PIONEER CHARACTERS FOR WHOM SOME TUCSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HAVE BEEN NAMED

by
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Director of Thesis

Date: May 17, 1941
To My Parents

Martin J. and Brigid Egan Duffy

whose friends and neighbors
many of these pioneers were
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Pioneer Characters For Whom Some Tucson Public Schools Have Been Named

The writer has long felt that the names of our public schools should mean to children, as well as to adults, more than merely names. Around those names, and in the lives of those pioneers, is a wealth of vivid and fascinating history of old Tucson's interesting and romantic past. There is much inspiration in the life history of many of our early settlers, and well might we draw upon it today in our troubled world.

The problem of this study is to render short biographical accounts of those individuals for whom our schools have been named, and in all accounts to place emphasis upon their contributions to education, whether directly or indirectly. In each biography, an attempt has been made to place those persons in the colorful background of the pioneer days in which they lived. It is not within the purpose of this thesis to write a complete history of each individual, but it is hoped that the brief biographies which follow will serve as an incentive to the readers to delve more deeply into the wealth of material which is available and is theirs for the asking.

At the present time, there are in the city of Tucson twenty-four schools. Included in that number are one Senior High School, five Junior High Schools, and eighteen Elementary Schools. The Roskruge
Elementary and the Roskrug Junior High School are located in the same building. Such is the case also of the Dunbar Junior High School and the Dunbar Elementary. The Junior High Schools and twelve of the Elementary Schools, with few exceptions, have been named for a small number of that noble band of Arizona's earliest pioneers who dared the dangers of an Apache-infested country in order to establish homes and schools in that once frontier village of the Southwest. Many of those intrepid pioneers lived to see that once desolate waste become a thriving little city with school buildings as modern as those of any city.

The main sources of information are the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, minutes of the Tucson School Board, minutes of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, records in the office of the Pima County Recorder, Library of the University of Arizona, files of Tucson newspapers from 1869 to 1958, legislative records, and personal interviews with pioneer friends and relatives of those whose lives are recorded. The writer has collected from these sources pertinent facts in the lives of those pioneer men and women whose memories our schools honor and perpetuate.

The biographies are arranged in the order in which the schools have been named.
Figure 1. Anson P. K. Safford
Figure 2. Safford Junior High School

Figure 3. Safford Elementary School
CHAPTER II

ANSON P. K. SAFFORD

No individual in the history of our state has done more for free public schools than has the third Territorial Governor—Anson P. K. Safford. As if by magic, he snatched this wilderness out of oblivion and blazed the trail for public education at a time when the settlers, menaced by the murderous Apaches, looked none too favorably upon this great American institution which is the hereditary right of every American child. Brave, intelligent, fearless, and with a determination characteristic of the typical pioneer, he brought the entire Territory out of its chaotic state and, during the eight years in which he served, he could point to things accomplished. Of definite educational significance are the school laws passed, revenues collected, buildings bought or leased, trained teachers employed, and schools established.

And so, as a fitting tribute to his memory, the original two-story brick building of twelve rooms, located on South Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, was named. From the time it was built in 1884 until August 15, 1904, it had been referred to as "The Big School", "The Brick School", and "The Plaza School". In the minutes of the Tucson School Board the following motion appears:

"Upon motion made, seconded, put and unanimously carried, it was resolved that hereafter the so-called Plaza School be given its proper name, viz: the Safford school, as it was originally named for Governor Safford.""1

The above building was razed and replaced in the same location in the summer of 1917 by the present Safford Junior High School.

Adjoining this building to the south and located on Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street is a sixteen room building known as the Safford Elementary School. When it was built in 1904, it consisted of eight rooms and was given the name Mansfeld, which name appears for the first time on the minutes of the Tucson School Board for October, 1904. In 1920 eight rooms were added to the above building. The name Mansfeld was transferred from it to the new junior high school on east Sixth Street, which was built during 1929. And so the former Mansfeld then became the Safford Elementary.

Governor Safford who has been affectionately and rightly referred to as "The Father of the Public Schools" was born in Hyde Park, Vermont, on February 14, 1850, the son of David and Lydia Peacely-Killen. His education was meager, but his travels, observations, and home study made him an educated individual—one who was by nature endowed with a keen intellect, broad vision, and intelligent understanding. In all probability it was his own lack of education which made him feel so keenly the necessity of giving every child an opportunity for acquiring one; and, too, perhaps this lack furnished the incentive which impelled him to do so much for the schools of Arizona.

At the age of eight he moved with his parents to a farm in Crete, Illinois, then in the Far West, where he spent the early part of his life working on his father's farm and attending a small district school.

5. Ibid., January 10, 1929, p. 566.
In 1850, like many young men of that time, he was lured to California by the discovery of gold and joined a band of intrepid pioneers like himself in a long and perilous journey across mountains and plains. For a short time he worked in the mines of that state. His interest in civic affairs manifested itself early for during the years 1856 and 1858, at the age of twenty-six, he served in the California State Legislature. Too, he engaged in business in the growing city of San Francisco. A desire to explore the mining fields of Nevada plus the adventurous spirit of youth, brought him to that state. While there he held the office of Recorder of Humboldt County as well as that of mining recorder. It has been said that during the time he spent in Nevada, on many occasions, he organized and led companies of citizens to pursue and punish the ever-present hostile Indian of that day. Upon his return in 1867 from a two-year period spent in Europe, he received an appointment from President Johnson as Surveyor-General of Nevada—a position which he held until he came to Arizona in 1869.

April 7, 1869, should mean much to the people of Arizona, for it was upon that day that President Grant signed Safford's commission as Governor of Arizona, although he did not arrive here until June 20 of the same year. At that time Arizona was a desolate and most unattractive place. The cruel and nomadic Apaches, who felt they owned the land, were constantly on the warpath. The people were in constant dread of them and fought continually for security of home and person. It took courage such as these brave and daring pioneers had to travel over the sparsely-settled, Apache-infested desert in the only transportation available, the
buckboard and stage. Many are the stories told of atrocities committed by these treacherous Indians, and many are the scenes of savage ambush in those early days.

"Never in the history of the world did man have to contend against as formidable a foe as did the Arizona pioneers. Harassed on all sides by the relentless Apache, cut off from civilisation by the desert plains of New Mexico and California, they lived a constant life of warfare and privation, a few determined men against hordes of savage foes."  

Certainly this danger which all shared in common made these pioneers resolute and fearless as they banded together in a close and brotherly friendship.

From a well-known citizen of that day, who was a newspaper editor and friend of Governor Safford, we get an illuminating description of the condition in which the Governor found the Territory of Arizona:

"He found the territory almost in a state of anarchy. Many officers refused to obey laws. The payment of taxes was resisted by some. Outlaws were coming from Sonora and robbing and murdering settlers along the border and as far north as Gila River. The Apache Indians were atrocious in their thefts and murders and the military authorities were nearly useless. The commanding officer and many subordinates were not in sympathy with the people. Such eminent generals as Sherman and Sheridan regarded the territory as about worthless and only fit for Indians. There was no public school system in operation and but one public school (at Prescott) in the whole territory, . . . . . There was not a railroad on the east nearer than Kansas, and the Overland had just been completed to California."  

Further, General Sherman is reported to have said:

"We fought one war with Mexico to acquire Arizona and we ought to have another to compel her to take it back."  

4. Hilsinger, George E., Treasure Land, p. 27.  
Eugene Williams continues to write that at his own expense the Governor went to Washington, D. C., for authority to discharge his duties until another legislature could convene. In 1870 he organized a territorial militia to fight the Indians, the federal army being indifferent and inadequate.

Governor Safford's activities of necessity centered about the old pueblo of Tucson, then the capital of the territory—a small and ancient frontier town of mud-roofed, adobe buildings. The Tucson of 1866 which has been described by John Spring in the following lines, is much the same little village that the Governor saw when he arrived in 1869.

"The Tucson of those days had but one regular street, now called Main Street. The buildings that deserved the names of houses were of adobe with flat mud roofs. Those of the poorer class of Mexicans were of mesquite poles and the long wands of the candlewood, the chinks being filled with mud and plaster. With the exception of the soldiers and teamsters in transit, there were not over a dozen white men in the town and not one white woman. The doors of many houses consisted of raw hides stretched over rough frames, the windows being apertures in the walls barred with upright sticks, stuck therein. The aspect of the town reminded me forcibly of the holy land, the more so, as the women, all half-breeds, wore about the same dress as the Palestine women and carried on their heads water jars of the same pattern as those used in the orient. I soon discovered, however, that the languid state of silence and inactivity prevailing in the villages about Jerusalem did not exist here. I found the one street of Tucson was fairly bubbling with life and motion. Its whole length was taken up by a long train of army wagons, and another of prairie schooners carrying flour from Sonora, Mexico, while heavy-loaded hay wagons were trying to make their way to the government corral where numberless horses and mules were constantly coming and going as the quartermaster's department of this place was the chief depot of supplies for all the army posts of Southern Arizona."

8. Tucson Daily Citizen, May 15, 1925.
And so it was not to a splendid governor's mansion that Anson P. K. Safford came, but to the crudely-built Arizona State House, which was located in the old Steinfeld building at the corner of McCormick and Meyer Streets. In this old adobe house, with its white muslin ceilings, were located the Governor's office and bedroom, the Surveyor General's office, and the state library. In the rear was a large corral where the mules and horses were kept.

Governor Safford's wife, an American woman whom he later divorced, never came to Arizona to live. Upon assuming the governorship, Governor Safford realized fully the work that lay before him and with the unflinching purpose which was characteristic of this man of superior ability, he set to work to establish law and order and the American way of life in this wild and savage land. As Wasson says,

"... he was broadly intelligent, almost intuitively understood the wants of the people as a body politic and as individuals and not only ministered to them by a free use of his time and means, but inspired others to do likewise." 9

Volumes might well be written upon the constructive work which he brought about in order to make Arizona a place where people would be glad to come and establish permanent homes and educate their children. This account, however, will place emphasis upon his outstanding contribution to education, particularly in our own city of Tucson, for it is upon that work of his that his fame rests and for it the people of the entire state of Arizona will be forever grateful.

In his own words we have a picture of the school situation as he found it in the territory:

Upon assuming the duties of the office of governor in 1869, I found that several previous legislatures had enacted school laws, but in none had any positive provision been made to sustain public schools, it having been left optional with school trustees; and county boards of supervisors to levy a school tax or not. The result was that no means were provided, and no schools were organized. I saw clearly that the first and most important measure to adopt was to provide the means by making the tax compulsory and as certain as the revenues for carrying on the machinery of the government. I at once, after assuming the duties of my office began to agitate the subject. The first legislature convened in 1871. I prepared a school bill and presented it to members as soon as they assembled. Scarcely a member looked upon it with favor. They argued that the Apaches were overrunning the country; that through murder and robbery the people were in poverty and distress; that repeated attempts had been made to organize schools, and that failure had always resulted. To these objections I replied that the American people could, and ultimately would, subdue the Apaches; that unless we educated the rising generation, we should raise up a population no more capable of self-government than the Apaches themselves; and that failure to establish schools had been the result of imperfect statutes during the entire period.  

The census of 1870 recorded 1232 children in the territory of Arizona and not one free public school.

In 1869, a school was taught by Augustus Brichta. There seems to be a question as to whether or not this was a public school. McCrea says:

"Under the law of 1868 or as some claim by private subscription, a public school was opened at Tucson, probably the first in the Territory, in the spring of 1869, by Augustus Brichta. The school term lasted six months, for two of which Mr. Brichta never received any pay, and fifty-five Mexican boys were enrolled."  

Governor Safford was generous in his praise of the school established in 1870 by the Sisters of St. Joseph and the one in Prescott.

taught by S. C. Rogers. But these were not free schools and the Terri-

tory of Arizona had a chief executive who was determined that every
child, regardless of race or religion, poverty or wealth, should have an education. He realized that the progress of the Territory as well as the advancement of the individual himself would come about only through an educated, intelligent citizenry.

In every message to the legislature, he urged the establishment of a free public school system. Through his influence three laws were enacted which laid the foundation for our splendid public school system of today. These were the laws of 1871, 1875, and 1875.

The Law of 1871 gave broad powers to the governor as ex-officio superintendent of public instruction; it provided a territorial and county tax as well as creating an ex-officio board of education. Here was also a beginning for a provision of uniform text books. Too, this law empowered the state superintendent to appoint probate judges who were also ex-officio county superintendents and had general control of county school affairs. As superintendent of public instruction the Governor received $500 for traveling expenses. It is interesting to note that, during this session of legislature, it was Estevan Ochoa, respected citizen and staunch friend of public schools, who introduced into that law-making body the above bill which meant much to the establish-
ment and future welfare of our public school system. But these rugged early settlers did not feel willing to appropriate sums of money for schools in the face of the depredations of the savage and implacable Apaches, and as a result this bill did not meet with the success which
the Governor had anticipated. He reported that:

Finally on the last day of the session they passed
the bill, after striking out nearly all of the revenue which
had been provided. The measure was the best that could be
secured, and had to be accepted as it was.*12

The Law of 1875 was enacted at a time when people were becoming
more interested in the establishment of schools and although the bill
did not follow entirely the Governor's recommendations, it did increase
territorial and county taxes. It repealed the section which provided
for apportionment of funds on an attendance basis.

The Law of 1875 was prepared by Governor Safford to remedy defects
which he found most serious. During this Legislature the following laws
were passed: (1) compulsory attendance, (2) distribution of funds upon
attendance basis, (3) adoption of uniform textbooks, and (4) an expense
fund for the superintendent of public instruction.

Mrs. Estelle Buehman in Old Tucson says that "in the days of no
sidewalks, when water was being drawn from a spring north of Carrillo's
garden, there was a strong feeling in favor of educational measures."
And this feeling prevailed after the passage of the law of 1871. The
Governor carried on a vigorous campaign to establish schools throughout
the territory under this law. And so the first free public school is
said to have been established in Tucson in 1871 at the corner of Meyer
and McCormick Streets. There is a question about the date of this first
school.

"It seems from a statement made by Governor Safford

12. McCrea, S. P., op. cit., p. 27.
concerning the schools, and from a letter written by him to the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, that the actual date was a year later. 15

The Arizona Citizen for May 14, 1874, contained the following item:

"Less than two years ago the free school system was started in Arizona, without school houses, books, or teachers. It seemed a forlorn hope for the poor Apache-ridden people to provide for the education of the children under such adverse conditions, but the same undaunted spirit that had faced death and torture through a long series of years said, 'We must either have schools or more jails and we prefer the former' . . . .

'We think it but right that credit should be awarded to the man whose persistent efforts have brought about the present interest in education in our territory. We refer to Governor A. P. K. Safford . . . ." 14

Ignacio Bonillas writes:

"I knew Governor Safford in 1870 . . . . I went to the first public school which he started in 1872. The first public school was taught by John A. Spring in the old Steinfeld house at the northwest corner of Meyer and McCormick Streets." 15

Under date of June 1, 1872, the Arizona Citizen published the following news item:

"The first three months of the Public Schools closed on the 21st ultimo. The progress the schools have made is remarkable and great credit it due the teacher, John Spring, for his zeal and efficiency. . . . General Howard (Special Indian Agent) left $50 to be given to the school for any purpose thought best by Governor Safford; and English and Spanish Grammars were bought with the money and given to those who obtained the best English lessons. Governor Safford gave $20 which he distributed in prizes on recommendation of the teacher. . . . The Governor said that at

15. Data obtained from Mr. Ignacio Bonillas by Mr. Charles Morgan Wood and Dr. Frank C. Lockwood at Nogales, Arizona, January 2, 1926. Bonillas File, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society.
the end of the next quarter prizes would again be distributed and the largest one would be given for prompt regular attendance.\textsuperscript{16}

Therefore, it seems logical to state that, judging from the data available, the first public school opened in 1872.

