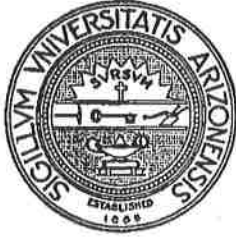


EXHIBIT 10

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University of Arizona Bulletin

GENERAL BULLETIN No. 2

ARIZONA PLACE NAMES

BY
WILL C. BARNES

NAMES

*Names are such enchanting things.
Ever do they bring to me
Beauty — vision — lift of wings —
Song—and scent—and mystery.*

—CATHERINE PARMENTER.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

ABBREVIATIONS

A. G. W.	A. G. Wells, President of the Santa Fe R. R.
A. T. & S. F. R. R.	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail Road.
E. P. & S. W. R. R.	El Paso & South Western Rail Road.
G. L. O.	General Land Office, Washington, D. C.
Ind. Res.	Indian Reservation.
Lat.	Latitude.
Long.	Longitude.
N. F.	National Forest.
N. M.	National Monument.
N. P.	National Park.
P. M.	Postmaster.
P. O.	Post Office.
q. v.	which see.
R.	Range.
Sec.	Section.
sic.	written thus—so spelled. Used to indicate unusual spelling by the original writer.
Sp.	Spanish.
S. P. R. R.	Southern Pacific Rail Road.
T.	Township.
U. S. G. B.	United States Geographic Board, Washington, D. C.
U. S. G. S.	United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
U. S. N. F.	United States National Forest.
U. S. F. S.	United States Forest Service.

The name of the postmaster is for the *first* one appointed unless otherwise stated.

FOREWORD

For more than thirty years the author has been gathering information from old timers, Indians, Mexicans, cowboys, sheep-herders, historians, any and everybody who had a story to tell as to the origin and meaning of Arizona names.

Many versions have been discarded because they could not be verified. One of the most puzzling matters is the unfortunate habit of many writers of ascribing their origin and meaning rather vaguely to "the Indians"; "an Indian word"; or "the Indians called it so"; etc., etc.

With more than twenty separate tribes in the State one naturally asks "What Indians?" To which there is usually no direct answer.

Another difficulty has been to pin the accounts down to dates and places. Frequently a story told so often as to have become almost a fact to the teller has been discarded because it was lacking in historical accuracy.

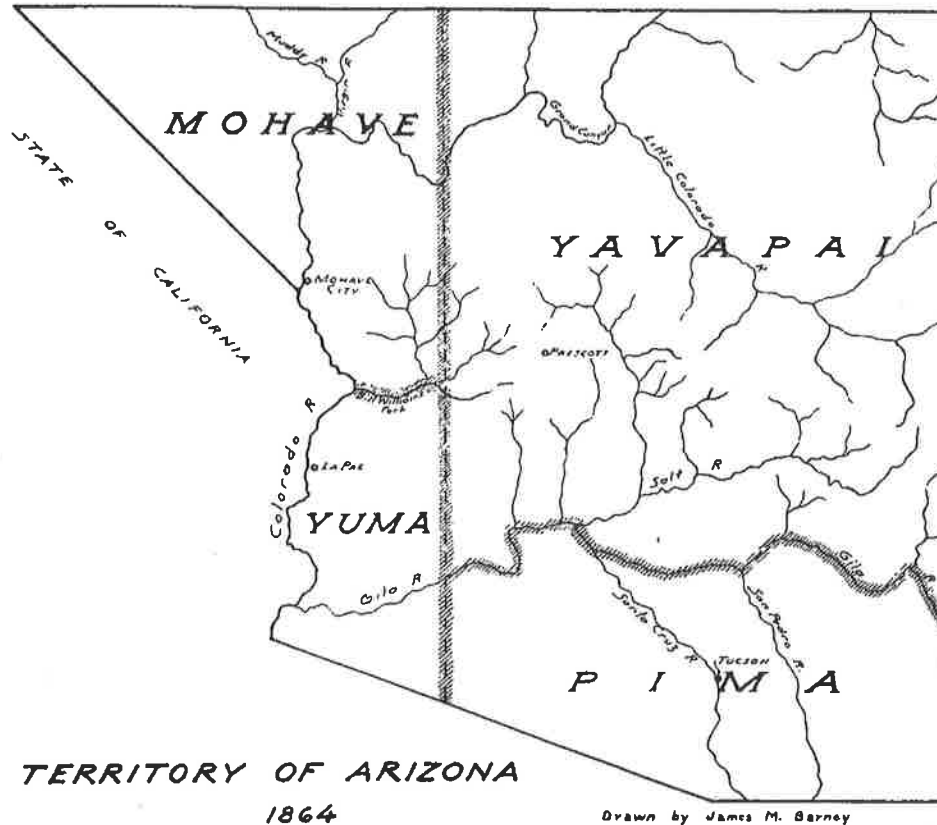
That there will be just criticisms of these pages goes without saying. Errors will creep in, mistakes occur. Men's memories are poor substitutes for the written word. Unfortunately few pioneers kept written records of their experiences. As far as possible every statement made in this volume has been checked. In some cases two different stories covering the same place or occurrence have been given because neither could be proven and each seemed worthy of credence. In such cases the reader must draw his own conclusions.

