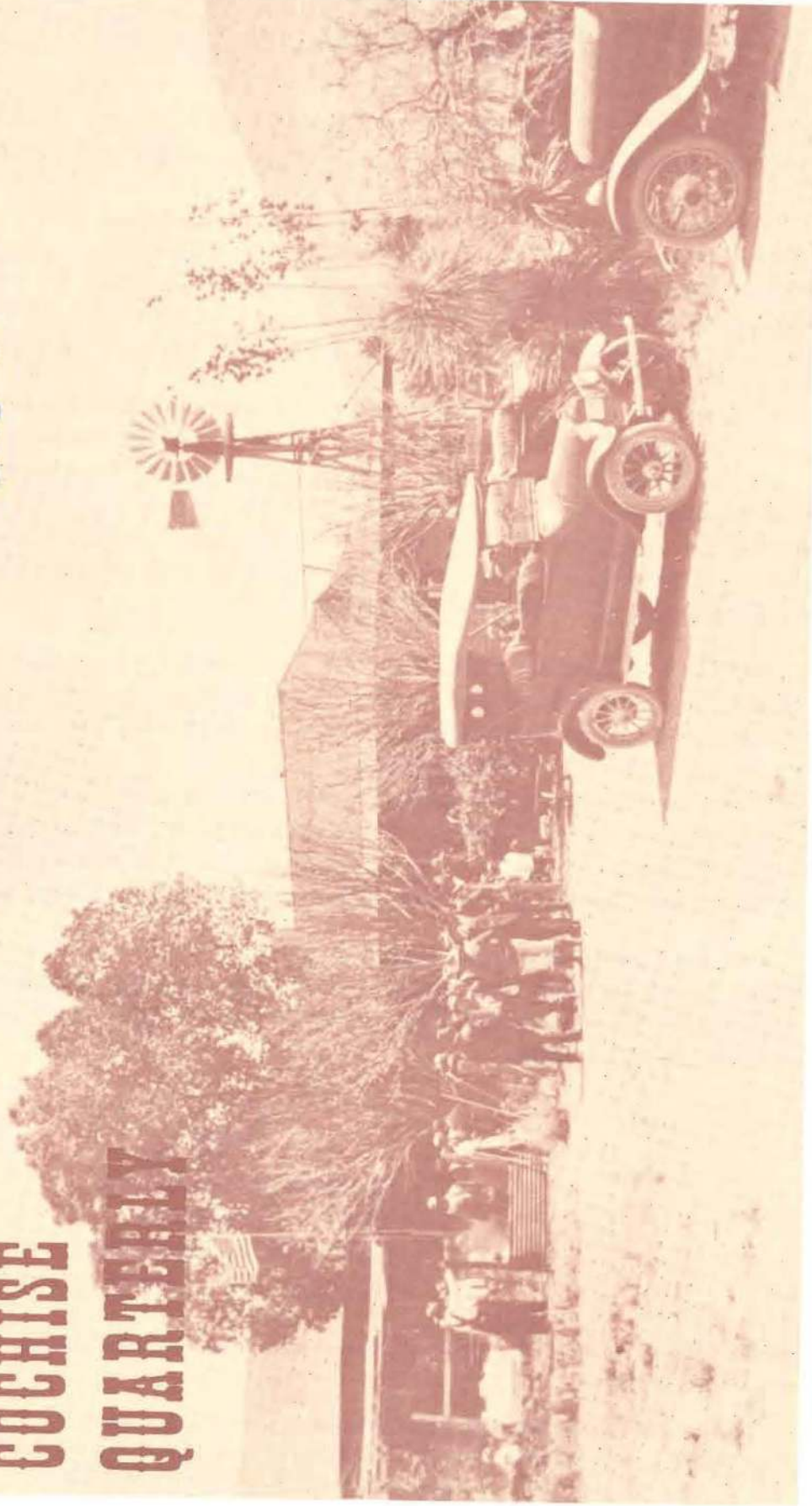


THE COCHISE QUARTERLY

Volume 17,
Number 2
Summer, 1987

Cochise College
Douglas, Arizona





(Anne Moore Collection)

**COCHISE-GRAHAM
CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
(1912-1987)**

*75 YEARS OF DEDICATION TO THE
CATTLE INDUSTRY IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA*

This summer issue of *The Cochise Quarterly* is dedicated to the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association. It is certainly proper that the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society should honor such an organization since the modern history of Cochise County is largely based on the range livestock industry.

Over the centuries livestock people formed cooperatives or associations when certain problems arose. However, these organizations usually did not last long after the crises that caused their formation had passed. Ranchers, being very independent people, tended to go their own way. Except for large area-shared roundups, cattlemen usually took care of their own business. Communication over long distances was difficult and unreliable so that ranchers were not able to keep an effective organization going.

The Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association was formed in the early days of the twentieth century to take care of some of the problems facing the livestock industry in Southeastern Arizona. Cattle thieves, Texas tick, too many cattle and problems with the government were some of the factors that caused the ranchers to get serious about a permanent organization. The resulting Association is alive and well today. The Association is one of the most active livestock groups in the State of Arizona, and its members serve as officers, directors and committee chairmen in the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association.

Cochise County has a very proud history in its Cattle Growers' Association. Most of the pioneers who settled our county were the founders and early members of the Association. They were the ones who gave us the rich livestock heritage we share today.



Representative Joe Lane
Speaker of the House
Arizona State Legislature

Joe Lane was president of CGCGA in 1967

Unless otherwise noted, photos and other documents are from the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association collection.

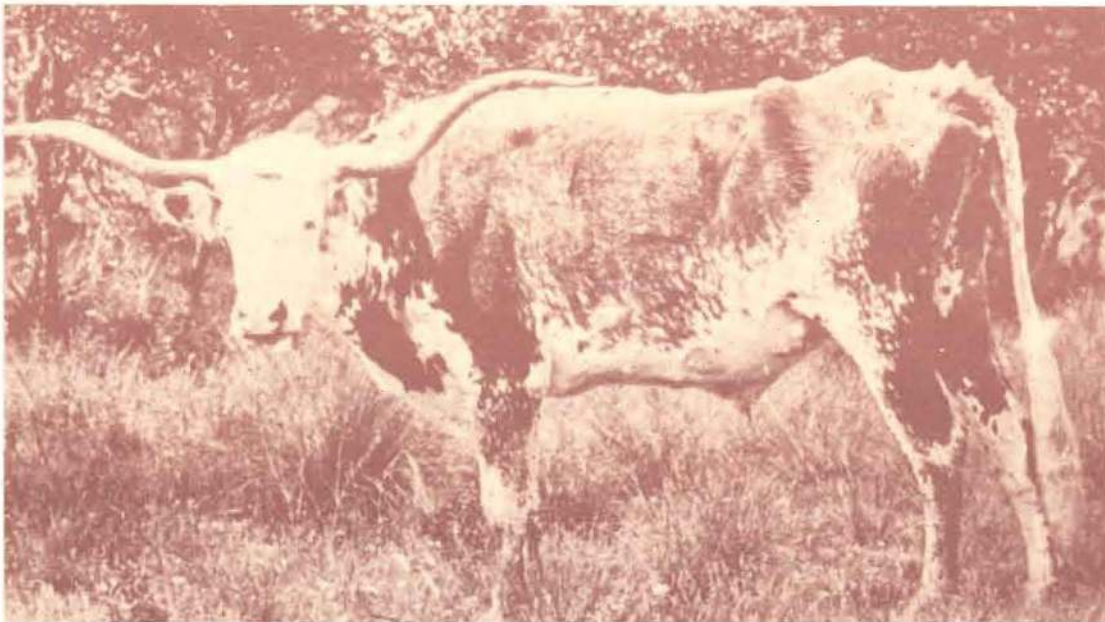
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THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS (1912-1937)

Two weeks after Arizona Territory became a state by President Taft's Proclamation, a group of southeastern Arizona cattlemen held a meeting in Tombstone, on March 2, 1912, to organize the Cochise County Stock Growers' Association. Loose ends were tied up two weeks later in Willcox and the membership list was left open for ten more days to enable other ranchers to join as "charter members."

We do not have a copy of that final "charter member" list but we do have a list of attendees at the Tombstone meeting at which William M. Riggs was elected President; J.H. Slaughter, 1st Vice President; W.H. Neel, 2nd Vice President; J.T. Hood, Secretary-Treasurer; and J.A. Rockfellow, D.A. Adams, Thomas Allaire, J.N. Hunsaker and E. Powers, Executive Committee.



Longhorn steer similar to those brought across the line by H. L. Johnson in 1915.

The **Tombstone Prospector**, March 12, 1912, gives these names as "among members present." We have added the brands registered by each according to the 1916 brand book, and where applicable, the 1908 brand book as well. We regret that this list is not a complete "charter membership list." There is an undated list of the CCSGA, compiled on association stationery, but J.C. Page is listed as President, which might indicate it was compiled at least a year later than the William Riggs' incumbency.

The '08 and '16 indicate the brand book year. Some brands and owners appear in both, others in only one or the other, indicating, of course, that the brand was acquired or registered or sold.