An interesting description of this school was given by John Spring on December 31, 1897, when he addressed a Teachers' Institute in Tucson. He spoke as follows:

"... There were two long rows of home-made desks forming each one piece together with one respective bench. ... Two doors placed about the middle of the east and west walls, respectively, were the means of ingress and egress. ... The floor consisted of that material known as mother earth and had acquired a good hard solid top finish by previous poundings. ... Governor Safford had kindly presented to the school two dozen Ollendorf's Grammars for the use of the boys who could read Spanish fluently and write without difficulty. ..."

"In conclusion I beg to say that all my hard work was made lighter and all my efforts were made more efficient by the constant kind help and advice of Governor Safford whose memory this and all future generations should forever revere as the Father of our Public Schools."\textsuperscript{17}

McCrea says the benches in this first school were "notable in no way except for solidity and liability to shed splinters."\textsuperscript{18} Governor Safford visited the school once or twice a week after it was opened.

At great danger to himself Governor Safford traveled over the territory in the interest of public schools.

"His personal work and sacrifices of time and means to accomplish this crowning work of his, is not fully known to anybody, for they were done at all times, day and night, and under almost all circumstances."\textsuperscript{19}

\textsuperscript{16} Arizona Citizen, June 1, 1872.
\textsuperscript{17} Spring, John, "Teaching School in the Early Days", Tucson Daily Citizen, February 9 and 10, 1898.
\textsuperscript{18} McCrea, S. P., op. cit., p. 29.
\textsuperscript{19} Wasson, John, op. cit., p. 5.
Education and schools were his watchwords. As Dr. Frank C. Lockwood says,
"There was not a waking moment that the subject of public schools did not occupy his mind or inflame his zeal. He considered education the very bedrock of American democracy." 20

And ever had he a kind heart toward the poor and needy; many times after school opened he paid for books for children whose parents were unable to do so.

It was at this time that Governor Safford befriended Ignacio Bonillas, who later became an assistant in the Tucson Schools and still later represented the country of his birth, Mexico, as Ambassador to the United States at Washington, D.C. In his reminiscences, he gives us a very interesting account of this remarkable man's interest in public education as well as an insight into the personality of the man himself.

"I knew Governor Safford in 1870. I was twelve years old. I knew him by sight. I went to the first public school which he started in 1872. . . . The first public school was taught by John A. Spring in the old Steinfeld house at the northwest corner of Meyer and McCormick Streets. Mr. Spring taught one year and afterwards took private pupils. I was one of his private pupils. Mrs. L. C. Hughes taught at the same time, in Laveen Park was a little school; in the park we had picnics on the Fourth of July. I will tell you how I knew Governor Safford. I went to the public school and during the month I was away a week or ten days—I had to work to buy my books. The Governor used to visit the school once or twice a week, and when he noticed that I was away for eight or ten days, he asked Mr. Spring why I was absent, and Mr. Spring told him I was a poor boy and had to work; then the Governor told Mr. Spring that he would be very glad to furnish my books and paper and everything I needed if I would go to school regularly. I told my father and

mother (My father was a blacksmith; Tucson was a small village at that time.) and they gave me permission provided I would give something in return, and the Governor told me I could come over in the morning and feed his mules, black his boots, and sweep his office if I wanted to. . . . It was not only myself that the Governor helped; it was scores of people, young boys and girls that he helped in educational matters; it was his whole heart.

"The Governor was very fond of horses... He used to sing when I drove out with him, when we were driving the mules. He was a good storyteller, and a very moral, pure-minded man. He was a great democrat, a man that would take off his coat and go and clean his mules, brush them and clean them and when we traveled he would make breakfast or I would... He wore good clothes; he had a magnificent leather trunk in which he used to keep his clothes; sometimes I would take his clothes out and put them in the sun... He was very entertaining and popular with children... The poor people used to just love him." 21

Many such kindly acts toward children could be related concerning this kindly pioneer governor, who upon many occasions visited the crude homes of the early settlers and more than once partook of their scanty meals.

"At almost numberless times, I knew of his quiet help to the needy in ways suited to each case." 22

Truly he stands as a noble example of what an individual can do to make life better for his fellow man.

Besides the first school established, a review of the subsequent ones established during his administration will attest to the steady growth of the educational system which was begun by Governor Safford.

On December 21, 1872, the *Arizona Citizen* announced that,

21. Data obtained from *Mr. Ignacio Bonillas* by Charles Morgan Wood and Dr. Frank C. Lockwood, *op. cit.*
"Another free public school will open in Tucson."

This was the school for girls mentioned by Mr. Bonillas in his reminiscences. The Arizona Citizen of February 8, 1875, makes the following comment:

"Mrs. S. C. Hughes has this week commenced a free public school for girls in Tucson, we believe in a room in the old Pioneer Brewery Building."

It was said that both schools closed that last week of April, 1875, with a "picnic under the green trees at the foot of Pennington Street."

Governor Safford saw the need for trained teachers and for the following year secured the services of Harriett Bolton and Maria Wakefield—the last mentioned will be treated biographically elsewhere in this work. These splendid young women who dared to travel over the Apache-infested desert were trained teachers and at that time were teaching in Stockton, California. For their school, a building on Court Street east of the present little city park was rented from Samuel Hughes for the sum of fifty dollars per month. This building had a room 39 feet by 15 feet wide with a room on either end 15 feet by 16 feet. The other building was a room 41 feet by 15 feet connected with the other and had porches along the front and back. The space in the rear served as living quarters for the two women teachers. Miss Wakefield taught the boys' room and Miss Bolton had charge of the girls.

By 1874 a larger school was needed and for a nominal sum the School Board bought from Esteven Ochoa the property on Congress Street which

25. Arizona Citizen, February 8, 1875.
24. Ibid., May 5, 1875.
25. University of Arizona Library Annals Collection; warrant for rent drawn on Treasurer of Pima County.
extended from the present site of the Kress Store to Sixth Avenue. On this property was erected the first owned public school building, known as the "Congress Street School", a one-story adobe building of four rooms.

"The Congress Street School was completed in 1884, the trustees being Hon. R. N. Leatherwood, Samuel Hughes, and Estevan Ochoa. The citizens of Tucson contributed liberally to the funds necessary to complete said building, and at one of the many socials given to raise money a cake was sold and re-sold, until the proceeds aggregated more than $200. Hon. R. N. Leatherwood was the last purchaser, and after paying the price, distributed the cake among the school children. The lumber used in the porch was donated by the officers of Fort Grant, and was hauled free of charge by Tully and Ochoa."26

Governor Safford had reasons to feel proud of the work which he had done in order to establish schools on a sound basis which allowed for future growth. When his second term ended in 1877, he declined a third one because of failing health. This year also witnessed the moving of the capitol from Tucson to Prescott. Governor Safford left Tucson in the early '80's and upon his return in 1881 married Soledad Bonillas, the sister of Ignacio Bonillas.

At the close of about two years residence in Philadelphia and New York, he became interested in Florida land, and, with others, purchased a vast tract. The little city of Tarpon Springs was built up by him. Here, too, he was recognized as a leader in the community and the people of Florida loved and admired him as did his Arizona friends.

On December 16, 1891, after a long illness, he passed away in Tarpon Springs. A granite boulder from the state of his birth marks his last resting place there. When word of his death reached Tucson,

there was universal grief among his many friends as they recalled his sincere devotion to the people of Arizona. The committee report of the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, written in Tucson on January 9, 1892, a few weeks after his death, summarizes briefly the esteem in which Anson P. K. Safford was held by the people of Arizona:

"The pioneers of Arizona who have blazed the pathway of civilization amidst the perils and bloodshed of a savage frontier country, are so often gathered about the narrow grave of a dead Comrade that they cannot fail to realize the close proximity of the dark shadow that soon must envelop them also. . . . We are again called upon to drop from our roll of active membership, a Comrade who was dear indeed to his friends, and one whose life is an example worthy of emulation, Governor A. P. K. Safford, who passed away at Tarpon Springs, Florida, on the 15th day of December, 1891, after a long illness. . . . The crowning glory of his services to the people of Arizona was however his successful efforts in the establishment of the splendid public school system of which Arizona is justly proud, and never was his characteristic energy better manifested than in this self-imposed task. He found the territory absolutely devoid of public schools; yet by the most determined personal efforts he soon established schools in every town and settlement having sufficient pupils, under a wise and provident law he caused to be enacted. It was the pride of his life, and he is justly entitled to the name of the father of the public school system in the Territory of Arizona, and such honor will history surely accord him.

It is but multiplying the records of this Society to dwell upon his many public services to Arizona. They are a part of its history and stand as a brilliant monument of his ability, integrity, and patriotism more enduring than marble.

Committee
J. S. Mansfeld
Saml Hughes
F. H. Goodwin

Figure 4. William C. Davis

Figure 5. Davis School
CHAPTER III

W. C. DAVIS AND S. H. DRACHMAN

W. C. Davis, Leonidas Holliday, and S. H. Drachman were members of the Tucson School Board in 1901 when the three school buildings known as the Davis, Holliday, and Drachman, were built and named. The minutes of the School Board read as follows:

* A. L. Hamilton - D. H. Holmes, H. C. Trost, Louis Winkel and Forbes, and Nevison after careful examination of same it was moved by Drachman seconded by Davis, and duly carried that the plan of H. C. Trost be accepted for two School Buildings, and the plan of Messers Forbes & Nevison be accepted for one school building, and that the School Buildings shall be named as follows, one the 'Davis', one the 'Holliday' and one the 'Drachman' School House, the clerk was instructed to publish notices in the Star inviting bids of Contractors to be opened Monday, April 29th, 1901, there being no further business Board adjourned.

Signed S. H. Drachman
Clerk

In 1901 the first real impetus was given to the cause of public education in Tucson. The old Congress Street School property had been sold to L. H. Manning the year before and Tucson was growing so fast that the twelve-room brick building, then known as the Plaza School was inadequate for Tucson’s many school children.

The Drachman School is located on Convent at Eighteenth Street, the Davis on St. Mary’s Road and Granada, and the Holliday was demolished in 1925 to make room for the Senior High School which was built on that site.

1. Minutes Tucson School Board, April 12, 1901, p. 578.
The Drachman and Davis Schools have had, in recent years, additions made to the original buildings.

W. C. Davis

The Davis School perpetuates the memory of W. C. Davis, one of Arizona's early pioneers who was born in Pennsylvania in 1842 and made the trip west by way of Santa Fe, with Senator Elkins' party. He arrived in Tucson in 1869, the same year that A. P. K. Safford took over his duties as Governor of the Territory of Arizona. W. C. Davis saw opportunity awaiting him in this new land, where he became one of Tucson's leading citizens, who through success in business ventures, became a potent factor in the growth of our city. His education in the East prepared him for a business career.

In Tucson, his first occupational venture was the establishment of a hardware store on Main Street which he conducted successfully for years. Tucson pioneers know him better as the man who was instrumental in establishing the First National Bank of Tucson, of which he was vice-president until it merged with the Consolidated Bank, an institution with which he remained until his death. Besides his banking interests, he was interested in mining and had heavy investments in that field. People recognized W. C. Davis as a man of sound judgment and an able leader in commercial circles. His advice was considered valuable.

In the public office of county supervisor and as a member of the Territorial Legislature, his services were characterized by the same sound business policies which were put into practice in conducting his own private business affairs. W. C. Davis lived in Tucson when the
early pioneers were making a fight to establish public education. During his long residence, he gave his support and influence to all measures which made for the growth and efficiency of the public school system.

At intervals from 1872 until 1902 he served on the Tucson School Board and gave generously to that body his services as an efficient businessman.

In 1879 he was married to Mrs. M. E. Tenney, a woman who contributed much to the cultural life of our city—a person who was one of the active workers responsible for the establishment of a public library in Tucson. Their home, a two-story brick, located at 80 west Congress Street, was one of Tucson's best residences in the early '80's. A newspaper item describes it in the following manner:

"The new residence of W. C. Davis on Congress Street will soon be under way. By way of novelty it will have a cellar; the walls will be of brick, and the roof will be tinned, and in general style and appearance it will be rather ahead of anything yet built here."2

The back part of the house remains today and can be seen very plainly from the Martin Drug Store at the corner of Congress and Church Streets. The front part of this building was added on at a later date when the Davis home was sold.

Mr. George Smalley, prominent pioneer, resident of Tucson who has been closely identified with public life in Arizona, as well as in our own city, spoke as follows concerning W. C. Davis:

"I knew W. C. Davis well; he was a very fine industrious, and enterprising citizen. All men liked him. He was very jovial and friendly. Many times as I walked

2. The Arizona Citizen, December 6, 1879.
down Congress Street in 1896, I stopped at his home to visit. On summer evenings we sat on the porch and talked of the time when business houses would replace many of the homes located in the center of this fast growing city. W. C. Davis was a very successful business man and was one of Tucson's most prosperous citizens.5

In 1900 the Davis family moved to their beautiful new home at 215 North Stone Avenue. That home, with additions, is occupied today by the Parker Mortuary. In 1902, at the age of sixty years, W. C. Davis passed away in San Jose, California.

S. H. Drachman

From the early '60's up to the present day, Tucson has known the Drachman family as enterprising, industrious, fine citizens, whom she might well be proud to speak of as her own. There is no phase in the development and progress of our city in which a Drachman has not played a leading part. As early as November 3, 1867, the name of P. Drachman, father of our esteemed pioneer, Harry A. Drachman, appears on a petition which was presented to the Board of Supervisors requesting the establishment of a public school in Tucson.4

The naming of the Drachman School recalls the memory of one of the older members of this pioneer family, who like others of his day, dared the dangers of the Apache stronghold of 1867.

Samuel H. Drachman was born in Petrokoy, Russian Poland, on November 9, 1857. There he remained until he was eighteen years of age. His first few years in America were spent in New York City and in

4. The original petition is in the University of Arizona Library Annals Collection.
Philadelphia, where he had been working for a number of years. In 1872, he resigned his position and returned to the East.

While in Philadelphia, Drachman was involved in the development of the Philadelphia School of Design, where he taught for several years. In 1877, he founded the Drachman School of Design, which became one of the leading art schools in the country.

Figure 6, Samuel H. Drachman

Figure 7, Drachman School
Philadelphia after which he left for Charleston, South Carolina, where he joined the Confederate Army and served throughout the duration of the war. In a lengthy account which he wrote in 1885 he gives his reasons for coming to Arizona, as well as some of the incidents of the long journey to the little adobe village of Tucson in 1867.

While a resident of the stayed old city of Philadelphia I read Ross Brown's Book of travels in Arizona and finding a great deal of valuable information regarding the Country and its rich Mines. I was, as I might say Electrified, and the desire to see Arizona grew upon me from day to day. I finally resolved to see the country; so on May 16, 1867, I took the Steamer and landed in the beautiful and romantic City of San Francisco. There I remained for a few days, took the steamer and landed at Willington where all passengers were landed in small boats. From there we took the stage to the City of Los Angeles a place which I heard so much of as being the garden spot of Southern California. I found, to my great surprise, a very small insignificant Mexican town. One who saw Los Angeles then can hardly realize what has been accomplished in such a short time. Today she truly is entitled to the name of the City of Angels, and it may well be applied to our own little city of Tucson.5

From Los Angeles the party traveled as far as San Bernardino and there they were forced to stop because word had been received that the Indians were on the warpath on the Tucson road and had held up stages and killed passengers. So dangerous was travel that stages were withdrawn and the mail was carried over the perilous roads on horseback. After this forced delay, Mr. Dracban arranged to go with a party to Arizona City, which is known today as Yuma. They provided themselves with plenty of ammunition, food, and other necessary provisions. They endured many hardships and the animals suffered much from lack of water. Worn out, tired, and hungry, they reached their destination at the end.

of eleven days. He describes his waiter at that first dinner in Yuma.

"We were waited upon by a big Buck Indian, attired in his usual summer attire, consisting of a Breach Clout, paper collar, face painted in all colors, head dubbed with a coating of mud and a rope around his stomach."#6

For eight days Mr. Drachman was forced to remain in Yuma, as it was impossible to engage passage for Tucson. He was not idle, however, for he was asked to serve as clerk to the Justice who had an important trial coming up. Mr. Drachman remembers that the prisoner was fined one hundred dollars, and since he did not have the money, and, too, there was no jail, he was chained to a rock for half a day.

