

### BY WAGON TRAIN FROM KANSAS TO ARIZONA IN 1875

A trip by wagon train from Kansas to Arizona is the subject of some reminiscences contributed by John Roberts of Parker, whose residence in this state dates from 1875. Mr. Parker tells of the trip, a common one in those days, as follows:

"On the 25th of June, 1875, eighteen prairie schooners left Junction City, Kan., for Prescott, Ariz. In the caravan there were 31 men, 6 women and 4 boys, all well armed. Fourteen of the wagons were drawn by oxen and four by mules. There were also some cows and saddle horses in the way of animal life. A. W. Grizley, Cullen was captain of the train, and Alex Thompson wagon boss.

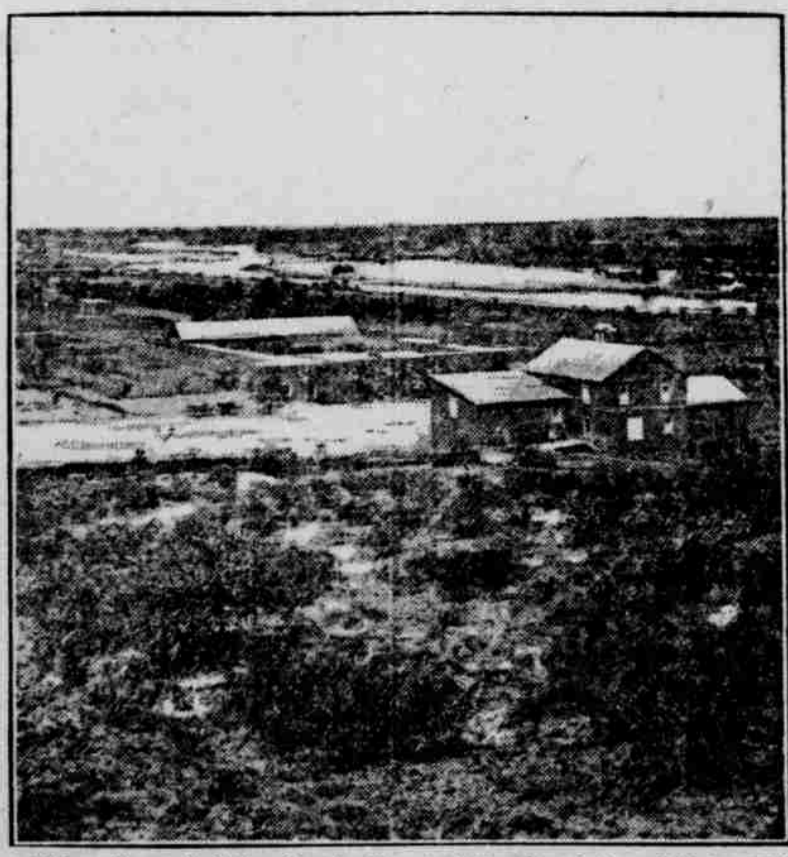
"The outfit arrived in Prescott on Nov. 2, having been on the road four months and ten days. E. J. Bennett, a well known Phoenix citizen, was also in caravan; also his father, his mother and brother. E. J. drove two yokes of oxen on his wagon, his leaders being cows and the six wheelers steers, and the way that old boy E. J. could make a bull whip talk was a caution.

"The writer drove one of his father's teams, consisting of three steers and two cows—a spike team—'Buck' on the lead, 'Rose and Jennie' in the swing, 'Tom' and 'Bryn' on the wheel. 'Buck's' mate, 'Bright', had died from drinking alkali water, necessitating making a single yoke out of a crooked cottonwood log, using rope for tugs.

"Of the 41 persons making this trip the writer knows of only five now living—E. J. Bennett of Phoenix, Ed A. Roberts of Prescott, Mrs. John Hartin of San Diego, Cal., Joseph J. Roberts of Pasadena, and John Roberts of Parker.

"Outside of a couple of little skirmishes with Mexicans in New Mexican and one Indian scare, all were happy when they reached Prescott," Mr. Roberts concludes.

