COCHISE COUNTY
HISTORICAL and ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 818
Douglas, Arizona 85607

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Membership in the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society includes a subscription to the Cochise Quarterly, participation in all business meetings of the society (including the annual meeting), field trips, planned programs, and after meeting certain requirements required by law) the right to engage in Archaeological activities of the society.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>$4.00 per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>$5.00 per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustaining Corp. or Co.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Individual</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional Libraries, etc.</td>
<td>10.00 per year</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Dues are paid in advance and are due for each calendar year by March 15th of that year.
Heritage is the contribution of the past to the present; the accumulation of characteristic qualities and historical events which form our country. The chronology herein provides a comparison of American and Arizonan history emphasizing those incidents that demonstrate the uniqueness of our background.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMERICA</th>
<th>CHRONOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lief Erickson — landed on the North American Continent.</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorfinn Karsofni — Attempted to settle in the new world.</td>
<td>1004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland — Last verified record of Norse visits to America.</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinclair and Zeno — Possible visit to Nova Scotia.</td>
<td>1102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Columbus — landed in the New World.</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerigo Vespucci — explored the New World.</td>
<td>1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Waldseemuller — Suggested the New World be called America.</td>
<td>1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cabot — Discovered Hudson Bay.</td>
<td>1398-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Ponce DeLeon — Sighted Florida and explored the area briefly.</td>
<td>1492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panfilo DeNarvaez — Sailed from Spain and landed near Tampa, Florida.</td>
<td>1507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabeza de Vaca — Expedition landed on west coast of Florida.</td>
<td>1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Cartier — Ascended the St. Lawrence River.</td>
<td>1513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARIZONA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cochise People — Prehistoric tribe settled near present-day Bisbee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohokam Indians — First canal builders; built over 200 miles of canals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anasazi Indians — First &quot;apartment&quot; builders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oraibi — The oldest continuously inhabited settlement in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disappearance of Mogollon Indians — Who had lived in this area since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohokam Indians — Leave the Salt and Gila River valleys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Jose de Basconales — Crossed part of Arizona on a trip to the Zuni territory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1536  Cabeza de Vaca — Crossed the southwest corner of Arizona from Texas into Mexico, with stories of the Seven Cities of Cibola.

Estevan — A Black Moroccan slave became one of the first explorers of the southwest.

Hernando de Soto — Left Cuba and explored much of southeastern North America.

1539  Marcos de Niza — A Franciscan friar sent into Arizona to investigate the stories of Cibola.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado — Led an expedition into the Arizona region.

Cardenas — One of Coronado's men and his detachment located the Grand Canyon.

Alarcon — Reached the lower Colorado River by boat, used small boats as far as the mouth of the Gila River.

Diaz — Made explorations of the lower Colorado area.

1541  Alarcon — Reached the lower Colorado River by boat, used small boats as far as the mouth of the Gila River.

Diaz — Died in the desert region southwest of Ajo.

Hernando de Soto — Crossed the Mississippi River south of Memphis.

1542  Cabrillo — Died in an unsuccessful attempt to rendezvous with Coronado, thus postponing further Spanish exploration.

First European Settlement — 'St. Augustine, Florida, September 8.

Coronado — Returned to Mexico City to report the failure of his mission.

1565  Espejo and Faran — Led a party up the Rio Grande to Cibola (Zuni), New Mexico and across Arizona; they discovered silver and copper outcroppings in the Jerome area along the Bill Williams River, and down the Colorado.

1581
Sir Walter Raleigh — Shipped immigrants to Roanoke Island.
Virginia Dare — First English child born on the North American continent, August 18.


Hudson — Explored Canadian wilderness.

Pilgrims — Signed Mayflower Compact in Provincetown Harbor November 11, and landed at Plymouth, December 26.

Witch hunts — Salem, Massachusetts.

South Carolina — First introduction of rice.

