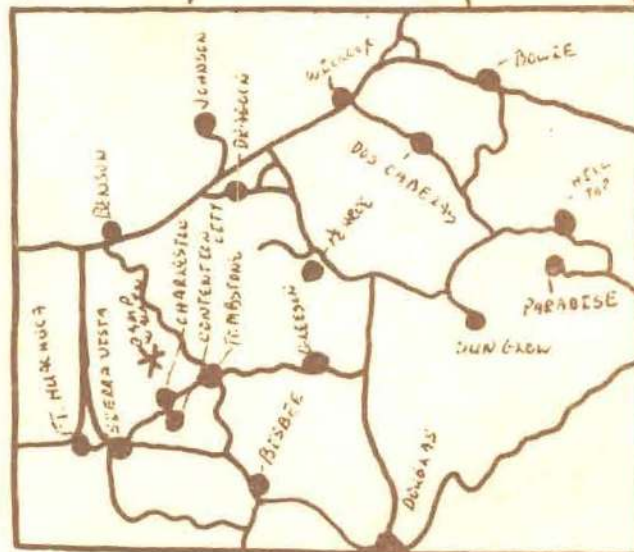


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GHOSTS OF THE PAST



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P. O. Box 818

Douglas, Arizona 85607

COCHISE COUNTY
HISTORICAL and ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 818
Douglas, Arizona 85607

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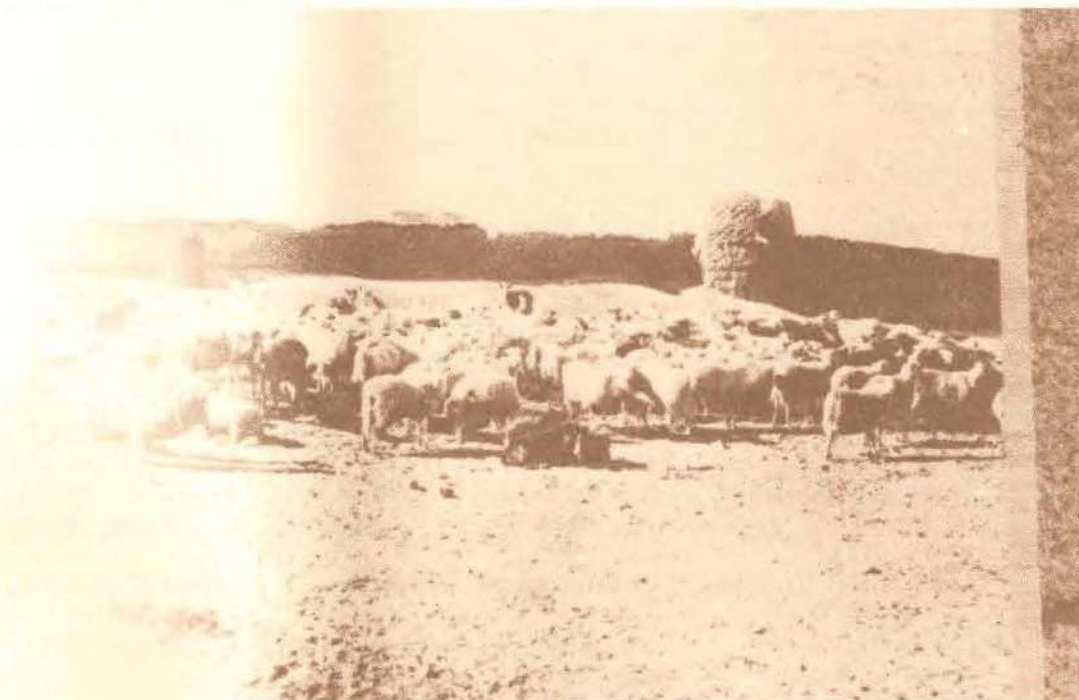
DON IGNACIO AND DOÑA EULALIA ELIAS
AND THE HISTORY OF THEIR
HACIENDA ON THE BABOCOMARI: CAMP WALLEN

By ROBERT W. MUNSON
*Curator and Building Director
Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum*

With the abandonment of the presidio of Santa Cruz de Terrenate at Quiburi in 1789, the last desperate flicker of Imperial Spain's power in Cochise County came to an end. The Apaches had driven out the peaceful Sobaipuris as well as the Spanish and thus ruled virtually unchallenged that area which was to become south-eastern Arizona. It was left to the wealthy dynamic ranching families of the new nation of Mexico to re-establish European civilization in this bloody land. One of the foremost of these families was that of the Elias Gonzales Romo de Vivar.

This family, although based on ranching and controlling thirty large ranches or land grants, to a degree also dominated the military, economic, political, and social life of Sonora and Arizona from the late 18th well into the 19th century, even providing Mexico with one of its presidents. Their strength came from a strong sense of family which united the dispersed and numerous members in a common cause for the general good of the family. Duty to family was a prime consideration, as was loyalty to and harmony with all members of the family. The sheer size of the family and the penchant for re-use of names, has led to a number of inaccuracies even on the part of such noteworthy historians as Francisco R. Almada.¹

¹ Carmen Pellat, Personal communication to R. W. Munson, March 15, 1976.



Although this photo, taken in the 1890s, is supposedly of Camp Wallen and this is what it probably looked like in the nineties, the building in this photo does not match the actual ground plan of the site.

The family was established in the area when Francisco Elias Gonzales de Zaya came to Mexico in 1729 from his native town of Bilbao in northern Spain. In 1759 the forty-two year old captain Elias of the Spanish army escorted a band of Sobaipuri Indians from Babocomari Creek to the area which was to become Tucson.²

Although in 1822 a Lieutenant Ignacio Perez had occupied an abandoned presidio as headquarters of a 75,000 acre land grant on what is now the San Bernardino ranch,³ it was left to two members of the remarkable Elias clan to spark the major re-entry of Europeans into Arizona. These two were a brother and sister team: Don Ignacio and Doña Eulalia Elias. In 1827, under the 1824 Mexican Law of Colonization,⁴ they registered a tract of land on the San Pedro river named San Juan de las Boquillas, and in the following year registered the 130,000 acre San Juan de Babocomari grant on Babocomari Creek, a few miles north of present day Fort Huachuca. They obtained the deed to the Babocomari on December 25, 1832 and that to the San Juan de las Boquillas in 1833. In the spring of the latter year they began construction of a fortified hacienda on Babocomari Creek.⁵

Don Ignacio Elias Gonzales Romo de Vivar was born at Bacanuchi, one of the Elias family haciendas near Arizpe, on November 26, 1776. He joined the local militia and by 1806 was armorer of his company. However, from 1818 to his death in 1835 he made his home in Nacameri (modern day Rayon), occasionally visiting his various ranch holdings. Overseeing the construction of the Babocomari hacienda in 1833 was but one such enterprise. He also was interested in mining and thus worked the El Realito mine near his home. He was holder of tithes for his district (which meant he was collector of the government taxes). His wife was Josefa Coronado and they had four children: Concepcion, who married Joaquin Varela, and who died in Arizpe in 1828; Maria Jesus Teodora; Florencio who married Francisca Robles; and Dolores. Don Ignacio died at Arizpe in September 1835 of heart disease, the usual fatal ailment of Elias men. His wife survived him.⁶

Don Ignacio's sister, Doña Maria Eulalia Elias Gonzales Romo de Vivar, was born in Arizpe on February 12, 1788. She never married and lived all her life in Arizpe, although she spent long periods of time at the various ranches she owned with her brothers. The Elias women were not the protected and secluded ladies of old Spain; they may have been doñas in every feminine sense of that word, but they were also hardy frontier women who thought nothing of braving Apache country to visit their holdings in the family empire. Doña Eulalia and her brother Juan Elias, a priest, handled much of the administration of the ranches, stores, agri-

² Frank Cullen Brophy, "San Ignacio del Babocomari," *Arizona Highways*, XLII (Sept. 1966), p. 5.