In the compilation of this material I have drawn upon those historians who have delved deeply into Arizona's early days. The statements of these writers do not always agree. Occasionally it has been necessary to estimate the value of each and give credit accordingly.

One hesitates to mention names lest those be overlooked to whom credit is due. There are some, however, who must be especially mentioned. The careful research of Dr. Elliot Coues, the eminent Army surgeon of pioneer Arizona, who followed day by day, mile by mile, the trail made across Arizona and the written record left by Padre Garces, has been a source of value. My good friend and one time superior officer of the old Army days, Captain John G. Bourke, 3rd U. S. Cavalry, in his several books has furnished innumerable dates, incidents and names of importance. With Mrs. Summerhayes' intimate story of the old Army life, *Vanished Arizona*, they will live as long as any written history of the State.

Among others who wrote of their Arizona experiences are the brilliant but eccentric Poston with his captivating rhymes; J. Ross Browne, world traveller; John C. Cremony, captain in the California Cavalry Column of 1862; Sylvester Mowry, ex-army officer, writer and one of the early Arizona mine operators; James O. Pattie in his *Personal Narrative*, and Ralph Pumpelly who wrote entertainingly of his travels in Arizona.

Often quoted, always dependable, is the *Hand Book of American Indians*, by Frederick W. Hodge, an outstanding source of information on this subject. Father Berard Haile's *Navajo Dictionary* has explained the meaning of many Navajo names, while *The Franciscans in Arizona* has furnished facts and dates of great value.



Showing Arizona's original four counties—Established by the First Territorial Legislature, Prescott, September 28, 1864.