Because of the intense heat and lack of fresh animals, the trip over the desert was long and wearisome. Many times the party was forced to halt and place sponges saturated with water over the heads of the mules. There was also the constant fear of meeting Indians. Every cactus and bush looked like a waiting savage. Picacho was a danger spot and the scene of many cruel murders by these savages, and so the trip through this place was made in the night time, as Indians were known not to attack at night. Much to the peace of mind of these travelers no Indian trouble was encountered.

On September 16, 1867, during the noon hour, S. H. Drachman arrived in Tucson and thus sums up his first impression of our city:

"My first impression of the 'ancient and honorable Pueblo' was not a favorable one. I was more than surprised at the style of the bldgs. and the manner of conducting business. Everything seemed so much in contrast with eastern styles and customs. I found but few stores, and with limited stocks, and with prices for provisions and articles of apparel rather high. Flour was selling at $14 per 100 pounds.

#6 Drachman, Samuel H., op. cit., p. 5
I found Indian troubles of a serious nature. People were being killed, and some in the most brutal manner. Instances where the poor victims were burnt at the stake were not unusual. During the years 1868-1869, in my opinion we suffered most from the cruelties of the Apaches. Many of you recollect the murder of Valentine, Long, Warren, Colonel Stone and party of six, and poor Price, who had the flesh cut from the soles of his feet, he being made a captive no doubt was intending to prevent his escape.  

Mr. Drachman had come to Arizona as a Government contractor and at the termination of that contract established a cigar and tobacco shop in Tucson. The old-timers of Tucson remember the wooden Indian which stood near the entrance to this little shop on west Congress Street, as well as the two hacks, the taxi service of old Tucson, which stood in front of Drachman's and were operated by a man named Ganzhorn. This shop was the popular meeting place of the day. Mr. George Smalley, who knew Mr. Drachman for many years says:

"Sam Drachman was a fine character. He was sober, industrious, and enterprising—a man who attracted people to him. He was quite a philosopher, too; he knew what was going on in the world, and in that little cigar store all the affairs of the world were settled. People liked to gather there. He was a very staunch democrat and engaged in many arguments. But regardless of the outcome, Sam was always good natured."  

Mr. Drachman always took a keen interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Seventh Arizona Legislature as well as councilman for the city of Tucson. He contributed much of his time and influence to the growth of our public school system. Arizona - The Youngest State summarizes his contributions in these lines:

"Public education in Tucson owes Mr. Drachman a great debt, for during the nine years of his service as school

7. Drachman, Samuel H., op. cit.
8. Told by George Smalley to Ida Myrtle Duffy on February 15, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
trustee, he achieved great and lasting results doing work which still stands as a memorial to him. During his term of office the Tucson high school was built and the Davis, Mansfeld, Holliday, and Drachman schools erected and the first real impetus given to the cause of public education. Mr. Drachman ever manifested a deep and helpful interest in those projects which were of vital significance to the welfare of his community and his cooperation therein was beneficinal and far-reaching in its effects, his work and accomplishments forming the fitting crown to a well spent life.*9

Mr. Drachman, writing in 1885, concerning the schools of the early '70's in Tucson says:

"The school houses did not afford the comfort that they do now. Building material was too high. Lumber was selling from 12½ to 20¢ per foot, and scarce at that. I remember the first board floor being laid in the Court house and which caused quite a stir among the old-timers. The year 1875 was quite an eventful one. It was during that year that Arizona was connected with the outside world by Telegraph.*10

On December 17, 1875, he was married in San Bernardino, California, to Jennie Migel, a native of Russia. His family consisted of three children, one son Herbert, and two daughters, Lucille and Myrtle.

On December 26, 1911, Samuel Drachman passed away in Tucson—the place which had been his home for forty-four years. At the time of his death the Arizona Daily Star said of him:

"... He had been for many years one of the foremost and one of the most public-spirited characters in Tucson.*11

Figure 6. Jacob S. Mansfeld

Figure 9. Mansfeld Junior High
CHAPTER IV

JACOB S. MANSFELD

The elementary school of sixteen rooms, located on Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, which is known today as the Safford Elementary School, was originally named Mansfeld when built in 1904 as an eight-room ward school. The following lines from the minutes of the Tucson School Board of October 5, 1904, tell of its dedication:

"The dedication services for the Mansfield School were properly carried out by appropriate addresses. Music by Orchestra and patriotic songs by the pupils and teachers."

That school honored the name of Jacob S. Mansfeld, one of Tucson's foremost pioneers and one of Arizona's loyal workers in behalf of education both in our city and state. The name "Mansfeld" was transferred from that school to the new Junior High School which was built in 1929, on property which was sold to the Tucson School Board by the Mansfeld heirs. Before the property changed hands the owners had an agreement drawn up with the Board that provided for the naming of any school building which was to be built on that property. The minutes concerning the agreement, and the action of the Board upon it, read as follows:

"The hereinbefore described property shall be used for school purposes only and it is agreed that in view of the price at which the sellers have agreed to sell said property any school building hereafter constructed on the hereinbefore described real property shall be known as and called the 'Mansfeld School.'"

1. Minutes Tucson School Board, October 5, 1904, p. 450.
"The agreement was approved on condition that the words 'to be used for school purposes only' be stricken out and the following motion was made by Mr. Pryce, 'I move that the officers of the Board be authorized to enter into and to sign this agreement with the exception of the clause mentioned, after the agreement and abstract have been approved by the County Attorney.'"  

"The land on which the Mansfeld Junior High School is built was given over to my father in the '80's, by a man named Drake. Mr. Drake traded it for a set of books which my father owned. At that time, the property was considered out in the country."  

The perpetuation of the memory of Jacob S. Mansfeld in one of Tucson’s public schools is an honor which is justly deserved by one of Tucson’s most respected citizens of pioneer days. His coming to Arizona occurred in 1870, just a short while after Governor A. P. K. Safford, S. H. Drachman, and W. C. Davis arrived. Here too were our other earlier pioneers of school names, Leopoldo Carrillo, Samuel Hughes, Estevan Ochoa, living in a community which was struggling for existence in the face of Apache depredations.  

Jacob S. Mansfeld was born in Pasewalk in north Germany where he attended school until he was fourteen years of age, at which time, like all youths of his day in that country, he was inducted into the Prussian army, where he spent the allotted time in compulsory military training. By 1856 he had made up his mind to come to America and so in August of that year he arrived in the city of San Francisco where he became a junior partner in a book store. Shortly afterwards, he went to the growing town of Virginia City, Nevada, where he established a little

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3. Told by Mrs. Phyllis Sanders to Ida Myrtle Duffy on March 4, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
business. This was later destroyed by fire, which left him in rather straitened circumstances. In that old city he made the acquaintance of Mark Twain and formed a close friendship with him, which lasted throughout his life. In his next move was to Idaho City where he remained for a short while. He lived in most of the mining towns of Nevada and was the first person to carry the newspaper over the mountains to what is now known as Pioche, Nevada. We are not sure why so many of our fine pioneers chose to come to Arizona. Certainly it was a new land with plenty of opportunity, but it must not be forgotten that it was also a land which was dangerous to reach on account of the warring bands of Apaches, who were only too often encountered by the helpless passengers in the stagecoach. Of his journey over the desert Mr. Mansfeld tells us in the following lines and gives a picture of the little village as it appeared in 1870:

"In our Party was Yerkes now a Resident of this City, Jack Upton who died years ago and poor Smith who was murdered at Riley's Well. It took us thirty odd days to reach Tucson and only those who have travelled in a Rawhide Outfit know now unpleasant and how dangerous it was to reach the Ancient Pueblo. 

I believe the town of Tucson contained about three thousand inhabitants in 1870 mostly Mexicans. The Storekeepers, Traders and Mechanics were Americans and at the edge of the Town was Camp Lowell with three Companies of soldiers. The Trade of the Town was chiefly with Sonora. 

... the outlook for Library Business was not very encouraging at that time, but having made up my mind to stay, and having no money to leave, I may as well say, I had to stay. 

And fortunate for Tucson that a man of Mr. Mansfeld's broad vision and keen intelligence remained to take his place as a builder of this frontier land. Books were his hobby, so it is not surprising to learn that his first business venture was a little news depot which he opened on the present site of the Tucsonia Hotel on Congress Street at Main. In a very short time that small establishment grew into an up-to-date book and stationery store which Tucson's oldest residents remember also as a center of culture, where the first circulating library, under Mr. Mansfeld's sponsorship, had its beginning. From the time of Tucson's first library in 1885, Mr. Mansfeld served during his life as president of the Board of Trustees of that institution. The Arizona Daily Citizen of February 27, 1889, has this to say concerning his in that position:

"Mr. J. S. Mansfeld is the president of the board of trustees and has been at the head of this institution since it was first organized in 1885, and takes a commendable interest in everything that pertains to its welfare." 6

In public offices he served the public well and was instrumental in bringing about much constructive work. During his term in the county supervisor's office, in 1885 and 1886, much-needed roads were built and as a result of good roads Tucson increased her trade with once-remote outlying districts. Too, Mr. Mansfeld was chosen as Centennial Commissioner in 1876, to represent the Territory of Arizona in Philadelphia. He was a member of a committee which drafted our first city charter, but his interests were not confined to private and political activities. He contributed much to the educational progress of Tucson—the University of Arizona and the public schools.

6. Arizona Daily Citizen, February 27, 1889.
The following act of the Thirteenth Territorial Assembly established an institution which has meant much to our state and in which Jacob S. Mansfeld had no small part:

"An Act to Organize the University of the Territory of Arizona"

There shall be established in this Territory at or near the city of Tucson, in the County of Pima, upon the grounds secured for that purpose, in the manner herein-after provided, an institution of learning under the name of the 'University of Arizona'.

*Indifference and apathy marked the general attitude toward the university, both within and without... Of the regents appointed at the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly J. S. Mansfeld of Tucson was the only one who took the trouble to qualify. Realizing that the appropriation might be lost, he brought about through his untiring efforts the appointment of a new Board. On November 27, 1886, the organization meeting was held and a site for the university decided upon.*

From a pioneer, the late Selim M. Franklin, a representative from Pima County to the Lower House of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly, we learn more-concerning Mr. Mansfeld's interest in establishing an institution of higher learning in the Territory.

"The Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona convened in January and adjourned March 12th, 1885. On that day, the last day of the session, the Act creating the University of Arizona was approved by the Governor of the territory. On that day, we might say, the University was born..."

Mr. J. S. Mansfeld, a leading citizen and active republican of Tucson, who was then conducting the Pioneer Stationery Store, (I might state, in passing, that he was the father of our present esteemed citizens, Samuel J. Mansfeld and Monte Mansfeld,) invited the representatives to meet him and a few other leading republicans to consider prospective matters of legislation, before we should

leave for Prescott, the then capital of the territory.

So when we representatives met at the store of Mr. Mansfeld, the first question that presented itself was whether or not Pima County should renew her fight for the capital. Mr. Mansfeld suggested we concentrate our energies in an effort to have a Territorial University established at Tucson, and give up once for all, the fight over the capital and the removal of the territorial prison (from Yuma). After due consideration it was agreed by all of us that we would make no effort to obtain the capital, but would endeavor to establish a university in Tucson.

The Daily Citizen of April 3, 1885, tells of Mr. Mansfeld’s appointment as a regent of the university and speaks of the work of that body as follows:

"Nearly the first action of the Board of Regents will be an effort to obtain a title to the valuable lands granted as an endowment for the University. This land will bring a sum sufficient to forever provide for the needs of the University, if it is invested in safe securities."

Speaking of his interest in the University and education in general, an account of his life in the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society says:

"He never lost sight of the ultimate importance of that grand institution to Tucson and he took initiatoy steps to make it a reality instead of the joke it was considered by so many people. Being the only qualified regent he was unable to accomplish anything until Charles Strauss was appointed a regent, when both went to work with a determination and they induced the indifferent members to resign, and when Judge J. S. Wood, M. G. Samaniego, and G. J. Roskruge were appointed and qualified, their hopes revived, and they pushed official operations to a successful issue, Mr. Mansfeld even going so far as to advance funds to meet the necessary expense of an absent member to secure a quorum of the Board of Regents."

9. Kelley, William, Legislative History, p. 505. This is from an address delivered at the University of Arizona by Selim M. Franklin, Esq., March 12, 1922, at the first celebration of "Founders Day."

10. Daily Citizen, April 3, 1885.

11. "Biography of J. S. Mansfeld Late President of the Society of Arizona Pioneers". The typewritten copy which credits no author nor date is in the J. S. Mansfeld file in the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society.
He gave unselfishly of his time to the progress of the Tucson Public Schools, where he served for three years on the School Board. During his administration, a second ward school known as the Barrio Libre was established in Tucson and it was he who named Elizabeth Borton, pioneer teacher of Tucson, to take charge of that school.

"On motion of J. S. Mansfeld it was decided to have Miss Lizzie Borton teach the Ward School about to be opened in the southern part of the city and Miss Alice M. Clarke was engaged to take her place in the main school building." 12

Too, the compulsory school law which was passed some years before, was put into force during the term of office of J. S. Mansfeld.

"It having been brought to the notice of the Board that a law known and designated as 'An Act to establish a compulsory School Law in and for the Territory of Arizona' had just been discovered to be in existence, said Act not having been published before, it was voted that the clerk of this board, in compliance with said law, be instructed and empowered to obtain a list of the names of children between 8 and 14 residing in this district as shown by the last report of the Census Marshall, for the use of the Principal of the schools also to post the notices required in three public places in this district, all at a cost not to exceed fifteen dollars.

Chas. M. Strauss, (Clerk)" 13

He was instrumental in inaugurating an enthusiastic celebration of a day known as Arbor Day. Like many Tucson residents, both past and present, he felt the desert needed trees and saw to it that the schools observed a program of tree planting on that day. Too, he donated books as prizes to children in order to encourage them in their school work.

People who knew Mr. Mansfeld speak of him as a broad-minded, fine type of citizen of whom any community might well be proud. Both rich

12. Minutes Tucson School Board, December 27, 1889, p. 100.
13. Ibid., December 18, 1890, p. 147.
and poor were his friends. In his own handwriting might be read a brief explanation of his philosophy of life.

"The Citizens of Tucson of the present time may learn a Lesson from former times. Unify our good feeling among the Citizens of this Town made Tucson in Early Days as good a Place as could be found anywhere on this coast."\textsuperscript{14}

On May 19, 1878, he was married in New York City to Eva Goldsmith, a woman who, like her husband, contributed much to the cultural side of Tucson and who during her long life in our city, saw the colorful pageant of old and new Tucson pass in review. Mrs. Ignacio Bonillas speaks of her as "a lovely lady of old Tucson that I will always remember."\textsuperscript{15}

At the present time two sons, Samuel J. and Monte Mansfeld, prominent citizens reside in Tucson as well as a daughter Mrs. Phyllis Sanders, one of Tucson's best-known and high respected women. Another daughter, Mrs. Hannah Lands, has made her home for years in New Braunfels, Texas.

Mrs. Phyllis Sanders says of the old home of the Mansfeld family:

"Our old home was located on the southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Camp Street. (Broadway) My brother Monte conducts his business on the site of that home. When father bought the house, it was a four-room adobe ranch house to which he added some rooms and porches. My father was one of the charter members of the Masons and several of those old timers, including George Roskrug, used to meet at our home. I remember the three back yards which we had—the first had beautiful trees, (Father loved trees and animals too) flowers, and of course the olla; the second was for the chickens—and I remember we had a goat too. The barns were in the last one. My father was very much interested in education, especially in the establishment of the State University. He loved books and throughout his life was interested in the public library."\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{14} Mansfeld, J. S., op. cit.
\textsuperscript{15} Told by Mrs. Ignacio Bonillas to Ida Myrtle Duffy on February 16, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
\textsuperscript{16} Told by Mrs. Phyllis Sanders to Ida Myrtle Duffy on March 4, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
Jacob S. Mansfeld was only sixty-two years old when he was stricken with pneumonia and passed away on February 19, 1894, in the city of Tucson. The closing lines of an account of his life, which is filed in the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, express the esteem in which one of our finest pioneers was held.

