

WILL C. BARNES'

ARIZONA
PLACE
NAMES

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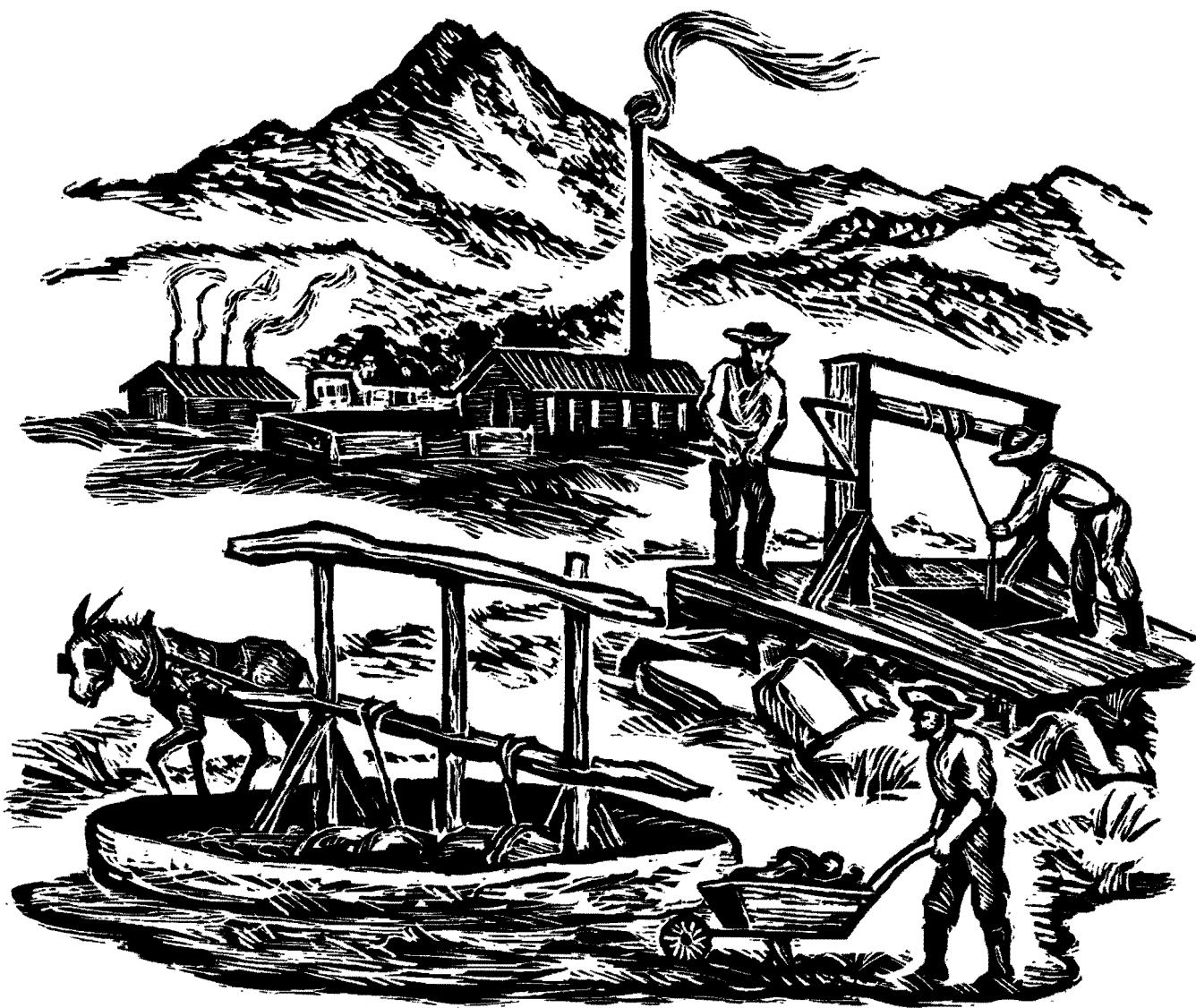
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Old-time mining — Spanish arrastra — bringing up ore with windlass — the Mowry Mine.