FRED BENNETT, Land Q '08 at Fairbank
 FINK MURRAY, Lewis Spring, no record
 B. J. MCKINNEY, Cochise - (with R. M. McKinney, Jr.) YI⁰ '08 & '16
QU, 2/3, V, N, FH, all '16
 FRED WAUGHTEL, Dos Cabezas BT '08 & '16 (with Theodore, Danile & Philip)
 R. I. JOHNSON, Bisbee RF '16 with W. J. Davis
 WILLIAM BENNETT, Benson EB '08 & '16
 W. J. DAVIS, Bisbee 47 '08 & '16 at Tombstone and NS, at Douglas IN
 J. F. MILES, Ft. Thomas Q '16
 J. J. DOANE, Chiricahua, no record but F. I. Doane, Chiricahua
R '08 & '16
 J. A. ROCKFELLOW, Willcox ++ '08 & '16 and JW^d '16 at Tombstone
 ISAAC I. DIDMAN, Pearce, No record
 F. W. MOORE, Willcox (Moore & Bros.) M '08 & '16
 LOUIS LOMBARDI Tombstone, no record but y '16 to H. C. & R. L. Kendall, Tombstone
 H. M. HASSELGRIEN, Lewis Spring S '16 and WZ, E, '08 & '16
 J. W. HAVERTY Reef HT '08
 G. W. FINTIER, Turner, no record but Mrs. Bertha Fenter, Turner
LT '16
 THOMAS LARRIERU, Brookline +J '08 & '16 at Huachuca
 F. I. HANI, Ft. Huachuca R/N, D-D '16
 C. E. BUSINBARK, Pearce V-, KIL '08 & '16
 ROBERT H. AXTELL, Tombstone RD '16 & E/H '16
 (the Backward RD in 1908 to G.A. Hardt; the E Slash H to J.H. Edmonds)
 WILLIAM STEVINSON, Bisbee 23 '08 & '16
 BERT SMITH, Light X '16
 SULPHUR SPRINGS CATTLE CO., Whitewater OD, D, SV, JS '16
 (all registered to Jacob Scheerer in 1908)
 FLETCHER M. DOAN, Tombstone D '08 & '16
 (registered for Florence)
 WILLIAM COWAN, Tombstone ZZ, 8H, Y/X, XX, WT, +NI all '08 & '16

RIGGS CATTLE CO., El Dorado, William Riggs WQ .LAW, KK, '08 & '16
 J. H. LAWHON, Dos Cabezas W '08 & '16
 D. A. ADAMS, Dagoon T '08 & '16 (& 1898)
 THOMAS ALLAIFF, Willcox TA, T, V, X, X, Y, all '08 & '16
 J. D. PRUITT, Bowie J/P '08 & '16 (both at Teviston)
 WILLIAM FOURR, Dagoon F '08 & '16
 J. C. FAGF, Willcox S '16
 F. P. Moore, Rucker A '08 & '16 and A '16
 A. T. Schuster, Tombstone, no record
 T. I. BRANDT, Tombstone, no record
 SAN SIMON CATTLE CO. LL, J, '08 & '16
 POWERS & McCORD, Portal T '16
 J. J. BENTON, Douglas I Φ '08 & '16 at Pearce
 I. W. ISAACSON, Pool, no record, but D. W. Isaacson, Pool
U '08 & '16
 GEORGE W. BLACK, Courtland, no record
 JOHN ESCAPUE, Tombstone 85 '08 & '16 E/4
 HERMAN TRAHMAN, Tombstone H '08 & '16
 V. A. YOUNG, Light K5, '08 & '16 (at Willcox)
 H. K. STREET, Fairbank, no record, but Alonzo Street, Fair-
 bank K-L, '16
 S. W. McCALL, Cochise + '08 & '16
 J. D. LAWRY, Turner, no record
 E. H. REEVES, Tombstone, JO, B, BUY Trustee, '08 & '16
 W. H. NEEL, McNeal, S+, at Gleeson '08 & '16
 J. N. HUNSAKER, Swisshelm NH '08 & '16 at Rucker
 R. D. STARK, Willcox, no record, but Rufus Stark F '08 & '16,
 also W, OG, D+
 A. G. STEVENSON, Bisbee S/J '08 & '16 Tombstone; Also, A. G. &
 W. R. Stevenson, Gleeson SO '08 & '16
 T. A. SMITH, Light YLY, '08 & '16 at Wilgus
 LON WOOLERY, Land HR '08 & '16 at Tombstone
 W. M. WEBB, Dos Cabezas, no record
 WILLIAM LUTLEY, Tombstone, no record or for the Bar Boot

JOHN HABERSTOCK, Tombstone \overline{H} '08 & '16
 FORTER McDONALD, Tombstone $\overline{2K}$ '08 & '16
 A. V. NOYES, Tombstone $\overline{9}$ '08 & '16 at Mesa
 F. A. TOVREA, Bisbee $\overline{E-T}$ '08 as Evans & Tovrea
 W. H. SLAVIN, Webb $\overline{\frac{I}{S}}$ '08 & '16 at Mesa
 GABE CHOATH, Light, no record but Bill Choate at Light with
 $\frac{3}{K}$ '16
 J. H. SLAUGHTER, San Bernardino \overline{Z} '16
 JOHN ROCK, Tombstone, no record
 J. M. BARNES, Fairbank, no record
 T. D. FLUGUM, Willcox \overline{H} , ∞ '08 & '16
 R. J. ALACK, Willcox, no record



Greene Cattle Co., General Merchandise, Hereford, Arizona.

At the turn of the century there were vast ranges in Cochise and Graham counties. Cattle grazed, without obstruction, from the bottom of the San Simon to the top of Mt. Graham. Most large operators identified their ranges on their business letterheads. For instance, the letterhead of the Cross-I-Quarter Circle Ranch owned by the Kendalls at Tombstone read: Range: South Pass Dragoon Mts. H.L. Johnson's range was given as "Sulphur Springs Valley and the Little Dragoons," and the Coronado Cattle Company at Pearce defined their range as "Sulphur Springs Valley."

Homesteading was very active from 1910 through 1913 in Cochise County; the Department of Agriculture claimed forest lands; cattle ranges were beginning to decline.

Mrs. Mark (Marguerite) Cook in her memoirs stated: "In 1916 came the fence law and public domain became state lease land. The land had to be bought, leased and recorded or someone else would get it."

It was the end of the open range. Arizona had to structure its land use and decide who had tenure. Fences replaced "agreements" in establishing range rights and most large outfits used less land. Under the new Arizona constitution, an individual could not lease more than 640 acres of state land.

At one time the Cook Cattle Company controlled up to 250 sections (160,000 acres) in southeastern Arizona. "Mark would take the wagon out the first of September and they would barely get home for Christmas," wrote Marguerite Cook of the fall works where the cattle were gathered and branded. The Cooks used the following brands:

$\frac{O}{O}$	\square	HAM	$\frac{O}{T}$	Q	$\pi \rightarrow$	\widehat{K}
CEM	WGM	\heartsuit X	<u>HF</u>	<u>U</u>	WA	IO
$\leftarrow C$	UX	S\M	/TU	EB	DE	

The purpose in organizing the cattle industry was to "take up with the legislature, questions tending toward the improvement of livestock laws and to make the association embrace, first, Cochise County, then the state, and from this become an interstate organization." At the first meeting, the organization offered a reward of \$500.00 for the arrest and conviction of any party unlawfully handling stock belonging to members of the Association. They formed a sub-committee to cooperate with the newly-formed Forestry Department of the county. The Safford area of the Crook National Forest (now the Coronado National Forest) was called the Graham Reserve, headed by Mr. Birdno and the Cochise County area, called the Chiricahua Reserve, was administered by Mr. Arthur Zochow. In 1903, James Lee Hudson leased 45 sections, believed to be the first lease from Forest Service in the Chiricahuas, though the Reserve was not yet established.

The biggest problem facing the Association was the need for orderly, systematic livestock laws to protect the cattlemen's interests. At the first meeting, Mr. H.L. Johnson, owner of the Seven Dash Outfit, who had an interest in the Cedar Springs Cattle Co. as well as many other enterprises said, ". . .

personally I favor local self-government to the fullest extent practicable." However, the membership wanted the state to appoint an official who would not only legislatively protect them and their property but would be responsible for seeing that no infected cattle were imported into the state. The Association requested that a state veterinarian be appointed to quarantine any diseased animals, and proposed to pay for this service by having county collectors collect fees for recording brands and by paying taxes on the numbers of stock owned. Arizona was and is one of the few states to pay personal property taxes on livestock. An old USDA statistic shows the "farm value" on all cattle in 1911 at \$21.30 per head.

By 1914 the Forestry Reserve had become the National Forest. Cattlemen of the upper Sulphur Springs Valley, Black Rock, and Aravaipa met at the new Ranger Station, Tuesday, March 3, and after Forest Ranger Lee Kirby had explained the need of an association of the stock growers holding permits to graze stock on the National Forest, in order to better cooperate with the Forest Service, the Aravaipa Cattle Growers' Association was organized. We are not sure where the "New Ranger Station" was located, but from subsequent mention of the meeting in the newspaper and on Association convention programs we think it was at or near Klondyke.

H.L. Johnson, organizer of the Cochise Stock Growers Association in 1912, acted as president pro tempore and the following officers were elected to serve for one year from date: D.W. Wilson, President; G.W. Morgan, Vice President; C.A. Firth, Secretary-Treasurer; and T.J. Johnson, J.J. Kennedy, Joe Terrell, H.E. Smith and W.L. Wootan, members of the Executive Committee. The following were present and initiated as charter members: (We have added brands and locations as per the 1908 and 1916 brand-books to the list as it appeared in the Graham County Guardian newspaper.)

BURT DUNLAP, Aravaipa **K**

(**C**) Tucson: — Willcox)

T. K. WOOTAN, Geronimo **AT**

W. WIGHT, Ft. Thomas **6N**

W. I. WOOTAN, Klondyke **WO**

JOHN KENNEDY, Greshamville **K-S**

SAM MORGAN, no brand listed (but G. S. MORGAN, Willcox **D**)

A. G. WALKER, Klondyke **17**

J. T. SANFORD, Aravaipa **TS**

J. F. WOCTAN, Klondyke **Φ**

T. J. JOHNSON, no brand listed

DAN ROTIE, Willcox **LAX**, **7K**

G. F. MORGAN, Bonita $\frac{O}{\Delta}$ JT
 JOE TIRRELLI, Clifton $\frac{C}{A}, \frac{O}{O}$
 J. J. KENNEDY, Bonita $\frac{C}{A}, \frac{O}{O}$
 J. F. GREENWOOD, Klondyke +6
 T. J. REX, Ft. Thomas RX-
 H. E. SMITH, Ft. Thomas WA, THE, R
 H. I. JOHNSON, Willcox 7, 71
 C. A. FIRTH, Aravaipa FI, (WY Willcox)
 R. HABY, Ft. Thomas VC
 J. B. HINTON, Jr., Ft. Thomas NI
 A. O. LAMOR, AUX, Hubbard U-N, (L/O Pima)
 WIGHT, Globe JV
 C. HAYES, Globe WES
 J. J. WOOLFSEY, Ft. Thomas FIT
 W. M. MORGAN, Klondyke +1+1 (OTO at Aravaipa)
 D. W. WILSON, Klondyke AD, TV, HAY
 D. A. UPCHURCH, Willcox, $\frac{6}{\wedge}$
 probably J. A. UPCHURCH $\frac{6}{\wedge}$

There is another undated list of members of the Aravaipa Association in the files of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association. It is on the letterhead of H.L. Johnson and was probably compiled in 1916 or early 1917, giving 81 names with a notation in longhand: "As I remember all those with a circle around are charter members." The list, with some names circled, is different from the *Guardian's* 1914 list. It apparently was used in compiling the 1948 program of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association's annual convention, which was held in Douglas. The same program reported that "The Aravaipa Cattle Growers Association was organized in 1915 and its members were Graham County cattlemen." *The Guardian's* date of 1914 seems to be more correct.