"Mr. Mansfeld was the personification of integrity and honesty—his word was his bond—as a Pioneer, citizen, husband, and father he was a shining example both in principles and actions for all mankind."17

Figure 10. George Roskruge

Figure 11. Roskruge Junior High School
CHAPTER V

GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE

"Not because mountains and a school and a hotel are named after him, not because he is a crack rifle shot, do we elect him to the Tucson Hall of Fame, but rather because he entered so wholeheartedly into the land of his choice and gave so generously of his effort towards its welfare.

George J. Roskrug has carved a name for himself in Arizona that will not erase."^{1}

The mountains, east of Ajo, named for this illustrious pioneer are listed by Will C. Barnes in the following manner:


The school mentioned above is located on Fifth and Sixth Streets between Second and Third Avenues and houses the elementary school as well as the junior high school. The building was erected originally as a high school and was occupied for the first time during the school term beginning September, 1907. The seventh and eighth grades of Tucson were also in that building for a few years. In 1914 an addition was built facing on the Fifth Street side. The naming of that school took place on January 19, 1914. The minutes of the Tucson School Board pertaining to that part of the meeting are as follows:

"The question as to a name for the new grammar school building then came up and it was moved and seconded that the

1. Arizona Daily Star, June 4, 1927
same be known and named as the 'Roskruge' School. This
motion carried on the votes of Whitmore and Wright; Ros-
kruge protesting that the school building should not be
so named. The President of the Board thereupon announced
that the school should be known as the 'Roskruge School'.

More will be said concerning George Roskruge's work for, and in-
fluence upon education in the city of Tucson. For the present we will
follow the order of our newspaper's editorial. The hotel which bears
his name is located at 57 South Scott Street.

It is impossible to write an account of George Roskruge's life,
without making mention, as did the editorial, of his ability as a crack
rifle shot. While he was living in his native land of England, he en-
tered the Seventh Company of the Duke of Cornwall's Rifle Volunteers
and won many company and regimental prizes. For a long time he wore
three stars which signified that he was the champion rifle shot of his
day. He maintained this skill throughout his long and useful life. His
entire career was made up of deeds which should certainly elect him to
the "Hall of Fame" in any community in which he had chosen to live.

Like many of Arizona's fine pioneers, whose names and memory our
schools honor and perpetuate, George Roskruge came from foreign shores.
He was born in Roskruge, near Halton, Cornwall, England, on April 10,
1845, and remained there until 1870 when he made a voyage to America
with Denver, Colorado, as his destination. In this city he lived for
two years.

In 1872, in company of other adventurous youths, he decided to seek

his fortune in the sparsely settled Territory of Arizona. Just like other travelers of that day, he experienced flood, drought, hostility of Arizona's savage Apache. In his reminiscences he states that when he came to Arizona, he was not met by "brass bands" but by "Indian bands". Prescott, Arizona, then a very small village, was his first home in Arizona. There he began work as cook and packer for Omar H. Case, who was then Deputy United States Surveyor. Later on he acted as chainman and soon acquired a profession in which he rose to positions of distinction in the Territory and earned for himself the reputation as one of the foremost builders of our state.

"One of his earliest experiences in Arizona, which dwells in his memory with unfading clearness, is that of a camping expedition at Volunteer Springs (now Belmont) on the Atlantic and Pacific Division of the Santa Fe Railroad, where he and three companions partook of a breakfast consisting of twelve early rose potatoes. Then they started to walk to Prescott. Three and one half days later they reached the Banghart ranch in the Little Chino Valley, where they were given an abundance of food, this being the first they had eaten in eighty-four hours."5

The maps and field notes of George Roakruge were so well done that John Wasson, then Surveyor General of Arizona hired him as chief draftsman in his office in Tucson. And so, on July 22, 1874, he arrived to begin a life of over half a century in our city.

At that time the center of town was at the corner of Congress and Main and all the houses were of adobe with flat mud roofs. When the weather was warm, most of the population slept on the sidewalks. Large corrals were the order of the day and these were located in the main

5. Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 215.
part of the town. The only two-story buildings were at the corner of Meyer and Mesilla, and at Main and Congress. The first Tucson home of George Roskruge was the government house which he shared with Governor A. P. K. Safford, Edward F. Dunne, Coles Bashford, secretary and librarian, and John Wasson; United States Surveyor General.

"Roskruge has known every governor of the territory and state of Arizona, except Governor Goodwin, who left the territory before the hardy Cornishman arrived. . . . He has poked Governor Safford in the ribs as they chuckled together over some pioneer yarn told under Tucson stars."

To attempt to enumerate the many offices of trust which George Roskruge held, would be impossible in a short review of his life. Some of the most important ones which he filled include the positions of county surveyor for four years, city engineer of Tucson for three terms, vice-president and president of the Tucson Building and Loan Association, chief clerk in Surveyor General's office, and United States Surveyor General from 1896 to 1897. When the Southern Pacific Railroad entered Tucson on March 20, 1880, it was he who engrossed two bills for the right of way. Too, he assisted in selecting ground for the shops and depot.

George Roskruge arrived in Tucson at the time Governor Safford was working so zealously to establish free public schools. The history of George Roskruge's interest in schools is summed up in the following words which appeared above his picture in the Tucson Citizen at the time of his death: "Beloved Tucsonian, Friend of Schools Since Day of

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6. Arizona Daily Star, July 25, 1927, "Uncle George Roskruge Here 55 Years Today".
Safford, His Companion. When he came to Tucson, the Congress Street School was new. Of this first school he says,

"We took much pride and pleasure in this school house. . . . During the years 1877-78-79 we gave many entertainments, these usually in the nature of tableau vivante, which the young people of today reproduce and call living pictures. A young officer from the fort used to come over and assist us, and Mrs. S. Aguirre directed the entertainment. I was the stage manager and flashlight manipulator."

His record of service in the cause of education is a long one. He served on the first Board of Regents for the University from 1887 to 1889 and from 1905 until 1911. He was a member of the Board of Trustees for the city schools at intervals from 1902 until 1915. During all those years he worked earnestly to better our schools. During his service on the Tucson School Board, he supported building programs which were necessary on account of the increasing enrollment. He lived to see large and beautiful school buildings standing where once the desert was.

George Roskruge stood high in the esteem, not only of Tucson citizens, but of citizens throughout the entire state. He was a man who had the happy faculty of making friends of people in all classes and ranks of life. All knew him as a practical, honest, and loyal citizen, who gave much to the development of our city. In the Masonic Lodge, in which he was active throughout life, he held high rank.

In May, 1896, he was married to Lena Wood, daughter of the well-known pioneer, Judge John S. Wood of this city. The old home in which he lived for years is located at 518 East Thirteenth Street. The orchard

of olive trees on the west side has been a familiar landmark to Tucson people for many years.

George Roskruge's long life ended on July 27, 1928, in the modern little city of Tucson which he first saw in 1874 as an insignificant little adobe village.
Figure 12. Paul Laurence Dunbar

Figure 13. Dunbar Elementary and Junior High School
The state law outlining the duties of Boards of Trustees, with regard to segregation of pupils of the African race reads as follows:

"... To prescribe and enforce rules not inconsistent with law or those prescribed by the Territorial Board of Education for their own government and the government of schools; and when they deem it advisable, they may segregate pupils of the African from pupils of the White races, and to that end are empowered to provide all accommodations made necessary by such segregation. . . ."  

And so in 1915, a school for colored children was established in Tucson and Cicero Simmons, a graduate of Booker T. Washington's School at Tuskegee, Alabama, was placed in charge. An account in the Arizona Daily Star of September 18, 1915, speaks as follows concerning the qualifications of the negro principal of that school:

"For the first time in the history of Tucson, negro pupils will have their own school and their own teacher when the city schools open next Monday. . . . Last year there were forty-seventy negro pupils enrolled in the public schools with an average attendance of thirty-five, and it is expected that the attendance this year will be somewhat larger. . . . .

"The new teacher, Cicero Simmons, comes very highly recommended and is one of the leaders of his race in the Southwest. Not long ago, in a public address in Tucson, he publicly advocated the employment of Negroes for the purpose of teaching Negroes in order to foster race pride and to aid in race progress.

"Professor Simmons has been very active in the work of uplifting his race in Phoenix and on his departure . . . .

for Tucson yesterday, he received some very flattering press notices. . . . In Tucson he will receive $90 a month and will be expected to teach anything from the primary class to the high school classes, a range of work which requires considerable ability.”

It was not, however, until January 8, 1918, that the Tucson School Board provided the negro children with a building built especially for them. That school is located on Twelfth Avenue and Second Street and the naming of it is recorded in the minutes of the Tucson School Board as follows:

“A motion was made that the Colored School be named the 'Paul Laurence Dunbar' School. The motion was seconded and carried.”

Then later in the minutes of that same Board appear the following lines:

“The School Board met at 5:45 on January 8, 1918, at the Paul Laurence Dunbar School, with Mrs. Roberts and Mr. White present. Mr. Steele and Mrs. Kellond were also present. After a thorough inspection, the Dunbar School was accepted.”

That school is located at West Second Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The naming of the Paul Laurence Dunbar School honors a poet of the Negro race who has attained the highest place in American literature that any negro has reached, as well as an individual who was, during his short life, keenly interested in the establishment of schools for his people. And well might his ideals guide the children of that school.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, on June 27, 1872, he was the son of parents of pure African blood. His father, long before the Civil War, escaped to freedom in Canada, while his mother gained her freedom at the close

4. Ibid., January 8, 1918, p. 1.
of the war and went to Ohio to live. In circumstances they were among
the neediest of their race. The father learned the plasterer's trade
and, during his spare time, taught himself to read. History was his
favorite subject. On the other hand, the mother had a very special love
for poetry, which gift apparently was inherited to such a marked degree
by her son. Because of their poverty, the boy worked during his high-
school days as elevator boy, and considered himself lucky indeed to have
been able to complete high school. Both teachers and fellow students
recognized Paul Laurence Dunbar's ability in writing poetry and it is
not surprising to learn that they chose him to write the class song at
the time of his graduation from high school. His interest in poetry
and his desire to write, did not end with his school life. He continued
as an elevator boy, writing during spare time, until Frederick Douglass
aided him in securing a position at the World Columbian Exposition in
Chicago in 1893. About that time with the assistance of friends, he was
able to publish his first collection of poems which he called Oak And Ivy.
Then followed another series known as Majors And Minors. Those poems,
while not his best, nevertheless, covered a broad variety of subjects
and were of such quality that they attracted much favorable comment,
and by the time that Lyrics of a Lowly Life appeared in 1896, he was
looked upon as a negro poet of no small merit. In that collection, he
expressed the life of the people of his race as he saw it and knew it so
well. By him it was depicted simply and graphically. When his poems,
written in the negro dialect, appeared, his people took offense; they
failed to grasp the beauty of the thought expressed and felt he was
holding the negro up to ridicule. Such was not true, for in that language that he knew well, he found the only medium through which he was able to express so well the humor, sympathy, beauty, and pathos of their lives. Concerning this particular angle of Dunbar's art, William Dean Howells says:

"So far as I could remember Paul Laurence Dunbar was the only man of pure African blood and American civilization to feel the negro life aesthetically and express it lyrically."5

When only thirty-four years of age, he passed away on February 9, 1906. He has left some poems of real merit and inexpressible charm. The concluding lines of the introduction written by William Dean Howells sums up the work of Paul Laurence Dunbar as follows:

"He has at least produced something that, however we may critically disagree about it, we cannot well refuse to enjoy; in more than one piece he has produced a work of art."6

Figure 14. Theodore Roosevelt

Figure 15. Roosevelt School
CHAPTER VII

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

An elementary school in Tucson, located on Ninth Avenue at Helen Street, is named for the twenty-sixth President of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt. Following is a copy of the section of the minutes relating to that fact:

"Mr. Drachman moved that the school to be located in Block 16, Highland Park Addition, be named for the illustrious American, 'Theodore Roosevelt'. This motion was seconded and carried."

This illustrious American honored Tucson by his presence on September 17, 1912, when he addressed the people of our city in the old Elysian Grove building which stood on the site which is today occupied by the Carrillo School at the corner of South Main and Simpson. The Tucson Citizen of that date gives a complete account of that memorable occasion, parts of which read as follows:

"Garbed in gray sack suit, soft shirt and big soft black hat, Theodore Roosevelt stalked into Elysian Grove pavilion shortly after the clock struck twelve and was received with cheers by his partisans and interested observers and by those of their political faiths. The march to the platform was up the side aisle, the candidate for President being armed by and preceded and followed by leading members of the Bull Moose organization in southern Arizona. Once he was on the platform, the audience broke forth in cheers again and again, the colonel responding with his usual grin and a salute with his black hat."

"... After a jocular illusion to Tucson as the oldest city in the United States with the possible exception of Santa Fe, N. M., Col. Roosevelt said in part:

1. Minutes Tucson School Board, January 10, 1921, p. 500.
'You men and women of Arizona, I felt that I must come in this campaign to Arizona because I believe so much in your people. It was from Arizona that I got my own regiment in the Spanish war. I have many friends here, and what is more, I have grown to feel that Arizona can in many points, set the pace for the east—for the northeast...'

'There is only one thing that I regret here—that the women cannot vote. Both old parties are boss ridden...'

Then in that same paper appeared the following editorial:

"The Colonel's Visit"

"Tucson had the honor today of entertaining Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, for seven years President of the United States; and while the Citizen believes that William H. Taft should be re-elected President of the United States, it nevertheless considers it an honor to Tucson to entertain Colonel Roosevelt an ex-President and one of the foremost men of the nation. Partisanship is as rife in Tucson as everywhere else, but our citizens are not narrow-minded. President Taft or Governor Wilson would be heartily welcomed were they to visit this city."

That distinguished visitor and foremost American citizen, Theodore Roosevelt, was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. His parents, Theodore Roosevelt and Martha Bullock Roosevelt, lived at that time in a home situated at number 28 East Twentieth Street, which is now preserved as a memorial museum. Here a very happy family life was enjoyed by the four children, among whom was the future president. The faith of the Dutch Reformed Church was taught to them, and they became members of that church.

From infancy Theodore Roosevelt had suffered from asthma. His parents spent much time and care in seeking relief for the frail child.

2. The Tucson Citizen, September 17, 1912.
3. Ibid;
His affliction kept him from school except for a short time when he attended Professor McMullen's Academy on Twentieth Street. At this early period much of his instruction was received at home from private teachers. He developed a love for reading and his mind was always busy and his imagination quick. In his early years a trip which was a great part of the education of the child took place. It occurred in 1869, when Theodore Roosevelt, the father, took his family to Europe and remained there a year, returning in May, 1870. Upon his reaching home the asthmatic attacks continued. To strengthen the frail child, a course of gymnastic exercises was planned by the father. Close adherence to these exercises by young Theodore gave him a steady although slow improvement in his health.

President Grant appointed Mr. Roosevelt, the elder, a commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1875, and again the family sailed for Europe. The children lived in the home of a government official in Dresden and it was while there young Theodore learned to speak German. Upon the family's return to the United States, Theodore, now fifteen years old, prepared himself for his future entry into Harvard College. He was accepted as a Freshman in Harvard in 1876. From this famous old College, when not quite twenty-two years old, he was graduated in a class numbering one hundred seventy. During his sophomore year, his father had died and the son came into possession of a fortune ample to live on comfortably without having to earn his support. It was also while at college that he met and became engaged to Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, whose father George C. Lee was a resident of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. On his
birthday, October 27, 1880, he was married to Miss Lee, and took his
bride to a home at 6 West Fifty-Seventh Street, New York City. One child,
a daughter, was born to this union. Now came plans for his future oc-
cupation. He gave up his early idea of being a professor of natural
history. The study of law interested and he began reading it in the
office of his uncle, Robert Roosevelt. But he seemed to lack the interest
to continue. At this time, too, he occupied himself in writing his
History of the Naval War of 1812. Still not satisfied, he decided to
enter politics. In 1881, he was elected to the Assembly or Lower House
of the New York State Legislature, serving until 1884. His marked inde­
pendence and courage drew a great deal of favorable public attention upon
him.