**CHRONOLOGY**

1582  Antonio de Espejo — Explored the American southwest, and discovered silver deposits west of present-day Prescott.
1583-  Antonio de Espejo — Led an expedition which discovered silver deposits west of present-day Prescott.
1585  Antonio de Espejo — Led mining expedition westward into Arizona.
1587  Antonio de Espejo — Led mining expedition westward into Arizona.
1599  Juan de Onate — Entered Arizona from the Rio Grande; followed almost the same route as Espejo.
1607  Santa Fe — First permanent Spanish settlement in the American southwest.
1609  Franciscan Missionaries — Entered northern Arizona, hoping to convert the Pueblo Indians.
1620  Pueblo Revolt — Hundreds of Spanish killed or driven out of New Mexico; the Pueblos turned against the missionaries.
1680  Father Kino — Began missionary work in the Santa Cruz and San Pedro Valleys.
1692  Tumacacori Mission — Established.
1696  San Xavier del Bac Mission — Established by Father Kino.
1697  Death of Father Kino and almost forgotten for the next 25 years.
### AMERICA

**French Troops** — Attacked an English fort in the Ohio Valley; captured five colonials.

**French and Indian War** — Began.

**George Grenville** — While Prime Minister Parliament began passing oppressive legislation against the American colonies.

**Treaty of Paris** — Ends French and Indian War.

**Quartering Act** — Required colonists to house British troops.

**Stamp Act** — Passed by Parliament in spring.

**Stamp Act Congress** — Held its first meeting in October.

**British Treaties** — Ratified with the Cherokees, Creeks, and Iroquois to obtain more land.

**Boston Massacre** — Five were killed in a mob attack on British soldiers, March 5.

**Boston Tea Party** — Sons of Liberty dressed as Negroes and Indians.

**First Continental Congress** — All colonies sent delegates except Georgia, September 5.

### CHRONOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Tubac — Establishment of a Presidio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1752</td>
<td>Pima Revolt — Pimas killed or drove out the Jesuit priests.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Spanish Troops — Established a settlement, a fort at Tubac.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Father Francisco Garces — (Franciscan Priest) took charge at San Xavier del Bac, visited villages along the Gila and Colorado Rivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Garces — Explored most of southwestern Arizona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Garces — Explored southern Arizona along the Gila River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>Anza and Garces — Explored California side and crossed northern Arizona into the Hopi Villages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Battles of Lexington and Concord — Began the American Revolution, April 19.
Thomas Paine — Publishes *Common Sense*.

British — Surrender at Yorktown, Virginia.

Treaty of Paris — Ends the American Revolution on September 3.
Virginia — Abolishes religious restrictions for elected officials.
Constitutional Convention — Drafted the United States Constitution.
Delaware — Became the first state to enter the Union on December 7.
George Washington — Became the first President of the United States on April 30.
Rhode Island — Thirteenth colony to become a state on May 29.

Bill of Rights — The first ten amendments established the limits of the national government, as originally drafted.
Eli Whitney — Invented the cotton gin.
**AMERICA**

John Adams — Became the second President of the United States.

Alien and Sedition Acts — Placed restrictions and limitations on aliens.

Eleventh Amendment — Judicial Power.

Capital — Moved to Washington, D. C.

Louisiana Purchase from France — Nearly doubled the size of the United States, for $15,000,000.

Twelfth Amendment — Separate choices of President and Vice President, limited the terms of Representatives.

Lewis and Clark Expedition — Explored the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Robert Fulton's steamboat — makes first trip on Hudson.

War of 1812 — Ends with Treaty of Ghent.

Washington, D. C. — burned by English troops.

Rush-Bagot Agreement — Canadian-United States border demilitarized. Longest unfortified border in the world.

Cumberland Road Completed — main artery to the west.

Spain — cedes Florida.

Missouri and Maine — entered the Union as slave and free states respectively as a result of the Missouri Compromise.

**CHRONOLOGY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>San Xavier Mission construction completed after 12-14 years of building.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Rush-Bagot Agreement - Canadian-United States border demilitarized. Longest unfortified border in the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Louisiana Purchase from France — Nearly doubled the size of the United States, for $15,000,000.</td>
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<td>1804</td>
<td>Lewis and Clark Expedition — Explored the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.</td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>Robert Fulton's steamboat — makes first trip on Hudson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Lt. Zebulon Pike — makes contact with Spanish officials at Santa Fe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1807</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808</td>
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<tr>
<td>1809</td>
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<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Father Hildalgo — Led Mexican Revolution against Spain for independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Navajo Indians — Reduced to submission by the Spanish in Canyon de Chelly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>War of 1812 — Ends with Treaty of Ghent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Navajos — return to war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Arizona — Became a province of Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Santa Fe Trail — Trade route opened.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monroe Doctrine — became a principle of American diplomacy to protect the Western Hemisphere from European powers.