The Graham Guardian's account of the merger of the Cochise Stock Growers Association and the Aravaipa Cattle Growers Association appeared in the April 6, 1917 issue: "The first convention of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association was held Monday (In Safford after a preliminary meeting to discuss the merger was held in Klondyke) . . . The address or welcome was made by County Attorney W.R. Chambers, with a response by William Riggs." B.J. McKinney of the LITE Ranch south of Cochise and east of the Dragoons spoke, saying that never before had an organization been so necessary for southeastern Arizona cowmen . . . "never before have conditions changed so rapidly as in

the past 3 or 4 years . . . We now have \$202.82 in the treasury and a membership of 164." McKinney recommended that the Association hire a lawyer to "handle cattlemen's difficulties, killing cattle by the railroad, that we complete the brand book, that we have a marketing committee and that we have a forest reserve committee . . ."

H.L. Johnson was elected President; Drew W. Wilson, Vice-President; and Ernest Clayton, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Guardian continued, "Senator C.M. Roberts spoke, saying something had to be done about the growth of loco weed and he called attention to the destruction of ranges by rabbits and of the need to kill off predators and bounty laws should be carried out to clear the ranges of lions, panthers and lobo wolves. . . . The conventioners spent the afternoon at the Fairgrounds where the Gila Academy (now Eastern Arizona College) beat the Safford Baseball team 16 to 6 in 8 innings. The Safford band played at the races where Frank Campell's and Henry Gray's horses were the winners. Milt Carlson won the calf roping and the relay race went to Garrett Adams."

The Guardian's account closed with: "Caleb Martin, who owns one of the best cattle ranches in the County and also is engaged in farming successfully at Bonita, was one of the most interesting members of the cattleman's association. Mr. Martin is the oldest colored man in Graham County, perhaps in the state. He came here in 1870 — 47 years ago as a member of Uncle Sam's cavalry and was stationed at Ft. Grant, when his enlistment was completed he settled in Bonita."

Bonita arizona
June 29th 17
Mr E.W. Clayton
Safford arizona
Sir
I Send you
P.O. order for \$707.^{cts}
Dues for 1917
yours Very Respectfully
Caleb B. Martin
Bonita
The Brands are on
other Side of Cattle &
Horses.

The assessment of 3 cents per head had Mr. Martin running 136 head of cattle in 1917.

H. L. JOHNSON, President
Willcox, Arizona

E. W. CLAYTON, Secretary
Safford, Arizona

G. W. WILSON, Vice-President
Klondyke, Arizona

Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association

Executive Committee

FRED BENNETT, Tombstone, Arizona

J. N. HUNSAKER, Douglas, Arizona

C. M. ROBERTS, Willcox, Arizona

J. D. PREWITT, Bowie, Arizona

Z. C. DRINA, Safford, Arizona

J. R. BOYLE, Bonta, Arizona

K. BIGGS, Dos Cabezas, Arizona

SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

Mr. Wiley M. Morgan,

Klondyke, Ariz.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association, held in Safford, April 2 and 3, 1917, a resolution was adopted levying an assessment of three cents per head, to meet the expenses of the Association for the current year--said assessment to be based on the County Assessment Roll, and payable on or before July 1, 1917.

YOU ARE ASSESSED WITH

...cattle....	horses.....	mules, @ .03 per head	\$...71...
Dues for 1917	-	-	2.00
Total	-	-	\$...71...

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Secretary to compile and cause to be published, a pocket size Brand Book, containing all brands and marks of stock belonging to members of this Association. The cost of publishing this Brand Book to be paid out of the Treasury of the Association and the books to be sold to members and others at a price to cover actual costs of publishing. We desire to have these books in the hands of the printer by July first, and will thank you to furnish the Secretary, on the enclosed sheet, a record of all brands and marks owned by you.

Please forward your check to cover assessment and dues, together with your brand record, to the Secretary, E. W. Clayton, Safford, Arizona, at the earliest possible date.

Yours very truly,

COCHISE-GRAHAM CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,

By E. W. CLAYTON, Secretary,

Safford, Arizona.

Using the county assessment rolls, membership was solicited from everyone who ran cattle in Graham and Cochise Counties. An assessment was levied at 3 cents per head to meet the expenses of the Association for the current year. At the time many large outfits were assessed for large numbers of cattle. The San Simon Land and Cattle Company was reassessed for 3500 head of cattle. The owner, Mr. J.H. Paramore, who resided in Abilene, Texas, was furious. He wrote the Association demanding to know who they were and where they had gotten their records and he refused to pay the assessment. This is interesting

because it has been documented that the San Simon Land and Cattle Company rounded up 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle in 1889. Either they had dramatically reduced their numbers or they had not reported them in full to the County Assessor.

Several other ranchers responded with apologies for being out in cow camps and not picking their mail up for two or more months.

Trentstone

Arizona -

Dec 30th 1918

Mr. H. L. Johnson

Wilcox


Dear Sir

Am enclosing marks


2 brands -

Bar Root Cattle Co.

Left Right

II on left side 
Sharp the left underslope the right
Horse brand Y Left hip.

Shaltuck Lintley's Meadows.

O K on left side & K on left jaw.


Crop & over half crop the left.
Horse brand O K left hip.

Yours truly
William Lintley


They not only paid their assessments but they recorded the brands and earmarks they were using on their ranges.

Tombstone Ariz
Nov 1 - 16

Mr H. L. Johnson
Willcox Ariz

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find
check ^{\$1342} for amount due by
me to Stock Growers Association
I 100, E/4 ~~100~~, $\frac{E}{2}$ ~~100~~
WAG ~~100~~, MKZ ~~100~~.

This are the Brands that we
and my sons are keeping up.
Hoping this be satisfactory
Yours Sincerely

J. Escapula



ARAVAIPA CANYON
AND
GALIURO MOUNTAINS

P. O. KLONDYKE, ARIZONA July 2/17

E.W. Clayton

Friend Mr Clayton

I received your letter asking for my brands so you could have a brand book printed. the brands i am sending you in this letter also i ask permishion to correct you a little as to assesments this aməunt isent mutch but it is right for me to pay it and i ask you to look in to others like mine and see that they pay their part of the dues. for instants here is Drue wilson he has bought W.L.Wootan and Pensyl out also bought J.Frank Wootan And Angle out and also bought kane Wootan those cattle should be assest

P.S. I have assest to me in Pinal county 350 head of cattle

14 Bulls i thiŋk this right

10 horses

52 in graham county

426 this should be my total

assesment of graham county and pinal county

but i want every man to pay his part. i am sending you my check for the a bove amount \$14.78 this includes my dues for 1917

P.S. you sent me a statement some time ago saying my accout was 43.09 one for 14.00 to state Land Department one for 15.00 to the bank of safford and you say i owe the bank 2.72 of over draft. idont think this right but will send you a check for same and we can fix it when i come over to safford

I am yours with best wishes

Wiley M. Morgan

A commission created in 1885 was charged with the responsibility for the administration of brands and brand tax for the Territory of Arizona. This did not include inspection service. In 1895 a brand commission was appointed and authorized to make inspections and publish a brand book. The first Territorial Brand Book was published in 1897. Another brand book was printed in 1908 and one in 1916. These brand books were not completed and the Association saw they needed to be.

The language of brands is a special one requiring particular knowledge, both symbolic and practical. This unique knowledge, more than anything else, marked the genuine cowman.

The origin of the brand goes back to antiquity, and there has never been anything to take its place as a permanent mark of ownership. As the cowman says, "A brand's something that won't come off in the wash." Brands are the cowman's mark of identification — his trademark. Branding soon became systematized, and brands had to be registered with the proper official of the state through a written instrument claiming the exclusive right to burn, upon a particular part of an animal, a particular design, and certain specified cuts in the ear or other skin. If no one else had a claim on this design, it was formally allowed, and entered into the official brand book.

The oldest continuously used brand to be recorded in the state was by Colonel Harry Hooker who established the "Crooked H" brand in 1869, even before he founded his Sierra Bonita Ranch. At the height of Hooker's operation, some 20,000 cattle, ranging over 250,000 acres, wore this brand which is still being used.

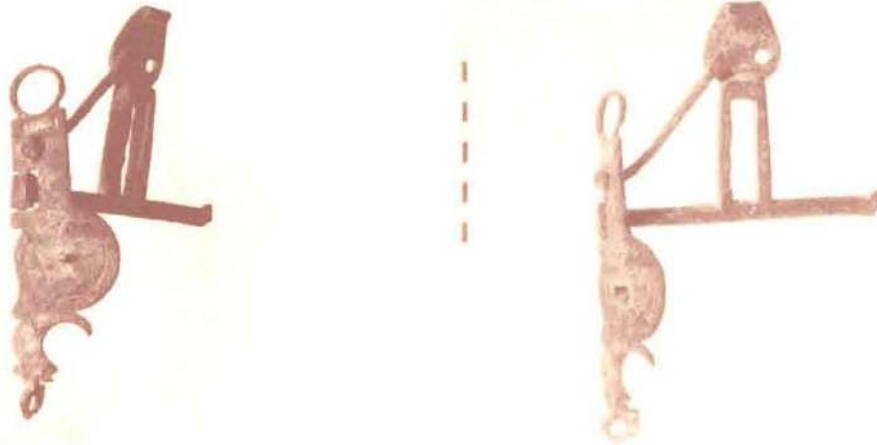
From 1912 to 1918, the 164 members of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association were progressive and dynamic, but by the end of 1918 there are no records available nor any indication that the Association was active. This was surely due to the disruption of World War I. It was the mid 1920's before the Association began to document activities and become prominent again as a unique force.



ca 1920 (McEuen Collection)

The livestock industry in Arizona had all but collapsed by 1893. Large numbers of cattle had been brought into the Territory between 1873 and 1875, but drought and overgrazing resulted in losses of 50 to 75% and the few rainy seasons that followed 1893 could not overcome the effects of continued overgrazing and erratic marketing conditions. Cattle raising became a marginal enterprise, a condition that lasted through the 1930's.