Sorrow entered his home during January, 1884, when death claimed
both his wife and mother. Then Theodore Roosevelt went to Medora, North
Dakota, where he lived for two years on his own ranch. He lived the life
of ranchman, hunter, and writer, a life in the outdoors that he always
loved.

In September, 1886, Roosevelt was nominated by Independents as a can­
didate for mayor of New York City. He was defeated in this race but it
had served as a means of better reintroducing him to the public. After
this election Theodore Roosevelt went to Europe, and while in London, on
December 2, 1886, he was married to Miss Edith Kermit Carow of New York,
the little girl with whom he played in childhood. Upon their return to
the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt went at once to a country
house, Sagamore Hill, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. It was a beautiful
spot, comprising many acres of woodland. This home was always loved by
Theodore Roosevelt, and it was here he spent his last days. Five children,
one daughter and four sons were born of this second marriage.

There was now time to devote to his pen in writing history, biography,
and his outdoor experiences. These in a large measure helped to give him
a popular reputation throughout the country. They are a transcript of
the life he lived and are the vigorous and imaginative reactions of a
man who knows his own mind.

An appointment from President Harrison in 1889, as a Civil Service
Commissioner, necessitated a move to Washington, D. C. Here the family
had a home at 1720 Jefferson Place. In the Capitol, Roosevelt remained
for almost six years. During this time he was made chairman of the
Commission, and so placed he gave new force and trust to Civil Service.
People believed in him. The country was inspired. The popularity of the
man continued steadily and friends and admirers were being constantly
drawn to him.

Again in 1895, the family returned to New York City, when Theodore
Roosevelt became Police Commissioner of that city. For a long time the
police force of New York City was well known to be very corrupt, and
Roosevelt at once set about to correct this evil. Reform came quickly.
His individual and forceful methods put him before the public as one of
the country's outstanding men. In this capacity he served until 1897.

Then William McKinley, elected to the Presidency in 1896, appointed
Roosevelt an assistant-secretary of the navy. During his secretaryship
he bent his energies toward building up the Navy. War came. In 1898,
the United States intervened in Cuban affairs against Spain. At this time Roosevelt resigned from the assistant-secretaryship of the navy to go to war in Cuba. A friend of his, Colonel Leonard Wood, who had been an army surgeon, commanded a regiment of volunteer cavalry and its lieutenant colonel was Theodore Roosevelt. This regiment which Roosevelt had organized was known as "The Rough Riders". Our late Tucson citizen, Ben Daniels, was a member of that regiment and a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt. Ever loyal to his friends he spoke of them while in Tucson.

His reputation was made in Cuba.

"In that 'Spanish-American War', . . . the most important next to the Revolution in which this country ever engaged. . . . but for the Spanish-American War the United States would be in a serious predicament for land bases and defenses beyond its immediate shore lines. . . . that drew national attention to the dire need of the Panama Canal. . . . This national reputation led to his nomination for Governor of New York in 1898, and later to his election to that office."5

But as he was not in complete harmony with his own party leaders, they planned a way to remove him from New York politics by removing him as candidate for Governor. So he was nominated to stand for vice-president on the ticket that was headed by William McKinley for President of the United States in 1900. Governor Roosevelt did not like the plan and went to the vice-presidency somewhat unwillingly. In the election that followed the republican party was victor, and so William McKinley became President and Theodore Roosevelt vice-president of the United States of America.

During September, 1901, President McKinley was in Buffalo, New York, and while attending the exposition there was shot by a Polish anarchist.

4. The Tucson Citizen, September 17, 1912.
5. Runyon, Damon, Los Angeles Examiner, "Brighter Side", 1940.
President McKinley lingered a few days, but passed away on September 14, 1901. A new President, Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice-President, became chief executive of the United States, at the age of forty-three years.

He at once announced that he would follow the policy of McKinley and retain the existing Cabinet. At once he won the confidence of the people. After serving three and a half years of McKinley's term he was elected for another four years. At the end of his elective term he would not accept another nomination and retired to private life.

During Theodore Roosevelt's term many tremendous undertakings were begun and brought to brilliant completion as well. Some of Roosevelt's most direct and stimulating acts are seen in the Panama Canal work, Russia-Japanese peace, trust battles, strike settlements, interests in natural resources, in foreign affairs, and other leading events.

On March 23, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt, a life-long student of natural history, accompanied by his son, Kermit, went to Africa on an expedition to hunt big game. Not until March 21, 1910, did he leave the jungles, and return to the United States in June, by way of Europe, where he was warmly received. The Press of the United States kept the name of Theodore Roosevelt before the reading public.

In the campaign of 1912, Theodore Roosevelt played an important part. Roosevelt forces met the day after the republican convention adjourned in Chicago, resolved to organize a new party. This party was known as the "Progressive Party", and its ticket selected Roosevelt for president. In his campaign he made many speeches in the North, West, and South. It was at that time that his visit to Tucson occurred.
While in Milwaukee, on October 14, 1912, Roosevelt was shot by an insane man who imagined that the former president was responsible for the death of McKinley. Roosevelt recovered rapidly, however, from the serious flesh wound caused by the bullet. The election on November 5, 1912, brought defeat to Roosevelt, when it went decisively democratic.

In pursuance of his love for the study of natural history another exploring trip was made by Roosevelt with his son Kermit, this time to South America. He suffered a severe attack of fever in that country, from which he never fully recovered. The final years of his life were full of activity. He wrote much—books, articles for magazines, and editorials for a newspaper. He still continued his outdoor life.

Again war came to the United States in 1917. Long before that date Theodore Roosevelt was anxious that his country should enter the World War. His request to be permitted to lead a volunteer force was denied, but four sons enlisted and one was killed in action.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, he was taken to a hospital, and died in his sleep on January 6, 1919. His grave, in the cemetery of the place he loved so well, Oyster Bay, has now become almost a national shrine.

His clear mind and forceful personality made a strong impression on all who knew him and on all who have followed Theodore Roosevelt and the events of his lifetime. He was a good student, an independent thinker who had a keen fair mind, a charming companion, a fine friend, and a ready fighter for whatever cause he espoused. He enjoyed a very definite and sane philosophy of living. The journey of his life is mostly a long
record of stirring activity and events. The name of Theodore Roosevelt is destined to endure in the history of the United States of America, standing out against the background of national events.
Figure 16. Esteven Ochoa

Figure 17. Ochoa School
CHAPTER VIII

ESTEVEN OCHOA

The Tucson School Board which met on January 10, 1921, paid a much-deserved tribute to one of the finest and most distinguished pioneers that Tucson has known.

"Doctor Spoehr moved that the School be located in Block 15, Southern Heights Addition, be given the name of 'Esteven Ochoa'
in honor of a pioneer who was a friend and patron of the public schools. The motion was seconded and carried."

Esteven Ochoa was born on March 17, 1851, in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, into a family that had been known for generations as wealthy, cultured, and influential citizens. For years they had engaged in mining and owned vast ranches which brought great wealth to them. While still a young boy, Esteven Ochoa was sent to Independence, Missouri, where he learned to speak English, and at the same time prepared himself for the flourishing business career of freight ing, which he carried on so successfully until the entrance of the Southern Pacific Railroad into Arizona on March 22, 1880.

He entered Arizona in 1857, just one year before Samuel Hughes arrived. From records available, it seems that Esteven Ochoa did not come to Tucson until about 1860.

The freight ing business of Tully and Ochoa, with headquarters at Tubac, until removal to Tucson in 1868, was well known in the Southwest,
where hundreds of men were employed on the long mule teams which carried goods from as far east as Kansas City. It was the greatest and most extensive business of its kind in Arizona with an investment of $100,000 at one time. Its routes extended from the Missouri River south into Mexico.

Between 1860 and 1870 heavy losses were suffered by the freighters at the hands of the savage Apaches. Those perilous journeys through the Apache country were very often interrupted by those marauding bands of robbers and murderers. An account of one of the worst attacks on the wagons of Tully and Ochoa, is carried in The Weekly Arizonan for May 15, 1869. It has this to say:

"Indian Outrage"

The most daring as well as disastrous in result, among the many raids made by Indians in this section of Arizona, was that enacted on Tuesday last. The train of Messrs Tully and Ochoa consisting of nine wagons and some eighty mules, left here on Monday last laden with government freight for Camp Grant. On Tuesday morning they discovered a large party of Indians at a short distance, and evidently preparing to make an attack. The wagon master who bears a very high reputation as a skillful Indian fighter, immediately ordered his wagons hauled around so as to form a circle and then turning the mules within this inclosure, entered with the entire party, some fourteen men, and awaited the approach of the Indians. These cunning individuals well aware that they could obtain their prey only after an obstinate resistance which must be fatal to many of them, sent forward one of their party who, addressing the wagon master by name (Santa Cruz) told him (in Spanish) that the Indians did not wish to injure him or his party; that they were strong enough to take the train by force and advised him to leave everything and they would permit the whole party to go unharmed. The wagon master briefly responded that they could have the train when he could no longer hold it. No sooner had the Indian translated to his fellow warriors the wagon master's reply than the fight commenced."

According to the account, there were about two hundred Indians engaged in this attack against the freighters. The fight lasted for ten hours; ammunition was low and already three of the men with the wagons were killed. Just then seven cavalry men on their way to Fort Grant rode up and recognizing the futility of continuing the fight, advised the men to give up. This they did and as they retreated, they saw their wagons in flames. The loss amounted to about $12,000.

In public life Mr. Ochoa was a loyal and upright citizen. No sketch of his life would be complete if it did not include an account of the following fine act of noble patriotism performed by him toward the United States Government in 1862, when Tucson was occupied by a group of Texas confederates under Captain Hunter.

"Don Estevan Ochoa Loyalty to the United States"

"A few days ago I wrote a short story of the Elias Brothers, prominent Mexican-American citizens of the early days. Today permit me to say a few words about the wonderful man who made as much history in southern Arizona. Confederate troops had occupied Tucson. The courteous Confederate officer in charge notified Mr. Ochoa that he would have to take an oath of fidelity to the Confederacy, because the Union no longer existed. In the same courteous manner, Ochoa replied, 'I owe everything I have to the Government of the United States and it would be impossible for me to take an oath supporting a hostile power. When do you wish me to leave?' That day he was let through the lines, riding his favorite horse, and carrying a few rations and twenty rounds of ammunition. But he shortly returned, when the Union soldiers recaptured Tucson, and became one of Tucson's wealthiest and most progressive citizens. Mr. Ochoa was one of the largest contributors of the first public school fund and consistently continued his contributions.

Today one of the public schools is named for him—a most deserved tribute."5

5 Drachman, Herbert, "Old Tucson News and Stories". This Tucson newspaper clipping is in the Ochoa File in the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society. There is no date on the clipping.
Mr. Ochoa served as Mayor of this city in 1875 and was a member of the Fifth and Sixth Legislatures. He was recognized as an honest and faithful officer who used his influence and material wealth for the advancement of his community. The Arizona Citizen of September 26, 1874, commenting upon Mr. Ochoa's successful experiment with growing an acre of cotton in the Santa Cruz Valley, gives us an insight as to the regard which people of Tucson had for him.

"... And right here, it is due to say that no other man has given as much thought and attention to the development of the capacities of our county as has Mr. Ochoa. Whatever he does or wherever he goes, he is always watching out for something which he can introduce here for the advancement of the people's interest as well as his own. Such a man deserves the unreserved commendation of his fellows."4

Next to Governor A. P. K. Safford, no man has given more of his time and influence toward the establishment of a public school system than has Esteven Ochoa. In 1871 there were no free public schools in Arizona, and more than that, many citizens were openly opposed to any because of the expense involved. The Indian menace was taking all their money. Laws were inadequate; at that time supervisors and trustees could levy a tax as they wished, but Governor Safford wished to introduce a law whereby money for school support should be set aside from the revenues of the Territory and divided among the counties on the basis of attendance. In turn the County Boards of Supervisors would divide their counties into school districts and levy a tax on all property in the county, which, when added to the revenues of the Territory, would be sufficient to support one or two schools in each county. It was Esteven

4. The Arizona Citizen, September 26, 1874.
Ochoa who introduced into the Legislature that sound educational bill. Although much of the revenue was cut out when the bill finally passed, at least a good start in the right direction had been made. Mr. Ochoa, with Governor Safford and other intelligent citizens of that day brought about the establishment of a compulsory public school system in Arizona. When Tucson's first owned public school was built on the site occupied today by the Kress store, and extending to Sixth Avenue on the east and about half way back on Pennington to the north, it was Estevan Ochoa who either donated or sold for a small sum the ground and gave time and money towards the building. The Arizona Citizen of April 24, 1875, says:

"The erection of a good public school building commensurate with our present and increasing wants has long been a necessity and the energy which our present trustees Messrs. Ochoa, Etchells, and Wollisch have entered into the work of supplying the deficiency entitle them to much credit."

When funds for building that first schoolhouse were exhausted, Mr. Ochoa advanced money from his own personal account, rather than delay the much-needed school accommodation. Throughout his life, Estevan Ochoa was generous always in his support of our public schools.

On November 6, 1871, he was married to Altagracia Salazar in the newly completed San Augustine Church in Mesilla Plaza. The spacious and elegant home of the Ochoas was located on the north east corner of Stone Avenue and Broadway (Camp). On the east it extended almost to the present Federal Building and on the north to the present site of the Valley National Bank. This richly furnished home with its cheerful patio of trees, birds, and flowers, reminiscent of those bright and balmy ones of

5: The Arizona Citizen, April 24, 1875.
old Mexico, was the scene of many elaborate receptions, dinners, and dances. Officers and their wives from old Fort Lowell were guests upon many occasions. The Ochoas were very hospitable and their social affairs were lavish. Before the railroad came, many distinguished guests were entertained in that home, for Tucson lacked good hotel accommodations.

Mr. Ignacio Bonillas in his reminiscences as told to Dr. Frank C. Lockwood gives us some interesting information concerning this distinguished family:

"... It was a great place for people to gather, as they both had lots of friends. And, then too, Mrs. Ochoa had two or three sisters. Bishop Salpointe was often at the house, and was so much at home, he would come in the kitchen door. Of course there were other places where people had a good time like Carrillos and Hiram Stevens.

Mr. Ochoa was about my height (5 feet 4 inches) quiet with an even tempered and low voice. I never saw him get excited. He always walked to and from work, never seemed hurried and no one could complain that he ever passed them by without recognizing them. He usually dressed in an ordinary business suit, and smoked cigarettes which he rolled himself.

... He kept his charities to himself and was always very modest. He went on doing good and helping others... When I was teaching school, he learned that there were many poor children without books so he said to me, 'I am going down to Manseria's book store and tell him to let you have all the books you want and I will see that they are paid for. So when you think people need books you get them.' He helped educate many boys and girls and even sent some of the girls to the Academy. ... Everyone owed something to Mr. Ochoa either in the good he did them or in money."  

Mrs. Ignacio Bonillas, when asked if she remembered Estevan Ochoa, replied,

6. Reminiscences of Ignacio Bonillas, Nogales (as told to Dr. Frank C. Lockwood, April 1940). Typewritten copy is in Ignacio Bonillas File in the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society.
"Yes, I remember Esteven Ochoa well. He was really a very fine, industrious, and highly respected gentleman. He deserves all the credit that has been given to him as a loyal, sincere, and helpful citizen of this community."

When the Southern Pacific Railroad came into Tucson on March 22, 1880, Esteven Ochoa was deprived of a large share of his business in which he had an investment of about $100,000 in equipment which was practically unmarketable. With his wife and son Esteven Ochoa II, he left Tucson on May 12, 1888, for El Paso. A few weeks later he went to Las Cruces, New Mexico, where he visited at his mother's home. An attack of pneumonia claimed his life on October 28, 1888. His remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery in Las Cruces.

