dams into a 12-mile long main canal. The cost of this system was \$10,000 and 3,000 acres were brought under irrigation. The supply was not sufficient however for the land already under ditch. It was estimated in 1901 that by the expenditure of \$25,000 for the construction of dams to impound flood water, 10,000 acres could be brought under cultivation.<sup>158</sup> In 1903 it was claimed that by means of a water storage system at least 75% of the land in the Santa Cruz Valley from Nogales, on the international boundary line, to Sacaton, on the Gila River, could be reclaimed.<sup>159</sup>

Soon after the creation of Santa Cruz County the citizens became cognizant of the fact that if the county were to advance commercially plans would be necessary to obtain additional supplies of water for the land. E. D. Miller and Allen T. Bird were sent as delegates to the Eleventh National Irrigation Congress at Odgen, Utah. Measures were taken by the board of supervisors to secure reliable data on eligible water reservoir sites in the respective counties. This data was to be laid before the Secretary of Interior as a means of securing aid from the National Irrigation Fund to aid in the reclamation of land.<sup>160</sup> Though reservoir and dam sites are not available in the most desirable positions for complete control of the stream, there are three major dam sites which would relieve water shortage: Forsythe Dam Site on Sonoita Creek, Guevavi on the Santa Cruz River and Harrison Ranch Dam Site on the Santa Cruz River.<sup>161</sup>

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<sup>155</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Series 1930, No. 6, Soil Survey of the Nogales, Area, Arizona, p. 9.

<sup>156</sup> Arizona Reports, Territory of Arizona from 1896 to 1898 (San Francisco, Bancroft-Whitney Co.), p. 90 ff.

<sup>157</sup> University of Arizona, General Bulletin No. 3, Vol. VII, No. 3, Arizona and Its Heritage, pp. 42, 43.

<sup>158</sup> Report of Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior, 1901, p. 48

<sup>159</sup> Ibid., 1903, pp. 77, 78.

<sup>160</sup> Record, Vol. 1, pp. 449-452, 488.

<sup>161</sup> Reports, Arizona State Planning Board, Vol. 11, December 1930, Land Use Planning Water Resources Flood Control Power, pp. 219, 268, 275.

In 1940 there were 174 farms of an average size of 2,132 acres constituting 371,072<sup>162</sup> acres as compared to 220 farms of an average size of 1,152.9 acres for a total of 253,637, acres in 1930.<sup>163</sup> The approximate land area of the county is 786,560 acres.<sup>164</sup> The number of head of cattle in the county has decreased from 28,019 in 1930<sup>165</sup> and 32,092 in 1935<sup>166</sup> to 26,820 in 1940.<sup>167</sup> Dairy herds range in size from 15 to 40 cows, and dairy products are marketed in Nogales.<sup>168</sup> The principal crops of the county are barley for hay, hegari, milo, corn, amber (sargo) cane, sudan grass, johnson grass, lettuce and other vegetables, cotton, alfalfa, beans, and potatoes.<sup>169</sup>

## MINING

Though the early history of mining in the territory adjoining the international border is not recorded, it is known that in this area rich surface ores were smelted in crude furnaces during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is also known that an adobe furnace was operated across the international line, in Sonora, and that ores from the Patagonia district were taken there for treatment during the early part of the nineteenth century. The development of mines by Americans in the Santa Cruz area began shortly after the Gadsden Purchase and was interrupted only by Indian raids which followed the withdrawal of troops during the Civil War.<sup>170</sup>

In 1860 Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry began operations at the Mowry mine and continued to operate the mine until 1862 when the United States government confiscated the Mowry property. During this period approximately \$1,500,000 in bullion was produced from the mine. Some of the silver was refined, cast into bars, and circulated in place of money. The boiler used in this operations was hauled from Port Lavaca, Texas, by ox team, and it is said that Indian lookouts reported that a giant gun with many barrels was being taken to the Mowry mine. These reports saved the small mining camp from Indian attacks for many years.<sup>171</sup>

With the creation of the Territory of Arizona in 1863 and the return of soldiers to garrisons in Arizona after the Civil War, mining operations were resumed. In 1873 the first American locations were made on the Oro Blanco vein. The gold from Oro Blanco was valued

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<sup>162</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Agriculture, 1940, First Series, p. 11.