PLACE NAMES

BRUCE, MOUNT

El.: c. 6000' Loc.: Santa Cruz HI-1
 Charles M. Bruce, manager for the Babocomari Cattle Company, had headquarters near the base of this mountain. He served in 1893 as Secretary for Arizona Territory. This mountain was named for him prior to 1899 by the Pima County Board of Supervisors. A bronze tablet was erected on the north face of Mount Bruce c. 1913.
 Ref.: Barnes; APHS Names File. Map: C-12.
 a.n. Bruce Canyon Map: C-12 Santa Cruz
 The old Indian trail into Mexico ran along this canyon, at the mouth of which Bruce had his headquarters.
 Ref.: APHS Files.

BUCHANAN, FORT

El.: c. 5000' Loc.: Santa Cruz G-1.6
 Troops which had been sent to Tucson in the late fall of 1856 remained only long enough to receive orders to establish a camp near what is today Patagonia. In November 1856, Maj. Enoch Steen completed the formal establishment of what was known as Camp Moore. It is possible that this was named for Lt. I. N. Moore, who was in charge of a company of infantry.
 The name was changed on November 17 to Fort Buchanan to honor James Buchanan, then President of the United States. It is significant that the postmaster for this location was Elias Brevoort. At that time Tucson was a small and unimportant location, and it would seem that the post office established as "Tucson" on December 4, 1856, moved with the troops in November to the new location, particularly since Brevoort came from New Mexico specifically to be a sutler for the troops. The name "Tucson" for the post office was changed to Fort Buchanan on June 5, 1857, with Elias Brevoort remaining as postmaster. The delay is not surprising, considering slowness of communication, the dragging tendency of red tape and the vast distance between Washington and Arizona.
 Southern Arizona was noted for its sympathy with the developing Confederate cause. In the late 1850's, the Secretary of War for the United States pursued a policy throughout the nation of placing as many stores as possible where they might conceivably fall into Southern hands at a later date. Fort Buchanan became the depository of more than a million dollars in military supplies, the plan being to have them seized by the Confederate Column which was to march from Texas to lay hands on the rich silver mines of Arizona and the gold of California. The Confederate plans were not destined to be fulfilled. The first step toward closing Fort Buchanan occurred with the abandonment of its post office on October 21, 1860. Early in July 1861, Moore—now a captain—received orders from the headquarters of the Department of New Mexico to burn Fort Breckenridge and then Fort Buchanan. On July 21, 1861, under the command of Lt. Richard Lord, Fort Buchanan was completely destroyed.

SANTA CR

P.O. est. as Tucson, December 4, 1856. Elias Brevoort, p.m. Name changed to Fort Buchanan, July 5, 1857. Discont. October 21, 1860.
 Ref.: 85, pp. 483, 525; 111, p. 150; Richard S. C. Lord, Lt., APHS File; 75, p. 126; P.O. Records. Maps: C-1; E-11; E-17; GL-3.

BUENA VISTA LAND GRANT

El.: c. 4000' Loc.: Santa Cruz EF-5
 Pro.: /bwéyna viystə/ Spanish: "good view"
 This Mexican land grant was made on October 24, 1831, to Doña Josefa Morales. It consisted of 18,640 acres and was known as the Maria Santissima del Carmen Land Grant. Following the Gadsden Purchase, the United States Land Grant Court confirmed 7,128 acres of the grant to men named Maish and Driscoll.
 Ref.: Barnes; 55, p. 428. Maps: C-12; C-5; GL-2.