³ Janet Ann Stewart, *Arizona Ranch Houses*, Historical Monograph No. 2 (Tucson: Arizona Historical Society, 1974). p. 64.

⁴ Brophy, *Op. cit.*, p. 5.

⁵ Elias family private papers and letters, provided by Señorita Carmen Pellat, Arizpe, Sonora, Mexico.

⁶ Pellat.

cultural lands, mines, etc.⁷ Thus she probably took an active, on-the-spot part in the development of hers and her brother's property at San Juan de Babocomari. In her last days she was affectionately referred to by her brother Juan as being haughty, although this may refer more accurately to her irascibility as a strong person who refused to give in to the disease which eventually killed her.⁸ She died in Arizpe on August 6, 1860, at the age of 72. She was buried with the co-founder of Babocomari, her brother Ignacio, in the cemetery at Arizpe where the graves can still be seen.⁹

The structure this brother and sister, Ignacio and Eulalia, built on the Babocomari, was of adobe and consisted of a fifteen foot wall forming a square approximately 100 feet long on a side. The only gate was in the east wall and it was large enough to drive a wagon through.¹⁰ The interior of this square was lined with rooms which averaged sixteen to twenty feet wide, the flat roofs of which formed a fighting platform behind the parapet created by the exterior wall. To heighten the fortress-like character of the building, there were watch towers on the east and west corners. Enough of the west tower still remains to determine that it measured eight by eleven feet internally.¹¹ These towers apparently did not rise above the level of the other roofs and thus were designed not so much as lookout features, but as stations to provide a place to fire against anyone trying to scale the wall face of the main building. This layout is not only typical of most early fortified haciendas, but is the standard layout of the 18th century presidios, although the latter were usually about 300 feet rather than 100 feet square; however, Babocomari, was a private structure and could be expected to be smaller. The design is not unique to colonial Spain; the practicality of its application for situations involving small defending forces against relatively lightly armed attackers made it popular elsewhere, such as in Ireland where it appears as the ubiquitous bawn-and-flanker "castle." It was even popular with Anglos; for example, Bent's famous trading post-fort in Colorado was of this design.

The Babocomari fort was rushed to completion by San Juan's day 1833 in order to honor the name saint of the tract. To celebrate its completion, Ignacio Elias brought not only a cask of brandy and a cask of wine for his workers, but, as was typical of this venture-some frontier family, even the women came, despite the isolation and Indian threat. His sister-in-law, Francisca Caxigas, and wife, Josefa, came to the fiesta.¹² Thus presumably his sister Eulalia, as one of the co-owners of the hacienda, was there too.

However, things were not all sweetness and light on the Babocomari. The following year, on September 24, 1834, Ignacio returned to the hacienda, this time in his capacity as colonel of militia, although he was not in command of the group. With him were 440

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Elias, Jose Elias letter dated June 3, 1860.

⁹ Pellat.

¹⁰ Col. Herbert M. Hart, USMC, *Old Forts of the Far West* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1965), p. 152.

¹¹ On-site measurements taken by the author.

¹² Elias, Ignacio Elias letter dated May 15, 1833.



Remains of the west corner tower in 1975.

soldiers, at this time in Sonora a force considered a division, and thus there was probably a commanding general. This force, truly massive for the sparsely populated Sonora of the day, was composed of what were called *paisanos*: a collection of armed citizens from Arizpo, Moctezuma, Sahuaripa, Cucurpe and Horcasitas as well as friendly Apaches and Papagoes. This force was intent on squelching the marauding Apaches once and for all. Leaving the Babocomari they went to the San Pedro where they had an inconclusive skirmish. They then searched the villages of San Calistro, San Simon El Tabano, and Chiricaqui, but found nothing but empty crude brush huts. They then headed for the Mogollon Country. En route Ignacio left the group and escorted the lame horses and some cargo to the San Pedro while some 300 men of the force pushed on. This larger force met with success, taking a number of Apache prisoners including the Chiefs Tutije and Vibora. Tutije was taken to Arizpe, baptized a Catholic, and executed November 15, 1834. There it no record of Vibora's fate. This effort must have settled things for a time, as it appears that by 1840, a mere six years later, the hacienda was supporting a herd of 40,000 head of cattle.¹³ Don Ignacio, however, did not live to see this prosperity, as he died ten months after Tutije.

Peace and prosperity were precarious. By the late 1840's, two of the Elias brothers had been killed by raiders,¹⁴ and the Apaches were apparently once more gaining the upper hand through harassing raids. While the sons of Don Ignacio and his brother Rafael

¹³ Elias, Ignacio Elias letter dated Oct. 21, 1834 and Señorita Pellat's commentary on it.

¹⁴ Brophy, *Op. Cit.*, p. 5.

and their herdsmen continued to administer the ranch and its livestock,¹⁵ tradition states the hacienda was abandoned in 1849.

Somewhere along the line the name of the ranche was changed from San Juan de Babocomari to San Ignacio de Babocomari, which name it still bears.¹⁶ It was definitely deserted and in ruins when Boundary Commissioner John R. Bartlett and his 100 man expedition visited the site in 1851. While the group was encamped at the ruins, they had a fascinating encounter with the long arm of coincidence. Inez Gonzales, fifteen year old daughter of Jesus Gonzales from Santa Cruz, Sonora, had been traveling with her aunt and uncle and an escort of ten soldiers to the feast of St. Francis at Magdalena. The party was attacked by Indians on September 30, 1850, her uncle and seven soldiers were killed; three soldiers fled. Inez and her aunt were captured. She was made a slave of the Indians who eventually sold her to three adventurers from New Mexico. Commissioner Bartlett's group met these three men. The Commissioner, realizing Inez was of good family, rescued her from them. While at Babocomari, one of his scouting parties met a band of Mexicans hunting wild cattle. Leader of the Mexican hunters was Jesus Gonzales, Inez' father. Their reunion September 20, 1851 at the Babocomari hacienda ruins was filled with tears of joy from all present, both Mexican and Anglo.¹⁸

In the following years the ruins stood silent save for an occasional visitor. In 1854 Brevet Brigadier General Mansfield inspected

¹⁵ Pellat.

¹⁶ Pellat.

¹⁷ Hart, *Op. Cit.*, p. 152.

¹⁸ Brophy, *Op. Cit.*, p. 9.