<sup>163</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Agriculture, Vol. 11, Part 3, p. 350.

<sup>164</sup> Ibid., p. 345.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid., p. 350.

<sup>166</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Farm Census, Preliminary Report, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, 1935.

<sup>167</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Agriculture, 1940, First Series, p. 14.

<sup>168</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of the Nogales, Area, Arizona, p. 7.

<sup>169</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Agriculture, 1940, First Series, p. 9.

<sup>170</sup> Bancroft, op cit., p. 579.

<sup>171</sup> Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, Report Field Engineer, 1940, p. 1.

at \$10 per ounce, and the whiteness of the material containing a relatively high content of alloyed silver suggested the Spanish name, Oro Blanco, or white gold, for the district.<sup>172</sup> Most of the early placer mining was carried on in a desultory way often with a small and inadequate water supply and in certain places with dry washing machines worked by hand. The returns were small but the miners were able to earn a living.<sup>173</sup>

The impetus given mining by the coming of the railroad in 1888 (*railroad arrived in Santa Cruz County in October 1882, Ed.*) faded as the rich surface ores became scarce and base metal and water were encountered. The Panic of 1893 brought mining activity to a stop and recovery from this slump was not rapid. With the turn of the century metal prices strengthened and mining development rose to a peak which broke precipitately in 1907, leaving most small scale operations paralyzed. The high prices for war materials during the World War brought new life to the mining districts. Every mine was working that could produce lead or copper and the demand for manganese at high prices brought forth manganese ore that had been considered waste for half a century. The war boom carried actively along for a time, but by 1921 the mining industry realized that the metal market was saturated and an almost complete shut down followed. When the prices of gold were raised, mining operations resumed.<sup>174</sup> With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 and the demand for strategic minerals, mining districts in Santa Cruz County experienced renewed activity.<sup>175</sup>

In 1939 Santa Cruz County included eight mining districts, Harshaw, Nogales (Gold Hill), Oro Blanco, Palmetto, Redrock, Tyndall, and Wrightson. They contained one placer mine and sixty-five lode mines producing gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc ore valued at \$1,681,419.<sup>176</sup> In the Harshaw district the value of the metal output was \$492,590 in 1939, compared with \$49,977 in 1938. This large gain resulted chiefly from the increase in output of zinc-lead-silver ore of the trench mine. In May 1939, the American Smelting and Refining Company completed construction of a new two hundred ton flotation plant and treated a total of 33,660 tons of zinc-lead-copper ore during the last seven months of the year. The trench property in 1939 ranked second in production of lead in Arizona and third in zinc. The rest of the Harshaw district output was mostly zinc-lead ore and silver-lead or from the flux mine and silver ore from the World's Fair, Salvador, and Black Eagle Mines.<sup>177</sup>

The Nogales or Gold Hill district in 1939 produced \$2,781 of gold ore and gold-lead ore from the Uncle Sam Mine and gold ore from the Clyne claims. In the Oro Blanco District the value of the ore production in 1939 was \$1,174,326. The production of zinc-lead-silver-gold-copper ore from the Montana Mine at Ruby was maintained throughout 1939, at a decrease the Montana Mine was again the largest producer of lead and zinc in the state.<sup>178</sup> The rest of the

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<sup>172</sup> Arizona Bureau of Mines, "Arizona Gold Placers and Placering," University of Arizona Bulletin No. 132, Vol. 111, No 1, p. 132.

<sup>173</sup> Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899, p. 71.

<sup>174</sup> Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, Report Field Engineer, 1940, pp. 2, 3.

<sup>175</sup> The Mining Journal., Vol. 24, No. 3, June 30, 1940, p. 2.

<sup>176</sup> United States Department of the Interior, Minerals Year Book, 1940, p. 191.