With these "hard times" every livestock loss could be shattering. Rustlers and wolves were hated because of depredations that could mean the difference between survival and failure.



SANTA BARBARA type spade bit found in Klondyke about 1979 by the author. Dr. Emil Haury, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, examined the bit and wrote the following letter to the author dated September 10, 1986:

" . . . In searching for the identity of the bit, I have had to turn to several people who know much more about these things than I do. One of these persons is Pierce Chamberlain of the Arizona Historical Society; another, Stanly Olsen of our Department of Anthropology. Pierce recognizes the bit fragment offhand as the Santa Barbara type which was widely used in the southwestern United States and in Mexico, principally in the last century. It is equipped with the usual large spade and the cheek piece normally was well ornamented with metal studs, silver plating, and deep engraving. On a small area of your bit the plating and the engraving were beautifully preserved. Pierce dated it at very close to 1850 . . . the slot in the main framework of the spade carried a little rolling gear-like gadget that is known as a circket . . ." (Photos by Helga Teiwes, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona)

Huge herds of free-roaming cattle and a drought that caused enormous losses offered conditions that favored wolves which probably concentrated near easy pickings. The high tablelands and the rocky caverns in Graham and Cochise counties provided a natural habitat for the lobo.

In 1925 Henry C. Boice, manager of the Chiricahua Cattle Company, wrote:

" . . . For a number of years the number of wolves running on our range remained about the same . . . As an indication of how destructive these wolves were, one of our hunters found a den in which young wolves were just old enough to run around. He (the hunter) found 25 calf skulls in and near the den . . . 25 calves that had been killed and dragged in to feed the pups."

Because of these conditions, the Association paid a bounty to a member in good standing when a wolf was taken on his range. This applied to lions also. On March 3, 1917, bounties for eight lions and five lobo wolves were paid at \$25.00 each. Bounties continued to be paid for the next 20 years.

The Association also advertised weekly in the local newspapers of both counties offering rewards for the investigation, arrest and conviction of persons involved in thefts of members' cattle. Over a period of 30 years, rewards varied from \$250.00 to \$750.00 per incident.

For rewards, the county sheriff prepared a written demand stating who was involved in solving the crime and this demand was presented to the president of the Association for payment.

In order to receive payment for predators taken, a Hide Affidavit was filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and then forwarded to the Association. Sometimes a fore foot of the predator accompanied the affidavit as further proof.

HIDE AFFIDAVIT

COUNTY OF GRAHAM, / ss.:
State of Arizona, }

Personally appeared before me, S. H. Hinton
who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That on or about the 10 day of
November, 1917, in Graham County, State of Arizona, he, the said
affiant, killed a Lion and that the hide now exhibited by him is the hide of
said animal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of January, 1917

Martin Lyle
Notary Public.

Clerk Board of Supervisors

COUNTY OF GRAHAM, / ss.:
State of Arizona, }

Also, personally appeared before me, Joe Hinton
who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was present when S. H. Hinton
killed the Lion mentioned above, and
that the above statement is true to the best of his own knowledge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of January, 1917

Joe Hinton
Notary Public.

Clerk Board of Supervisors

H. L. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT
WILCOX, ARIZONA

E. W. CLAYTON, SEC.-TREAS.
SAFFORD, ARIZONA

J. W. WILSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
KLONDIKE, ARIZONA

Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association

Executive Committee

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C. M. ROBERTS, WILCOX, ARIZONA J. D. PREWITT, BOWIE, ARIZONA
Z. C. PRINA, SAFFORD, ARIZONA J. R. BOYLE, BONITA, ARIZONA
K. BIGGS, INS. CAREZAS, ARIZONA

SAFFORD, ARIZONA.

May 22nd, 1917.

Mr. E. W. Clayton, Secy.,
Safford, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

Fird enclosed affidavit of E. M. Glaze
re. killing of Lobo Wolf on range of Ed Echols
in the Little Dragoon mountains. Mailed you the
right fore foot of said wolf yesterday. This
fills all requirments, as I understand them.

Yours truly,

HLJ/M.

H. L. Johnson

The 1920's were a period of turbulence for the cyclical business of cattle raising. Periodic droughts continued and land use tenure had not been decided. It was a period of "cheap" cattle and shortly after 1924 the cattle market plunged causing many rangers to go broke.

Money was scarce and the stockmen looked to what was available to them to maintain a cash flow. Mustangs ran wild in the Galiuro Mountains on the east slope of the San Pedro Valley and many cowboys caught these wild horses and sold them as chicken feed for extra income. One rancher, Ben Pride, turned several good blooded stallions loose to mingle with these wild bands with the intent of upbreeding them. He would then catch the young foals and sell them for ranch horses.



Terry Jane McEuen riding Frosty, ca 1958.



Claude W. McNair, ca 1941,
Klondyke, Past President (1963)
C.G.C.G.A.

Providing a healthy product has always been a prime concern of Association members. In 1917, they began actively lobbying for regulation of cattle on the hoof that might be diseased, so that these animals would not mingle with resident healthy herds. They wanted the international border fenced so that hoof-and-mouth diseased animals from Mexico could not wander across the line and infect their herds.

It wasn't until 1930 that they were successful in getting meat inspection laws that would eventually standardize cut meat and offer guarantees to the consumer that meat was clean and disease free. They wanted horse meat labeled as such so that the purchaser knew what he was buying.

Working with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Livestock Sanitary Board, the Association restricted imported livestock from being placed with tested and clean herds in the state until they had tested clean. Again, the concern was that cattle shipped at the border ports of Naco and Agua Prieta were often infected with scabies or hoof-and-mouth disease. These cattle passed through the same chutes and corrals used by clean Arizona herds and thus diseases could be spread.

It was the end of the depression but a drought in Cochise and Graham Counties caused cattle prices to plunge once more. Cattle were weak and dying. In 1930, cattle in Klondyke brought 3 cents a pound. In 1934 the government buyout program was in effect. A good cow brought \$18.00, a calf \$6.00, a yearling \$10.00, and a cowhide was worth 50 cents. If cattle were too weak to ship, they were driven into a box canyon and shot by the livestock inspectors. These cattle were worth \$3 or \$4 to the operator.

Many cattle that were strong enough to make the drive were shipped at the railhead in Ft. Thomas, but the cattle capital was Willcox. Thousands of cattle passed through the shipping pens at Willcox. It was common to see cattle being worked in the pens and loaded onto the cars while as many as five herds waited outside.

In 1937, cattle prices were up. Weaner calves were selling for 8½ cents a pound again, and bringing about \$35.00 a head. During this time the Association called for control of public domain, suggesting to Congress that land should be classified as ranges identified for sheep, cattle or goats. In the early part of the century mohair goats were considered a more lucrative business than raising cattle.

The '30s saw the coming of the "New Deal." J.P. Cummings of Willcox, addressing the annual meeting of the CGCGA in Safford, said, "We have accepted the 'New Deal' and must supplement our efforts with new courage, and lay a new foundation as an ascent to new heights . . . Let us not let the bottom fall out. It is squarely up to the people to be loyal — loyal to the

government, loyal to the state, loyal to our community and to our state and local institutions.”

Frank Boice, President of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, said at this same meeting that nobody could think he was out of the woods until he could survive a drought and depression, one on top of the other. But regarding land use, the two counties were not yet out of the woods.

Land use continued to be the number one priority of the Association. It worked with other cattle organizations in the eleven western states to get the Taylor Bill passed in 1934. The Taylor Grazing Act, which is still in effect, established grazing rights on public lands administered by the Department of the Interior, set up grazing districts, and established the Bureau of Land Management to regulate the ownership and numbers of livestock to be grazed on public domain administered by the Department of the Interior. The most important portion of this Act provides that grazing rights are tied to the land like water rights and are not tied to negotiable and expendable items like cattle.

While the federal government was working to establish boundaries and rules and regulations for grazing allotments, the State of Arizona had not standardized its land use. At a convention of the Association in 1935, a deputy of the State Land Commission, Mr. Alberts, urged lessees who had applied and registered for grazing rights to keep accurate records as the state and federal governments still had not decided what the outcome of the land trade would be.

At the same time a resolution was sent to the proper state officials asking that the State Land Board be duly organized by law. The Association felt that the stability and credit of the livestock industry was impaired without an active land board and wanted the land issues resolved.

On April 11, 1936, the State Land Board was acknowledged by the Association for its decision in recognizing the right of first use of property and for improvements to that property so that these would be paid for if the land was diverted to “higher use.” Prior to this, water developments, fences, conservation efforts, or range management were not credited, though all range improvements had been made by individuals with no government monies used and compensation was a viable concern of the public land use.

Overgrazing was a thing of the past and the “cattlemen of Arizona endorsed the principles of conservation.” In 1937, the Association pledged support and cooperation with the state governing committee that introduced the Soil Conservation Bill at a special session of the legislature. They wanted “. . . to investigate and study the question and to draw a sound and equitable Soil Conservation Bill, that will accomplish the aim of said conservation and that at the same time protects the interests and property rights of the citizens and land owners of the state . . .”

At the close of the first 25 years of the Association, cattle were still being shipped by railroad and sanitary conditions of the cattle cars was a national issue. Freight increases for shipment of cattle prompted correspondence from the Association.

J.E. (Ernest) Browning was elected to the board of directors of the CGCGA on August 21, 1937. For the next 47 years he was one of the forces of the Association.



J. E. Browning, 10/10/82, 83 years old, Willcox, Arizona, riding "Tridelt", the last of a long line of stallions he raised. (Photographer Louis L. Serpa X9 Ranch, Vail, Arizona 85641)

THE SECOND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS (1937-1961)



Fred Charles Moore with Hereford bulls, ca 1935, Rafter X Ranch. (Anne Moore Collection)

The Association seldom had more than \$500.00 in its bank account. In 1938, the American National Association needed money for a public relations program on the national level and solicited money from the local. In order to raise this money, the CGCGA initiated the first of the "calf plans" that was to be used many times in the future when the industry had a crisis that needed funding. Each member was asked to donate a calf to be sold at public auction for the cause.

The Association's solutions to the problems of the industry were direct. In 1938, when the Livestock Sanitary Board (the very board they had striven for 21 years to perfect) "could not seem to work in harmony," they simply felt the Governor should dismiss the entire board and appoint a new one. When this didn't work, the Association worked to get one of their members a seat on the Board.

During the '40s, in order to bring the Association to the people, meetings were held in and around the two counties, in such places as Pearce, Bisbee, Willcox, Douglas, Bowie and Safford.