Remains of the west corner tower in 1975.

the site and recommended that two companies be located there to help control the area. His recommendation was not acted upon, although it did lead to the establishment, in 1856, of Fort Buchanan about twelve miles to the west.¹⁹

In 1857 James Tevis, a guest of Fort Buchanan's commanding officer, accompanied a horse hunting expedition to the ruins which had become known as "Fort Babocomari." The horses were barricaded within the ruins, but on the third day at the fort fifteen Indians managed to stampede the herd. The Indians were chased off, but Tevis and a companion still had to fight their way through an ambush on their way to Fort Buchanan for reinforcements. Captain Richard S. Ewell, then commander of Fort Buchanan and later of Civil War fame, the next day led 75 dragoons to the ruin and, unopposed, relieved the besieged horse herders.²⁰

By 1860 Don Ignacio was long dead and Doña Eulalia was dying. Her brother Jose was debating whether to sell the property or not. His asking price was 16,000 pesos, but he was willing to accept 12,000.²¹ But the sale was a long time in coming and before it came, the U. S. Army had occupied the hacienda and had given it the name by which it is most widely known: Camp Wallen.

The post was established May 9, 1866, as part of the U. S. Army's effort to re-establish Anglo control of the area which had been abandoned to the Indians during the Civil War. The camp was named in honor of Colonel Henry Davies Wallen (1818-1886) who had served as an infantry major during the Civil War and was

¹⁹ Hart, *Op. Cit.*, p. 152.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Elias, Jose Elias letter dated June 3, 1860.



Photo of the hacienda in the 1890s.

commander of the military district of northern Arizona in 1866. The garrison consisted of Company G of the 1st Cavalry Regiment. It was commanded by a Brevet Major named Brown.²²

The garrison found the place an utter misery. The Babocomari creek, which in the Elias' time had run 20 feet wide and 2 feet deep, had sunk to becoming malarial and the 100-plus degree summer heat made working very slow. The hacienda was such a complete ruin that although a local Mexican cowboy showed the troopers how to make adobe bricks, the structure was largely used as a corral for the stock. Most of the men lived outside the walls in brush shelters and tents. In September 1867 the camp was inspected by General Irvin McDowell who, rather than having sympathy for the miserable garrison, severely criticized them for not working hard enough to build decent shelters, this despite the fact the government had refused to supply funds for building materials on the grounds the camp was officially only temporary.²³ In January of that year the post and hacienda were so snowbound that many of the camp's sheep and cattle died, thereby reducing the available rations.²⁴

Still, the month before, December 1866, the fort managed to mount its first successful patrol against a band of Cochise's warriors who had made a murderous attack on a group of travelers on the road to Santa Cruz. On December 11, 27 men of Company G and eight men of Company E, 3rd Battalion, 14th Infantry, all under the command of Second Lieutenant W. H. Winters, 1st Cavalry, had set out accompanied by Acting Assistant Surgeon I. H. Patty and W. McFarland, a civilian, with Merejildo Grijalva as guide. The Indians were patiently tracked and annihilated when overtaken.²⁵

On May 29, 1867, the Indians drove off the fort herd of some 100 cattle and cavalry horses.²⁶

On June 21, 1867, a force under Lieutenant Edward J. Harrington, 1st Cavalry, and Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, 32nd Infantry, penetrated the Chiricahua mountains to raid an Apache hideout. Three Indians were killed and a five month supply of jerky as well as bows and arrows destroyed.²⁷

The third and last successful patrol came in a series of battles fought from December 9 to 12 by 25 men of Company G. While tracking in a canyon in the Huachucas, word was received of an attack on a wagon train on the Santa Cruz. A forced march was made to the train and the Indians tracked from there into the Chiricahuas. In the ensuing fight, twenty Apache warriors fell. These actions temporarily blunted the Apache menace in the area.²⁸

²² Ray Brandes, *Frontier Military Posts of Arizona* (Globe, AZ.: Dale Stuart King, 1960), p. 73.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Hart, *Op. Cit.*, p. 153.

²⁵ Brandes, *Op. Cit.*, p. 74.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

In the intervening isolated malarial boredom, many men were driven to desertion. In 1868 Captain G. M. Downey, 2nd Infantry, assumed command of the post, although from December 1867 on, the post saw no action.²⁹ Whether this quiescence was due to lack of Apache activity, disease, depleted forces, or a combination of all three is not known. On October 31, 1869, the Army, finally realizing the unhealthy position of the fort and believing the Apache problem to be settled, abandoned Camp Wallen. On April 22, 1874, the hacienda was formally transferred to the Dept. of the Interior.³⁰ Some time prior to this, however, Dr. E. B. Perrin of San Francisco and his brother, Robert, had purchased the claims to the Babocomari grant from the Elias family. Ironically enough, the U. S. Army's Camp Wallen had been purchased by a former Confederate Army officer. Son of a wealthy Green County, Alabama planter, Dr. Perrin had enlisted as a private and had soon become an Army surgeon serving on the staffs of Generals Beauregard, Pendleton, and Forrest. After the war he started a massive land empire based on Western speculation of which the Elias lands in Arizona were a part. By 1877 he owned or held rights to over half a million acres in Southern California and Arizona. In 1877 he began his legal battle to have his title to the Babocomari land grant recognized by the U. S. government. With amazing tenacity, Dr. Perrin and his brother fought the matter through the courts for 23 years. Finally on February 10, 1900, the Court of Private Land Claims handed down its final decision: the Perrins had won their case; the land had become theirs.

This land, however, was a far cry from the original Elias holding. Although the allowed grant included the hacienda, when the U. S. Surveyor General filed his survey of the Babocomari in Phoenix on September 10, 1902, it consisted of a mere 33,792.2 acres, about a quarter of the original property. President Roosevelt signed the final patent on May 16, 1904.³¹

What had happened at the hacienda during this quarter century of legal battle? No record seems to exist. It does appear that the hacienda was repaired enough to be used somewhat, as a photo supposedly taken in the nineties shows it in fairly active use, although not in the grandeur of the headquarters of the cattle empire that it once was.

When the Brophy family purchased the ranch in 1935, records indicated it had been grazed for fifty years. The land itself bore witness to half a century of use; it was desolated by overgrazing. Where once grass had rippled in the wind, there was now baked dust being rapidly eroded by sharp washes. It took three decades of dedicated conservation to return the land to its original richness.³² In effect a new ranch was built and thus it was perhaps inevitable that when the Brophys began their work they ignored the old Elias hacienda and built a new headquarters a few miles up Babocomari Creek.