<sup>177</sup> Ibid., p. 201

<sup>178</sup> Ibid., pp. 201, 202

district output was chiefly gold ore from the Old Glory and Sargent, Margarita, Austerlitz, Grub Stake, Oro Find and Golden Pen Mines, silver ore from the Black Mine, and gold-silver ore from the Fitchburg Mine.<sup>179</sup>

In the Palmetto district in 1939, nearly all the output was copper ore from Three R property. The chief output of the Redrock district in 1939 was silver-copper from the copper and Silver Ridge-Silver Queen groups. Nearly all the output from the Wrightson district in 1939 was silver-lead ore from the Blabon property.<sup>180</sup>

Of the 21,562,000 pounds of recoverable lead in Arizona in 1939, 55% of the total came from Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz also produced 51% of the state's 13,422,000 pounds of zinc.<sup>181</sup>

### POPULATION AND WEALTH

In 1900, one year after its creation, the population of Santa Cruz County was 4,545<sup>182</sup> which increased to 6,766 in 1910<sup>183</sup> and to 12,689 in 1920<sup>184</sup> but decreased to 9,684 in 1930.<sup>185</sup> The population in 1940 was 9,482.<sup>186</sup> Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of the county live in Nogales, the city having a population of 3,514 in 1910, 8,640 in 1920, 6,006 in 1930<sup>187</sup> and 5,135 in 1940.<sup>188</sup>

The assessed valuation of property in Santa Cruz County has advanced from \$1,032,801 in 1900<sup>189</sup> to \$5,939,326.<sup>190</sup>

Lying with a large mineral and agricultural area, Santa Cruz County shows promise of future development, Nogales, the only incorporated city in the county, is one of the important ports of entry on the United States-Mexico border in Arizona. During the year 1940, 1,695 carloads of United States government inspected farm produce were shipped through Nogales from Mexico. These figures almost trebled during the first six months of 1941 when 4,846

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<sup>179</sup> Ibid., p. 202.

<sup>180</sup> United States Department of the Interior, Minerals Year Book, 1940, p. 201.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid., p. 182.

<sup>182</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Population, Vol 1, p. xxxviii.

<sup>183</sup> Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Population, Vol 2, p. 72.

<sup>184</sup> Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Population, Vol 1, p. 94.

<sup>185</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1920, Population, Vol 1, p. 92.

<sup>186</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population of the State of Arizona--Final Figures, 1940.

<sup>187</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Abstract Fifteenth Census, 1930, p. 39.

<sup>188</sup> United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population of the State of Arizona--Final Figures, 1940.

<sup>189</sup> Bd. Super., Record, Vol. 1, p. 134, see entry 1.

<sup>190</sup> State Board of Equalization, Report, 1940-41.

carloads of produce were inspected by the government at the Nogales port of entry.<sup>191</sup> (*The produce season in these and earlier years ran from November through May of the following year. The figures cited give the impression that there was a sudden increase in volume, when the two figures combined reflect the production of a single season. Ed.*)

Other towns in Santa Cruz County are Alto, Amado, Calabasas, Elgin, Harshaw, Lochiel, Madera Canyon, Patagonia, Ruby, Sonoita, Tubac and Washington.

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<sup>191</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection, Monthly Reports, 1940, and January to June 1941.

## ROSTER OF OFFICIALS<sup>192</sup>

The names and dates of service of all elective and appointive officials of the county since its organization are listed in the following roster. For ex officio services of these officials in other capacities, pursuant to law see essays on Assessor, Board of Equalization, Coroner, County Board of Health, Old Age Pension Commission, School Superintendent, Sheriff, Tax Collector, and Treasurer. Pursuant to provisions of the Enabling Act, territorial and county officials elected in 1908 held over until February 14, 1912.

The offices in this roster are arranged alphabetically, but the word "county" when appearing in the office title has not been taken into account in alphabetizing.

### COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

W. W. Pickrell, 1919  
C. B. Brown, 1920  
J. D. Morgan, 1921  
A. Z. Smith, 1921-22

Lee H. Gould, 1922-25  
J. P. Sexton, Jr. 1925-34  
Charles P. Thomspson, 1936-37

### ASSESSOR

F. J. Duffy, 1899-1900  
T. J. Turner, 1901-4  
Charles L. Fowler, 1905-6  
H. J. Saxon, 1907-8

Thomas P. Thompson, 1912-14  
Victor J. Wager, 1915-26  
Harry V. Farrior, 1927-36  
Robert H. Fleischer, 1937--

### COUNTY ATTORNEY

S. F. Noon, 1912-16  
Charles L. Hardy, 1917-18  
Leslie C. Hardy, 1919-20  
A. H. De Reimer, 1921-22  
W. A. O'Connor, 1923-24

James V. Robins, 1925-26  
Bonsall Noon, 1927-28  
E. R. Thruman, 1929-36  
James V. Robins, 1937-40  
Nasib Karam, 1941--

### BOARD OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Charles Miller, 1937--  
Dr. M. I. Merritt, 1937--

Louis Escalada, 1937--

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<sup>192</sup> This roster was compiled from the following sources: Board of Supervisors, Minute Book, 1899--, Entry 1; District Court, Minutes, 1899-1912, Entry 89.