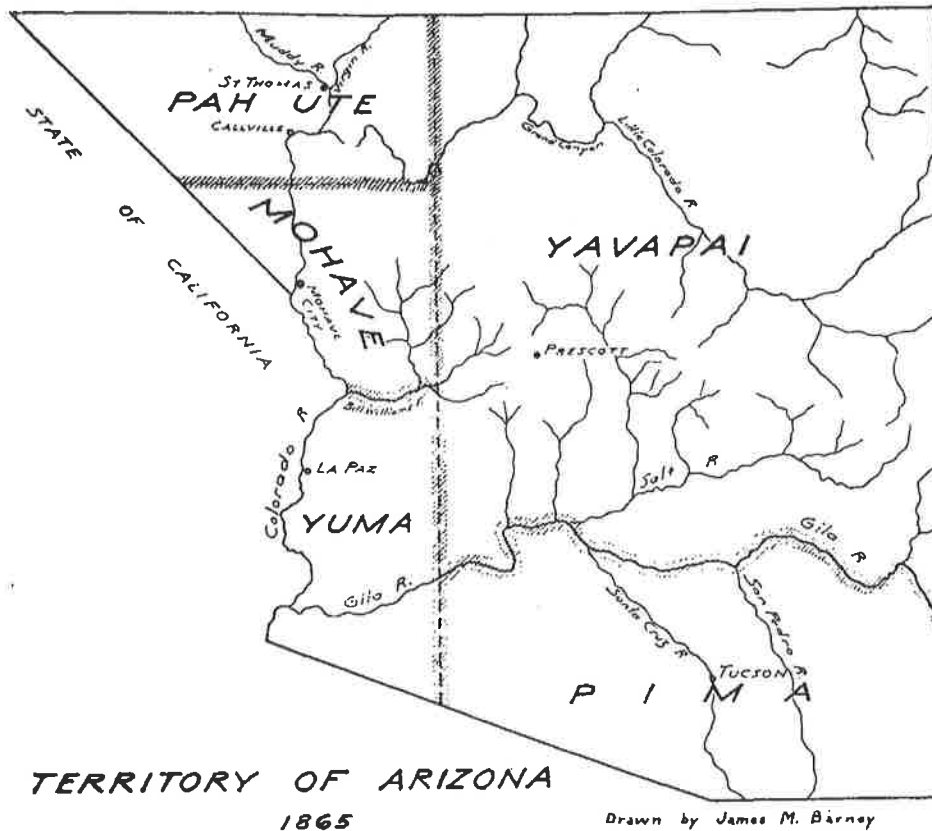
Herbert Gregory's *Monograph on the Navajo Country* and Ross' *Routes to the Desert* have been freely quoted, as also Dellenbaugh's books on his experiences in the Grand Canyon. The writings of the intrepid, one-armed Major Powell, the explorer of the Grand Canyon, have cleared up many questions as to names and places in and along the mighty chasm.

Easily at the head of the list of modern writers is Colonel James H. McClintock, former State Historian of Arizona and author of *Mormon Settlement in Arizona*, and a three volume *History of Arizona*. Farish, another former State Historian, has compiled a very readable account of early events which taken with the famous *Fish Manuscript* of the State Historian's office have been of great value as sources of information. Fish deserves more than passing notice. His work, done under most unfavorable circumstances while a merchant in a Mormon village, without a library at hand, unaided in his research, has discovered much new material and added tremendously to the knowledge of early times, especially among the

Mormon settlements. It is most unfortunate that his manuscript has not been published.

Many entertaining and instructive notes have been taken from Walter Burns' *Tombstone* for which acknowledgment is made to the publishers. It is impossible to mention every writer who has been drawn upon in this search for facts regarding Arizona names. I have tried to give full credit following every extract or reference. Here and there the reader will find items carrying quotation marks but lacking names. These to a large extent are "mosaics" taken from several writers or authorities.

The author owes much to the members of the Forest Service in Arizona. They have done everything possible to discover the



Pah Ute county created by act of Second Territorial Legislature in December, 1865. Congress granted this area to the state of Nevada, May 5, 1866. Act of the Second Territorial Legislature creating Pah Ute county, repealed by the Sixth Territorial Legislature, January, 1871.

origin and meaning of many local names. Nor can he overlook the splendid services of his wife. Her keen judgment and sound advice as to what should be retained and what discarded has been invaluable.

Paul Shoup, president of the S. P. R. R. Co., and A. G. Wells of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. have cooperated heartily

in searching out the origin and meaning of names of stations on their lines. Through the kind offices of these gentlemen the various division superintendents and local station agents of these roads have rendered valuable aid.

In addition, I am deeply indebted to the many friends throughout the State, some of them strangers, who have answered my many letters asking for information. To one and all, historians, authors, forest officers, cowboy and shepherd friends, railroad and postal authorities, old timers generally, the author herewith offers his most sincere thanks.

A list of "First Things in Arizona" which I have included I trust will prove as interesting to the reader as the compiling has been to me. No doubt some of them will be disputed.