Meetings featured speakers representing federal and state agencies, University of Arizona experts on range improvement programs, and presentations on range reseeding and brush control. In 1940, 56 people attended the annual meeting in Douglas.

The Gadsden Hotel in Douglas was the unofficial headquarters of the Association for many years, and it was here that officers and directors met to make their plans.





DOUGLAS, ARIZONA


~~Dec~~ 18-1914-

Mr. H. L. Johnson

Alvinston Ariz.
Dear Sir--

Enclosed

Please find check for
\$5.00. I think the amount
due by me is a little
less than this but that
is alright. As per your
request I am sending
brands and ear marks,
Horse shoe circle  on left
hip. also S  on left hip,
my ear mark: upper half crop
right, under half left.


Very Truly Yours
H. McKnight.

In 1940, land use-tenure on state land took a jump forward. Leases for grazing were issued for ten years rather than five. The industry felt this offered stability and continuity of land use within the state and insured the use of the land long enough to justify improving and taking care of it. Improvements and care were funded by the stockmen, not the state. J.E. Browning drafted the legislation responsible for this change.

The rains came, and in 1941 cattle prices were up. During the good times cattlemen “spoke of the good conditions existing at the time, with high prices and plenty of water and feed, and advised them (the membership) to make good use of their prosperity in preparing for the slump that must inevitably follow.” Times were so good in 1941 that 300 people registered for the annual meeting.

The Association was beginning to appoint representatives to serve on many boards and commissions on the local and state level and formed committees to work with different boards such as the Federal Land Use Planning Board.

The image of the cattle baron had gripped non-industry oriented people and for the first time the stockmen of Cochise and Graham Counties found themselves at odds with user groups of the public lands. It was hard for the cattlemen to understand, first, because no one else paid for the use of the land, and second, because no one had been interested in the land or its function in the history of the state except the cowman. Now they were being publicly criticized for having planned and acted for legislation that provided sound, private property rights and continued grazing rights on public lands. No other user group had put so much time and money in the land as the cowmen, and they naturally felt they had vested rights. It took time to realize they had to change their way of thinking and conform to the new concept of multiple use.

While the cowman was working on his image, World War II did more to unite the people of this country than anything in previous history.

Times were fairly good on the ranges, beef was in demand because of the war, and range conditions were excellent. Reflecting the true nature of the people, the Association called for more canned beef to be imported for the Army and Navy. Cattle were in surplus in the United States and imports were in direct competition with U.S markets, but the industry wanted imports opened up so there would be ample supplies of meat for the armed forces.

At the Board of Directors meeting March 7, 1942, in Willcox, the following resolution was introduced and later adopted:

RESOLUTION #3

WHEREAS, The people of all walks of life in the United States of America are engaged in an all-out effort to aid their Government in its gigantic struggle against the insidious enemies who threaten their normal accustomed manner of democratic free living, and

WHEREAS, Coupled with this manner of democratic free living is a corresponding obligation to recognize the responsibilities which are theirs, and

WHEREAS, The citizens to whom are delegated these responsibilities should lend every effort toward the end that the obligation thus imposed upon them may be diligently and successfully carried out in order that complete unity of cooperation and co-ordination may be best effected among all groups of citizens, and

WHEREAS, it is clearly the duty of those citizens who are unable to serve in the armed forces of their country to devote their talents and abilities to the performance of their usual course of conduct in so far as is possible and aid in the production of food, supplies and materials for the use of all the United Nations.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Cochise-Graham Cattle-Growers Association in convention assembled at Bisbee, Arizona, on this 18th day of April, 1942, that its members now renew their pledge of loyalty to the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, and to the policy which he has set forth in the prosecution of this war, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said members of this Association pledge themselves as willing to forego many of the rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by them in normal times and to which they may even now be entitled, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the members of this Association pledge themselves to expend every effort in the production of beef for sale to their government and/or to their fellow citizens at such prices as may be reasonably obtained regardless of greater profits which might be realized by less patriotic demand.

John P. Cull, President

Mrs. H.L. Johnson, Secy.



With tires and fuel rationed and lumber scarce, it was hard to maintain the ranches and tend to normal duties. The membership was solicited to collect scrap metal off their ranches and make it available to the government.

Because of the war, the government discouraged people to meet in groups, but the Association felt it was necessary for cattle raisers to get together and discuss the problems of producing food for the nation in the crisis of war. However, to curtail travel and inconvenience and insure full representation from each of the two counties, Willcox was designated as the official meeting place.

Food production was being curtailed owing to loss of manpower. The Association wanted a plan of induction into the services that acknowledged ranch service as important as bearing arms. The draft laws of '40-'45 exempted those in jobs essential to the war effort, including ranch workers, owners and managers.

In their usual, unflappable manner the Association wrote a resolution which states they had long ago found it necessary to extend their work week so they called on the government to extend the work week for industrial labor to 50 hours as the only means available to meet the necessary production of food, machines and all other important sinews of war.

Cochise County had a war planning board and the Association appointed Harry Saxon to advise on “matters relating to meat in the county, such as licensing to slaughter, etc.”

Because of the lack of available men for agricultural employment, the University of Arizona Extension Service in Cochise County accepted applications from anyone needing labor for farm and ranch work. The main sources were Mexican nationals and Italian prison labor. The wages and working conditions of the Italians were fixed by the government. “No prices were recommended for Mexican citizens and cowboy labor.” It was agreed amongst the membership that ranch improvements, developments, etc., would be held, where possible, for post-war employment.

The Association believed strongly in its product and voiced this attitude publicly. “This nation and its allies have grown to greatness both in peace and war on a diet of meat.”

Patriotism was high and at every meeting the sale of war bonds was encouraged. The Association itself bought bonds. Due to the war effort, no annual meeting was held in 1945.

Animal health and land issues continued to be items on Association agendas. Cattle were considered from the standpoint of health and vitality rather than from an economic view.

Herefords were the breed of cattle seen most often in Graham and Cochise Counties. Breeding cross-breeds for high-bred vigor was just beginning to come into its own but stockmen did not change easily. Charlie Rak, then of Hell’s Hip-Pocket Ranch, wrote: “There seems to be a trend during the last few years to try different breeds and cross-breeds of range cattle. Our predecessor, Theo Hampe, was 45 years ahead of the times in making the experiment. He was considered a queer man in more ways than bringing black muley cattle to this part of the range. He wouldn’t wear a hat, the Mexicans called him *sin gorro* (a man without a cap). While he was the first to introduce Galloway cattle into the Chiricahuas and the poled Herefords, we were the last to change to horned Herefords and got rid of all blacks, but not until we learned a costly lesson. It was July, 1929 when the late Frank Krentz telephoned me that the man who bought our cattle the year before wanted to buy his and our steers but wanted no blacks. We had nine blacks and they were good. I told Frank to try and sell the blacks as the year before. The buyer said no. He offered 10 cents a pound for the steers, but no blacks. I told Frank, no blacks, no sale. Frank sold his — we kept ours till 1932. With ours and a lot of Frank’s, Yuma farmers got the steers at 3½ cents per pound. The cattle were paid for when the farmer got them fat and sold. The price they received for fat steers was a nickle a pound. Breed anything you want, Brahmas, blacks, and cross them any way you wish. I’ll be like the woman who kissed the calf, everyone to his own choice. I’ll stay with horned Herefords.”

The Association appointed a committee to work with appropriate officials regarding widening of roads and construction concerns of the members. As highways were built, the Association saw to it that adequate underpasses were constructed so that cattle could be moved from one pasture to another with little disruption.

When other agricultural interests were calling for subsidies because of surpluses following the war, the Association called upon their members, the Arizona Cattle Growers and all associations in the Western Range, to voluntarily reduce the size of their breeding herds by 10%.

Charlie Rak wrote about Fred Moore of the Rafter X Ranch in Rucker Canyon: "The last visit I had with Fred was when a group of cowmen were gathered, as usual, in front of the Gadsden Hotel, and the conversation drifted to government support of cattle. After everyone had expressed his views, Fred came in last. He straightened up and then leaned a little forward on his crutches and said, "Fellows, you all know that I do not now own a cow or an acre of land, but I am a good American citizen. I do not believe in government support of any kind. All I want, all I ask of the government is to carry my mail."

Perhaps a speech given in 1948 to the American National Cattlemen's Association by a gentleman named Dan Casement best summarizes the stockmen of that period. "You don't represent a business system or a political organization. You are a social class. You typify a way of life, a fraternity of ideals, you preserve the best in American lore and you unify in a single code of citizenship the traditions of our forefathers; for freedom, independence, opportunity, resourcefulness, and a rugged individuality."

During the '40s the Association called for expansion of the facilities of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Arizona in order to more effectively fulfill the increased requirements for instruction, research and general



Annual Convention, ca 1950.

service in the respective fields of animal husbandry and animal pathology. Cattle surpluses were causing the industry to become more competitive and cattlemen wanted a better educational background.

Even though there was now the Livestock Sanitary Board, the Association still offered rewards for cattle thieves stealing from members.

The need to educate the general public about the industry was so great that in 1949 the Association reinstated the "calf plan" and raised \$6190.00 for the public relations committee of the state association.

Beef was no longer king. Natural resources were dwindling and government intervention increased in land-use matters. With most land supervised by some government agency, it was inevitable that these agencies and the stockmen would eventually clash. With a realistic understanding of the limits of the available resources, the Association repeatedly made suggestions to the government agencies providing for orderly use, improvement and development of the public lands that would stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public ranges. But the agencies were under pressure from other user groups and the government itself regarding land use. Grazing was rapidly becoming less than a priority on public lands.

Being the self-sufficient, strong individuals they were, it is truly amazing the Association ever survived. With cheap calf prices and a terrible drought in the first half of 1950, tempers flared. On February 18, 1956, the Directors met to plan their annual meeting. "It was generally urged that the convention be kept a little more on the social side than 'just plain business side', the hope being to keep arguments to the minimum."

The drought was so serious in the early '50s that the Association requested in 1953 that their members be included as part of the national critical drought areas being designated by President Eisenhower. If eligible, ranchers could buy feedstuff for their livestock through the program. But as usual, Association members had tried the path of free enterprise prior to requesting this aid. In 1952, at the annual meeting, Dr. Vincent Shafer, a world-renowned expert on rain-making, discussed the potential of cloud-seeding to produce rain.