Roster of Officials

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

A. H. Noon, 1899-1900  
Arthur L. Peck, 1899-1900  
George W. Atkinson, 1899  
Robert E. Key, 1899-1900  
Robert Williams, 1901-2  
Emerson Gee, 1901-2  
Richard Farrell, 1901-4  
M. M. Trickey, 1902  
James A. Harrison, 1903-10  
Henry Harmon, 1903-4  
William Schuckman, 1905-6  
I. Burgoon, 1905-8  
O. F. Ashburn, 1907-10  
George W. Parker, 1909-12  
A S. Henderson, 1911-14  
Arthur L. Peck, 1913-14  
W. C. Fortune, 1913-14  
James S. Gatlin, 1915-18  
George W. Parker, 1915-18

George H. Fiedler, 1915-16  
James A. Harrison, 1917-20  
James L. Finley, 1919-26  
O. F. Ashburn, 1919-24  
S. F. Noon, 1921-24  
Hugo W. Miller, 1925-28  
Robert Campbell, 1925-26  
Fred W. Hannah, 1927-32  
W. T. Roath, 1927-28  
Malcom Middelton, 1927-32  
A. S. Henderson, 1929-30  
W. T. Roath, 1931-32  
R. T. Frazier, Jr., 1933--  
W. T. Hathaway, 1933-36  
J. A. Jones, 1933-36  
Louis Escalada, 1937--  
A. S. Henderson, 1937-38  
George Bercich, 1939-40  
A. B. Sorrells, 1941--

CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

W. N. Cummings, 1899-1901  
Maurice Breen, 1901  
Phil Herold, 1901-12  
Arcus Reddoch, 1913

Lula Reddoch Wood, 1913-16  
Laura Parsons, 1915-22  
A. Dumbauld, 1923-29  
William G. Simonton, 1929--

CONSTABLE

Precinct No. 1

William Young, 1899-1900  
S. P. McCullar, 1901  
B. F. Hartley, 1901-2  
C. P. Lopez, 1903 -4  
Homer J. Mapes, 1905-6  
J. B. Moore, 1907 -8

C. P. Lopez, 1909-22  
A. D. Page, 1923-24  
J. W. Hathaway, 1925-28  
W. S. Larcom, 1929-36  
T. E. Burke, 1937

Roster of Public Officials

George W. Atkinson, 1903-4  
E. K. Sykes, 1917-18  
H. R. Wood, 1921-22  
J G. Kane, 1923-30

Roster of Officials

J. A. Burruel, 1899-1902  
Sacramento Ganillo, 1903-4  
Leon Gastelum, 1905-6  
Calletano Andrade, 1907-14  
William G. Ellsworth, 1915

A. L. White, 1899-1900  
James Kane, 1901-4  
Harry Stevens, 1905-6  
A. D. Page, 1907-10

John Baker, 1899-1900  
M. N. Little, 1901-4  
Albert Gatlin, 1907-8  
Nick Farrell, 1909-14  
W. A. Hopkins, 1915-16

Ottis H. Moore, 1899-1900  
George H. Parker, 1901-4  
A. S. Russell, 1905-8

Cosma Solano, 1901-2  
Julius Junde, 1903-4  
Obbaldo de la Ossa, 1905-6  
Refugio Salano, 1907-8

Precinct No. 2

Bill Farrell, 1931-34  
Vaughn Santa, 1935-36  
Blain Lewis, 1937--

Precinct No. 3

Raymond Burruel, 1915-26  
Fred Pyeatt, 1927-36  
Joe B. Floyd, 1937-38  
Claude C. Parker, 1939--

Precinct No. 4

Fred B. Sayre, 1911-14  
G. L. Steven, 1915-18  
Harry J. Patterson, 1919-20  
Lou C. Quinn, 1921-24