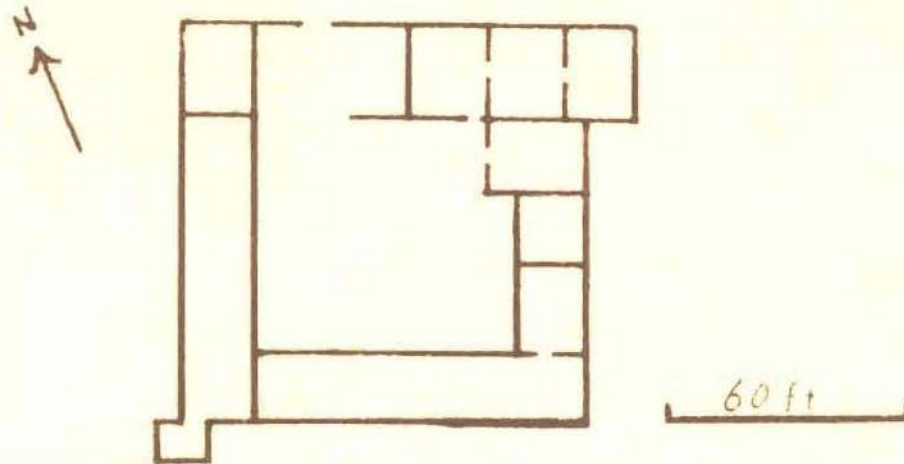
²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 75.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ Brophy, *Op. Cit.*, p. 11.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

Of the hacienda's once stout fifteen foot walls, little today remains but crumbled foundations barely two feet high. The wood door and window frames have long since been stripped out and no trace of many of the apertures remains. The adobe is returning to the earth from which it came. In ten more seasons of summer rains there will be nothing left of this proud bastion of the Eliases save low mounds of earth and a thin scatter of rusted metal and broken crockery.



CAMP WALLEN. Scale plan drawn from measurements made on site by Robert W. Munson 4 August 1975.

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- My sincere thanks to Mrs. Sheila Carlin for her assistance in translating the documents provided by Señorita Pellat.

GHOST TOWNS OF COCHISE COUNTY

JEANNE L. GRAHAM

Like the State of Arizona of which it is a part, Cochise County is a land of ghost towns. Some have funny and strange sounding names and are haunted by very ancient and probably very tired pre-Columbian ghosts.

In visiting these relics of the past, we wonder why the white man makes such a fuss over his Johnnie-come-lately nineteenth century quickie entries in the ghost town business.

Also in our visits, we find that there are three categories of ghost towns:

1. Those that died so completely dead that by now there is nothing or practically nothing left to identify them.
2. The ghost towns that have not quite vanished from the face of the earth.
3. The ghost towns that are "too tough to die." The towns that had a rip roaring past and today live with greatly reduced populations, on their memories and on their imaginations. (6 - Bibliography)

Cochise County has a good representation of all three categories . . . Charleston, Millville, Sunnyside, Courtland, Fairbank, Dos Cabezas, Pearce to mention only a few of the GHOST TOWNS OF COCHISE COUNTY.

CHARLESTON AND MILLVILLE

Charleston is located in Cochise County nine miles southwest of Tombstone. The Post Office was established as Charleston on April 17, 1879 with Charles D. Handy designated as Post Master. Postal service was discontinued on October 24, 1888. A Wells Fargo Station was founded in 1885.

In 1716 Padre Luis Velarde described the San Pedro River valley as a flat land, interspersed with hills. Its climate was temperate and healthy. The surrounding hills were covered with mesquite, shrubs, poplars, willows, tamarisks, walnuts and many thickets could be found along the river. The river contained catfish and smaller fish; other fauna included lions, bears, wildcats, fox, deer and rabbits.

This particular area was familiar to Ed Schieffelin, prospector. The abandoned Brunckow mine was in this area, and this was one of the mines he worked in 1877. That same year Ed Schieffelin made his own silver strike. "Little did he realize that the silver ore he found would be responsible for the creation of six towns along the banks of the San Pedro River—Contention, Grand Central, Fairbank, Emory City, Charleston and Millville—and Tombstone, the mining center a few miles east."²

Ed Schieffelin shared his find with his brother Al and a mutual friend, Richard Gird, both of whom were experienced miners. On

April 9, 1878 the Tombstone Mining District was officially recorded by Edward and Al Schieffelin and Richard Gird. These three men made agreements with John S. Vosburg, Anson P. K. Safford, and Phillip and George Corbin for financing the development of the mines they discovered in the area, also for the construction of the reduction mills which included ten-stamp and fifteen-stamp mills.

Richard Gird was to direct the construction of the ten-stamp and the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company whose claims were the Toughnut, Goodenough, Westside and Defense. The fifteen-stamp mill was to be operated by the Corbin Mill and Mining Company which owned The Lucky Cuss, Owl's Nest, Owl's Last Toot, Eastside, and Tribute claims. Gird also realized the importance of having good roads between the mines and mills. To secure financing for this project he gave interests in his mines and reduction works to each of his partners.

Because of the fact that there was no water at Tombstone to work the reduction facilities, a new town and mill site was established on the banks of the San Pedro River some eight miles from the location of the mines. The site for the Corbin Mill and Mining Company was also chosen—a short distance from the Tombstone Mill. It cost an estimated \$20,000 to excavate for the foundations of the mill because of the solid rock that was discovered buried beneath the soil. This also caused some delay in the construction of the grading. The mill was steam driven and had fifteen stamps.

Richard Gird made a trip to San Francisco to negotiate with Hincky, Spears and Hays of the Fulton Foundry for the construction of the reduction equipment needed at both mills. On January 17, 1880 the fifteen stamps struck their first blow on Lucky Cuss ore. On January 31st of the same year the first bullion from the Corbin Mill and Mining Company was shipped.

While in San Francisco Mr. Gird also purchased a complete saw mill. This was sent by ship around the Cape San Lucas and up the Gulf of California to Yuma. At Yuma the cargo was transferred to wagons and carried to the mill site in the Huachuca Mountains. The site chosen for the much needed saw mill was some twelve miles away from the stamp mills and seven miles south of the junction of the Babocomari Creek and San Pedro River. The mill was constructed by John McCloskey and William K. Gird. It was first estimated that some ten thousand feet of lumber a day could be realized, but in reality only six to eight thousand feet could be shipped and then only at great expense.

The Corbin Mill and Mining Company established themselves on the opposite side of the San Pedro River from the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company. On May 26, 1879 a Post Office was opened for this little community called Millville. A few months later, however, on May 3, 1880, the Post Office was closed and all postal services were then handled by the larger Charleston Post Office.

On October 28, 1878 Amos W. Stowe filed his claim for 160 acres for the purpose of agriculture and grazing. By February 1,

1879 he had hired A. J. Mitchell, civil engineer, surveyor and assayer of the Tombstone Mining District, to survey a new town-site on this claim and the new town would be known as Charleston.

The San Pedro River not only separated the two towns, but also supplied the necessary water for the works at Millville. The river water was also used for domestic purposes and for irrigation as well. Normally the river could be forded without danger, but during the wet months of July and August, it flooded without much warning and became impassable. After several townspeople and their animals had been swept away, also after communications had been cut off for long periods of time, the people requested that a bridge be built between the two communities. In November, 1881 the one hundred sixty foot bridge linking the two localities had been completed. The location of the bridge was at the narrow of the river which was directly across from the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company's new office.