CALABASAS

El.: c. 3400' Loc.: Santa Cruz DE-3.6
 Pro.: /káləbəsəs/ or /káləbasəs/ Spanish: "calabashes"
 When Fr. Kino was in southern Arizona in the late 1600's, there was a Sobaipuri rancheria at this location. It shows as San Gaetan on the 1701 Kino map; another name for it was San Cayetano de Calabasas. Until 1784 it was a visita of Guevavi (q.v.). Here in 1797 were erected a church and house for the priest. From 1784 to 1797, Calabasas was probably a visita of Tubac.
 Sometime between 1797 and 1828, Calabasas became a ranch. By 1851 the hacienda was in ruins, according to Commissioner Bartlett of the United States Boundary Survey party. Bartlett conjectured that the place was named Calabasas because of the number of wild gourds in the valley. Apparently the old Rancho de la Calabasas was at one time prior to 1853 the property of Gov. Gandara of Sonora, Mexico, and later it was used as a Mexican military post, convenient for troops because the ranch was on the main road from Hermosillo, Mexico, to the interior of Arizona.
 Another possible origin of the name is that given by Reid, who on February 8, 1857, attributed the name to an old yellow adobe house on the right bank of the Santa Cruz River at its juncture with Sonoita Creek.
 In 1856 United States First Dragoons were quartered at the old Calabasas ranch. The troops stayed until 1858, with Maj. Enoch Steen commanding. For a while thereafter Calabasas was deserted, but it came back to life following the Civil War when in 1864 Fort Mason (cf. Fort McKee) was established. Troops were again withdrawn in 1866 and Calabasas dozed into somnolence. The sleeping ended when it was rumored the railroad planned to put a branch to Mexico and that it would pass through Calabasas. There were those who firmly believed that Calabasas would boom as the port of entry, and the rush was on. The finest brick hotel in the territory was built. A tent city sprang up overnight. Before long, the tents were folded and silently stolen away when the railroad chose to make Nogales its point of entry.
 The name survives in the Calabasas School District.

the name Sierra de la Santa Cruz to what was probably later divided into the Patagonia Mountains and the Canelo Hills. The earlier name in all likelihood came from the community of Santa Cruz just below the border in Sonora. From 1896 the Canelo Hills disappear from maps until GLO 1909. The name is descriptive of the fact that the hills have a light brown color not unlike that of cinnamon.

Ref.: G. E. P. Smith, Letter to Board on Geographic Names, July 16, 1941; APHS Names File. Maps: C-8; GB-13; GL-3.

a.n. Canelo Map: C-12 Santa Cruz
This is a small community store today.

P.O. est. as Canille, August 22, 1904. Robert A. Rodgers, p.m. Discont. April 10, 1924.

Canelo Pass Map: GL-2 Santa Cruz

CARMEN

El.: c. 3800' Loc.: Santa Cruz CD-2-3
In November 1918 Mrs. Carmen Zepeda set up a trading store and homesteaded about three hundred acres here. She was the sole resident at what has since developed into a small community named for her.

Ref.: Mrs. Carmen Zepeda. Maps: B-3; C-11.

CHIMINEA MOUNTAIN

El.: c. 4000' Loc.: Santa Cruz B-3.5
Pro.: /çimənèyə/ Spanish: "chimney"
Descriptive of type of out-crop. "Chimney" is a mining term.

Ref.: Barnes; Lenon. Map: B-3.

a.n. Chimney Canyon Maps: GJ-2; GL-4; GL-5 Santa Cruz

COMMISSION

El.: 4000' Loc.: Santa Cruz H-4
In 1864, a French mining engineer named F. Biertu reported that there were fifteen houses at the village called Commission. The community was the center for workers in the old Mowry mine about a mile distant. It is worth noting that the Mowry settlement had two locations, the other being on Mowry Wash.

Ref.: Hayes; 118, pp. 74, 75. Map: None.