Precinct No. 5

Clyde McPherson, 1917-18  
Richard Farrell, Jr., 1919-20  
A. W. Hopkins, 1921-22  
M. A. Hogan, 1923-24

Precinct No. 6

Miller Roberts, 1909-10  
J. H. Casey, 1915-16  
J. O. Rankin, 1917-18

Precinct No. 7

Thomas P. Thompson, 1915-16  
H. G. Lehan, 1917-18  
N. A. Bercich, 1921-22  
T. E. Heady, 1923-24

Roster of Public Officials

Precinct No. 8

B. F. Powell, 1901-2  
W. A. Parker, 1903-4  
H J. Goodin, 1905-6  
Mrs. Lucretia Roberts, 1915-16

Henry Wood, 1917  
Stephen Alexander, 1919-20  
P. J. McCarty, 1921-22  
Stephen Alexander, 1923-24

Precinct No. 9

Tonias Elias, 1900  
Griffith Jenkins, 1901-2  
A. C. Lamb, 1903-4  
R. C. Turner, 1905-6  
William Meany, 1907-8

Frank Lanyon, 1909-11  
Ellis MacDougal, 1912-14  
Griffith Jenkins, 1915-16  
W. S. Wilde, 1919-22  
B. W. Worthington, 1923-24

Precinct No. 10

A. H. Noon, 1905-8  
James Beatty, 1915-16  
C. L. Beatty, 1917-18

A. C. Dalton, 1919-22  
M. T. La Velle, 1923-24

Precinct No. 11

Tonias Elias, 1903-4  
Demetrio Amado, 1915-16  
Rudolphus Bachman, 1917-18

H. B. Worthington, 1919-20  
John S. Yoas, 1921-24

Precinct No. 12

B. M Doak, 1907-8  
Charles Chapman, 1909-14  
A. J. Wilson, 1915-16

W. D. Parker, 1917-18  
Bud Baldwin, 1919-20  
Charles W. Curtis, 1921-24

Precinct. No 13

W. E. Balconi, 1906  
L. V. Hoyt, 1907-8  
Frank Cleveland, 1909-14

Robert Bergier, 1915-16  
George Clerk, 1919-20  
Robert Bergier, 1923-24

Precinct No. 14

M. G. Rouse, 1915-16  
Jesse F. Little, 1917-18  
Edward H. Brooking, 1919-20

Harry Rickwalt, 1921-22  
F. L. Putman, 1923-24

Roster of Officials

Precinct No. 15

A. G. Yeary, 1917-18

Charles L. Everhart, 1919-24

Precinct No. 16

Frank Harrison, 1919-20

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

W. P. Harlow, 1899-1900  
Frederick S. Nave, 1900  
Frank J. Duffy, 1901-4

S. F. Noon, 1905-6  
W. A. O'Conner, 1907-12

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

George R. Davis, 1899-1905

Fletcher M. Doan, 1905-12

DISTRICT COURT CLERK

S. F. Noon, 1899-1904  
A. H. Noon, 1905

Allen T. Bird, 1906-12

COUNTY ENGINEER

J. W. Larrimore, 1916-27  
I. P. Frazier, 1927-29  
Hugo W. Miller, 1929-30

J. W. Larimore, 1931-32  
W. H. Rober, 1933--

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Edna Ladwig, 1921  
Evelyn A. Bentley, 1921-23

Bertha J. Virmond, 1925-33

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION

A. T. Bird, 1914, 1916-18  
W. T. Haley, 1920  
J. B. Bristol, 1920-24  
A. M. Gillispie, 1927-32  
Gus Michaels, 1932-25