It was so dry, one member said: "Arizona cowhide should be in great demand — dried and cured right on the cow."

Requesting government assistance was hard for the Association. It had actively opposed price controls and supports of meat and demanded a free market system of supply and demand, going on record that: "... subsidy in any form invariably leads to government management and control of the industry subsidized, taking away individual fortitude and initiative." After opposing agricultural cash subsidies wherever they directly or indirectly affected the cattle industry, in 1953

the Association was soliciting government aid. The success of the Association was and is that its one duty is to serve the needs of its members.

Elizabeth (Mrs. H.L.) Johnson was secretary of the Association for 18 years before her retirement in 1955. In May of 1954 she published the first edition of the *Bull Slinger*.

The *Bull Slinger* was a monthly publication of the Association, containing the "doings of you and your neighbors." Members from both counties wrote about their rainfalls, range conditions, cattle prices, roundups, and general happenings on the ranch. Each issue's two to three pages contained humor, a little gossip, and an occasional recipe. The following poem, printed in the August, 1959, issue was written by J. Frank Wootan who came to Arizona in 1887. He was President of the Aravaipa Cattle Growers Association in 1915 and served 23½ years as cattle inspector in Cochise County.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST

*When I am sitting by my camp fire at night
Or I am riding the range alone
I think of all the cowboys that have left us
And wonder if they have all made it home*

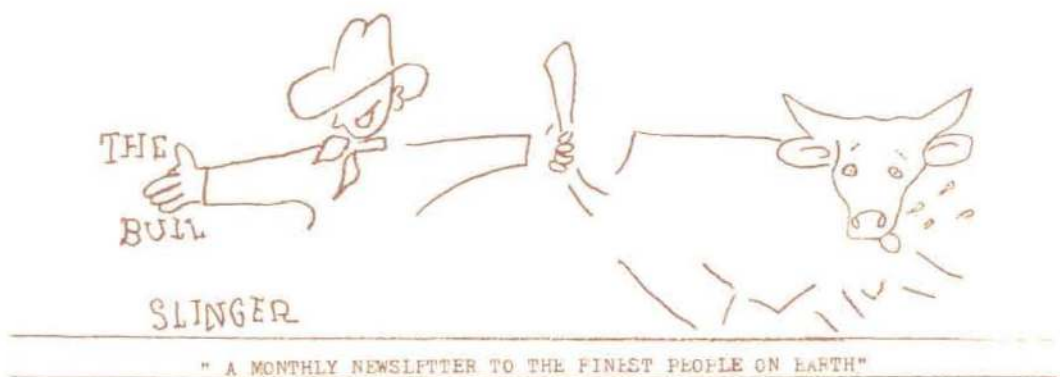
*There was Jack Busenbark and Bill Wootan
They were ranked amongst the best
But they have rode their last cowpony
And now are laid to rest*

*There is a new range calling
I can hear that distant chime
And I pause - I stop - And wonder
If it soon will be my time*

*But what's the difference I am an old cowhand
I will ride that range on high
I will sit up there on my pony
And watch the world go by
A lot of my friends and relatives
Are waiting up there now
And it fills my heart with joy
For I know that they will all greet me
With a "Hello Cowboy"*

*Although the days are numbered
Until I must leave this land
I'll ride up that golden stairway
And join that Cowboy Band*

J. Frank Wootan



The *Bull Slinger* was discontinued in 1973. It reached as many as 200 people monthly in the 19 years it was published.

In 1957, Ernest Browning, with the Association's backing was successful in forming the Beef Council, a self-supported, state-wide marketing and promotional entity. Ernest served as the first President of the Council and later as a member of its Board of Directors. He also served on the National Board of Directors.

That same year, ranchers gathered their cattle and had them tested for brucellosis in an effort to get Graham and Cochise Counties certified brucellosis free. After two years of continual, voluntary testing, in 1959 the two counties were certified "free areas."

In 1958, 22 inches of rain fell in Hereford, and heifer calves were contracted to buyers for 28 cents and steer calves for 30 cents, with steer yearlings bringing 27 cents a pound on the hoof.

Nationally, the first Wilderness Preservation Bill was introduced and the Association took a strong stand against it. Their reason was: "it was unrealistic, impracticable and against the best interests of the livestock industry." Later, they adopted another resolution stating: "The C.G.C.G.A. is in accord with the principles of multiple use of our public lands, grazing, recreation, mining, timber, etc. and feel the Wilderness Bill violates this principle." This philosophy has been maintained by the Association.

The Association provided the service of listing members' cattle that were for sale. The July, 1960 *Bull Slinger* listed "Steer calves, 5317, Hfv. 4393, steer yriling, 8601, Hfv, yriling, 855, cows 1663, bulls 148, making a total of 20,983. Of this list 1600 are sold, the majority being yriling steers so classed." Two thousand head of yearlings were listed for spring of 1961. The marketing committee formed in 1959 was responsible for locating buyers for members' cattle. This program was successful for only a short period of time and due to the drought was discontinued in 1961.



Jim Wilbourn, Home Ranch, Douglas, Arizona, ca 1961.

By summer of 1961, it was dry. Jack Z. Jones of Hereford wrote: "Outside of the cows being poor, the range dry and short, the feed barn empty, and the bank account being practically the same, everything is lovely." Maude (Mrs. Clarence) Post, Secretary of the Association from 1960 to 1969, wrote: "A year ago today we were fighting a forest fire caused by lightning. Today there isn't enough life in the sky to cause lightning, let alone thunder or rain, just wind and dust. But the wind does keep the windmill going round and round, now if there was some water to pump. Oh well, as the saying goes 'Such is life in the far West.' Fred Bennett of Tombstone finally got a rain. He drove up to a previously dry dirt tank and found enough water to last for ten months. He said he heard some very sweet music, 'about 1000 frogs singing and water in sight for ten months. Had I been alone I would have joined the band. I am now like a calf roped around the flanks, can't do anything but kick and bawl'."

THE THIRD TWENTY-FIVE YEARS (1962-1987)



BBC Barzonas Cross-Bred Cows for High-Bred Vigor, ca 1976.

At the beginning of the 1960s, land use continued to be a problem. Hunters and stockmen were in direct conflict. Ranchers suffered frequent and expensive vandalism to their improvements such as waters, fences, corrals, etc., because of the uneducated hunter.

The Association took the lead in trying to set local, state and national policy for public land use, and worked with Max Layton, Attorney at Law, in helping to set national public land policy. Mr. Layton, a well-known wildlife advocate and sportsman from Graham County, served on the National Advisory Board Council of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. At a meeting in Las Vegas, Mr. Layton, expressing the views of the Association, said: "Land-use tenure should be coupled with provisions for proper land use, conservation, and reclamation. Land development programs should be geared to benefit both domestic stock and wildlife."

The '60s started the trend of dealing with fragments of land use rather than with land use as a whole. It was a period of totally unholistic management of the public lands. Rather than manage for total rejuvenation of the land, government agencies managed for one single species of plant or animal with no regard to the historical use of the land or to future production. Private groups and individuals from across the nation dictated what was "best" for public lands, and the stockmen had to live and work by rules and regulations dictated by others. The 1960s were a turning point for the members of the Association. They still believed they voiced the beliefs of the majority of the population in Arizona and failed to recognize the trends beginning in our state.

They no longer had clout in the legislature and suffered defeat after defeat on land use and wildlife issues. They were rapidly becoming a minority. Even though their membership had remained constant with about 154 to 200 members, they began to look more to the state and national association for unity, feeling there was power in numbers.

It was during the '60s that water conservation came into prominence in Arizona, a practice cattlemen had been advocating for generations, as most of them had either suffered drought or had an ancestor that had gone broke from it. They worked with other agricultural groups to get the State Land Commission (now the Department of Water Resources) to initiate regulations tying water to the land rather than treating it as an expendable item. It took almost 20 years of diligence to see this accomplished.

In 1964, under President Bill Hughes of the Sierra Bonita Ranch, the Association addressed the U.S.D.A.'s beef carcass grading standards. “. . . Some feeders still want to make butter balls out of their cattle . . . However, most want to fulfill the consumer desire for leaner type beef carcasses, without sacrificing quality.” It was the mid-1980s before the beef industry as a whole realized that “lean beef” was what the consumer wanted, though marketing experts from the University of Arizona had been saying this since the mid-1950s.

Perhaps the single largest contribution the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers made to society was when they joined the Screwworm Eradication Program in 1964.

Screwworms attack all warm-blooded animals, and game animals as well as domestic livestock can suffer injury or death from screwworm infestations. The female screwworm fly “blows” or lays eggs on any fresh spot of blood, even a small scratch. These eggs hatch into tiny larvae or maggots that burrow deeply into the wound. With their rasping mouthparts, they tear away at the wound, feeding for 5 to 6 days while growing to about one-half inch in length. Cattle are highly susceptible to this parasite and grown steers have been killed within 10 days.

The national program began February 13, 1962, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. At first this was a joint effort by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, public and private groups and organizations in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Arizona became involved in the program in 1964.

Forrest Froelich of Willcox was in charge of the program for the local association; committees of ranchers were formed and given receipt books as they went ranch to ranch soliciting donations. Each rancher was to contribute \$1.00 per head for all his cattle of one year or older. There were an estimated 55,380 head of cattle in Cochise County and 57,720 head in Graham County.

The Association raised over \$100,000.00 in the two-county area, the largest amount donated to the program per county (counties) in the state.

Jim Wilbourn, past president of the Association, ranching in Douglas, recalls: "The Program was very effective over the years until virtually all screwworms were eradicated. Samples of worms where found were sent to Phoenix for positive identification. Airplanes then dropped sterile flies on the infected areas. Also, men working for the Program who were cowboys helped roundup and spray the infected cattle as was done on my ranch and was thoroughly appreciated. Before this Program was started at least 50 cases of screwworms a year developed on my ranch alone and I spent much time in treating these cases. Rainy seasons always brought on a heavy infestation of screwworm flies. The Program not only helped the livestock industry, but also wildlife, domestic pets and all worm-blooded animals."

Screwworms are virtually non-existent in Arizona today because of this extensive, voluntary program.

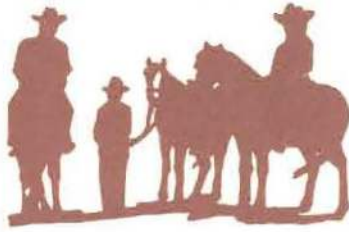


Maud Post, Secretary; Jim Wilbourn, President; Joe Lane, Past-President; Don Burnett, First Vice-President, April 1967.