CRITTENDEN, FORT

El.: c. 5000' Loc.: Santa Cruz G-1.6
The fact that Camp Crittenden was constructed on a hill overlooking the site of abandoned Fort Buchanan (*q.v.*) has led many to confuse the two posts. In his annual report, Gen. Irvin McDowell on September 14, 1867, reported that "General Crittenden has recommended the building of a permanent camp near the site of old Fort Buchanan, where there are many adobes, made before the war and which can be used in new buildings. When built, the post at Tubac will be discontinued." McDowell was referring to Gen. Thomas Leonidas Crittenden, 32nd Infantry, who had served as a general of volunteers during the Civil War. He was breveted a brigadier general of the regular forces on March 2, 1867, and served as military commander for southern Arizona 1867-1868. The new camp, named for Crittenden, was established on March 4, 1867. On June 8, 1872, it was announced that Camp Crittenden was to be

abandoned because of unhealthy conditions. Three weeks later a newspaper article stated that the camp was in the process of breaking up.

Ref.: 52, V, 251; 85, p. 339; *Weekly Arizona Miner*, June 8, 1872, 2:1, June 29, 1879, 2:1; 75, p. 130. Maps: C-3; E-20; GL-3.

a.n. Crittenden Maps: C-6; GL-3 Santa Cruz
Casa Blanca, Spanish: "white house," the earliest known name for this location, is recorded in the field notes of T. F. White, a surveyor, in late 1876, under a notation, "Casa Blanca, an adobe." This would indicate that the name is descriptive, although White said nothing further. Casa Blanca was in existence as early as 1860 when it had a post office. In January 1866, some Mexicans set up a mescal factory here, but were stolen out of business. Two members having been killed, the others abandoned the project. The proximity of this place to Fort Crittenden underwrote its existence as a community. The census of 1870 reported fifty-two residents in Casa Blanca. Meanwhile the abandoned post office was reopened in 1873 and, as was customary, under the new name of Crittenden. The year coincides fairly closely with the abandonment of Fort Crittenden (see above). In the late 1890's Rollen R. Richardson (who owned the land) moved the trading post, the town, and the railroad station to what is now Patagonia (*q.v.*). The station had in former years been important to the Harshaw and Mowry Mines. There had also been a mill at Crittenden in the late 1870's.

P.O. est. as Casa Blanca, January 12, 1860. Thomas Hughes, p.m. Discont. October 9, 1861. Re-est. as Crittenden, June 11 1873. Thomas Hughes, p.m. Name changed to Casa Blanco (*sic*) April 27, 1882. Name changed to Crittenden, July 26, 1882. Discont. January 23, 1901. Wells Fargo Station, 1885.

Ref.: Lenon; Seibold; P.O. Records; *Arizona Mining Index*, May 31, 1843, 3:2; 52, IV, 130-131; 87, p. 43; 138a, p. 239.

a.n. Casa Blanca Canyon Map: GL-3 Santa Cruz
Casa Blanca Creek Loc.: T. 21 S., R. 16 E. Santa Cruz
v.n. Josephine Creek

DEVIL'S CASH BOX

El.: 3500' Loc.: Santa Cruz D-2
The mineral deposits found in this mile-long ridge are said to have given it the name of Devil's Cash Box. This may be a corruption of Devil's Cache.

Ref.: Lenon; 138a, p. 185. Map: GL-1.

a.n. Devil's Throne Loc.: Near Devil's Cache Santa Cruz
This formation looks like an over-stuffed chair with a horseshoe-shaped "back" of rolling land lying around a flat piece of ground which forms the "seat."

Ref.: Lenon.

ELGIN

El.: 4710' Loc.: Santa Cruz HI-1.6
It has been suggested that the home town of the local storekeeper was Elgin, Illinois.

P.O. est. February 12, 1910. Reuben C. Collie, p.m.

Ref.: Seibold; Lenon. Map: C-10.

ENREQUITA

El.: c. 4000' Loc.: Santa Cruz AB-4.3
Spanish: "Harriet"

The origin of this name has not yet been learned.