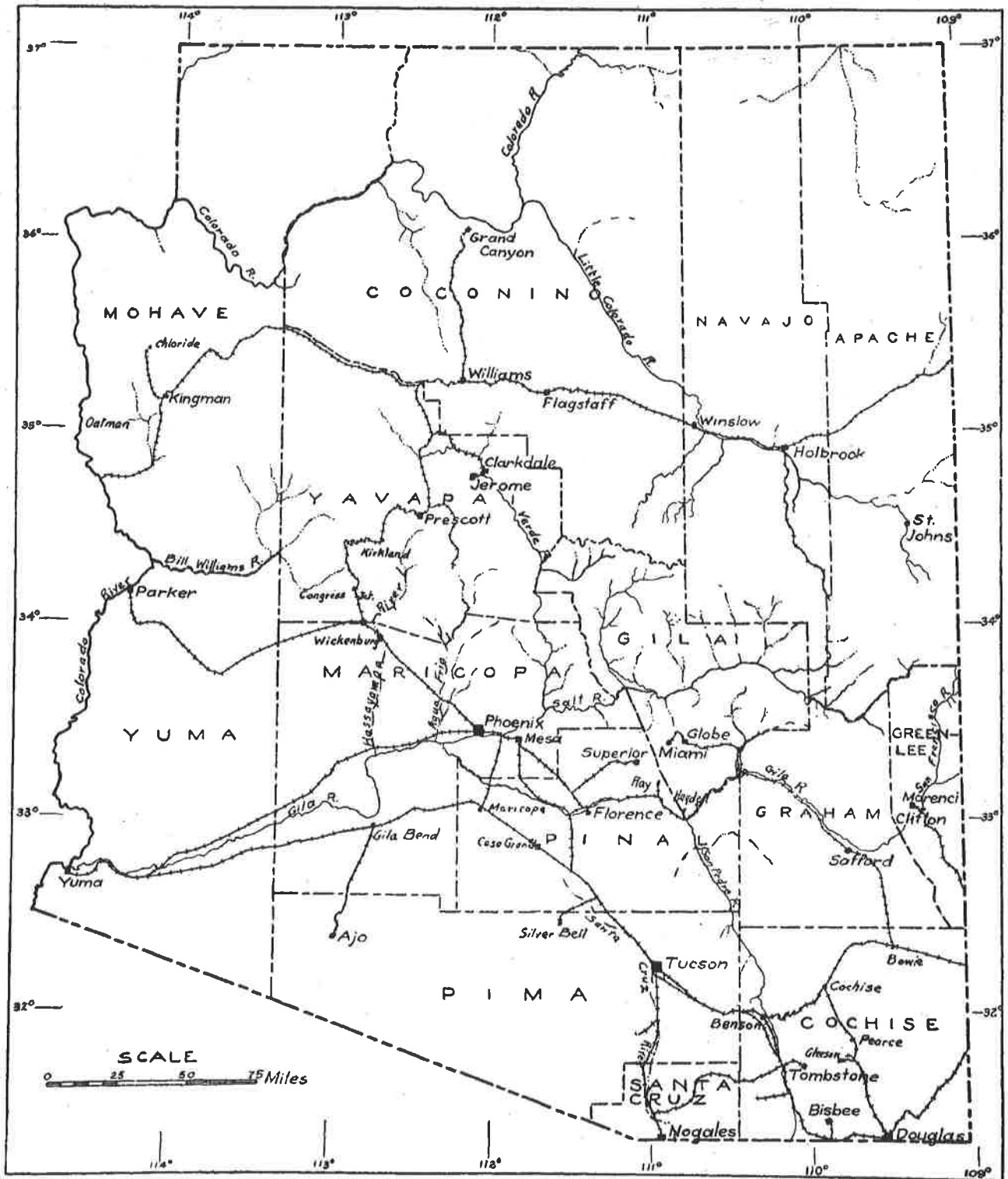
The author realizes that the book will no sooner be off the press than errors and omissions will be discovered and regretted. These can be taken care of in a later edition, if and when such becomes possible. Suggestions and criticisms will be gratefully received.