Erie Canal — Completed.

James Fenimore Cooper — *Last of the Mohicans* was published.

Jedediah Smith — Was the first American to make a transcontinental crossing to California.

Texas — revolts against Mexico.

The Alamo — Taken March 6.

Panic of 1837 — Severe depression caused state and national bankruptcy.

Samuel Morse — Invented the telegraph.

Iowa — became a state, December 28.

Compromise of 1846 — Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain was settled.

Mormon migration to Utah — started.

Mexico — Cedes territory now part of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and California.

Navajo Peace Treaty — Government.

Traders — Began exploring Apache country.

Bill Williams — Trapped from far north as Sonora.

Kit Carson, Sylvester and James Pattie — Became trappers in the Gila Valley.

New Republic of Mexico — Expelled Franciscans ending the Missionary Era.

Paulino Weaver — Began his travels in Arizona.

Tubac — Became a pueblo.

Mormon Battalion — Took possession of Tucson and raised the American flag to mark a wagon road from Santa Fe to the Pacific called Cooke's Wagon Road.

Gold Rush — to California.
Compromise of 1850 — attempted to smooth ill feelings over slavery as a result of the Gold Rush. California — became a State.
Kansas-Nebraska Act — one of the major causes of the Civil War.
Dred Scott Decision — demonstrated southern domination of the national government.
Minnesota — became a State, May 11.
Oregon — became a state, February 14.
Abraham Lincoln — elected President.
South Carolina — secedes from the Union.
Kansas — became a state, January 29.
Fort Sumter Firing — began Civil War.

CHRONOLOGY

1849
John C. Fremont — Surveying party escorted Southerners westward down the Gila River. The trip was marked by the birth of Gila Howard, the first Anglo-Saxon child born in this territory.
Steamboating — became commercial on the Colorado River.
Territory of New Mexico — formally established.
The Gadsden Purchase — United States obtained the region south of the present border of Mexico.
Peter Kitchen — became one of the first American ranchers in Arizona.
Charles D. Poston, Father of Arizona — arrives in Arizona.
First regular stage line in Arizona — San Antonio and San Diego Stage Company.
Butterfield Overland Stage Line — between Texas and San Diego.
Weekly Arizonian — first newspaper published in Tubac.
Apache Indians led by Cochise — terrorized white settlers.
1862
Homestead Act — offered free land in the West.

1863
West Virginia — became a state on June 20.
Emancipation Proclamation — declared all existing slaves free.

1864
Nevada — became a state on October 31.

1865
Thirteenth Amendment — abolished slavery.
Civil War — ended.
Lincoln — assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on April 15.

1866
Juan Candelaria — brought the first large flock of sheep into Arizona.

1867
Alaska — purchased from Russia.

1868
Fourteenth Amendment — granted citizenship to Negroes.

1869
First Transcontinental Railroad completed on May 10, with driving of a golden spike.
AMERICA

Fifteenth Amendment — right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Chronology

1870
Silver Bonanzas — In Pinal Mountains, the Bradshaws and Yavapai Counties.

1871
Camp Grant Massacre — peace policy started in Maricopa County — creation of Maricopa and Yavapai Counties.

1873
Cotton — first cultivation.

1875
Clifton — First big copper mining in Arizona.

1876
Thomas Edison — invented the first workable incandescent light.

1877
Compromise of 1877 — marked the end of the Reconstruction Era.

1878
Flagstaff — named by immigrants celebrating the 4th of July.

1879
Territorial Capital — returned to Prescott.

1880
Southern Pacific — first train arrived in Tucson; it stimulated the copper industry.

1881
Pinal County — created from parts of Maricopa and Yavapai Counties.

Alex Graham Bell — invented the telephone.

American Federation of Labor was organized.

1873
Helen Hunt Jackson — The publication of her book, A Century of Dishonor, led to the formation of the Indian Rights Association.

Graham County — created from Pima and Apache Counties.

Apache County — created from Pima County.