W. P. Watkins, 1935-37  
George McDonald, 1938  
Clara M. Phillips, 1939  
Don Smith, 1939--

Roster of Officials

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Precinct No. 1

J. B. Mix, 1899-1900

S. Ashley, 1901

W. J. Newman, 1901-2

S. Ashley, 1903-4

John W. Grant, 1905

C. A. Gildea, 1905-8

J. J. Chatham, 1909-14

Watt Gittins, 1915-17

J. N. Wilkey, 1918-22

Charles E. Hardy, 1923--

Precinct No. 2

Robert H. Goode, 1901-2

T. D. Casenega, 1903-4

O. H. Walker, 1915-16

G. R. McCorkle, 1917-18

Henry Corl, 1923-24

A. H. Glidewell, 1925-28

Frank Reickert, 1929-30

Vincent Farley, 1931-34

E. L. Richmond, 1935-36

Cyril S. Forsyth, 1937--

Precinct No. 3

J. F. Black, 1899-1900

W. E. LaPlant, 1901-2

Orville Harrington, 1925-28

Charles Case, 1931-36

J. F. Black, 1903-12

William Lowe, 1912-24

Wayne Davis, 1937-38

Harvey W. Parrish, 1939--

Precinct No. 4

D. N. Quinn, 1899-1905

A. S. Henderson, 1905-8

Richard C. Curtin, 1909-10

Charles W. Points, 1910-11

George T. Coughlin, 1911-16

Jack Price, 1916-18

Hayden Pendergrass, 1919-24

Precinct No. 5

J. S. Taylor, 1899-1900

James Hale, 1900-1

H. L. King, 1901-2

J. M. Taylor, 1903-4

James Hale, 1907-8

Richard Farrell, Sr., 1909-24

Roster of Officials

Precinct No. 6

T. J. Wylie, 1899-1900  
M. M. Trickey, 1900  
George W. Jenks, 1901-2  
A. S. Russell, 1902  
Watt Gittins, 1903-4  
Dennis Coughlin, 1905-6

T. L. Childers, 1906  
M. M. Trickey, 1906-14  
George H. Brooks, 1915-16  
M. M. Trickey, 1917  
A. J. Panick, 1917-18, 1921-22  
George J. Everett, 1923-24

Precinct No. 7

R. Harrison, 1901-6  
H. B. Miller, 1907-8

D. G. Chalmers, 1915-16  
W. M. Heady, 1917-24

Precinct No. 8

T. J. Wylie 1899-1900  
M. M. Trickey, 1900  
V. H. Igo, 1901-02  
E. M. Miller, 1903-4  
R. A. Rodgers, 1905-6  
B. K. Wilson, 1909-14

Mrs. Eason, 1915-16  
Mrs. Addie Parker, 1917-18  
Stanley P. Young, 1919-20  
A. Dumbauld, 1921-22  
Mrs. J. M. Sawtelle, 1923-24

Precinct No. 9

J. B. McClanahan, 1899-1912  
T. B. Dillon, 1912-14  
Frank Lanyon, 1915-16

T. B. Dillon, 1917-18  
A. W. de Lysle St. Clair, 1919-20  
John A. Maloney, 1921-24

Precinct No. 10

J. M. Kirkpatrick, 1905-6  
C. O. Foltz, 1909-11  
E. R. Purdum, 1912-14  
Isaac P. Frazier, 1915-17

Clarence E. Ide, 1907-8  
J. W. McDonald, 1917-18  
R. B. Collie, 1918-20  
R. L. Schock, 1921-24

Precinct No. 11

Juan B. Elias, 1903-4  
J. M. Orosco, 1909-14  
Manuel Alviso, 1915-16

F. T. Bailey, 1916  
Carl W. White, 1917-20  
R. L. Mason, 1921-24

Roster of Officials

Precinct No. 12

Harry C. Van Norman, 1905  
Sam Barker, 1905-6  
Orton Phelps, 1907-16

P J. Wilson, 1917-20  
E. L. Kinsley, 1921-24

Precinct No. 13

J. C. Glisson, 1906-8  
C. W. Harter, 1909-10

Josiah Bond, 1910-24

Precinct No. 14

James F. White, 1915-16  
W. F. Christman, 1917-20

P. A. Honnas, 1921-24

Precinct No. 15

R. R. McGregor, 1917-18  
J. Parker, 1921-22

J. A. McCarty, 1923-24

Precinct No. 16

F. O. Stow, 1919-20

Bert Logan, 1923-24

County Physician

Dr. W. F. Chenoweth, 1899-1900  
Dr. Ray Ferguson, 1900-1  
Dr. H. W. Purdy, 1902-8  
Dr. A. C. Kingsley, 1908-12  
Dr. A. L. Gustetter, 1913-14