It was the judgment of experienced geographers and historians that as far as possible the location of each place or thing should be given either by government surveys or by latitude and longitude, and also that each should be followed by a list of maps on which the name could be found. In many instances the maps do not agree as to names or spelling. In such cases the matter is explained.

The first establishment of every post office in the territory or state of Arizona, with the date and name of the first postmaster, has been taken from the records of the United States Postoffice Department in Washington.

The law establishing the United States Geographic Board at Washington provides that its decisions as to the correct official names, with the spelling, of all geographical places in the United States, shall be adhered to by all government bureaus, in official reports, bulletins, maps, charts, etc. The printed decisions of the Board have been followed in this volume.

WILL C. BARNES.



State of Arizona, 1934.

ARIZONA PLACE NAMES

BY
WILL C. BARNES*

Abbie Waterman Peak Pima Co. Roskruge Map, 1893.

In T. 12 S., Rs. 8 & 9 E. Hornaday, *Camp Fires on Desert and Lava*, writes:

"North of Robles well-in-the-desert rose the Roskruge range, Sam Hughes butte, and the Abbie Waterman mountains. Beyond Abbie's real estate holdings were the Silver Bell mines." *Arizona Gazetteer* of 1881 says: "The Abbie Waterman is a silver mine of great promise which is being vigorously prospected by its owners." A note in the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society Library of Tucson says the camp was first called "Silver Hill." Old timers say that the peak was named for Abbie Waterman, wife of Governor Waterman of California. They claim that she was the first white woman to climb the peak.

This is an error. The identity of Abbie Waterman is well established through George Roskruge and others who knew her and her husband. She was the wife of J. C. Waterman who came to Arizona from Missouri and lived at Oracle for several years.

The peak was named for Abbie Waterman, but the range was named Waterman mountains q. v. for Gov. Waterman who was not related to her.

Abra Yavapai Co. Railroad Maps.

Sp. "a fissure, a gorge." Station on Ash Fork-Phoenix branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R. 29 miles south of Ash Fork. Is near a deep canyon, hence name given it by engineers.

Acacia Cochise Co.

Station on E. P. & S. W. R. R. About 4 miles from Douglas. Origin unknown.

Acme Mohave Co.

Station on A. T. & S. F. R. R., established about 1881. "Just another name," A. G. W. Later changed to Topock, q. v. P. O. established April 15, 1902, John R. Livingston, P. M.

Adair Navajo Co.

About 2½ miles west of Showlow on Fools Hollow. Mormon settlement established 1878. Called Fools Hollow because "nobody but a fool would try to make a living there."

After Wesley Adair, member of Company C, Mormon Battalion. He lived here for a time then moved to Showlow. His son, Aaron, lived on the place for some years after that. P. O. established as Adair Dec. 4, 1899, Jesse J. Brady, P.M. See Fools Hollow and Bagnall.

*Former Assistant Forester and Chief of Grazing, U. S. Forest Service; Former Secretary U. S. Geographic Board.

On Gregory's map, 1916, as Bodaway mesa, which is doubtless the correct spelling and name.

Broncho Creek Cochise Co. Smith Map, 1879.

Rises in Dragoon mountains; flows southwest into San Pedro river near Old Presidio of San Pedro.

Broncho Mine

See Brucknow mine.

Bronco Mountain Coconino Co. G. L. O. Map, 1921.

In T. 17 N., R. 8 E. Coconino N. F. Near head of Beaver creek. "At one time there was a large number of wild or bronco horses running here."

Brookbank Canyon Navajo Co. Map, Sitgreaves N. F., 1924.

Dry wash west of Heber heading in T. 11½ N., R. 15½ E. Enters Pearce wash in sec. 8, T. 14 N., R. 17 E. After J. W. Brookbank who located here in 1884. He later lived at Holbrook.