1880
Cochise County — created.

1881
Gila County — created.

1880
Lumber industry — started in Flagstaff.

1881
Territorial Prison — opened at Yuma.

1880
Apache County — created from Pima County.

1881
Clifton — First big copper mining in Arizona.

1881
Pinal County — created from parts of Maricopa and Yavapai Counties.

1881
Territorial Capital — returned to Prescott.

1881
The Bank of Arizona — first formally organized bank was established in Prescott.

1881
Congress remonetized silver — stimulated investment in western mines.

1881
Apache County — created.

1881
Tombstone — founded.

1881
Southern Pacific — first train arrived in Tucson; it stimulated the copper industry.

1881
Lumber industry — started in Flagstaff.

1881
Graham County — created from Pima and Apache Counties.

1881
Cochise County — created.

1881
Gila County — created.

1881
Lumber industry — started in Flagstaff.
AMERICA

Pendleton Act — Civil Service reform.

Interstate Commerce Act — first federal program regulating private business.

North Dakota and South Dakota — became states November 2.
Montana — became a state on November 8.
Washington — became a state on November 11.
Sherman Anti-Trust Act — passed.
Census Bureau — declared the end of the American Frontier.

Henry Ford completed the first gasoline powered car.


CHRONOLOGY

1883
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1895
1898
1899
1901
Santa Fe Railroad — across northern Arizona.
Tenth Cavalry — stationed at Fort Whipple.
Tempe Normal School — opened.
Geronimo and his Apaches surrendered to the United States Army.
Train Robbery — first in Arizona history — nets $20,000.
Copper — leads gold and silver in importance in Arizona.
Territorial Capital — moved to Phoenix.
Spotted Fever — epidemic sweeps Gila River settlement.
University of Arizona — established.
Citrus — large scale commercial growth.
Coconino County — created.
Stagecoach — service started between Flagstaff and Grand Canyon.
Navajo County — created.
Three regiments of First Volunteer Cavalry Contingent — organized in Arizona with William (Bucky) O’Neil of Prescott commanding the Rough Riders.
Northern Arizona Normal School — established.
Senatorial Committee — proposed admission of New Mexico and Arizona as a single state which was opposed by Arizona people.
AMERICA

Wright Brothers — first successful flight.
Panama Canal Zone — acquired by the United States.
Oklahoma — became a state on November 16.
New Mexico — became a state on January 6.
Sixteenth Amendment — Income Tax.
Panama Canal — opened.
Seventeenth Amendment — gave people power to elect senators.
Pancho Villa — raided Columbus, New Mexico.
Pershing's expedition into Mexico started.
United States enters World War I — Congress declared war on Germany on April 4-5.
Armistice — signed by Germany on November 11.

CHRONOLOGY

1902 Santa Cruz County — created from Pima County.
1903 Tonto Basin Dam — first major irrigation project authorized by the federal government.
1907 Anti-gambling — law passed in Arizona.
1909 Greenlee County — created from Pima County.
1911 Roosevelt Dam — dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt.
1912 Arizona — became the 48th state on February 14.
1913 Women — first 8 hour work day for women went into effect.
1916 Arizona National Guard — mobilized due to Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus.
1917 Thomas E. Campbell — first native Arizonan inaugurated as governor.
1918 Tenth Cavalry — returned to Fort Huachuca after longest march made in punitive expedition against Pancho Villa.
National's first municipal airport — built at Tucson.
25,000 men from Arizona entered federal services — 3,000 were killed in battle.
George W. P. Hunt — inaugurated as governor after Supreme Court decision.
Eighteenth Amendment — prohibition.
Nineteenth Amendment — gave women the right to vote.
American Indian — declared a citizen.
Charles Lindberg — flew the first solo non-stop Trans-Atlantic flight.
Depression — begins with stock market crash in New York.
Roosevelt’s New Deal — legislation passed to end the depression.
Twentieth or “Lame Duck” Amendment passed.
Twenty-first Amendment — repealed prohibition.
Civilian Conservation Corps — established to provide employment and training of young men during the depression years.
Social Security Bill — made law by Congress.