### HAYDEN'S MILL AT TEMPE



This mill was built by Charles Trumbull Hayden, father of Representative Carl Hayden. It was the first mill on the Salt river. Phoenix had not yet been started.

### DISPATCH RIDER HAS MANY BRUSHES WITH THE INDIANS

In the fall of 1866, John Perry, then a dispatch rider for the United States government, arrived in Arizona at Camp Verde on the Verde river with dispatches for Major Dorne, who was then engaged in col-

laring the Apaches on a reservation. Mr. Perry made the trip from Fort Lyon in Colorado to Camp Verde on horseback via the old Santa Fe trail to a point near Flagstaff, where he turned south to Camp Verde. Fading to find Major Dorne at Camp Verde, Mr. Perry said, he left for Fort Whipple, near Prescott, after remaining at Camp Verde for two days.

Camp Verde in those days, he said, was a tent settlement of several ranchers who had staked out claims on the river. They lived in one settlement, he said, for protection against the Indians. The settlement consisted of about 100 people, he said, and he could remember but one person he met at the camp. That was Judge Wells of Prescott, who was then a boy of 15 or 16 years of age.

The orders he carried to Major Dorne, he said, was information about a band of Apaches who were in the S. H. mountains, northeast of Yuma. After delivering the dispatches to Major Dorne at Fort Whipple, he said, he and the major started for the camp of the Apaches. On the road to the S. H. mountains, he said, they passed through what is now Wickenburg. At that time it was the home of "Old Man" Wickenburg, who lived alone and was placing gold there. They spent the night with him, he said, and pushed on, camping the next night just south of the Salt river near what is now Phoenix. There was no town there then, he said, but only a saloon and a tent or two. Major Dorne, he said, came up and visited the saloon, but he remained in camp.

They found the Apache band, he said, and succeeded in rounding them up, but had to kill one member of the band in doing so. A day or two before they came upon the Apaches, he said, the Indians had had a fight with some Mexicans and with one exception, the Indian killed, they were out of ammunition. The one Indian, he said, began firing at them and fearing he would pick them off, they were forced to shoot him. The band, he said, consisted of 12 members, and they were taken to the reservation. On that trip, Mr. Perry said, he remained in Arizona about three months.

While in Prescott, then a small settlement, he said, he came upon a woman making bread in a large "Dutch" oven. The loaves, he said, were about twice the size of an ordinary baker's loaf and he bought one from the woman for \$1. A few days before this, he said, he and Major Dorne had secured some honey and while he was sitting in their camp eating bread and honey, Major Dorne came in and requested at once that he go and get another loaf of bread from the woman. She had only one loaf left, he said, but finally consented to sell it to him for the major.

During the intervals between the chases made after Apaches, Mr. Perry said, Major Dorne whittled away the hours by panning gold near Prescott. One afternoon, he said, he and the major each panned about \$20 in dust. Early in the spring of 1867, Mr. Perry said, he returned to Fort Lyon and made a second trip to Arizona with dispatches in 1872. In 1872, he said, he made a trip from Fort Lyon to San Francisco on horseback. He crossed the Colorado river near Needles, he said, and started late in the afternoon through the Mojave desert. That night, he said, he had the first real scare of his life. He said he was riding along a row of Yaqui palms and the leaves of the palms waving in the breeze appeared to him to be the feathers of a large band of Indians. From the number of feathers he thought he saw, Mr. Perry said he estimated that there were thousands of Indians in the band. Knowing he had no chance against such a horde of Indians, he said, he kept riding further away from the row of trees and finally succeeded in losing the band. It was

not until the next morning, he said, that he discovered the waving palm leaves. While in San Francisco, he said, he heard about a settlement called San Diego, but heard nothing about Los Angeles.

On one trip to Arizona in the early days Mr. Perry said, he stopped one night with the Tewksbury family in the Tonto basin. Later, he said, he understood that Tewksbury had been killed in a feud with the Ithobas family. After spending 25 years in the government service, Mr. Perry said, he returned to Phoenix about 39 years ago and staked out the Montezuma mine at Crown King, Arizona. He mined lead, gold and silver, he said, and also ran a lumber mill in connection with the mine. When the Adams hotel burned in Phoenix, Mr. Perry said, he saw the light of the blaze from his home in the Montezuma mountains, 70 miles north of Phoenix.