P.O. est. May 7, 1866. Charles H. Lord, p.m. Discont. June 24, 1867.

Ref.: Barnes; P.O. Records. Map: E-20.

in 1856 dragoons under Maj. Enoch Steen were quartered temporarily (cf. Calabasas and Fort Buchanan). The fort was formally occupied in 1865 as a military post by members of the First Battalion of Native Cavalry (organized among Californians). The troop, recruited near Santa Barbara, was led by Capt. Thomas Young, when it moved into southern Arizona and took up headquarters. The men established Fort Mason on August 21, 1865, naming it for Gen. John S. Mason of the California Volunteers, who was military commander of Arizona 1865-1866. In early 1866 troops of the regular forces were stationed at Fort Mason. The name Fort Mason was changed to Camp McKee on September 6, 1866. Because of sickness among the men the camp was abandoned on October 1, 1866, when the troops were shifted to old Fort Buchanan.

Ref.: 85, p. 421; 75, p. 143; 105, p. 98; 111, pp. 168-169; 52, IV, 99; 52, II, 195. Maps: E-18; E-20 (Old Fort Mason).

MOWRY MINE

El.: 5500' Loc.: Santa Cruz G-4
Sylvester Mowry (d. October 25, 1871), a native of Rhode Island, was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1852. He resigned from the service as a first lieutenant on July 31, 1858. When he resigned his commission he was stationed at Fort Crittenden. He purchased the Patagonia Mine (cf. Patagonia) for which he had been negotiating with fellow-officers. The Patagonia Mine was an old one, but was rediscovered in the fall of 1858 by a Mexican herder who sold it for a pony and several articles of little value to army officers at Fort Crittenden. The list of their names is an interesting one. It includes Capt. Richard S. Ewell (cf. Ewell Springs, Cochise); Lt. I. N. Moore (cf. Fort Buchanan); Lt. Richard M. Lord, Col. James W. Douglass, and others. Lt. Lord and one other sold their interests to Elias Brevoort, postmaster at Fort Buchanan, who resigned as postmaster to serve as superintendent of the mine. When the French engineer F. Biertu made his report on the mine, he stated that Brevoort was a poor manager and that as a result the potentially rich mine was costing the owners more than they were getting from it. There were lengthy arguments among them. Finally they agreed to disagree and called the whole thing off by selling the mine to Sylvester Mowry.

It is not known why these men called the mine Patagonia. There is not the slightest resemblance in landscape to the famed Patagonia at the tip of South America. Mowry lost no time in changing the name to the Mowry Mine. He employed over one hundred men and shipped out \$1,500,000 in ore.

In June 1862, Mowry was seized as a Southern sympathizer and imprisoned for almost six months. At the end of that time he was discharged, the opinion of the court being "there was no evidence against him," to prove he actively supported the Confederacy. Nevertheless, Mowry had drawn up a map showing how Arizona was to be partitioned by the Confederacy. Meanwhile, the government receiver for the mines had made the property unworkable by

extensive and deliberate damage to the equipment. In 1864 Mowry was still trying to get the Federal Government to relinquish his property.

Mowry was an indefatigable worker for the advancement of Arizona. He was twice elected delegate to Congress. Congress, however, refused to seat him because Arizona was not a territory. A highly cultured man, Mowry traveled widely.

The mine gradually fell into disuse. It was acquired by relocation in the early 1880's, being sold by the new owners (Fish and Silverburg of Tucson) to Steinfeld and Swain, Tucson merchants. These men in the late 1890's reopened the old workings. They in turn sold the mine in 1904. There was a short period of renewed activity, but that too diminished to the vanishing point.