1919
Thomas E. Campbell — elected governor.
Grand Canyon — became a National Park.
Phoenix Junior College — established.

1920
Arizona entered period of depression.
Phoenix Junior College — established.

1921
First regular express and passenger air service established.

1923
Coolidge Dam — dedicated.
Coolidge.

1924
John Calhoun Phillips — inaugurated as governor.

1927
First regular express and passenger air service established.

1928
Planet Pluto — discovered in Flagstaff.

1929
George W. P. Hunt — inaugurated as governor.

1930
Benjamin Baker Moore — elected governor.

1931
Hoover Dam — completed.

1933
Robert Taylor Jones — inaugurated as governor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMERICA</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>ARIZONA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sidney Preston Osborn — second native Arizonan elected governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6.</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>World War II brought many military operations and plants to Arizona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands granted independence by United States.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Arizona right to work law — industry and manufacturing took on new importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Plan — provided economic assistance to European nations.</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Arizona Indians given the right to vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-Second Amendment — Presidential office limited to two terms.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>United Verde Extension Mine in Jerome closed.</td>
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<td>Southeast Asia Treaty Organization signed.</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supreme Court declares racial segregation in public schools illegal.</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>First United States Space Satellite launched into earth’s orbit beginning the Space Age.</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>San Manuel Copper Mine — one of the largest in the United States opened near Tucson.</td>
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<td>Arizona State Parks Board created with special attention given to historic preservation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colorado River Boundary bill signed by President Kennedy; approved the compact with Nevada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Alaska became a state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Paul J. Fannin inaugurated as governor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Hawaii became a state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Twenty-third Amendment — Electoral College.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Space — first American astronaut orbits earth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>President John F. Kennedy assassinated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Twenty-fourth Amendment — Poll tax barred.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Civil Rights Act passed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>First United States troops arrived at DaNang, Vietnam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Surveyor I — first moon landing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Twenty-fifth Amendment — Presidential succession.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Apollo II — first manned moon landing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Twenty-sixth Amendment — Gave 18-year-olds the right to vote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Vietnam cease fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Apollo-Soyuz — First American-Russian joint space project.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This material was made available to us through the courtesy of the L. R. C. at Cochise College and the Department of Education of Arizona, Carolyn Warner, Superintendent. It is a portion of the material found in the Arizona Bicentennial Resource Manual.
What does this day mean to you? A birthday, maybe, or an anniversary. Maybe it is a day when a personal momentous occasion took place? Could it be a day that almost didn’t happen? For the residents of Nacozari, Mexico, it was a day never to be forgotten.

November 7, 1907 began wrong and got progressively worse as the day progressed. The usual colorful dawn was delayed by an iron gray overcast. The smoke from the wood fires used for heating and cooking by the residents of Nacozari hung low across the valley instead of going upward and disappearing in the crisp, cool atmosphere. The exhaust vapors from the smelter mingled with the low lying smoke and added to the discomfort of the early morning hour. The church bells, that called the faithful, resounded over Nacozari with heavy, harsh groans. If all this wasn’t enough, there were signs that the Indian Summer was coming to an end and the cold, soaking winter storms were on their way to this valley.

About the only good thing that happened was that the law enforcement officers and the hospital had a very quiet night. The residents, well, some had their sleep disturbed by the barking dogs who were answering the yipping coyotes that hung around the outskirts of town. Other residents had their sleep disturbed by some thoughtless individual who insisted upon playing his guitar and serenading the ladies all night long.

Unlike the other rural communities of the area who woke up to one activity at a time, Nacozari found that everyone must follow “imposed schedule”1 that has been set by the North Americans.

Along with this hustle was a strong feeling of anxiety as the small community was overcrowded with the extra laborers needed for the construction of the new concentrator mill being built down river from Nacozari.

By 7:00 a.m. the activities of the working force were beginning to take shape with a few exceptions. The mine superintendent, J. S. Williams, must assume double duty today as the general manager was out of town. Marten Corral, chief carpenter, was off to the construction site to see that all the laborers were working as the new mill was badly needed as the result of new ore discoveries. Miguel Quiroz and Rafael Moreno were busy at the assay office making the necessary analysis of the ore samples brought earlier.

The engineer of the narrow gauge train that ran from

1. GOODBYE GARCIA, ADIOS, Dedera Robles p. 38
Sonora. Douglas’s final sentence truly marked the heroic and unselfish act of Garcia—"He died heroically."\(^{10}\)

Later on the same morning, Douglas sent another letter to General Torres, giving more details of the tragedy. In this letter, Douglas concluded by saying, "This terrible misfortune is a source of grief, but the courage exhibited by the entire crew helps to bear the burden to a certain extent. The young Jesus Garcia, in particular, can be considered a hero."\(^{11}\)

The November 8th issue of the DOUGLAS INTERNATIONAL-AMERICAN devoted most of its front page to the tragedy. The headlines read:

"HEROISM OF MEXICAN SAVED NACOZARI DELIBERATELY GAVE UP LIFE IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY. PERISHED WITH FOURTEEN OTHERS, WHILE TAKING BURNING TRAIN OF DYNAMITE OUT OF CAMP."