Mr. Perry said he served all through the Civil war and after the war closed he joined the regular army. During the world war, Mr. Perry said, he served three years and was mustered out of service on November 5, 1920. He served, he said, in the world war in rounding up army deserters and strikers in the southern states. He had three men under his belt, he said, as guards. Mr. Perry is now 82 years of age and recently returned from the Soldiers' home at Sawtelle, Calif., where he underwent an operation for an injury he received during the Civil war. Mr. Perry says he does not like living in a city and thinks he will take a prospecting trip after the Pioneer's reunion.

### HOME AT THATCHER NEARLY 40 YEARS

A continuous resident in one locality for nearly 40 years, Frank Tyler of Thatcher takes rank as one of

### INDIAN UPRISINGS ARE FEW ALTHOUGH SCARES ARE MANY

Indian scares were frequent, but actual uprisings directed against settlements on the frontier were few and far between, according to Mrs. S. J. Harner, an Arizona resident since 1882.

Mrs. Harner is a native of Utah. Her husband, the late S. J. Harner, preceded her to Arizona by several months and later sent for her. She made the trip from Salt Lake City to Maricopa by train and from Maricopa to the homestead in the Verde valley by mule team. After

the most "consistent" pioneers of Arizona.

Shortly after his marriage to Mary Adelia Pace in 1882, Mr. Tyler left his old home at Washington, Utah, for the new and bigger field of Arizona. In company with James and Orlando Pace and R. K. Jolley, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler drove overland from Utah, reaching the Gila valley in Arizona after a six weeks' trip. The party located where Thatcher was later built.

"Indians were especially bad in those days, but the Indians were not alone responsible for the many crimes," Mr. Tyler writes.

"White men were active on the ranges, stealing cattle and committing other crimes," he continued.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, six of whom are living. They are all residents of Arizona.

Throughout his residence in Arizona, Mr. Tyler has been engaged in farming as his principal occupation. He served as bishop of the Thatcher ward for 11 years, from 1908 to 1919, retiring when the ward was divided.

a residence of about four years in the Verde valley. The family moved to their ranch near Squaw creek. From here they went to Prescott. On one occasion, Indian scouts told as that the Apaches were on the warpath and went through the countryside warning the settlers to seek cover. The male population decided that it was time to rid the community of this Indian menace for all time and they gathered up their horses, guns and ammunitions and started out to give battle. They were in the field several days and never caught sight of a redskin," she declared.

Mrs. Harner is one of four Arizona pioneers in a single household in Phoenix. The home is located at 118 East Van Buren street. Other pioneers there are F. J. Harner, a son, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGarr.

Mrs. McGarr's mother, Mrs. J. See, more, has been a resident of Arizona for 51 years. She is now a resident of Phoenix. Her mother, the late Rose Garcia, came to Arizona sometime before 1860, Mrs. McGarr said. She made the trip overland on a horse, disguised as a man, and came with a detachment of soldiers, one of the first to go to Prescott.

### DANIEL NOONAN HAS MADE FEW MOVES

Among the earlier pioneers of Maricopa county is Daniel Noonan of Gila Bend. He has moved about less than most of the men who came here nearly half a century ago. Mr. Noonan is a native of Ireland, but came to this country, settling in Syracuse, N. Y., when a boy. He lived for a time in New Orleans and then went to Illinois in 1863. Two years later he settled in Utah, moving later to Moberly, Mo., where he engaged in contracting. His next move was to southern

California. There he went to sheep raising at Ensenada. A three year drought drove him out of H. and he started with several thousand sheep on the drive to Arizona. His next stopping place was at Mesa in 1876. He disposed of his sheep through

the medium of a butcher shop, and when he ran out of material for conducting it further, he went into the Gila Bend neighborhood where he remained closely ever since. Identifying himself with the various enterprises which have been launched there.

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