Many changes were taking place along the San Pedro from December, 1878 to May, 1879. From the uncleared mesquite jungles grew new communities. People flocked into the area until a population of between three hundred and four hundred was realized. Adobe structures were replacing the initial canvas shanties. By May, 1879, Charleston contained approximately forty buildings. Twenty-six blocks had been surveyed with each block containing sixteen lots. The streets were laid out at right angles with those running north and south being eighty feet in width, and the east to west streets had a width of fifty feet.

Charleston was made up of the following:

5 stores	1 drugstore
4 restaurants	2 blacksmith shops
4 saloons	1 brewery
1 hotel	1 jewelry store
2 livery stables	and watchmaker
2 butcher shops	1 stationery and
2 bakeries	fruit store
1 physician	1 brickyard
1 lawyer	

The lots were leased for a three year period to anyone who was interested in residing in Charleston. There was no charge for the lease. Many people who obtained leases sold their three year rights on speculation.

The plans for the ten-stamp mill was designed by Richard Gird who made the necessary arrangements for its construction with the Fulton Iron Works. The Tombstone Mill and Mining Company's reduction mill was one of the most complete ever set up anywhere in the west. Operations began on June 1, 1879 and the first ore through the process was some third-class ore from the Cross-cut No. 1 on the Toughnut claim. The poorest ore was processed first to thoroughly fill all the cracks before the good ore was processed. The mill was entirely covered by one large pitched tin roof. A high brick chimney, two smokestacks and two large venti-

lators protruded from its otherwise monotonous expanse. The main office of the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company also served as Richard Gird's living quarters. The building was described as being a model of architecture, and without question the finest building ... in Southern Arizona. In the north side of the building was the director's room, the secretary's office and the assay office. In the secretary's office was a large ornamental vault which was made of quarter-inch wrought iron with a burglar-proof door. In the southern side of the building were the bedrooms and the dining room. Through the center of the building was a spacious hall that ran east and west. A broad veranda surrounded the entire building. The furniture was black walnut, the sleeping apartments were nicely furnished and carpeted throughout, and each was well lighted. The apartments were all heated with a cosy fireplace. This building was located between Tombstone and the Corbin Mills on the elevation from fifty to seventy-five feet above the valley below. From the westside of the building one could enjoy a beautiful view up the San Pedro Valley.

A dam, two hundred fifty feet long, was constructed across the San Pedro River approximately one mile above the mill. The water went through a ditch and 1,250 feet of fluming. The total length of the ditch was one and a third miles long with a fall of only $1/400$ of an inch in one hundred feet. The flume was 4 and one half feet by 2 and one-half feet. From the flume the water entered the iron penstock and dropped vertically forty feet into an American turbine wheel which made 300 revolutions per minute. A beveled gear connected the wheel shaft and the main shaft; a twenty-inch belt carried power to the main counter shaft. After leaving the wheel, the water ran through a tail-race into the river. This race was a thoroughly logged, lined and timbered tunnel four hundred and seventy feet long. This race proved to be a big problem to the Superintendent because a two hundred foot section had to be cut through solid rock.

On the way from the dump through the reduction process, the ore was fed into a rock breaker and then dropped into a rotary dryer. The balance wheels of the rock breaker made two revolutions a minute. An arrangement of wrought (instead of cast) iron toggles and set screw gibs made it impossible for it to break in case any extra hard substance was dropped into it. It devoured quartz as fast as one man could shovel it. The rotary dryer was composed of cylinders at a slight incline which revolved slowly on friction rollers. As it passed through, the ore was subjected to moderate heat from the furnace at one end and then, after turning through a spout into a chute, it was directed into the self-feeders and the battery. The battery consisted of two-stamps with a rate of one hundred drops per minute. The drop cams were made from patterns especially designed by Superintendent Gird. After leaving the double discharge mortar the pulp was passed by screw-carriers into an elevator, raised to a bin overhead and conducted by a spout into the cars.

Cars carrying the pulp ran on a track directly to and above the four amalgamating pans. Once a car was in position, pulp was

dumped into the pans. The mass of pulp in the pans was kept constantly stirred up by revolving "mullers." A quantity of quicksilver was kept always in the battery, and this seized some of the liberated gold and silver particles and held on to them; quicksilver was shaken in a fine shower into the pans, also, about every half hour through a buckskin sack. Quantities of coarse salt and sulphate of copper were added from time to time to assist the amalgamation by destroying base metals which coated the gold and silver, and would not let it unite with the quicksilver.²

Below the amalgamating pans were the two large settlers and amalgam sacks. Below these the tramway crab-car ran amalgam into the retort room. The usual run was expected to be from twelve to fifteen tons in a twenty-four hour period. The mill ran continuously day and night by seven men. Because little fuel was used in the process the danger of fire was slight. Therefore the services of firemen and engineers were not required.

When he was eighteen Sam Aaron first went to work at the Tombstone Company's mill, breaking the rock to feed the rock breakers. Because he was not accustomed to such hard work, after the first day's work, he was unable to straighten or close his hands. He received \$3.50 a day for his efforts. Because he was a hard worker he was soon chosen to fill the position of night boss. Aaron stayed away from the furnaces because of the extreme danger of arsenic and lead poisoning that felled so many furnacemen.

On June 16, 1879 Ed Schieffelin and Judge Bidwell arrived at Tucson with the first shipment of Tombstone bullion, milled at Millville by workers who lived at Charleston. They presented to John P. Clum, editor of the *Arizona Citizen*, the following letter which was printed in the June 20, 1879 issue:

Tombstone M. and M. Co.
Pima County
June 16, 1879

Messers Safford, Hudson and Co.

Gentlemen:

I have forwarded to you this day for shipment to Gov. Safford, Philadelphia, Pa., eight bars of bullion, enfaced value eighteen thousand, seven hundred forty-four and 50/100 dollars, as per memoranda enclosed.

Yours truly,
Richard Gird
Supt.

Early businesses were established, but problems also became a part of living. All the necessary ingredients to form a booming camp had accumulated fast: the U. S. Deputy Collector of Customs was stationed at Charleston; the U. S. Army made Charleston its headquarters for the telegraph and had couriers to Camp Huachuca which was fifteen miles away.

It was noted earlier that the government established a Post Office in Charleston on April 17, 1879 with Charles D. Handy as Postmaster. In the August 29, 1879 issue of the *Arizona Citizen* this item appeared:

Several complaints have been made to us concerning the careless delivery of mails at the Charleston Post Office. We understand that the Post Master is very intemperate and the business of the office is conducted in a very reprehensible manner. This should not be tolerated by the people there. They owe it to themselves, and to the public to correct these evils. Appoint a sober man who will conduct your business carefully and promptly, and both you and we will feel better.

The people of Charleston followed the advice given them and requested a new postmaster. Albert T. Gottrell was appointed Postmaster on August 19, 1879 and held that position until February 6, 1883. Other men who followed Mr. Gottrell as Postmaster of Charleston were: Fred Herrerle (1883-1885) and Samuel Katzenstein (1885 to October 24, 1888).

In January, 1880 the Ohnesorgen and Walker Stage Line extended their service from Tombstone to Charleston with the addition of an elegant four-horse Concord Coach. This stage line would pick up the bars of bullion from the Tombstone and Corbin Mills and take them to the Wells Fargo office in Tucson where they were forwarded to Philadelphia. They also received a contract in February, 1880 to carry the mail to Tombstone with tri-weekly service to Huachuca via Tombstone and Charleston.