P.O. est. as Patagonia, May 7, 1866. Charles E. Mowry, p.m. Discont. June 24, 1867. Re-est. May 24, 1880. J. W. Davis, p.m. Discont. November 22, 1880. P.O. est. as Mowry, June 23, 1905. Violet Van Norman, p.m. (deceased); Dorette D. Davis, p.m. Discont. July 31, 1913.

v.n. Corral Viego Mine: same as old Mowry Mine (1879)

Ref.: 105, p. 196. Maps: C-1; E-20; GL-1; GL-2.

a.n. Mowry Flat	El.: 5500'	Loc.: At Mowry Mine	Santa Cruz
Mowry Wash		Map: GL-2	Santa Cruz
Patagonia Mountains		Map: GL-2	Santa Cruz

NOGALES

El.: 3689' Loc.: Santa Cruz E-5
Pro.: /nogáles/ or /nogáles/ Spanish: "walnuts"
The name Nogales is an old one, being found on maps examined from 1859 consecutively to the present, with the exception of GLO 1883, on which it appears as Isaacson. When the Boundary Survey Commission was doing its work in the early 1850's, the surveying crew established an observatory at Los Nogales. Many years later Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton said that as a youth of eighteen he served with the Corps of Engineers on the boundary and that it was he who in his report recommended that the monument at this spot be named Los Dos Nogales because of two walnut trees, one on either side of the boundary line. (Wheaton was commissioned a first lieutenant of the 1st Cavalry on March 3, 1855). Whether there was a stock ranch existing at Los Nogales at this time is not clear, but it is entirely possible. That such a ranch did exist four years later is attested to by the fact that the Nogales Rancho was listed as a stop on the route to Sonora.

On early maps Los Nogales shows just a little north of the boundary on the main road into Sonora. A stock farm was still in existence here in 1869; it shows on GLO 1869 as Nugales. Late in 1879 or early in 1880 the S.P.R.R. from Benson to the border and from Guaymas, Sonora, to Nogales neared completion. Attracted by the possibility of business during the railroad construction period, Jacob Isaacson (b. Goulding, Russia, December 9, 1853; d. December 29, 1928) appeared on the scene at the International Boundary. He was an itinerant peddler who had been in Arizona since 1875. Isaacson built a small store and storehouse straddling the International Boundary Line. As the railroad men moved in, they made his place a headquarters and the name Isaac-

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PARKER CANYON

El.: c. 5000' Loc.: Santa Cruz HI-5.2-4.4
 William Parker (b. Tennessee, August 9, 1824; d. 1923) was of Scotch-Irish descent. Parker took part in the California gold rush and en route his party lost the main road; as a result Parker first saw the place where he later returned to settle—Parker Canyon. Parker made good in California and returned to Missouri for his wife and children, taking them c. 1870 to Phoenix, without ever living in Texas as has sometimes been said. In 1881 the family moved to Parker Canyon to avoid the "congestion" in population developing at Phoenix. He is buried in Parker Canyon.

P.O. est. as Parker Canon, April 14, 1912. Louis K. McIntyre, p.m. Name changed to Parker Canyon, January 1, 1928. Discont. January 18, 1929.

Ref.: Mrs. Emily Parker Gray (great-granddaughter), Letter, March 18, 1956; P.O. Records. Maps: C-12; GL-2.

PATAGONIA

El.: 4050' Loc.: Santa Cruz FG-2.8
 Pro.: /pætəgowniə/
 The history of the contemporary town of Patagonia is closely connected with that of Crittenden (*q.v.*). The town of Crittenden was owned by Rollen R. Richardson, who owned all the land in the area.

Rollen Rice Richardson (b. Shipperville, Pa., July 10, 1846) served in the Civil War, following which he entered the oil business in Pennsylvania. He sold out in 1880 and in 1883 bought the Monkey Springs Ranch. He also bought out squatters at old Camp Crittenden. He thereupon called the entire holdings the Pennsylvania Ranch. Here in 1890 he was running twelve thousand head of cattle in partnership with L. V. Gormley and Alex Harrison. The drought forcing him out of business, he sold to Vail, Gates, and Ashburn, reserving about five hundred acres of land where Patagonia is today. While the date of his death has not been ascertained, it is known that he was dead by 1940. In 1896 Richardson decided to move the entire town of Crittenden into the then marshy area where Patagonia exists today. He proposed to call the new town Rollen, but its residents—who had no choice about being moved to the new location—balked at that name. They chose Patagonia because the nearby mountains had that name. Since the petition for a post office had to be signed by them, Patagonia it was, whether Richardson liked it or not.