With the release of RARE II (the second roadless area review and evaluation by the U.S. Forest Service) and Arizona State Representative Mo Udall's 1977 Endangered Wilderness Act being introduced in Congress, members found themselves doing more than just adopting resolutions and writing letters in opposition to wildernesses. They called their congressional delegation, spoke before chambers of commerce, city councils and boards of supervisors, soliciting support for the multiple-use concept and arguing that wilderness designation virtually locked up the land to about 97% of the population. It also created great hardships for ranchers who had to maintain these allotments without the use of motorized vehicles, throwing them back into the 19th Century to use pack horses to care for their cattle and ranges.

It was a battle well fought but unfortunately lost. The cattleman using forage on public lands was the first to have restrictions placed on him regarding certain uses of that land. As our population grows and recreation increases, the public will begin to feel restrictions on their use of the land, also.

BITS ABOUT RANCHING



A Ranch involves the whole ranch Family. Everyone helps in some manner.

It is a good and busy life, always at the beck and call of the livestock's needs.

There is much pride in how the ranch work is done and in results achieved.

There is a sincere feeling and caring for the land and for all of Nature. Wildlife makes thrifty use of the man made waterings and deer share the cattle salt and supplemental feed put out by the rancher.

Because of the small amount of deeded land in Arizona, most ranching is on Public Domain, Forest, B. L. M. and State Lease Lands.

The Rancher owns a Permit, pays an annual lease fee set by the agency department involved.

To own a permit, the rancher must own at least 80 acres deeded land, with water, corrals and buildings. Permits sell for around \$1000.00 per cow unit.

The number of stock a Rancher carries on his permit, is set by the agency involved. Forest, B.L.M., State Land Dept.

These agencies have range management, plans that the rancher carries into operation.

The Forest gives permission for improvements, corrals, fences, waterings, etc. once completed these improvements become property of U.S.D.A. Also, the permittee is liable for maintenance of all improvements.

A wood permit is bought to gather down wood on Forest for the Ranchers home use.

Ranching is financially governed by the annual weather conditions and market price at selling time.

The Forest (U.S.D.A.) returns 25% of the total annual lease paid from a county, to the county, for schools and roads.

The Rancher pays county and state taxes on livestock and personal property. And I.R.S. gets their share too; good years.

— by Prudes.

Brochure prepared by Charles and Helen Prude. Charlie was president of the Association in 1973.

At the end of the fiscal year of 1979, the Arizona State Cattle Growers' Association was in severe financial difficulties. Once again the Cochise-Graham Association reinstated the calf plan to raise money for the state association. The program worked as follows: Cattle producers donated a weaner calf or calves which were shipped to Maricopa County and put in a feedlot for 60 days. These calves were then sold at auction at the winter meeting of the ACGA. Proceeds from the sale went toward the state association's activities with the added benefit that the sale showed off members' calves to others in the cattle business. This program continued state-wide through 1983, with as many as 65 calves a year being gathered in Cochise and Graham Counties alone.

In 1981, President Larry Moore, of the Rafter X Ranch in Rucker Canyon, was selected to attend the National Cattlemen's Association's Young Cattlemen's traveling Leadership Conference. This all-expense-paid, week-long conference is sponsored by the Arizona Cattle Growers Association and the National Cattlemen's Association. It is designed to provide participants with a better understanding of the beef cattle industry across the United States. There is only one person selected from each state per year. In 1986, Terry McNair McEuen was selected to participate. It was an honor for the Association to have two participants selected within a six-year period.

During the early 1980s the Association had "Socials," get-togethers for members at someone's ranch that included a potluck, just visiting, and local musicians. The first social was held at the Ten Ranch July 25, 1981, with approximately 125 people registered. Other locations were the Searle's 6X Ranch in Pearce, the Wilbourn Ranch in Douglas, and Jack and Vi Wilson's Triangle T Guest Ranch in Dagoon. These events moved around the two counties and were kept strictly social, the only order of business being getting new members from the locality.



Ten Ranch. Graham County, July 25, 1981.



Socials

COCHISE-GRAHAM CATTLE GROWERS SOCIALS



Deer Creek Ranch, Graham County.



"Rodeo" began by cowboys getting together and competing against each other at someone's ranch.

Little has changed about the Association in the last 75 years. Incorporating in 1978, it has a few more directors than in 1912. The format of the annual meeting, as in the 1920s and 30s, still deals with the general business of the

membership and is educational and informative. Directors are still selected from around the two counties, making sure each ranching area is represented. Many of the directors are second and third generation descendants of early directors. Every other president of the Association represents either Cochise or Graham County. Membership is over 200, not a great change from 164 in 1917.

Ranching, though, has changed greatly. The days when Klondyke ranchers put their herds together and grazed them for five days on the trail to the railhead in Willcox are gone. Harry Hooker no longer meets some of these drives to “escort” them across the Sierra Bonita range so they wouldn’t eat too much of his grass.

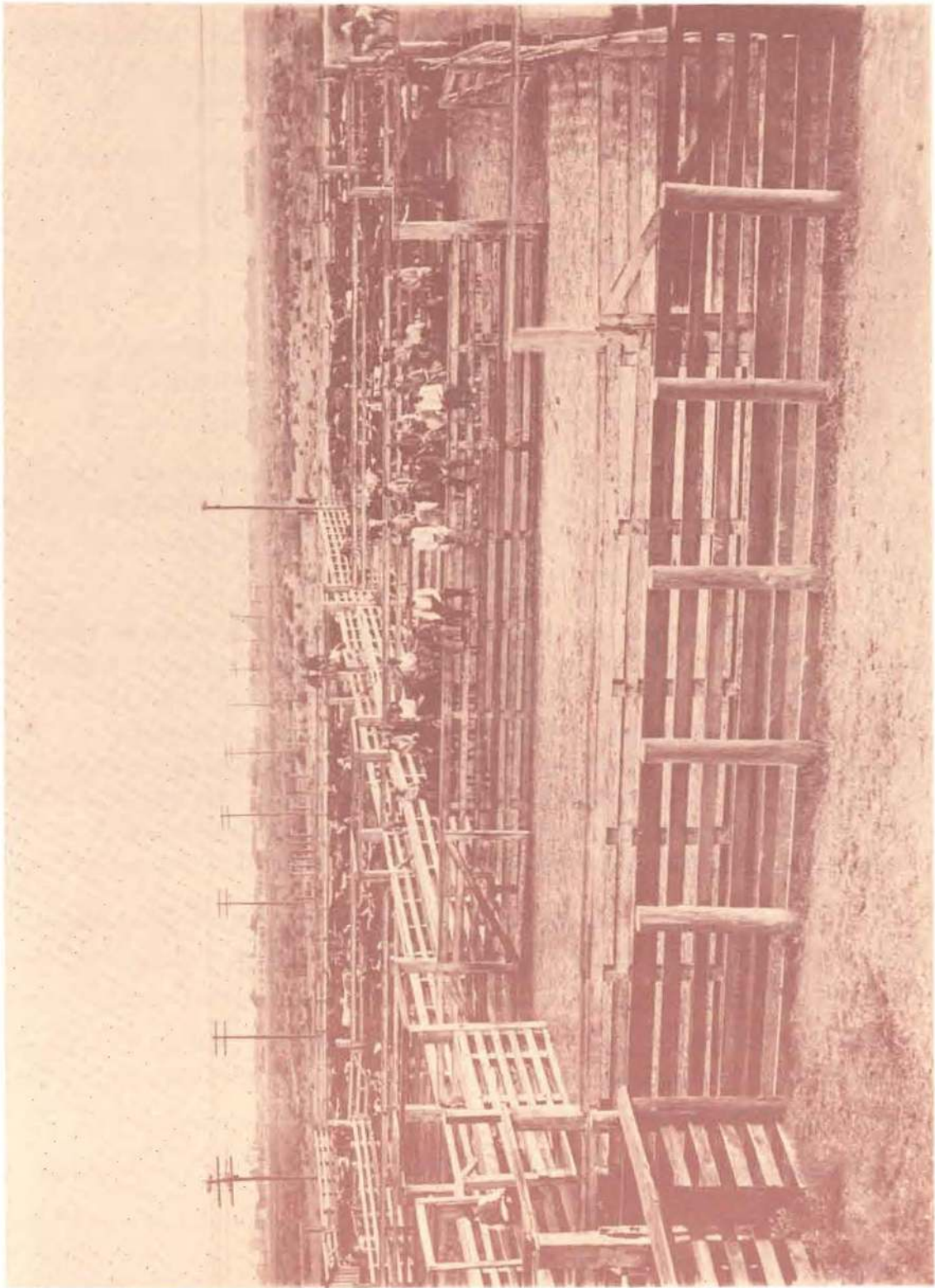
Cattle are now trucked to market; railroad cattle cars are a thing of the past. The shipping corrals in Douglas that the McDonalds used in 1910 are still in use, but cattle are trucked there rather than driven.

Federal and state agencies and cattlemen have realized that their areas of concern are about the same. Conservation of forage, water and good land management policies are of primary importance to both.

The fence on the Border between Mexico and the U.S. is still a problem, frequently cut because of illegal crossing. Fear of infected cattle mixing with clean American herds is so much a problem that it’s been suggested that outriders be hired to ride the fence and maintain it. Mexican cattle entering legally at border points are examined and bled by “government bleeders” and tested for various animal diseases. The screwworm eradication program is moving further south into Mexico and someday this continent will be free of this pest.

In the past 75 years we have continually dealt with public lands issues, image, grazing rights, continued funding of the Livestock Board, animal health issues, consumer trends, water rights, personal property rights, and the public in general. In 1987 we are still dealing with all these issues and are also closely monitoring the possibility of reintroduction of the Mexican wolf into its natural habitat.

There is no end to the books and articles written about “cowboys” and the romantic aura that surrounds them. This record is meant to accurately portray the “cowman,” the role he has played in the history of Cochise and Graham Counties, and the role he continues to play in today’s society.



McDonald round-up, Douglas, Arizona, ca 1912.

ABOUT BRANDS

The first brands recorded are in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians in Deshashah, Saqqara and Beni Hassan as well as other tombs in the Middle East. The Egyptians branded the temple and royal herds as far back as 2780-2280 B.C., one of the most famous being the tomb of Kheumuheted (Fig. 1).