Brookline Cochise Co. G. L. O. Map, 1909, 1921.

Station Calabasas and Fairbank branch railroad. At eastern corner Babocomari Grant.

"A small stream comes into the San Pedro from the west. Town is located at the point where the S. P. line crosses the stream or brook. Hence Brookline." Letter, A. L. Henley, P. M.

Brooklyn Pima Co. G. L. O. Map, 1892.

Early day mining camp near Quijotoa in T. 15 S., R. 2 E. "The mine was called the Brooklyn. The owner came from Brooklyn, N. Y." This was one of several townsites laid out on slope of Quijotoa mountain. See New Virginia, Virginia and Logan City.

Brooklyn Peak Yavapai Co. Map, Tonto N. F., 1927.

In sec. 4, T. 9 N., R. 4 E. On Prescott N. F. North side of Squaw peak. After nearby Brooklyn mine.

Brownell Mountain and Settlement Pima Co. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

Store and settlement Papago Ind. Res. near lat. 32° 20', long. 112° 10'. According to P. A. Schilling of Ray, the Papago name for this mountain is "Ta-vo-num," meaning "a small hat."

"Mr. Brownell, the store keeper at Brownell, in the Quijotoa range, was a Civil War veteran and miner who discovered this copper mine at the foot of the mountain. Mine and settlement named for him." Letter, Col. J. J. Munsey, Sells.

P. O. established April 3, 1903, Frank Brownell, P. M.

Bruce Canyon Santa Cruz Co. G. L. O. Map, 1921.

Canyon between the Huachuca mountains and Canello hills. Rises west side Huachuca military reservation, runs north into Babocomari creek on grant of that name. Part of it is called Sycamore canyon. After Charles M. Bruce. See Mount Bruce for history.

Bruce, Mount Santa Cruz Co. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

In T. 20 S., R. 18 E. Northeast end Mustang mountains. After Charles M. Bruce, nearby cattleman, secretary of Arizona Territory May 8, 1893, and later Assistant Commissioner of General Land Office at Washington, D. C. under President Wilson.

a hole here and there as against Wet Beaver creek, the other fork, which was never dry.

Dry Lake Navajo Co. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

Large open basin often filled with flood waters most of it coming from the Phoenix wash. In N.W. corner T. 15 N., R. 19 E. Frequently goes dry. The Hashknife (Aztec Cattle Co.) outfit about 1888 dug several long ditches to drain into it flood waters from Pierce, Phoenix and other washes. More than six thousand range cattle and probably a third as many wild horses often watered here in dry seasons, 1888 to 1896. Quite a dry farming settlement here now called Zeniff. q.v.

Dublin Graham Co. R. R. Maps.

Station Globe division Arizona-Eastern R. R. 10 miles west of Safford. So called by William Garland who built this road. He was a native of Cork, Ireland. q.v.

Dude Creek Gila Co.

In upper Tonto basin. "Small creek on East Verde draining into east side of that stream about 6 miles from its source. Frank McClintock had a ranch on this creek and gave it this name." Letter, Fred Croxen, Forest Ranger.

Dudleyville Pinal Co. Hamilton Map, 1866;
G. L. O., 1921.

In sec. 25, T. 5 S., R. 15 W. On San Pedro about one mile south Gila river. Stage station owned and run by the Harrington family about 1879. "Dudley Harrington was the father. Dudley was a family name and he wanted his post office so called. They compromised on Dudleyville." Letter, Fred W. Lattin, Winkelman. One authority says place was first called Wharton City but who Wharton was nobody knows. P. O. established May 8, 1881, as Dudleyville. P. O. records in Washington show it changed later to Feldman, q.v.

Dugas Yavapai Co.

The Dugas family had a ranch here. P. O. established Nov. 11, 1925, Mrs. Gertrude H. Dugas, P. M.

Dunbar's

See Tres Alamos.