The Arizona Star devoted considerable space in its November 9th issue to the tragedy, also stressing the heroic act of Garcia.

A wake was held on November 7-8 for Garcia. Among the mourners was James S. Douglas. Garcia had been in the Douglas home many times, and was a companion of Douglas’s son Lewis. In fact, Garcia was considered more of a son to the Douglas family than just a friend. In Cuauhtemoc L. Teran’s book, JESUS GARCIA, THE HERO OF NACOZARI, he records that James Douglas, Sr. stood before the casket of his favorite employee, his eyes fixed as to look beyond the body as though reviewing the many occasions he had enjoyed this young man's company. As the tears rolled down his cheeks, he managed to praise his friend, "Jesus, you are indeed a hero."\(^{12}\)

Despite the inclement weather on November 8th, thousands crowded into the small cemetery, paying their last respects and tribute to a hero. Within a year, Garcia was joined in death by his beloved Jesusita who died of a "broken heart."\(^{13}\)

In May, 1906, by an Act of Congress, Garcia was awarded the American Cross of Honor. Monuments honoring Garcia began appearing all over Mexico and as far away as Cuba, Guatemala, England and Germany.

The most fitting and handsome of all monuments was reserved for Nacozari. With the various contributions made by the Mexican government ($5,000), donations made by the mining

Romero, also dazed and deafened by the explosion. Without pausing he also repeats, “He ordered me to jump. I wanted to stay but he ordered me to jump.”

The destruction at Number Six was of such magnitude that Don Pepe fainted at the sight of it. Sadly, and still in the state of shock, the residents of Nacozari began the count of the injured and identification of the dead.

The Chisholm boy, found some two hundred meters from where he stood waiting for the train, was found dead—struck dead by a bullet-like rivet. The bodies of four lounging miners were found—all dead.

The wooden, wrecked rubble that was once the wooden section house, covered the bodies of seven women and children. The off-duty miners, trained in first-aid, busied themselves applying tourniquets, splinting fractures and bandaging the wounded. Eighteen were known injured and fourteen dead.

The rescue party finally reached the locomotive. One report told that the train “is dismangled...car obliterated...cab destroyed. Engine off tracks...a crater...Jesus Garcia is identified by his boots.”

Another report tells, “Strangely, the front portion of the locomotive and its stack were found intact and relatively undamaged. The only identifiable part of Garcia’s body was a hand tightly clutched around the throttle.”

It was up to the brothers and brothers-in-law to recover the body of Garcia and take him home....home to a mother who was so certain that tragedy would strike today.

The already cloudy skies darkened and by late afternoon the sky cracked with lightning and thunder echoed among the ancient mountains. The rain came in the form of a cloudburst more ferocious than anyone could remember. The ringing in Jose Romero’s ears was diminishing and he heard the tempest. He was heard to remark, “Even the heavens cry tonight.”

At the time of the disaster, Mr. James S. Douglas, general manager, was visiting another mining interest at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico. When told of the disaster, he lost no time in returning to Nacozari. When he arrived back at Nacozari at 1:25 a.m. on November 8, he found the town wide awake and quite eager to give him the facts—all of the facts.

After piecing the story together, Douglas telegraphed the event of the tragedy to Governor Luis E. Torres, Hermosillo.

9. GOODBYE GARCIA, ADIOS p. 70.
Pilares, came up with the idea that maybe he could lift the smoking dynamite box out of the car and bury it in the ground. But as the fresh air flowed between the boxes, the smouldering boxes burst into flames, driving Francisco away from the car. Frantically the crew removed their jackets and attempted to beat out the flames, but to no avail. Despite their futile efforts, the flames spread.

Garcia was now faced with another problem...he knew that dynamite could burn without exploding as it needed fuses and detonating caps to work effectively. If he only knew where the fuses and caps were packed. How close to the burning dynamite were they now? Garcia also knew that if they were packed close to the dynamite and if the fire reached them, not only would the train blow, but most if not all of Nacozari as well.

There was no hope now of extinguishing the fire. Garcia threw the throttle open and ordered the crew to jump off and save themselves. He told the fireman not to worry about him, "I'm going to run my luck and I'm going to my death." "Tell Father to say mass over what is left of me."