Mr. Steve Ochoa III, a grandson, and like his illustrious grandfather, a civic leader in Tucson, had the remains brought to Tucson in July, 1940, and reinterred in the Catholic cemetery in a grave adjoining that of his wife Altagracia.

7. Told by Mrs. Ygnacio Bonillas to Ida Myrtle Duffy on February 16, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
Figure 18. General Nelson A. Miles

Figure 19. Miles School
CHAPTER IX

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES

On January 10, 1921, the Tucson School Board paid tribute, in the following lines, to the memory of a notable general in the United States army who carried on an unrelenting and vigorous campaign against marauding bands of savage Apaches, who, for years, had been a menace to the early settlers, as well as a drawback to the advancement of education and general progress of civilization in our state.

"Mr. White made a motion that the school to be located in Block 47, University Heights Addition, be named the 'Nelson A. Miles School'. This motion was seconded and carried." 1

The Miles School is located at Broadway and Highland.

Life began for General Nelson A. Miles in Westminster, Massachusetts on August 8, 1938. The career he chose later in life was very different from the one his parents had in mind. That he should be a soldier was far from their minds. As a young man he held a position with a mercantile establishment of Boston until the beginning of the Civil War. At that time, he organized a company of volunteers and entered the regular army as a lieutenant in the Twenty Second Massachusetts Regiment. There he found a place which gave full opportunity for his genius as a military leader to develop. He took part in many of the battles of that great and terrible war and was severely wounded

1. Minutes Tucson School Board, January 10, 1921, p. 500.
upon several occasions. The record of his military career in which he won marked distinction is marked by rapid advancement. At the age of twenty-five he was in command of the Second Army Corps which numbered 25,000 men and at the close of the Civil War he had reached the rank of Colonel, and in 1880 rose to Brigadier General, and finally Major General in 1890. He saw service in five campaigns against Indians in the United States.

People of our state are grateful to him for his short and successful campaign against the savage Apaches, who only too long murdered and robbed the early settlers of Arizona. Not only did he subdue them and capture their great and cruel chief Geronimo, but he brought about their removal from the Territory of Arizona.

In April, 1886, while at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, General Miles received orders to take charge of the Department of Arizona, and at any cost, to ride it of the hostile Indians. He was none too pleased with this assignment.

"I never had any desire to go to this section of the country or to engage in a campaign of that character. Still I was aware that such an event might possibly occur."^2

He proceeded to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and described the battalion which he found there as follows:

"At Bowie Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, I found a battalion of the Second Cavalry encamped, and in a very unsatisfactory condition. They appeared to be not only discouraged, but thoroughly disheartened. They had

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seen in the field a long time doing most disagreeable and hazardous duty, and appeared to have little hope of ultimate success. The citizens and settlers located in that district of country were the most terror-stricken people I had ever seen in any part of the United States. The settlers were afraid to travel during the daytime, and never felt safe either night or day unless within reach of their firearms. . . . The Apache was the terror that haunted the settlers by day and night. For hundreds of years the Apache had been at war with civilized races; first with the Spaniards, then with the Mexicans, and still later with the United States authorities.  

At that time there was an agreement between Mexico and the United States that allowed our troops to pursue the Indians into Mexico. This arrangement proved very satisfactory to both countries concerned. Our entire territory toward the south, and northern Mexico was roamed over by this common enemy. The precipitous mountains, over which the Indians traveled rapidly, proved almost inaccessible barriers to the American troops. People in Arizona seemed to think it was almost impossible to subdue these savages. General Miles knew they could be subdued and, immediately upon his arrival in Arizona, mapped out a very methodical campaign. Because Captain Lawton and Captain Leonard Wood were splendid officers, who also believed that it was possible to conquer the Apaches, General Miles chose them to organize the pursuit of Geronimo and his band. Immediately the Indians came out of their hiding places, which move was a great help to the American troops in locating them.

"The hostiles were under the leadership of the chiefs Geronimo and Natchez, the last named being the hereditary chief of the Chiricahuas, and their raid

spread terror throughout the district of Mexico. Then they swept northward, and on the 27th of April invaded our territory, passing up the Santa Cruz Valley, stealing stock and killing a few citizens, including the Peck family. Of this family the mother and one child were murdered and a girl some ten years of age captured and subsequently recaptured by troops. The Indians, disregarding their usual custom, released the father after holding him in captivity for several hours.™

The pursuit of Geronimo, by the company in charge of Captain Lawton and Captain Leonard Wood, lasted throughout the summer, during which time they endured great hardships. The heat was so intense that the metal of the guns burned their hands and food and fresh water were scarce. Most of the little villages through which they passed in northern Sonora were walled, and the people, like those in Arizona, were constantly in fear of the murderous Apache. Worn out by a vigorous pursuit, the Indians could hold up no longer, and so they approached Captain Lawton’s camp and offered to surrender. Of this Indian band General Nelson A. Miles says:

"The Indians that surrendered with Geronimo have probably never been matched since the days of Robin Hood. Many of the warriors were outlaws from their own tribes, and their boys of from twelve to eighteen were the very worst and most vicious of all. They were clad in such a way as to disguise themselves as much as possible. Masses of grass, bunches of weeds, twigs or small boughs, were fastened under their hat bands very profusely, and also upon their shoulders and backs. Their clothing was trimmed in such a way that when lying upon the ground in a bunch of grass, or at the head of a ravine, if they remained perfectly silent it was impossible to discover them as if they had been a bird or a serpent. It was in this way they were wont to commit their worst crimes. An unsuspecting ranchman or miner going along a road or trail or trail would pass within a few feet of these concealed

Apaches, and the first intimation he would have of their presence would be a bullet through his heart or brain.\footnote{Miles, Nelson A., \textit{op. cit.}, p. 525.}

These Apaches knew that their surrender was unconditional. Geronimo's greatest fear seemed to be death at the hands of the American troops. In spite of Captain Lawton's assurance that the United States army did not mistreat or kill prisoners, the Apache leader insisted upon seeing General Miles in person. General Miles sent word back to Lawton that before he would consider meeting the Indian chief, a hostage should be sent by the Apaches to Fort Bowie as a guarantee of their good intentions. So Geronimo sent his own brother, after whose arrival General Miles started for Lawton's camp, which was about sixty-five miles away. In his own words he describes this journey and the memorable meeting with the chief of Arizona's dreaded enemy.

"The next day we journeyed on, and joined the camp of Captain Lawton at Skeleton Canyon on the evening of September 5. The canyon had been a favorite resort of the Indians in former years and was well suited by name and tradition to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war.

Soon after my reaching Lawton's command, Geronimo rode into our camp and dismounted. He was one of the brightest, most resolute, determined looking men that I have ever encountered. He had the clearest, sharpest, dark eye I think I have ever seen, unless it was that of General Sherman, when he was at the prime of life and just at the close of the great war. Every movement indicated power, energy, and determination. In everything he did, he had a purpose. Of course, after being hunted over these desolate valleys, mountain crests, and dark ravines until he was worn down, he was anxious to make the best terms possible. His greatest anxiety seemed to be to know whether we would treat him fairly and without treachery, or, as soon as he and his followers were in our hands...\footnote{Miles, Nelson A., \textit{op. cit.}, p. 525.}
order them shot to death, as had been the fate of some of his people."6

Geronimo did not like the idea of being sent out of the Territory. But General Miles convinced him that it was useless for the Apaches to continue hostilities because the Americans had many advantages over them. Travel facilities were better and more rapid; too, the methods of communications, the telegraph and heliostat, were superior to anything the Indians possessed.

So, early on September 4, 1886, during a heavy rainstorm, General Miles, with his aide Dapray, and the two chiefs Geronimo and Matchez, with an escort of cavalry, made the journey to Fort Bowie in a canvas covered wagon. Three days later, they were joined by Captain Lawton's company and the remaining band of conquered Indians. On September 8, 1886, in command of Captain Lawton, they started east on the Southern Pacific train. Many people gathered at the station, glad to witness the departure of their old enemies. They remained at San Antonio for a while but were later sent to Florida. At a still later date Geronimo was sent to Oklahoma.

The contribution which General Nelson A. Miles made to the peace of Arizona is touched upon in an editorial in The Daily Star, of May 20, 1888.

"Never in the history of Arizona have the people enjoyed such profound peace as they have since the settlement of the Apache question has been so effectively determined by the policy enforced so aggressively by General Miles. And this is only another evidence that the savage

has much more respect for power than he has for the so-called namby-pamby policy so long tolerated in Arizona.

The people of Tucson appreciated the work of General Miles and loved and admired him in private life. He was a very well-known individual as he walked along the narrow streets of Tucson in the long ago '80's. He entered into the life of the community and was often at the home of Samuel Hughes, one of Arizona's pioneers, whose advice he sought on many occasions. As a mark of respect and as a token of esteem in which he was held by the people of Arizona and New Mexico, a lavish and colorful civic gathering took place in his honor in Tucson on November 8, 1887. At that time he was presented with a handsome Tiffany sword, most of which was made of gold.

A most interesting account of that gala celebration of 1887 appears in the Tucson Citizen of that time:

"The demonstration today by the people of Arizona in honor of General Miles is unparalleled in the history of the territory. For many years the settlers of Arizona, New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Sonora have been slaughtered by Geronimo and his murderous band, and now that peace and quietness reign supreme, is it any wonder that the people of Arizona feel grateful? General Miles not only captured Geronimo, but he effected the removal from the territory of the entire Chiricahua band, for which service he will always have a warm place in the hearts of our people. The sword presented to him today is a public recognition by the people of Arizona of his valuable services and a tribute to a great soldier."

The account of the celebration itself is vividly described in the same newspaper.

8. Tucson Citizen, November 8, 1887.
"Long before the time of starting, the different societies were in their appointed place and at 1 o'clock Marshall Zeckendorf gave the command to march. The route was up Congress Street to Stone Avenue, Stone Avenue to Pennington, Pennington to the San Xavier hotel where General Miles reviewed the procession.

As the procession came to a halt a brigadier general's salute was fired from a cannon stationed east of the railroad track. In a few moments General Miles and party descended and entered the carriages provided for them and the procession started for LeVins park in the following order: Platoon of police under Chief Roche; marshall of the day, William Zeckendorf... carriage containing General Nelson A. Miles, Judge W. H. Barnes, Mayor W. E. Stevens, and Hon. Royal A. Johnson, Chairman of the Miles committee, escorted by the Arizona pioneers, Mexican Consul Velez, and Mexican representatives, staff of General Miles and officers of the United States army... Mexican society, President Carlos Velasco; Mexican citizens; school children under Professor Young, Mr. Gillette and teachers; citizens in carriages; Papagoes mounted, 100 strong under Chief Ruez; Mexican citizens mounted, under M. G. Samaniego...

Papagoes in War Paint

The Papagoes, the hereditary enemy of the Apache, presented a wild barbaric scene. Mounted on their compact and sinewy ponies, bedaubed with paint in its many barbaric hues, and bedecked with feathers and armed with every species of weapon imaginable from the primitive war club and bow, to the latest and most improved models of warfare. They presented a strange, wild sight common only to Indian countries....

General Johnson then introduced Judge W. H. Barnes, who made the presentation speech.

Throng Cheers Miles

After receiving the sword from the hand of General Johnson, General Miles arose, amid round after round of applause from the people. In his short and eloquent speech he thanked the people for their beautiful tribute, replied in touching terms of the many hardships the people had suffered through the raids of the terrible Apaches, said he received the token, not alone for himself, but in behalf
of the noble men who labored with him in putting down the Apaches. ... Music followed, and then L. C. Hughes, in behalf of the ladies of Yuma, presented General Miles with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The General addressed his thanks and said that he appreciated such a token from the earth's most beautiful creatures. (applause).9

General Miles retired from active service in August, 1905, and spent his time compiling military reports and writing up his memoirs. The brilliant career of this great soldier ended on May 15, 1925, when death came suddenly as he was attending a circus in Washington, D. C.

9. Tucson Citizen, November 8, 1887.
CHAPTER X

SAMUEL HUGHES AND ELIZABETH BORTON

The following motion, which honors the memory of two of Arizona's pioneers, appears in the minutes of the Tucson School Board for May 6, 1927:

"After a full discussion concerning appropriate names for the two new buildings now under construction, it was moved by Mr. Drachman, seconded by Mr. Myers, and unanimously carried that the building on Block 5, Alta Vista Addition, be called the 'Sam Hughes School', and that the building to be located on east twenty-second street be called the 'Borton School'."

The biography of the last mentioned individual will be treated in the last half of this chapter.

Samuel Hughes

The Sam Hughes School, which is located on Wilson between East Third and Fourth Streets, is a monument to one of the earliest of Arizona's noble pioneers—a man who was respected and honored by all who knew him during his fifty-nine years' residence in Tucson. Sammy Hughes, as he was known to the old-timers, saw Tucson grow from a small walled village to a modern little city and was familiar with every phase of its growth. This industrious and enterprising pioneer, like others of his type, struggled through hardships and vicissitudes to bring about conditions which thousands of people enjoy today in this

1. Minutes Tucson School Board, May 6, 1927, p. 599.
city of sunshine,—our Old Pueblo of Tucson.

When one attempts to write even a short account of the life of a man like Samuel Hughes, he finds that he is unconsciously writing the history of Tucson's colorful and romantic past, for this man was so definitely a part of the community in which he lived.

His life began in Pemrockshire, Wales, on August 28, 1829. He was one of several children of Samuel and Elizabeth Edwards whose families traced their ancestry to the ancient Britons. A long life of adventure, accompanied by hardships, and success, began in 1857 when the entire family sailed from England on the "North Star", a little sailing vessel which carried them to their new home in America. Travel in those early days was wearisome at the best, and this sea voyage was no exception. After sixty long days, the family arrived in Philadelphia and settled on the Schuylkill River near Manayunk, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in dairying. In 1846 he moved to Allegheny City, where the beginning of life in earnest began for Samuel Hughes.

Shortly after the death of Sam's mother and brother, his father was injured and left a cripple, and as a result of this, much responsibility for the younger children fell upon this young boy who had practically no educational advantages. At the age of eleven he earned his first meager wages, six dollars a month, for driving a canal boat. Later he found employment in the spinning department of Blackstock's cotton factory. During a strike, he was thrown out of employment, but soon obtained work in a bakery shop, where he learned a trade which at a later date paid him large dividends. While he was working
as a cabin boy on the Mississippi, he heard Henry Clay speak. Too, he remembered all his life that on the same trip down the Mississippi this gentleman had given him five dollars.

His first trip to New Orleans was made in 1849 at the time when people were telling exciting stories concerning the discovery of gold in California. Young Samuel, like many others of that far-off day, dreamed the dream of this new land which promised success and good fortune to all who came in search of this precious metal. And so, on April 10, 1850, with about two hundred people and eighty wagons, he started west from St. Joseph, Missouri. He acted as cook for the party in order to defray expenses. The journey over the plains and mountains was fraught with hardships as well as dangers. It seems that in an effort to shorten their mileage, a new road was taken. They became lost and as a result of their error, added ten days to their already tiresome and monotonous journey.

Hangtown, California, which is known today as Placerville, was a booming town when Samuel Hughes and his party arrived there on April 10, 1850. His reputation as a cook must have traveled fast, for upon his arrival, a hotel man met him and offered him eight dollars a day to act as cook in his establishment. This was quite a sum when compared with the fifteen dollars per month as cabin on the Mississippi. But we must remember that in those days the cook was a very important person in the busy gold-rush towns where half-starved, hungry, emigrants were arriving daily.

"He also made extra profits by making pies and cakes
of nights which he sold for lavish prices, a good size pie selling for one dollar and pieces of gingerbread six inches square for the same price. It was the flush times of the placer gold miners of California."