Dr. W. F. Chenoweth, 1915-26  
Dr. V. A. Smelker, 1927-28  
Dr. A. L. Gustetter, 1929-32  
Dr. W. F. Chenoweth, 1933

Probate Judge

Ebenezer Williams, 1899-1900  
W. A. O'Connor, 1901-6

M. A. Marstellar, 1907-12

Recorder

W. N. Cummings, 1899-1900  
Maurice Breen, 1901-2  
Phil Herold, 1903-14  
Arcus Reddoch, 1915-20  
Malcom Middleton, 1921-22  
Roster of Officials

Tracy Bird, 1923-26  
Ada E. Jones, 1927-32  
Lucy T. Mitchell, 1933-38  
Mary Bettwy, 1939--

## ROAD OVERSEER

### District No. 1

Thomas Bayze, 1899-1900

John K. Nolan, 1901-8

### District No. 2

Jose A. Burruel, 1900-3  
S. Granillo, 1904-5

Jose A. Burrel, 1905-8  
William Lowe, 1909

### District No. 3

H. R. Riggs, 1899-1900

J. B. McClanahan, 1901-8

### District No. 4

Anthony O'Donnel, 1899-1900  
T. T. Childers, 1900-1  
James Brash, 1901-3  
A. J. Stockton, 1903-6

A. B. Sorrells, 1907  
C. A. Gabriel, 1907-9  
H. B. Riggs, 1908-9  
George W. Piper, 1909

### District No. 5

Jose A. Burruel, 1899-1900  
M. N. Little, 1900

R. T. Rankin, 1901-4  
C. B. Wilson, 1905-8

### District No. 6

Henry Harmon, 1899-1900  
J. B. McClanahan, 1900-1  
M. N. Little, 1901-2  
C. B. Wilson, 1902

R. T. Rankin, 1903-7  
R. B. Mildon, 1907  
Cyrus Marstellar, 1907-8  
R. T. Rankin, 1909

### District No. 8

J. P. McCarty, 1902-4

## School Superintendent

Ebenezer Williams, 1899-1900  
W. A. O'Connor, 1901-6  
M. A. Marstallar, 1907-12  
Harry R. Renshaw, 1912-14  
Roster of Officials

Josephine A Saxon, 1915-22  
Grace A. Farrell, 1923-28  
Lula R. Larimore, 1929--

### Sheriff

W. H. Barnett, 1899  
Thomas F. Brodrick, 1899-1900  
T. H. Turner, 1901-4  
Charles Fowler, 1905-6  
Harry J. Saxon, 1907-11  
W. S. McKnight, 1912-16  
Raymond R. Earhart, 1917-20

George J. White, 1921-22  
Harold J. Brown, 1923-28  
H. J. Patterson, 1929-20  
Victor J. Wager, 1931-32  
Harold J. Brown, 1933-38  
J. J. Lowe, 1939--

### Surveyor

Charles Perkins, 1899-1904  
Delos Durfee, 1905-6

J. A. Straith, 1907-8  
H. Gordon Glore, 1909-15

### Superior Court Clerk

Edward L. Mix, 1912-18  
Robert E. Lee, 1919-36

Anna L. Lee, 1936-38  
Helen O'Keefe, 1939--

### Superior Court Judge

Frank J. Duffy, 1912-13  
W. A. O'Connor, 1913-22  
M. A. Marstellar, 1923-26  
W. A. O'Connor, 1927-34

Charles L. Hardy, 1935-36  
Elbert R. Thurman, 1937-38  
Gordon Farley, 1939--

### Treasurer

Fred Herrera, 1899-1900  
George B. Marsh, 1901-4  
C. O'Keefe, 1905-6  
Arcus Reddock, 1907-11  
Raymond R. Earhart, 1912-16  
I. Burgoon, 1917-20

Lucille L. Walker, 1921-24  
Anna B. Ackley, 1925-28  
A. Dumbauld, 1929-32  
Anna B. Ackley, 1933-36  
C. Mignardot, 1937-40  
Agnes G. Hamlin, 1941--

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APPENDIX

(This reprint consists of only of the original forward, preface and historical sketch. The table of contents from the original "Inventory of the Archives" provided below is to acquaint the reader with the scope of the information provided in the original document.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
Foreword.....III
Preface.....IV