The housewives of Nacozari were clearing away the dishes from the noonday meal. The men of Nacozari were returning to their various jobs; the children returning to school for the afternoon session. Suddenly, this small community of some 4,000 people was ripped by a tremendous explosion. The blast was so great that there was scarcely a window in town that was not cracked or shattered. The air was filled with flying metal pieces—parts of the train landed two or more miles away from the original location of the blast. Pieces of metal landed in the yards of the town of Nacozari. Mrs. Williams, who just minutes before had been peacefully working in her garden, watched as a piece of flying metal sailed across the sky and landed at her feet. This flying object turned out to be a sculpture of two rails that had been twisted and fused together.

Panic struck the shaken, stunned community. Some of the residents ran in the direction of the gas tanks....some ran in the direction of the powder magazine. When they were able to collect themselves, they realized that the explosion was from Number Six. Rescue posses were hurriedly organized, not knowing what they would find and fearing the worst.

As the rescue posse rushed up the railroad tracks, they were met by the brakeman, Hepolito Soto, dazed and babbling as if he were insane, "The powder! The powder! It exploded! Everything is gone." So great was the shock that friends of Soto led him away to the hospital.

A short way farther up the tracks, the posse met Jose.
or automobiles, everything was within walking distance. He walked by the hustling offices of the mining company, the workshops, storehouses. As he walked across the bridge of the mainline railroad that spans the now swollen Nacozari River, he glanced downstream and saw that the new concentrator was fast rising on the left bank of the river.

As he neared home, Garcia was stopped by a boy, John Chisholm, who asked if he could ride the afternoon train to Pilares. Garcia couldn't say no to his young friend and told him to catch the train at Number Six where the empty ore cars were located.

When he entered his home, he found his mother even more distressed than before. She told her son of her strong premonition. "Now the roosters are crowing in the middle of the day."³

"But mother, everything is going perfectly well at work. Two more trips to the mine and my day will be done," said Garcia as he attempted to chase her fears away.⁴ The train crew was already one man short and Garcia dared not heed her pleading warning. With a robust hug and soft words, he attempted to console his mother and then returned to the railroad yard and to work.

When Garcia reached his train, he found the freight had been loaded but failed to note that the dynamite had been loaded on cars that were directly behind the locomotive instead of at the rear of the train as was customary. Also, the yard workers had allowed the fire in the firebox to almost go out which resulted in the loss of needed steam pressure. Taking everything in his stride, Garcia patiently helped the fireman, Jose Romero, to rekindle the fire and slowly the needed pressure began to build up.

Trying to use as little of the needed steam pressure as possible, Garcia slowly backed the train onto the switchback. As the switchman opened the switch, Garcia threw the throttle open, hoping to make most of the four percent grade uphill run. As the little locomotive labored in the uphill climb, live cinders, sparks, and smoke were thrust up through the faulty smokestack.

As the small train gathered speed, the wind also increased in velocity causing the live cinders and sparks to fly back over the train. Some of the cinders and sparks settled among the boxes of dynamite and, within a short period of time, began to smoulder and sent up a thin line of smoke.

It wasn’t until the train passed a group of bystanders that they were made aware of the fire on the dynamite car. Garcia yelled to the crew to try to put the flames out and slowed the train down. Francisco, an off duty brakeman who was hitching a ride to

he found himself in complete charge of the day’s activities for this small train—something which he was apprehensive about.

Slowly with a steamy cough, the little locomotive chugged away from the roundhouse and down the tracks to a point where Garcia could reverse the direction of the locomotive and head it uphill toward Puertecitos. As the little locomotive disappeared through the pass, a farewell message was warbled which sounded something like “till we meet again young lady!”

Within minutes of leaving the roundhouse, the locomotive rolled into Puertecitos and the upper yard, paused long enough to couple onto a string of empty ore cars. With the screeching of the little whistle and the clang of the bell, the little locomotive and empty ore cars began the strenuous six mile journey to Pilares where the copper mine was located.

The six miles between Pilares and Nacozari were over rough, rugged terrain—over curves and up inclines, through tall granite mountains, over timber trestles that span ravines hundreds of feet deep; through hardwood canyons that teem with wild life.

As the small train wound its way up the steep grades, Garcia noted that the specially built smokestack was in need of repair as sparks and live cinders were escaping from the stack.