The Stilwell and Dremen Stage Line was also established in January, 1880. They formed a route from Charleston to Patagonia that ran every other day at a cost of \$4.00 one way or \$7.00 a round trip.

By August, 1880 the Ingram & Company Stage Line traveled via McCreary's ranch on the Babocomari Creek to Charleston and Tombstone on a tri-weekly basis on the off days of Ohnesorgen and Walker Line. They provided services both ways. An article appeared in the February 20, 1881 issue of the *Arizona Citizen* concerning the discomforts of the stage coach passengers:

About 9:00 one stage arrived and ough! what a dusty lot. . . . No doubt about there being limestone in the district. The outsiders were covered with it and many a pound was brushed off their coats.

A veteran freighter, C. "Ham" Light, owner of the Arizona Transportation Company had the contract for hauling the ore from the mines to the mills. His wagons were pulled by sixteen-mule teams, each team drawing about 12½ tons and at a cost of approximately \$3.00 per ton.

By March, 1880 the Southern Pacific Railroad had been completed to Tucson. The people of Tombstone wanted railway service

via a branch line by which to get the rich ore to the market quicker. The Southern Pacific did not complete their initial plans for a branch line to Tombstone until another decade had passed. Because of this, all train passengers had to leave the trains at Fairbank and complete their journey by stagecoach.

In seeking out its first outlet to the Pacific coast, the Santa Fe Railroad built a branch line from Benson via Fairbank and Nogales to the Gulf of California and Guaymas. This branch line was to be called the New Mexico and Arizona line, but soon became known as the Sonora line.

The Richard Gird home was the center of much of Charleston's social activities. Many marriages were held in this home as well as many parties. Up to the time that Richard brought his bride home to Charleston in January, 1880, his sister, Emily, acted as hostess for all events held there.

Neither Charleston nor Millville had a bank or newspaper.

The Charleston school house was a small unpainted frame structure covered with morning glories and was surrounded by mesquite trees. The school was located one-eighth of a mile west of the center of town. Inside, the pupils sat four to a bench. Each pupil had his own homemade desk with the smaller pupils sitting in the front seats.

Judge J. S. Wood, Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed Selwyn W. Wood, Walter B. Scott and Jack Swart as trustees to the Charleston School District, Number 10.

The first recorded teacher at the Charleston school was H. E. Witherspoon. Miss Ella Foy was the next one to teach at the school. She received her territorial certificate during February, 1886 from the Honorable B. L. Peel, County Superintendent of Public Schools.

A former resident of Charleston, Edith Stowe, recalled that she started her schooling under Mr. Witherspoon. She went on to say, "There were not many pupils when I first entered school—perhaps a dozen . . . had a man teacher the first year . . . the next teacher, Miss Foy . . . knew the subjects where the man didn't." Later on, Miss Stowe attended the eighth grade and high school at Tombstone. After her high school graduation she took the state teachers' exam, passed it and at the age of seventeen she started to teach at the Charleston School.

Little mention is made of any church services being conducted in either community. Mrs. Mary E. Wood, who was married in 1880 at Millville stated, "The Sunday School was a success and undisturbed."

A small article in the July 1, 1882 issue of the *Tombstone Epitaph* stated:

The Reverend U. Gregory departed for Charleston to hold services. He will return Monday evening.

Then, of course, there is the story about the Sunday evening visit of the Curley Bill Brocius gang to the Baptist Church. Late one Sunday afternoon a group of ruffians, led by Curley Bill, rode into town, tired, dusty and quite thirsty. After making the rounds of all the saloons and getting drunk, they decided to attend the church service that was in progress. As the gunmen filed into the church, the frightened congregation left their pews and filed out. The minister of the church was not so lucky and members of the gang cornered him and demanded a sermon. The good preacher delivered his sermon and then prayed for the souls of his captors. As the men sang a hymn, one of the outlaws passed his hat among his companions. The collection, which was turned over to the minister, was the largest ever collected in that church. The next morning Judge Jim Burnett found Curley Bill asleep in the sun in front of one of the saloons. Burnett rudely awakened Curley Bill and charged him with disturbing the peace the previous night. Curley Bill was found guilty as charged and fined \$20.00. Curley Bill was heard to remark that he wouldn't be going to any more church services—it was too expensive.

After the initial population and building boom, the communities of Millville and Charleston settled down in spite of some murders and shootings. One such incident happened in 1882 in the affair of the Tombstone Mill and Mining Co. Mr. M. R. Peel, a mining engineer, was sitting in the office talking with three friends when suddenly the door was flung open and two gunmen fired at Peel. He slumped over, dead. No attempt was made to harm Peel's companions, nor to rob the office. Their deed had been accomplished and they fled into the night. Because no motive could be found for this cold-blooded killing, it was recorded in the books as an attempted robbery.

Because holdups were so common in both Millville and Charleston, Gird installed an immense steel safe in which to stack the bullion. In reality, this safe was a "blind." Instead of using it, Gird dug hiding places in the thick walls of the building and covered the holes with movable panels that had been papered to match the rest of the room.

Many colorful characters roamed the streets of the two mining towns. One such person was Justice Jim Burnett who ruled the wild river camp during the early 80's. His salary was a fixed percentage of the revenues received from fines. During his term in office he filed only one quarterly report to the Board of Supervisors at Tombstone. It included a demand for \$380 from the county due him from unpaid fees. When notified that the Board had cut the amount, he replied, "Hereafter, the justice court of Charleston precinct will look after itself." Only once did the county attempt to audit his books. He greeted the men and said, "This is a self-sustaining office. I never ask anything from the county and I never give the county anything."

Burnett was the law in Charleston—he held court and imposed fines when and where he pleased.

The daily routine of everyday living went on with nothing outstanding happening until June 29, 1883 when a violent wind and rain storm hit. The storm lasted only a half hour but caused ample excitement and damage. A newly constructed frame house was blown down and the tin roof of Herman Weliseh's store was blown off, causing an estimated loss of \$1,000 in merchandise.

The second catastrophe which led to the downfall of this town occurred on May 3, 1887. The damage from this earthquake affected most of southern Arizona and New Mexico.

In Millville and Charleston, a number of adobe houses were leveled. The earthquake dislodged many boulders and as they came crashing down the mountainside striking one another, the sparks from the rocks ignited the range grass, burning out the San Pedro River Valley clear to the peaks of the San Jose Mountains which are located in Mexico. The lush grass of the valley never grew back while dense thickets of white-thorn sprang up on the ridges and mesquite brush grew up in an area where there had been only a few large mesquite trees.

The ashes of the fire killed the pan-fish of the San Pedro River.

A drought followed the fire and heavy rains followed the drought washing away the top soil from the gentle ridges, and destroying the many beaver dams that could be found in the river.

By 1881, the mines in the area began to fill with water and with this the once bright and prosperous future of Charleston and Millville started to fade.