GENERAL

Historical Sketch.....1
Map of the County.....24
Governmental Organization and Records System.....25
Chart of County Government.....43
Housing, Care and Accessibility of the Records.....45
Floor Plans of the Courthouse.....Facing 48
Abbreviations, Symbols and Explanatory Notes.....49

COUNTY OFFICES AND THEIR RECORDS

I. Board of Supervisors.....53
Proceedings: Minutes; petitions, accounts. Expenditures: Budgets; bids and contracts; claims; warrants. Bond issues. Tax exemptions. Officials' reports. County property. Schools. Roads. Canvass of elections. Correspondence. Maps: General; towns, subdivisions, and additions.
II. Assessor.....72
Land tenure and valuations, realty improvements, cattle shipments, assessment lists. Personal property tax collections, Maps: land tenure maps; township plats; towns, subdivisions, and additions; general.
III. Board of Equalization.....84
Minutes, Maps.
IV. Tax Collector.....86
Assessment and tax roll. Tax collections. Delinquent taxes. Tax sales.
V. Agent of Motor Vehicle Division of State Highway Department.....94
Registration of vehicles, Licenses of vehicle operators.

Table of Contents	Page
VI. Treasurer.....	96
Accounts: Journals: ledger. Receipts. County official's reports. Warrants. Bonded indebtedness. Map.	
VII. District Court.....	105
Civil. Criminal. Juvenile. Naturalization. Juries. Notarial commissions and bonds. Dentists; and optometrists' certificates.	
VIII. Probate Court.....	118
Probate of estates, wills. Marriages	
IX. Superior Court.....	123
Civil. Criminal. Probate. Case records; Wills. Juvenile: Minutes and register; adoption. Naturalization. Marriages. Juries. Notarial commissions and bonds.	
X. Justice of the Peace.....	142
Civil. Criminal. Fees and fines and collected.	
XI. Coroner.....	151
XII. County Attorney.....	153
XIII. Juvenile Probation Office.....	157
XIV. Sheriff.....	159
Civil: Service of Process; Licenses: Motor vehicle accidents. Criminal: Stolen property; identification of persons; motor vehicle identification; service of process; prisoners. Administration of office: blotter; receipts and expenditures; Maps.	
XV. Constable.....	169
XVI. Recorder.....	171
Blotter. Real property; deed; mining records; millsites; declaration of homestead; school and university lands; leases; mortgages; liens; judgments; attachments, executions, lis pendens; foreclosures. Personal property: conditional sales; bills of sales; mortgages, business organizations and grants of authority; corporations; power of attorney. Professional licenses and certificates. Elections: register of elections; affidavits of registration; cancelation ( <i>sic</i> ) of registration; poll list; applications for absent and disabled voters' ballots. Official bonds, oaths, and appointments. Notarial records. Army discharges. Townsite survey. Maps. Towns, additions, and subdivisions; land tenure; roads and highways; general correspondence. Miscellaneous records.	

Table of Contents	Page
XVII. Election Boards.....	205
XVIII. Election Marshall.....	210
XIX. County School Superintendent.....	210
School district government; boundaries; appointments and elections; reports; clerk's records. School openings and pupil attendance. School finances: Accounts budgets and apportionments; treasurer's receipts; expenditures. Reports. Records of teachers. Office administration. Map. Miscellaneous records.	
XX. County Board of Examiners.....	250
XXI. Local Registrar of Vital Statistics.....	231
XXII. County Board of Health.....	233
XXIII. County Physician.....	241
XXIV. Child Welfare Board.....	241
XXV. County Old Age Pension Commission.....	244
XXVI. County Board of Social Security and Public Welfare.....	245
Applications for relief. Case histories. Assistance cases.	
XXVII. Commissioner of Immigration.....	252
XXVIII. County Agricultural Agent.....	253
XXIX. Home Demonstration Agent.....	255
XXX. County Surveyor.....	256
XXXI. Road Overseer.....	258
XXXII. County Superintendent of Roads.....	260
XXXIII. County Engineer.....	261
Roads and bridges. Street maps. Property maps. Plat of right-of-way. General Maps	

Table of Contents	Page
Bibliography.....	268
Roster of Officials.....	270
Subject Index.....	279
List of Survey Publications.....	313