At long last the train reached Pilares and made its way to a switching area where, by using the link-and-pin couplers, trains were prepared for the journey down to Nacozari for further processing. Here, Garcia needed only to drop off the empty cars and hitch up to loaded ore cars and head back down the mountain.

The journey back down to Nacozari, however, wasn’t as easy as the one coming up to Pilares. Misfortune, even death was ever present with the crews that operated these ore trains. Everyone had to be on their toes, ever watchful for anything that could cause death or destruction.

So far, the day had been merely a routine day for Garcia and his crew. On the second trip back to Nacozari, however, his luck changed.

Supplies were needed at the mine and Garcia was told to report to the lower yard and talk with Mr. Elizondo who would tell him what materials and supplies he was to bring back on the next trip. Four tons of dynamite were to be transferred from the powder magazine to two of the ore cars.

“Be careful with those boxes, boys,” Garcia advised the loading crew. “Handle them as if they were angels from heaven.”

As Garcia walked home for the noon meal, he could perceive almost every element of Nacozari. Because there was no trolley

Nacozari and Pilares, Jesus Garcia, was tired but happy after spending the entire evening serenading.

Garcia's mother, Mrs. Rosa Coronavieda de Garcia, a superstitious woman by nature, spent a sleepless night listening to the omens—a sign of death for someone in the town of Nacozari. Garcia sensed his aged mother's concern, urged her not to worry as he would be all right as the death omen was not meant for him today.

At 6:00 a.m. Garcia arrived at the roundhouse where his locomotive for the narrow gauge railroad was housed. Although the locomotives were small in size, they were just as difficult to operate as the larger ones.

The narrow gauge railroad had three engines, the largest weighed approximately 30 tons. Two of the three locomotives were designated 0-6-0 (this means there were no small wheels on either side of the six large driver wheels). In order to obtain maximum pulling power, the weight was placed upon these wheels. Additional weight was added by the water that was stored in the tank which wrapped around the boiler like a saddle. Either wood or coal was used for fuel.

The smaller 0-4-0 locomotive, the smallest of the three was kept at Pilares and was used in switching cars and making up trains.

Garcia's engine was Number Two and was more handsome now than the day it was delivered. As the time permitted, Garcia painted some decorations on his locomotive and kept the copper and brass highly polished. Within the spotless cab of the locomotive there was a special place for the photograph of his beloved Jesusita.

Although small in size, there was much to do to get and keep a locomotive in operating condition. For instance, there was the dome located above the boiler that must be filled with sand (to be used to prevent the wheels from spinning in bad weather); fuel and water supplies must be replaced at every stop; the fire started so that a good head of steam was built up. The rods, valves and other mechanisms were greased and constantly inspected for wear and/or damage. The lantern and torches topped with signal oil and kept in readiness, just in case.

At every stop Garcia took an inventory of the tool chest: hammer, wrenches, hook and flares and today, for some reason, Garcia took extra care to see that all the tools were there and in working order.

At last the little engine was ready for the day's work. The two brakemen reported for work and brought news that the most important member of the crew, the conductor, was unable to report for work because of illness. This news troubled Garcia as
company and also by private citizens, a memorial was built. It is a single column of gray granite, that stands 30 feet high on a square base. There is a plaque bearing the likeness of Garcia and beneath is the coat of arms of the Republic of Mexico.

The monument was dedicated November 7, 1909 with various Mexican and American dignitaries in attendance. Dr. James Douglas delivered the eulogy.

In 1917, General Pourtarco Elias Calles suggested that the remains of Garcia be transferred from the Nacozari cemetery to a grave at the base of the monument and another plaque was placed on the monument:

"HUMANITY SALUTES AND WITH RESPECT WORSHIPS YOU. REST IN PEACE."

Since 1944, November 7th has been recognized as the National Day of the Railroader.

Each year, on November 7th, a train leaves the Agua Prieta railroad station loaded with those who wish to pay their respects to a brave man—a hero. Box cars are also loaded with floral tributes from those who are unable to make the journey.

On that fateful day not so long ago, a young man made a decision—death for himself so that his beloved Nacozari could go on and live forever. No, he didn't have to make the decision he did...he had so much to live for and so many plans for his future with Jesusita. He could have jumped along with the rest of the crew and let fate take its course. But he didn't—he showed to the fullest extent his true love for his brother man.

Sources used:

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