Locally some people ascribe the origin of the name Patagonia to Indians' having big feet. However, there is no archaeological evidence to support this legend. As a matter of fact, the Patagonia Mine from which the mountains and the town take their name was itself named in 1858 by a group of American army officers who bought it from a Mexican. Mexicans as late as 1879 called the mine Corral Viego (*cf.* Mowry Mine).

P.O. est. March 3, 1900. Mamie M. Cretin, p.m. Wells Fargo Station, 1903. Incorporated, 1948.

v.n. Rollintown

Ref.: Lenon; P.O. Records; Rollen R. Richardson File, APHS; *Tucson Citizen*, November 11, 1896, 1: (APHS Names File). Maps: C-9; GL-3.

PECK CANYON

El.: 3760' Loc.: Santa Cruz BD-3-4
 This canyon was named for A. L. Peck, who lived near its upper end. On April 27, 1886, Peck's wife, while holding her baby in her arms, was killed by Apaches and a second child carried off. It was later recovered. Peck thereupon left the canyon.

The next resident was a Polish miner named Joseph Piskorski. Gradually the name Polaco, erroneously spelled Palaco (a corruption based on Piskorski's being a "Pollack") came into use, as did also the name Piskorski for the canyon. By decision of the Geographic Board on Names June 24, 1930, the name Peck Canyon was officially designated.

Ref.: Lenon; Barnes; 151, p. 594. Maps: B-3; GL-4.

a.n. Peck Pass

Map: C-12

Santa Cruz

PENA BLANCA DAM

El.: 3800' Loc.: Santa Cruz CD-4-5
 Pro.: /péynə blánkə/ Spanish: "white rock"
 Descriptive. Plans for the original dam had to be altered because it was found that a fault in one of the rocks made it impossible to construct the dam at that point. The plans were replaced by those for an earth dam at an elevation just above four thousand feet. The dam was completed in late 1957, and a fishing and recreation area was developed upon completion of the dam.

Ref.: Lenon; *Arizona Star*, February 24, 1955, 3:1. Map: GL-4.

a.n. Peña Blanca Spring

Map: GL-4

Santa Cruz

PESQUIERA CANYON

El.: 4500' Loc.: Santa Cruz CD-5-4.5
 Pro.: /peskiyərə/ or /peskiyéra/
 Capt. M. H. Calderwood of the California Volunteers was in command at Calabasas in 1865. One evening while he was on the parade grounds, a Mexican rode up to him and requested permission to camp. Calderwood was astonished the next morning to see not a single camper, but the entire army of Gov. Ignacio Pesquiera of Sonora, including servants and personal property. Pesquiera had fled from Mexico with Maximilian's French troops scorching his heels. Before long the French troops were withdrawn from Sonora and Pesquiera returned to assume control of Mexico. While he was in Arizona he was the guest of Col. Charles W. Lewis, commandant at Tubac. The harboring of foreign forces on American soil came close to costing Lewis his commission.

The Pesquiera family has many descendants living in Santa Cruz County.

Ref.: Lenon; Charles W. Lewis File; APHS; 52, IV, 190-191. Map: GL-4.

PETE MOUNTAIN

El.: 5000' Loc.: Santa Cruz DE-1.6
 This mountain, sometimes referred to as Old Pete Mountain, was named for Peter Gabriel (b. Prussia, 1838; d. July 29, 1898). By July 1870, Gabriel was a prospector in Prescott. He moved into southern Arizona where he