Duncan Greenlee Co. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

In T. 8 S., R. 32 E. Elevation 3,642 feet. An early settlement. Formerly a heavy cattle shipping point. On Gila river about 25 miles above Solomonville. Close to New Mexico line, on old Arizona and New Mexico R. R. Named in 1883 for James Duncan, a director Arizona Copper Co. Was first called Purdy, q.v. P. O. established as Duncan October 11, 1883, Charles A. Brake, P. M.

Duncan Mohave Co. G. L. O. Map, 1928.

In T. 29 N., R. 16 W. Early mining camp on head Grapevine creek. Close to line Hualpai Ind. Res. Origin not known.

Dunlap Graham Co. G. L. O. Map, 1892.

In T. 6 S., R. 19 E. P. O. and ranch headquarters on Aravaipa creek. After Hon. Bert Dunlap, who ran cattle here 1882 to 1896. Dunlap was several times elected to Territorial Legislature. P. O. established Mar. 22, 1883, Bert Dunlap, P. M. Changed to Aravaipa in Apr., 1892.

Wickyty-wizz Canyon Mohave Co.

Side canyon of Colorado river on Hualpai Ind. Res. where a squaw man named Spencer once lived. See Spencer.

Bourke says: "Capt. Thomas Byrne, 12th Infy., knew that if this small tribe—the Hualpais—went on the war path, it would take half a dozen regiments to dislodge them from the dizzy cliffs of the Music, Diamond and the Wickyty-wizz."

Wide Ruin Wash Apache Co. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

Heading in T. 24 N., R. 28 E., about 10 miles northeast of Wide Ruin, runs southwest, joins Pueblo Colorado wash to form Leroux wash in T. 21 N., R. 23 E. "Named for a pre-historic, ruined palace, 400 feet square, built across a narrow wash. It contains a rock walled well. Navajo name is 'kin-tquel,' a wide or large house." Gregory.

Wild Band Pools Mohave Co. Smith Map, 1879.

Southeast of Pipe springs, west side Kanab wash, near Hanging rock." Father Escalante visited and camped at these pools in 1776. So named later on because of bands of wild horses which watered here." Bolton.

Wildcat Canyon Coconino and Navajo Cos. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

Rises at Rim in Coconino county, running northeast into Navajo county, joins Chevelon Fork in T. 14 N., R. 15 E. So named by Robert (Bob) Casbeer, sheepman, whose herds were raided here one night by a wildcat which killed a large number of sheep. Previous to this, not named.

Wild Cat Peak Coconino Co. U. S. G. S. Map, 1923.

Elevation, 6,648 feet. On Navajo Ind. Res. near lat. 111°, at northwest corner Hopi Ind. Res. "The Navajos call it 'nic-dot-soe' or 'nish-duit-so'—'mountain lion.'" Gregory describes it as "On the Painted desert. An igneous needle east of Mormon ridge."

Wild Horse Canyon Gila Co. Map, San Carlos Ind. Res., 1917.

T. 1 S., R. 21 E. Stream rises south slope Gila mountains, flows southwest into Gila river, west of Calva station, on railroad, San Carlos Res. "For several years there was a band of wild horses running along this canyon. They were rounded up and shipped out or killed during the government's campaign to eradicate dourine among Indian ponies about 1910."

Wild Horse Lake Navajo Co. Map, Apache N. F., 1926.

In sec. 23, T. 10 N., R. 15½ E. Fort Apache Ind. Res. "D. B. (Red) Holcomb, who lived at Phoenix Park now called 'Hokum' Ranch, once built a trap corral here to capture wild horses." See Phoenix Park.

Wild Rye Creek Gila Co.

When first settlers arrived here country was covered with luxurious growth of wild rye. Grows today in protected spots only. See Rye creek.

Wilford Navajo Co.

On Black canyon, 6 miles south of Heber. Named for President Wilford Woodruff, of Mormon church. Settled by John Bushman and others from St. Joseph, 1882. Was quite a prosperous colony, 1883, the creek was running strong, a tannery