In May, 1886, the Tombstone Mill and Mining Company's concentrating works were dismantled. Plans were made to move these works and the entire smelter to Tombstone as soon as the ores on hand had been used. The eighty men employed at the mill would be transferred to other localities where they could be employed.

Because of the large, increasing trade with Mexico and also with the growing cattle industry, it was believed that the removal of the smelter would not cause others living on the San Pedro unnecessary hardships and uneasiness.

On October 28, 1888, the Post Office at Charleston was discontinued. The San Francisco *Golden Era*, in June 1889, reported that,

Charleston still contained a number of stores, hotels, and private residences. The reduction works . . . are located here, and in earlier years this was an exceedingly active community. The reduction works are not at present in operation, and hence a season of prolonged and comparative quiet.

The following notice appeared in one of the 1889 issues of the *Tombstone Prospector* concerning the death of Charleston:

Charleston . . . possesses none of its old time appearance now. It has been given over to the Mexican population, who live in tents and houses claimed by no one. The sidewalks, awnings, roofs, doors, and partitions in the large spacious stores have been taken down and used for fire wood. Not a store exists there now. . . .

The only news that comes from that direction is brought by some passerby on his way from some of the ranches in the Huachuca Mountains.

CONTENTION CITY

Contention City is located in Cochise County three miles north of Fairbank and east of the San Pedro River. The camp was established as Contention City on April 6, 1880 with John McDermott as Post Master. On November 28, 1888, the Post Office was closed when the town was abandoned.

A Wells Fargo Station was established in 1885.

One story has it that Hank Williams, a prospector, was among the thousands of miners who flocked to Tombstone when word got around that Ed Schieffelin struck it rich.

Williams set up his camp headquarters near the Schieffelin camp. One night, one of Williams' mules got loose and wandered away. As Williams trailed his wandering mule, he noted that the dragging halter chain was scraping metallic ore. Sensing that he might have found something, he immediately staked claim on his findings.

When he heard of the new claim, Richard Gird who was a close friend of Ed Schieffelin, hotly contested this claim. At long last, Gird and Schieffelin succeeded in buying out Williams, but not until after a heated argument. As a direct result of this argument, the mine was named "Contention."

During the latter part of 1879, the townsite was surveyed and laid out for approximately one-half mile beside the east bank of the San Pedro.

This community was founded by some former San Francisco Vigilantes who tolerated no foolishness of any kind. Soon this camp became a bustling community of over one thousand sober, God-fearing and industrious citizens that included ten American ladies who arrived with their husbands.

Businesses found in Contention City included a saloon that was owned and operated by John McDermott, the Western Hotel, a mercantile house, a blacksmith shop, a dairy, a meat market, and a Chinese laundry. The Kinnear Stage Line and the Ohnesorgen and Walker Stage Line served this thriving community by providing daily passenger service from Tucson and Tombstone.

There is no indication in either fact or fiction as to whether or not Contention City was ever a wild and/or tough town. About the only indication of any serious trouble came after a local altercation was settled by Mayor Clifton, who donned his authoritative judicial robes and held court in John McDermott's saloon.

When the mill and mine closed, Contention City became a trading center for ranchers and farmers who lived nearby. Because they felt secure in their holdings, the farmers invested heavily in irrigation systems.

When the Babocomari Grant was validated by Congress at the turn of the century, the townsite became the property of the Boquillas Land and Cattle Company. The townsmen fought for their property rights as did the farmers, but lost their appeal to the Supreme Court and were dispossessed without receiving anything for their investment. The town was then completely abandoned.

SUNNYSIDE

Sunnyside is located in Cochise County approximately fifteen miles southwest of Fort Huachuca. The Post Office was established as Sunnyside on July 16, 1914 and discontinued on March 15, 1934.

The Copper Glance Mine, located high in the Huachuca Mountains, once supported what was Arizona's most unusual mining camp. Instead of the rowdy, rough-and-tough mining camp, this was a community devoted to hymn singing, Bible reading and brotherly love.

The founder is Samuel Donnelly and one story has it that before receiving his calling, he was a patron of the San Francisco waterfront bars.

After receiving his calling, he came to Tombstone in 1887, re-located the Copper Glance Mine and became the preacher and leader of the cult known as Donnellites. This cult was not affiliated with any denomination nor did they advocate any theological dogmas. The word of the Bible served as both a guide and as inspiration.

Members of this cult lived as one large family, the men worked the mine and pooled together all the funds taken in and this was used for the entire community. Each family lived in their own cabin but took their meals in the community kitchen that was operated by the women of the camp.

All provisions and supplies had to be packed in over the mountains from either Tombstone or Fairbank.

To assure the success of this camp, everyone contributed his or her talents and/or skills for the betterment of the camp.

At the end of the day when the work was done, all the members of the cult would congregate to listen to "Brother" Donnelly speak or else join in singing hymns.

The main theme of this camp was brotherly love which was practiced every day. They took nothing in return for their deeds of brotherly love. Many a prospector owes his second chance to this cult's practices.

After Donnelly died, the members of the cult remained together for several years, but when the mine closed they disbanded in search of work.

COURTLAND

Courtland is located in Cochise County nineteen miles east of Tombstone. The Post Office was established on March 13, 1909 with Harry Locke designated Post Master. Soon after the mines were closed, the Post Office was closed on September 30, 1942.

A Wells Fargo Station was opened in 1910.

Courtland was named after Courtland Young, a brother of W. J. Young who was one of the owners of the Great Western Mining Company that operated the mine.

The arrival of the four large mining companies—THE GREAT WESTERN, CALUMET AND ARIZONA, COPPER QUEEN, and LEADVILLE—heralded Courtland's boom in February, 1909. Within weeks, hundreds of people poured into the area and buildings mushroomed by the dozen.

Every conceivable kind of business was established and the citizens of Courtland could boast of such luxuries as fresh milk, bakery delivery service, an ice cream parlor, a motion-picture theater, five miles of water mains, telephone and telegraph services and also two newspapers. The citizens of Courtland could also boast of having railway service as the El Paso and Southwestern and the Southern Pacific Railway rushed into the area to construct branch lines into the community.

Courtland's first year of existence was marked by a variety of events: the town's first wedding; a bit of cattle rustling; the end of a successful school term; a horse race and baseball games on the Fourth of July.

One event that is remembered about Courtland concerned an attempted jail break that backfired. The first jail for this community was an abandoned tunnel that had been made over into a jail. One night a Mexican captive decided to burn his way to freedom. He carefully placed his blankets against the door and set the bedding afire, assuming that the door would burn. Instead, the smoldering bedding filled the tunnel with suffocating smoke that nearly terminated the prisoner's jail sentence for good. Early the next morning, when the Deputy Sheriff arrived with the prisoner's breakfast, he discovered the unconscious prisoner. A good dose of fresh air did wonders for the dismayed prisoner.

Courtland lived for more than thirty years despite many ups and downs. However, after the first decade, Courtland was mostly on the decline.

When the boom ended, most of the people left and the buildings were either closed down, sold and moved to another mining camp or torn down.

Enough of the citizens of Courtland remained at this townsite to keep the Post Office open until 1942. Today, only the skeleton of the jail, two buildings and a few foundations mark the site of Courtland.