The scenes of his life in California were many and varied. The winter of 1850 was spent in Sacramento. He was one of the early settlers who was instrumental in starting the town of Yreka, California. In this place he went into the restaurant business; he managed a hotel in Oregon and at the foot of the Siskiyou mountains; he kept the old stage station until 1856. Samuel Hughes earned his money through hard work and at this time invested his savings in cattle, property, and mines. He met with a serious accident while on a hunting trip in the Shasta valley. His lungs were injured to the extent that his physician advised that he seek a milder climate. Following his doctor's advice he left Yreka for San Francisco and from there sailed to Los Angeles, where he bought mules and horses in preparation for the long drive over the desert. His goal was the plains of Texas where he planned on going into the cattle business.

During the trip across the Apache-inhabited desert, he was forced to rest often because of serious illness. Early on the morning of March 25, 1858, he arrived in the little adobe-walled village of Tucson. Of that morning he says,

"We were the happiest people on the face of the earth when we reached Tucson. We must have looked a good deal like Hottentots. We had no looking glass and no comb for our hair, and we had just finished a long journey by team.

across the desert.\(^5\)

He gives the following vivid description of Tucson:

"I located in Tucson Mch. 25th, 1858. Tucson at that time contained 400 Inhabitants Mexicans and Indians and 25 Americans. \(\ldots\) at that time you could stand on what is now Military Plaza and see the surrounding plains covered with wild horses and mules and antelope and in the hills were plenty of Wild Cattle Bears Panthers the Apaches used to come at night and steal the cattle and horses from the corrals but no attack was made on the town.

In 1858 the town of Tucson was enclosed by an Adobe Wall from 8 to 16 feet high and about 300 yds. Square with two gates for Entrance the houses were built around the inside of the Enclosure with sloping roofs to the centre for protection from the Indians there were about 20 houses outside of the enclosure."\(^4\)

To our Tucsonans of today it might be of interest to know where this wall was located.

"From some old settlers we learn that the enclosure occupied the space bounded as follows: Beginning at Washington street, thence up Pennington to about the middle of the court house, thence north to Washington street, along Washington street to the place of beginning. One of the entrances stood where Alameda street enters Main, and some of the old wall has been used in the construction of modern buildings."\(^5\)

The part of Arizona to which Samuel Hughes had come had been owned only a short time by the United States Government. The wonderful qualities of the climate restores his health, and as he began to improve, he looked around the little village and decided to open up a butcher shop. For a long time he was known to early pioneers as "the butcher". So successful was this business that he enlarged it into a

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5. The Tucson Citizen, April 17, 1915.
4. Copied from article in Bancroft Library by Mrs. Edna Rodden Martin, 1951, verbatim in Mr. Hughes' handwriting. Typewritten copy is in Hughes File in Arizona Pioneers Historical Society.
5. Hilzinger, J. George, Treasure Land, 1897, p. 112.
general store. When the civil war broke out, Samuel Hughes engaged in contracting for the government in furnishing supplies. The business activities in which he engaged are many. He made heavy investments in live stock, land, and mines; he grubstaked many of Arizona's early prospectors. In civic affairs he took an active part always, although he never sought political honors. He once said,

"I filled any hole to keep the machine going and as soon as anybody else could be found to take the place, I stepped out."

He held the office of Adjutant General of Arizona for six years; he was County Treasurer, Territorial Treasurer, and Alderman of the city of Tucson. In the last-mentioned office, he served for seven years. He refused the office of mayor of Tucson.

His brother L. C. Hughes was Arizona's governor from April 1, 1893, to April 6, 1896.

On May 27, 1862, Samuel Hughes was married to Atanasia Santa Cruz, who was born in Tucson and a member of one of the oldest families in this ancient village. She made her home with her sister, Mrs. Hiram Stevens, wife of another one of Arizona's earliest pioneers. The general mercantile business of Stevens and Hughes was well-known to Tucson people of half a century ago. At all times Mrs. Hughes shared her husband's success as well as his hardships.

The Arizona Pioneers Historical Society is fortunate indeed in having reminiscences as related by Mrs. Hughes in 1926. In the follow-

ing lines she speaks of her wedding in 1862, on a beautiful May morning of long ago:

"Mr. Hughes and I were married in May at San Xavier Mission. We went out early in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Coutzen went with us. We had good horses and drove out in a two seated buggy—a surrey, I guess it was called, and it had a white top. I had a number of friends out at San Xavier and all got together and came to see me married. We went out to the Mission for we wanted to be married on Wednesday and the priest did not come to Tucson except on Saturday when he came to hold services. . . . We got back to Tucson about two o'clock in the afternoon and had our wedding dinner at the Stevens' home.

My wedding dress? It was black taffeta silk made with a big skirt, trimmed with four ruffles and I wore a black mantilla. I was just dying to wear white for my wedding, but an aunt insisted that I wear black. She said a wedding was a very serious thing, just as solemn as a funeral!"

The belated wedding trip which took place three years later is described by her as follows:

"We had a new spring wagon with a white top and we outfitted for the trip by taking a camping cupply and we took a cook with us—a nigger boy named Ralph—a whitish looking nigger with a lot of black freckles on his face.

We drove first to Arivaca then to Altar, camping along the way. In about two weeks we got to Hermosillo where we camped and we stayed there six days. Then we sent the wagon and the outfit back to Tucson with this boy and we took the stage for Guaymas. We left at four o'clock in the morning stopped for dinner at Saragosa and got to Guaymas at six o'clock in the evening. From there we took a steamer bound for San Francisco. We were on the water seventeen days. No, we did not get seasick. We landed in San Francisco at eleven o'clock in the morning of the Fourth of July. I'll never forget

it. The town seemed pretty big to me. We stayed at the Russ Hotel, a very swell place in those days. It was on Montgomery Street. We stayed there six weeks."

On his return the journey by wagon from Los Angeles to Tucson consumed thirty days. While on their California trip, they purchased a sewing machine—the first one that was brought into Tucson. The women of Tucson gathered in the Hughes home upon many occasions, in order to learn more about Tucson's newest acquisition.

The first home of the Hughes family was the Stevens' home located at 263 South Main Street. Only two rooms of the house which stands there today belonged to the original home. In 1868 they moved into the large, spacious adobe home, surrounded by an old-fashioned shady garden, which is located at 225 North Main Street.

Samuel Hughes lived through Arizona's perilous days of Apache warfare and could relate many stories concerning friends of his who fell by the savage and merciless hand of these cruel and nomadic Indians. He was well acquainted with that fearless Indian fighter, General Nelson A. Miles, who did so much to rid Arizona of her worst and most deadly enemy. Again, in her reminiscences Mrs. Hughes says:

"He (General Crook) was liked pretty well, but oh, we all liked Gen. Miles better. Gen Miles and Gen. Lawton sat right in this room and talked things over with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hughes told them just how to do with the Indians so the people could have peace and they did just as they were told. Of course, that is why I like General Miles better."

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes could relate very vividly the story of the massacre

8. Hughes, Mrs. Samuel, op. cit.
9. Hughes, Mrs. Samuel, op. cit.
of the Indians in the little settlement near Camp Grant and how water from a well across from their home was taken to the victorious band of white settlers.

"Mrs was the Hughes home used only for serious conferences. Fifteen children were born to the union and eight of them reached the age of maturity. Educated, accomplished, attractive, they gathered around them the young people of the community and were encouraged to do so by both of their parents."10

Samuel Hughes at all times had a commendable interest in education and did much to aid in the establishment of our free public school system.

"He was among the strong backers of Governor Safford in starting the public schools of Arizona. He was liberal in his donations and the number of his charities and the amount given will never be known."11

He helped to build the first school in Jacksonville, Oregon. In Yreka, California, he contributed money to the first school and church. In 1862 he helped to build a Catholic church in Tucson and donated a substantial sum to St. Joseph's Academy, which was founded in Tucson in 1870. A few sentences, copied from his notes, reveal the interest which he had in building up the community in which he lived.

"I helped to build churches and schools and spent my time and money on them. My hobby was to make a town. When I was in the legislature, during the administration of Gov. Safford, I helped get up good school laws... I offered to help the Mormons build a church and will yet. I have beautiful letters from the pupils of different schools.

schools thanking me for what I did for them."  

When the school, taught by Augustus Bricha in 1869 was in Levin's Park, he helped to pay the teacher's salary. At different times he served as a member of the Tucson School Board. On Court Street just east of the present city park, he built and rented a building which housed Tucson's public school of 1875. With Estevan Ochoa, another friend of education, he gave much in time and donations to the first public school built in Tucson, which was known as the "Congress Street School". When the first two-story brick school of twelve rooms was built in 1884, on the site where the present Safford Junior High School stands Samuel Hughes had much to do with the superintendency of construction.

With practically no education, he was a man who was intensely interested in education. Too, he was constantly gathering past history of Tucson which might otherwise have been lost. An account in Treasure Land of 1897 has this to say regarding his ability as a recorder of history:

"Ross Browne and every person since, including H. H. Bancroft, who has essayed to write a history of Arizona, has had to interview the Hon. Sam. Hughes, and the compilers of this volume have followed the illustrious examples. Mr. Hughes was born like most children, with a note of interrogation at the end of his tongue, but, unlike the majority, it never dried up. His yearning to know has never been satisfied and never will be this side of the grave. If he had the opportunities for acquiring knowledge he might have concluded like them, at an early age that he knew it all, and ceased prosecuting useless inquiries. . . . Thus when

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he came to Arizona, in 1858, he immediately began to inquire all about it, and, getting little satisfaction from the Americans, who usually considered it the best place in the world to know as little about as possible, he interviewed the oldest Mexican inhabitants, and thus became the depository of information that would otherwise have been lost.  

The friends who knew Samuel Hughes speak of him as a kind, approachable, and unaffected man. Like his close friend Governor Safford, he was kind to the poor and needy and was always the first to relieve suffering among those less fortunate than he.

He led an active life until he was seventy-eight years of age. On June 20, 1917, he passed away in Tucson in the spacious old home where he had lived well over half a century.

Of him the Portrait and Biographical Record, says:

"His career seems almost phenomenal, yet his success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through energy, labor, and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. He has proved himself in all the relations of life an earnest, honest, and upright man, and a citizen of whom any community might be proud. . . ."  

13. Hilzinger, J. George, Treasure Land, p. 70.
14. Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 69.
Figure 22. Elizabeth Borton
Figure 23. Elizabeth Borton and teachers, May 25, 1916.

Figure 24. Elizabeth Borton School
Elizabeth Borton

Part of the newsitem of the Arizona Daily Star, of May 10, 1927, which commented upon the naming of the Sam Hughes School and the Elizabeth Borton School contains the following lines:

"... Both Miss Borton and Mr. Hughes served in raising the local educational standards and it was the opinion of the school board that their memory should be honored in this manner."

Elizabeth Borton is the first of two pioneer women teachers of this city who has been honored in the naming of one of Tucson's public schools, which is located on east Twenty-Second Street between Euclid and Tyndall Avenues. Miss Borton's life was closely identified with the Tucson Schools, where she served thirty-five years as teacher, principal, and assistant superintendent. She saw Tucson Schools grow from the four-room adobe Congress Street School to the modern structures of 1926, the year in which she passed away. Many of Tucson's leading citizens, both men and women, who were former pupils, speak with reverence of the name of Elizabeth Borton. Leslie Hardy, former State Senator from Santa Cruz County, paid tribute to her memory in the following letter to the Arizona Daily Star of May 26, 1926:

"The death of Miss Elizabeth Borton on the 21st day of this month ended the life of one of Arizona's leading educators. Hundreds of her former pupils, among whom it was my privilege to be one, now pause in reverence to her memory. It may well be said that the youth of her teaching were made the better by the reason that she lived.

Quiet and elegant in mannerism, yet she was firm in

discipline. She hated ostentation, but chose rather to reward her efforts by doing a great work in an unostenta-
tious way.

While she knew the art of educating, her greatest equipment in my opinion was her ability to teach her pupils the psychology of mental concentration, without which, she knew study was a profitless thing.

Arizona has lost a worthy woman. Tucson will do itself a great honor by paying tribute to her memory.16

Elizabeth Borton was born in New York City in 1856 and early in life journeyed westward with her family, who established a home in Portland, Oregon. In that city she attended a convent, where her first schooling was obtained. In 1874 the family, consisting of the mother, father, three daughters, and two sons, arrived in the little village of Tucson. The old Borton home, which is still standing at 376 South Stone Avenue, was purchased by Mr. Borton upon his arrival. Elizabeth Borton entered St. Joseph's Academy which, at that time was located near the old San Augustine Church in Mesilla Plaza. Details as to her work there are meager, but at any rate, from this institution, she began her teaching career in 1878. Her first school was a little one-
room adobe building known as the San Pedro which her sister, Mrs. Ygnacio Bonillas thinks was at or near the present site of Reddington.17

The trip by stage to that place required twelve hours of steady travel. While in that community, in which she taught for three years, Miss Borton lived with a very congenial family who had a ranch not far

17. Told by Mrs. Ygnacio Bonillas to Ida Myrtle Duffy on February 16, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
distant from the school house. Her teaching in Tucson began in 1881 in the Congress Street School which was built in 1875.

"Early in that year, I was asked to substitute for my sister. I was very young and knew little about teaching and became so bewildered with that schoolroom of children and not knowing what to do with them, I solved my problem by dismissing the room after the first hour. My next problem was how I would face my sister upon my arrival at home."18

Elizabeth Borton taught in the Congress Street School until 1889 when a one-room ward school known as the Barrio Libre School was opened in the southern part of the city. The minutes of the School Board of December 21, 1889, tell of the establishment of that school:

"The Board having decided to open a Ward School in the So. part of the city, Samuel Hughes reported that he could procure a bldg. suitable for a school room, by taking a lease for one year from Jan. 1st, 1889, for the sum of $150 to put the bldg. in condition to be occupied and the owner further agreed to give this Board a lease for one year from January, 1890, for the monthly rental of $15 per month.

On motion of J. S. Mansfeld the proposition of Mr. J. B. Bekrup was accepted and the clerk was instructed to have a lease drawn accordingly. Saml Hughes was instructed to have the bldg. put in order so as to be ready for occupancy by Jan. 2, 1899.

H. D. Underwood
Clerk19

Elizabeth Borton knew the Mexican children and spoke their language fluently and for that reason she was placed in charge of the new ward school.

18. Told by Mrs. Ignacio Bonillas to Ida Myrtle Duffy on February 16, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
On motion of J. S. Mansfeld it was decided to have Miss Lizzie Borton teach the Ward School about to be opened in the southern part of the city and Miss Alice Clarks was engaged to take her place in the main building.20

The Arizona Daily Citizen, of Friday, May 24, 1889, carried the following interesting account of the closing of Tucson Public Schools for that year:

"Thirteen teachers are now employed and they have all given general satisfaction. Ten are engaged in the high school building, two in the first ward school on Congress street and one in the second ward school in Barrio Libre. They have been faithful the entire year and no one will begrudge them a long rest. School teaching is like editing a newspaper; people think it is but play, but if done well, there is no harder work.

The Second Ward School

The closing exercises of the second ward school came off this morning at the school building in the south end of the city. The school is composed entirely of the poorer classes of the Mexicans, but there are many bright faces among them, and like nearly all Mexicans they show a disposition and aptness to learn when properly handled. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, and short declamations by the pupils. They were all as neatly dressed as the circumstances of their parents would permit, faces clean and hair nicely combed. After the exercises Miss Borton distributed a number of prizes to those who had made the best progress in their studies and the first session of the second ward school in Tucson closed, to be re-opened again in September, it is hoped by the same teacher, as Miss Borton's fluency in speaking the Spanish language enables her to do much more in this branch of public school than could anyone else who does not possess this accomplishment."21

The Barrio Libre school was discontinued on June 1, 1895, and the

20. Minutes Tucson School Board, December 27, 1889, p. 100.
children were sent to the "Brick School" at the beginning of the next school term.

In 1890 Superintendent Bowman asked the School Board to appoint a committee to draft a course of study for the Tucson Schools. Elizabeth Borton was appointed in a committee of three to take charge of planning one for the primary grades. No record is made in the following meetings as to the finished report.

On May 16, 1895, she was offered the position of principal of the Tucson Schools at a salary of $115 per month, but declined on account of poor health.