During the Dark Ages (400-1400 A.D.) there is evidence that horses were branded in England. During the Hundred Years' War at the Battle of Crecy-en-Ponthiew, northern France, in 1346, horses of the British yeomen and aristocrats were branded with the British Imperial Brand called the Broad Arrow (Fig. 2).

The first brand introduced and used in the Western Hemisphere was the Three Latin Crosses (Fig. 3). In 1519 Captain General Designate Hernán Cortés landed in Mexico and settled down to ranching using this brand.

All American cattle, horses, and mules were introduced onto this continent by Spanish explorers and later into this country by these same explorers and settlers. It is believed that the introduction of cattle into the United States occurred first near Douglas, Arizona.

North America brands are usually identified by name, whereas Mexican brands usually give no clue by which they can be called. Spanish brands were elaborate designs that often covered the entire side of a cow. They were more decorative than functional. Brands have become a very unique part of our American culture, and during the early days of the cattle industry, brand designs began to change. They became much smaller and were placed very specifically on the animal. This was due to cowhides becoming more valuable, and a smaller more legible brand was more efficient as it did not destroy the value of the hide.

In Richmond County, Staten Island, New York, in 1721, William McClane recorded the brand depicted in Figure 4. Justice Jon Veghte recorded the Heart brand in 1739 (Fig. 5).

California Mission brands were recorded in 1769 for the Roman Catholic Church. The following is based on the annual reports to the Franciscan archives at Mission Santa Barbara, California, and in Mexico:

San Diego de Alcalá, San Diego. Founded July 16, 1769 by Father Junipero Serra, Vizcaino, and Parron.

Brands shown in Figures 6 and 7.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Hogs</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Mules</i>
<i>Year:</i>	1822	1825	1789	1791	1830	1822
<i>Number:</i>	9,245	19,654	805	763	1,250	395

The first Anglo-Saxon cattle baron was Stephen F. Austin (1793-1835) and his Old Spanish Brand was registered in Brazoria County, Texas (Fig. 8). One of the oldest brands in Arizona is the Crooked H (Fig. 9) brand used on the Sierra Bonita Ranch in Cochise County since 1869.

Brands usually consist of a combination of lines, figures, numerals, or pictures. They are always read from the left to the right, top to bottom or from exterior to interior. For instance, Figure 10 is X Bar X; Figure 11 is A Bar X; and Figure 12 is the Double Circle Brand.

Brands can walk, run, fly, tumble, rock, swing, be lazy, be hooked, be forked, have a drag, or just be a pictorial character that usually is an abstraction of objects used in ranching. For instance, Figure 13 is a Walking O; Figure 14 is a Running W; Figure 15 is a Flying O; Figure 16 is Tumbling Sevens; Figure 17 is a Rocking A; Figure 18 is a Swinging A; Figure 19 is M Slash Lazy B; Figure 20 is Hook Z; Figure 21 is Forked B; Figure 22 is L Drag; Figure 23 is a Rocking Chair; Figure 24 is the Anchor; and Figure 25 is the Keyhole.

Even the federal government has a brand. The US brand was first used in 1908 and was branded on the left hoof of an animal. It was then changed to the left shoulder of the animal, where it was regulation that it be branded 2 inches in height. It is still being used by the United States Forest Service.

On Western ranges cattlemen bear their brands similar to a coat of arms. Brands usually convey a definite meaning to the owner and thereby foster a feeling of possession and pride in ownership. When working their herds and branding their stock, the "brander" has the position of honor amongst the branding crew. He is the craftsman of the crew and is deferred to.

All brands have a value as they can be sold or traded, and the older the brand the more valuable it is. Early recordings and continued use of brands increase their value.

The importance of branding livestock is as relevant today to ranchers as it was to the Egyptians in 2500 B.C. A registered brand is evidence that the animal wearing such brand is the personal property of the owner in whose name the brand is registered.

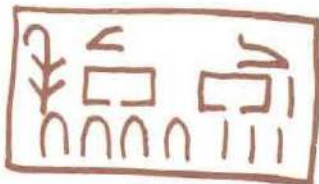


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26

PRESIDENTS

COCHISE COUNTY STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

1912 Wm. Riggs
 1913 J.C. Page
 1914 (unknown)
 1915 (unknown)
 1916 B.J. McKinney

ARAVAIPA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

1914 D.W. Wilson
 1915 J. Frank Wootan
 1916 W.L. Wootan
 1917 J. Frank Wootan

A.C.G.A. and C.C.S.G.A. merged April 2, 1917

COCHISE-GRAHAM CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

1917 H.L. Johnson
 1918 (unknown)
 1919 (unknown)
 1920 (unknown)
 1921 (unknown)
 1922 (unknown)
 1923 (unknown)
 1924 (unknown)
 1925 (unknown)
 1926 F.P. Moore
 1927 Wm. Riggs

1928 Wm. Riggs
 1929 Wm. Riggs
 1930 J.M. Smith
 1931 J.P. Cummings
 1932 Harry J. Saxton
 1933 Wm. Ellsworth
 1934 James W. Smith
 1935 Ralph Cowan
 1936 A.J. Bryce
 1937 Joe Hunt
 1938 Harry Hooker

1939 Chas. L. McKinney
 1940 Chas. L. McKinney
 1941 Chas. L. McKinney
 1942 J.P. Cull
 1943 Warner Mattice
 1944 Stewart Krentz
 1945 Jesse Williams
 1946 Frank Sproul
 1947 Frank Sproul
 1948 A.R. Spikes
 1949 J.M. Wilson
 1950 Houston Davis
 1951 J.E. Browning
 1952 Wm. Leslie Ellsworth
 1953 Spencer Shattuck
 1954 General Foote
 1955 Bill Cook/Ray Claridge
 1956 Ted Lee
 1957 Joe Clinton
 1958 Ruskin Lines
 1959 Clarence Post
 1960 Forrest Froelich
 1961 Lawrence McDonald
 1962 Lawrence McDonald
 1963 Claude W. McNair

1964 Esli Meyers
 1965 Bill Hughes
 1966 Lloyd Adams
 1967 Joe Lane
 1968 Jim Wilbourn
 1969 Don Burnett
 1970 Don Burnett
 1971 Rodney Alder
 1972 Rodney Alder
 1973 Chas. Prude
 1974 Chas. Prude
 1975 Wilford Claridge
 1976 Wilford Claridge
 1977 Bud Gunterman
 1978 Bud Gunterman
 1979 Alvin Browning
 1980 Alvin Browning
 1981 Mike Isley/L.E. Moore Jr.
 1982 L.E. Moore Jr.
 1983 L.E. Moore Jr.
 1984 Ron Searle
 1985 Ron Searle
 1986 Terry McNair McEuen
 1987 Terry McNair McEuen

COCHISE COUNTY STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

SECRETARIES

1912 J.T. Hood
 1913 (unknown)
 1914 (unknown)
 1915 H.L. Johnson
 1916 H.L. Johnson
 1917 E.W. Clayton

ARAVAIPA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

1914 C.A. Firth
 1915 C.A. Firth
 1916 H.L. Johnson
 1917 H.L. Johnson

COCHISE-GRAHAM CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

1917 H.L. Johnson
 1918-1923 (unknown)
 1924-1925 Frank S. Boice
 1926 Wellington Johnson
 1927-1929 J.P. Cummings
 1930-1931 Charles A. Smith
 1932 Mrs. Jim Smith

1933-1936 May Z. Cook
 1937 Mrs. Jim Cook
 1938-1954 Mrs. H.L. Johnson
 1955-1956 Mrs. Bill (Connie) Cook
 1957-1959 Mrs. Jack (Peach) Busenbark
 1960-1968 Mrs. Clarence (Maud) Post
 1969-1987 Mrs. Don (Laura) Burnett

CHARTER MEMBERS ARAVAIPA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A.L. Alexander	Dan Roten	T.J. Rex	J.R. Wootan, Jr.
C.A. Firth	H.J. Dowdle	D.A. Upchurch	R.H. Wootan
J.F. Greenwood	John Roten	A.G. Walker	P.P. Page
C.C. Hays	H.J. Dowdle	J.F. Wootan	R.C. Haby
Gregory Haby	H.A. Morgan	W.L. Wootan	T.J. Johnson
J.B. Hinton, Jr.	Z.C. Prina	J.J. Woolsey	J.B. Cook
H.L. Johnson	J.P. Weatherby	D.W. Wilson	Marion Lee
J.J. Kennedy	Howard Graham	John Wight	J.A. Terrell
J.H. Kennedy	J.T. Sanfor	Will Wight	W.P. McGulgan
Geo. P. Morgan			

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

This article was written by Terry McNair McEuen with special thanks to Anne Marie Moore, Laura Burnett, Jim Wilbourn, Claude McNair, Gertrude McDonald and Gertrude's grandson Bill.

Terry McNair McEuen was born December 30, 1947 in Safford, the daughter of Claude and Jesse Godfrey McNair. Terry's ranching heritage runs deep as she was raised on the T Rail Ranch in Aravaipa Canyon. The ranch was originally put together in the 1800s and ran thousands of cattle. In 1929, Terry's grandfather, Phillip Andrew Charles Taylor Randall McNair, bought the ranch and 5000 head of cattle were shipped. He had sold his ranch and 700 head of cattle on the Gila River near Sheldon and drove the remaining 80 head of cattle, wearing the **9M** brand to the Aravaipa ranch.

The family ranched there until 1972 when the ranch was sold to a conservation group. The family then moved to the Ten Ranch, taking the **9M** brand with them. They also returned the **WA** brand to the Ten Ranch where it was branded by the Cook Cattle Company around 1916. In 1978, the children and their spouses bought the adjoining Van Gausig Allotment currently known as the X-X Ranch. In 1986, Terry became sole owner of this ranch while continuing her ranching interests in the Ten Ranch. She currently brands **A**, **X-X** and **WA** and raises registered Barzona cattle along with grade Brangus cows.

In 1978, she was the first woman elected to the Board of Directors of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association and in 1986 was the first woman elected President. In 1986, she was also the first woman selected nationally to participate in the Young Cattlemen's Conference sponsored by the State Cattle Growers and the National Cattlemen's Association.

She has two sons, Brandon Warren, who is stationed in Maryland, and Austin Ty, who resides with his mother at the Deer Creek Ranch in the Galiuros.



Stacking "prairie" hay. One horse power. ca 1910. (Burgess Collection)