FAIRBANK

Fairbank is located in Cochise County ten miles west of Tombstone on Arizona Highway 82. The Post Office was established as Fairbank on May 16, 1883 with John Descart appointed as Post Master.

The Wells Fargo Station was established in 1885.

Long before this area had been settled by the white man, this site was an Indian village called "Santa Cruz."

The mining camp was given the name of Fairbank, in honor of N. K. Fairbank, a Chicago merchant who organized the Grand Central Mining Company of Tombstone. When the town was settled in 1882, it served as an important railroad supply point and a stage terminal for mail and express.

The businesses that could be found here were: a steam quartz mill, a Wells Fargo Express Office, a meat market, a grocery store, a general store, restaurants and saloons.

Perhaps one of the lesser known events that took place at Fairbank occurred in February, 1900 when the notorious Billy Stiles-Burt Alvord gang attempted a robbery of the railroad express car here.

The gang was made up of the Owen Brothers, a man by the name of Brown, Bravo Horn and a particularly bad desperado by the name of Three-finger Jack Dunlap. The object of this gang was to rob the express car of the payrolls when it made its usual stop to pick up passengers at Fairbank.

The plan designed by the leaders of the gang seemed simple enough but there was one catch that the gang hadn't planned on—the guard was Jeff Milton. Just who was Jeff Milton. Well, it's like this, he was the best guard the railroad had and also, Milton was a deadly shot with his guns.

Milton refused to cooperate with the robbers by handing over the payroll. In the short volley of fire that followed, Three-finger Jack was wounded as was Jeff Milton who suffered a badly shattered arm.

Milton realized that his wound was serious and that not only was he losing a great deal of blood but was in danger of passing out at any time. So, he opened the opposite door of the railroad car and gave the key to the lock box a toss.

Needless to say, the shots quickly attracted the attention of the townspeople who came on the run to see what the shooting was all about.

Forced to abandon their robbery attempt, the Owen Brothers, Bravo and Brown quickly lashed their wounded companion, Three-fingers Jack, to his horse and made a hasty exit. The next day the posse found Jack some miles from the scene of the robbery where he had been left by his companions. Jack lived long enough to confess his crime.

Jeff Milton was rushed to a hospital in San Francisco for treatment. When he was told that his arm would have to be amputated, he loudly protested and said that he would kill the man who did it. His arm was not removed and finally he was able to regain partial use of it.

Today, Fairbank is a quiet little railroad town with a country store, a post office and a few houses.

DOS CABEZAS

Dos Cabezas is located in Cochise County fourteen miles southeast of Willcox on Arizona Highway 186. The Post Office was established as Dos Cabezas on April 8, 1879 and discontinued on January 31, 1960.

The early name for this location was Ewell's Springs, named for the springs located one-half mile east of the present townsite. The springs served as a watering spot for the Boundary Survey party in August, 1851. In 1857, this site served as a stage station for the Birch Route (the Butterfield line passed to the southwest). (1 - Bibliography) The first school in what is now Cochise County was built at Ewell Springs.

The name Dos Cabezas comes from the Spanish and means "two heads." There are two small mountains just above where the townsite is located—the mountains are the Dos Cabezas Mountains.

The territory was first settled in 1878 as the direct result of the gold and silver mines nearby. By mid 1880, three stamp mills, a brewery, brickyard, a district school, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, a barber shop, and a general store made up the town of Dos Cabezas. There was a population of approximately 300 people.

The establishment of the mines in this area is the result of the prospecting done by the Casey Brothers. When they found just the right place, they filed their claim on the mountain slope and then proceeded to construct a shelter near their mine. Although it was only a crude dugout, it became their "home and castle."

The mine proved to be quite rich and, of course, attracted the attention of eager businessmen anxious to have a part of the wealth too. Finally a Tombstone lawyer and his associates persuaded the brothers to agree to sell their claim for \$40,000. When the lawyer returned a few days later to finalize the transaction, he discovered

that the brothers had changed their minds. Patiently, the lawyer went over again and again all the facts with the two brothers and stressed the point that \$40,000 was a very good price and they probably would not be offered such a figure again.

The brothers agreed to all that was said, but stood fast on their refusal to sell. When they were point blank asked why the change of mind concerning the sale, the brothers pointed out that if they sold the mine, where would they live as their home was next door to the opening of the mine.

Today, Dos Cabezas is a sleepy little village of adobe ruins, deserted dwellings and a few residents.

PEARCE

Pearce is located in Cochise County, twenty-eight miles south of Willcox. The Post Office was established at Pearce on March 6, 1896.

Two of the many occupants of Tombstone, Arizona was a hard working and frugal couple by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Pearce. Jimmie worked in the mines and his wife ran a boarding house. Between the two, enough funds had been saved to buy a cattle ranch in the Sulphur Springs Valley. The ranch would be a good place to raise their sons who wanted nothing more than to be cowboys.

One day, as Jimmie was out riding, he urged his horse up a hill, dismounted and sat down to rest. Absentmindedly, he picked up a piece of quartz and idly hammered away on the ledge where he sat. Suddenly he realized that the rock that broke away from the ledge was different in that it revealed rich gold ore. He named his find "The Commonwealth" and staked out five claims, one for each member of his family.

At first, the rich silver-gold mine was worked as a family affair. Many eager promoters restlessly looked on and each was hoping to get their hands on the bonanza. John Brockman, a banker from Silver City, New Mexico, finally was able to come to terms with Jimmie. Brockman would be allowed to work and develop the property for 90 days and if during that time enough ore could be recovered to pay Jimmie \$250,000 the sale would be consummated. Sixty days later, the mine no longer belonged to the Pearces.

Before signing away her part of the mine, Mrs. Pearce made the new owners agree to give her exclusive rights to operate the only boarding house at the mine. She did not propose to ever be out of a job.

By 1910, the population of Pearce, Arizona was nearly 1500 people. The town boasted such businesses as: an excellent school house, restaurants, saloons, hotels, garages, a motion-picture theatre and a boarding house.

Pearce ranked third in importance among the business towns of the Sulphur Springs Valley. Douglas and Willcox captured first and second places.

As the great mining days of Pearce drew to a close in the 1930's, the people began to drift away. The once prosperous business district of yesterday has been reduced until today it consists of a Post Office and an interesting combination country store and museum.

In conclusion . . .

As I visited some of the sites of the Ghost Towns of Cochise County, I wandered around the towns, looking and listening. I heard a variety of sounds—the noise of the machinery in the stamp mills and smelters as the ores were being processed. I heard people, their shouts of laughter, voices raised in excitement of a new adventure or of a find that will make them rich. I heard the agonizing cry of disappointment and of pain. I heard the sharp crack of a gun and I heard the thud of a body as it crumpled lifelessly to the floor.

I heard the wind as it now whistles around the corner of the adobe house as it now lies broken and in ruins. I heard the wind as it blew down the mountain side, through the gullies that once were rich with veins of promises. I heard the wind as it rustled through the branches of the mesquite, the sage brush and through the branches of the various forms of cactus.

I heard history.

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