On May 17, 1902, Miss Borton was appointed principal in the Drachman School, which was one of the three new buildings in Tucson that year. Besides the position of building principal, she served as assistant superintendent. That same year she served part of the time for Superintendent Walker who had been granted a leave on account of illness, and again toward the close of the school term in 1908, Miss Borton acted as superintendent until the Board appointed Superintendent S. C. Newsom. Up to her retirement in May, 1916, Miss Borton continued as principal of the Drachman School and assistant superintendent of the Tucson Schools.

It is interesting to know that in the Tucson Public Schools at the present time are three women who were teachers in the Drachman

23. Minutes Tucson School Board, December 1, 1890, p. 205.
24. Ibid., May 20, 1895, p. 20.
School at the time of Miss Borton's retirement and resignation as principal of that school. They are Miss Salome Townsend, principal of the Roskruge Junior High School, Mrs. Margaret McAllister, teacher in the Drachman School, and Mrs. Alice Murphy, who began her teaching career in Tucson at the Drachman School, with Miss Borton as principal. Mrs. Murphy is now the principal of the school which bears the name of Elizabet Borton. She speaks of her former principal as follows:

"Miss Borton retired in May, 1916. I was one of her teachers in Drachman School, and resigned at the same time to be married to James S. Murphy on June 28, 1916, following the close of the school term that year.

Miss Borton had a well-ordered school building. Both teacher and child felt the efficiency of the leader. She was very firm in discipline, yet kindly, just, and understanding. She spoke Spanish fluently—knew all the children and their parents and grandparents as well. They recognized her as their friend for she was kind and helpful to the poorest of them.

I remember at various times many of the pioneers dropping in at the Drachman School to visit "Miss Lizzie" as they called her. Among some of these people were Mrs. Eva Mansfeld, the Drachmans, Samil Hughes, George J. Roskruge, the Jacobs, the Pachecos, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, and many others.

Many of her former pupils came back for a visit, and usually brought presents of food, fruits, or candy. These they brought in quantity, for well they knew it would be quietly given to the most needy among the children.

Miss Borton was Irish and had a most delightful sense of humor which we all enjoyed. She was five feet five, slender and very dignified in manner. Her beautiful auburn hair was arranged in a large coronet braid. In her dress she was extremely plain, but exquisitely neat. She was devoted to the different members of her family, and followed their lives with a tender maternal feeling. Miss Borton was a devout Catholic, and during her life was always identified with its charities and movements. She had a very fine library of the best books.
The picture of Miss Borton and her ten teachers was taken at the Drachman School on May 25, 1916. The occasion was a lovely farewell party which the teachers and children gave Miss Borton, and at which they presented her with a large Navajo blanket as a gift. There is an account of this party in the Arizona Daily Star, of May 26, 1916, but these printed lines cannot convey the sense of love and loss that hovered over all.

Yes, Miss Borton spoke often concerning the Barrio Libre School of 1889. The exact location, I'm not quite sure about, but it was southwest of the Drachman school, in the vicinity of the old water pumps on South Osborn Avenue.

I have never known either principal or teacher in whom patrons of the school and former pupils placed more confidence than in Elisabeth Borton. She was mother, friend, and teacher to all. It was a privilege indeed to have been one of her teachers, as well as one of her friends.

Miss Borton’s opening words to her pupils “Escuchame bien” may well have been taken by all.

The account of the farewell party mentioned by Mrs. Alice Murphy appears in the Arizona Daily Star of May 29, 1916, and reads as follows:

“Farewell Token For Miss Borton”

“When one has done well something worthwhile for thirty-five years, everybody pauses long enough to grasp the magnitude of such a thing, but when one’s life has been associated for thirty-five years with the lives of countless little children, then the realization becomes keener. Now that Miss Elizabeth Borton has severed her long, active connection with the Tucson schools, all sorts of good wishes are being mingled with sincere regrets.

For several days before the close of school the teachers and pupils of the Drachman school planned a delightful surprise for Miss Borton. On Thursday when it was time for the dismissal bell to ring and it failed, Miss Borton went to ascertain the reason for the delay. Questioning one of the teachers, she was still further mystified, when she was asked to wait for a minute. Suddenly from down the long hall came

25. Told by Mrs. Alice Murphy to Ida Myrtle Duffy on March 7, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
two teachers bearing a handsome Navajo rug which they presented to her with a charming little speech in which was mingled all good wishes, loving thoughts, and appreciation on the part of both teachers and pupils.

Miss Borton responded to the speech and graciously thanked all. Then the pupils who had stood quietly through it all watching with interest, suddenly gave cheer after cheer for Miss Borton.26

Upon her resignation the trustees George Roskruge, W. V. Whitmore, J. B. Wright, S. Y. Barkley, and Superintendent Newsom presented her with a gold watch as a token of appreciation of her long and splendid service in the Tucson Schools. A resolution presented to her by all her living trustees comprises a brief summary of her service in Tucson as well as an insight into the personality of one of Tucson's best known pioneer teachers:

"We, her living trustees, wish to pay fitting tribute to the long term of faithful and efficient service rendered this district by Miss Elizabeth Borton.

For thirty-five years she has served either as a teacher, principal, or assistant superintendent. She has seen the Tucson schools grow from one four-room adobe building to the seven modern structures of the present time. During her regime, the corps of teachers has increased from four to eighty-six.

As a teacher, Miss Borton is enthusiastic and inspiring. She excels in clearness of explanation and in the ability to hold her pupils to a high standard of work. She has ever shown a big-hearted love for the children under her care, and a genuine interest, not only in their progress in the schoolroom, but in their home life as well.

As a principal she has the happy faculty of being able to hold her teachers to a high grade of efficiency and, at the same time, retain their love and good will. Her school has ever been the embodiment of system, order,

and precision.

Her work as assistant superintendent was most valuable. In this capacity she, with the co-operation of the principals, has assigned the work to be done each term, prepared the examination questions and attended to other details looking toward uniformity in the corresponding grades. The superintendent attributes much of the success of the system in the lower grades to her patient and intelligent supervision.

In Influence For Good

In the district in which she has been principal, she has been a potent factor. Here, for years she has exerted an influence for good over children and parents alike, an influence unequalled by pastor or priest.

In the length of her service and in the high esteem in which she is held, she has a record without parallel in Arizona.

(Signed) George J. Roskruge
Samuel Hughes Sr.
F. A. Odermatt
J. Knox Corbett
W. V. Whitmore
C. F. Richardson
Thomas F. Wilson
Leonidas Halliday
Z. T. Vail
John B. Wright
S. Y. Barkley

S. C. Newsom, Superintendent of the Tucson Schools who resigned at the same time as Miss Borton, paid the following tribute to her:

"Miss Borton is one of the most intelligent and efficient women in school work I have known. She combines in unusual degree the qualities of an excellent teacher and the clear imagination of a good executive. Her position for the last eight years has been that of assistant superintendent, and in this position she has had charge of the

27. Copied on February 16, 1941, from the original which is in the possession of Mrs. Ignacio Bonillas at 811 South Sixth Avenue, Tucson, Arizona.
work in the first four grades of the schools. . . .
In addition to her duties as assistant superintendent she has been principal of the Drachman School, employing ten teachers and enrolling about 600 pupils, one of the largest in the city. In this district she is held in the highest honor, with authority and influence unquestioned by parents as well as children.

. . . . Because of her fine character and long residence in the community, her influence has reached far beyond the routine work of the schools. The kind of service she has given to the district cannot be paid for in the usual way because of its high quality and the deep personal pride she has taken in the duties of every position she has held.  

The Tucson Citizen in an editorial, speaking of the retirement of S. C. Newsom, the retiring superintendent, and of Miss Elizabeth Borton, says of the second:

"Miss Borton, who retired yesterday from her life work is one of the pioneers of the Tucson public school system. She is one of those patient, efficient, and big-hearted teachers who has had so much influence in moulding the character of our young men and women. Her pupils are scattered far and wide. Her work will live long after her retirement. . . . When two people who have served the public so well lay down their work in this field, it is fitting that we should pause in our daily grind and give them the credit due them, but perhaps overlooked by some absorbed in other labors."  

Upon her retirement in 1916, Miss Borton moved from the old Stone Avenue place to her new home at 811 South Sixth Avenue and there she passed away on May 21, 1926. Those who knew Miss Borton can truthfully say of her as Jose Corrales, Mexican laborer and one of her first pupils used to say,

"Lizzie Borton was good, very good."

30. Repeated many times to the family of M. J. Duffy by Jose Corrales, a Mexican laborer.
CHAPTER XI

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON

The Davidson School District was first formed on May 8, 1899, according to a record in the minutes of the Pima County Board of Supervisors which read as follows:

"Comes now the County Superintendent and asks the Board to take some action upon the application filed in this office January 5, 1899, signed by numerous residents of Lowell School District and praying that the Board create out of that district a new district to be known as Davidson School District. . .

"And the Board having duly considered said application and having listened to the recommendation of the County School Superintendent that the request be granted now on motion all members voting "aye" it was ordered that Davidson School District be created out of the Lowell School District according to the boundaries as above set forth and number 57."¹

That school is today located on Fort Lowell Road and Maple Boulevard. On May 8, 1928, the minutes of the Tucson School Board tell of the annexation of the Davidson School to Tucson School District Number One.

"Mr. Dan E. Johnson, Mr. W. J. Reed of the Davidson District, came before the Board to express their approval of the proposed annexation of the Davidson School District to School District Number One."²

There seems to be no public record available concerning the actual naming of that school for any individual, but all evidence gathered supports the statement that it was named for Alexander Davidson, well-known

to Arizona pioneers, who acquired and developed much land in that dis-
trict and who at one time served as a trustee of the Davidson School.

Too, many of Tucson's older pioneers have expressed their opinion and
have stated very positively that it was named for Alexander Davidson.

Quoting from the account of his life which appeared in the Arizona Daily
Star of February 24, 1958, the day following his death, we read that,

"He bought land for real estate development that was
so far from what Tucson was then, that as he said on his
95th birthday anniversary, 'The bankers thought I was
crazy.' . . . Those developments today are well within
the city limits."

Again in his own words to Mrs. George Kitt he tells of his work in
about this exact location:

"Of all fool ideas for an irrigation project per-
haps that of Fair of New Rochelle and Bullock of Cleveland
was the most foolish. I was to have charge of the work
and George Doe to do the carpentry. That was in 18. . .

"They proposed to tap the Rillito at a point about
five miles N.E. of Tucson, just below Ft. Lowell, near
where Bingham's now live, run the water down the south
side of the river to opposite Hancock's tract of land
then under the river onto Hancock's and other land. . .
Well, when we got pretty well along there was a big
flood and we turned the water into see what would happen.
It happened all right, the frail two-inch thick wood
gave way and our irrigation project was ended."

For the following account of his life the writer is indebted to
Mrs. George Kitt, who is always on the alert to collect pioneer history
and to whom Mr. Davidson himself gave his life story in 1950 and 1956.

Alexander Davidson was one of the colorful old pioneers who came

4. Kitt, Mrs. George, "Reminiscences of Alexander J. Davidson". Told by
west around the Horn about seventy-three years ago. He was a native of Cadiz, Ohio, where he was born of Welsh parents on January 19, 1845. 

At the time of his graduation from a small college in his home city, his country was in the first struggle of the Civil War. The young Davidson joined the army, where he served some time in the Northern forces. After the war closed, the long and perilous journey, with San Francisco as a goal, was undertaken. When he reached California, he engaged in mining, and from this state was sent to South America in the service of a Scotch syndicate. While in South America several of his party succumbed to a fever prevalent in the tropics. He attributed his good luck in escaping the disease to the fact that he boiled the drinking water while there. After discharging the duties to which he had been assigned in South America, he returned to California, this time to enter upon a teaching career, at Sonora, California. He spent a very short time teaching and soon again set out on another ocean voyage, this time to Honolulu. On his return to California, some friends asked him to go to Arizona and dispose of some mines that had been left to them. An interesting account of his first trip to Arizona is given in Mr. Davidson's own words:

"In 1864 (?) some friends of mine, probably thinking I was a traveler and the one to send down among wild Indians, asked me to go to Arizona and examine and dispose of some mines which had been left them by a brother. The mines were on a hill, above Groom Creek three or four miles from Prescott, and the owners seemed to think that they were very rich. I went out from Los Angeles in a buckboard stage. Crossed the Colorado river at Ehrenburg. Prescott was the largest town in Arizona. When I got there I found the mines to be practically worthless. But I managed to sell one claim for $500, . . . and when
all was cleared up I had $5100 above expenses to turn over to the owners.\textsuperscript{5}

After this assignment, he again returned to California to remain until 1879, when he was sent to Arizona to scout for mines by a Scotch syndicate that maintained American offices in Boston. The words of Mr. Davidson can best be used in telling about this his second venture into Arizona.

"I came as far as Maricopa on the first excursion, run over that part of the line April, 1879. Maricopa was made up of tents at that time, but had ten or fifteen saloons. I always remember Maricopa. . . . Some charitably inclined people had sent down several boxes of clothing, etc., to be distributed among the Indians. I found out that the distribution was to take place at two o’clock so we went over. The things were laid out on boards and the Indians filed up and took their choice. Such a hopeless, useless, conglomeration of clothing. (The Indians in those days usually wore, and needed nothing but a calico gree-string.) One big perspiring buck walked off with a plug hat and a necktie adorning his other naked person. Another chose rubber shoes and wool socks though the summer heat was terrific; still another a soldiers’s overcoat, and so on. It certainly was a curious sight.\textsuperscript{6}

It was on this trip also that Mr. Davidson met a clergymen from Rome on his way to Tucson to visit the San Xavier Mission. They became friends, and together made their first visit to the famous old landmark.

During the three years that he was in the employ of the syndicate, Alexander Davidson traveled all over Arizona, having at time some disappointing luck, but always interesting experiences. These trips over the Territory were made by teams which were brought to him at Maricopa.

Not the most comfortable mode of travel, with five mules and a big

\textsuperscript{5} Kitt, Mrs. George, op. cit.
\textsuperscript{6} Ibid.
spring wagon which had formerly been a fruit wagon in Sacramento.°7

One of his interesting Indian experiences while on a trip examining mines happened at the Reward Copper Mines in Pinal County, twenty miles south of Casa Grande.

"On one of the trips a man named DeGroff was with me. We arrived during an Indian Fiesta and the Indians were all drunk from drinking tis-win. DeGroff was scared and thought we had better get away. About that time the Indians gave a great war whoop which frightened my young mules and they started to run. I did not try to stop them and we did not go back. That night the Indian Chief and several others were murdered."8

In February of 1879, Davidson was in the vicinity of Tucson, later going south to Sahuarita and Tubac where he had his first real meeting with Arizona cowboys and cattle raisers. We delight in the description of the heavy snowfall in and near Tucson on February 17, 1879.

"I was in Sahuarita for several weeks that first winter of 1879-80, the winter of the big snow. On February 17th of that year I was in Tucson when nine inches of snow fell. Everyone made a rush for the hotels—usually people coming in from the country slept in the corrals, and I paid one dollar and fifty cents to sleep on the billiard table of the Palace Hotel. The following spring there was lots of grass."9

In the summer of 1879, Davidson went to Tombstone, the colorful mining camp of early Arizona. There he knew the Earps, Doc Holliday, the Clantons, McLowries, and other well-known gunmen of that booming mining town of '79. One of his most trying times he himself recalls, was a trip he made to Tombstone, with a man and his wife who had

7. Kitt, Mrs. George, OP. cit.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
started the first laundry in Tucson. The man suddenly became insane. A hasty return trip was made to Tucson by buckboard from which city the unfortunate man was sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton, California.

At that time there was much activity in and around Tucson for the Southern Pacific Railroad was just building in. So in 1880 Davidson went out to Pantano to engage in business with the Wakefield brothers, who had homesteaded land there. Tully and Ochoa were already established in Pantano doing a big freighting business, hauling supplies from the railroad to the nearby mines and military posts. Of his business he says,

"Business was brisk as the Southern Pacific was building into the country, the mines to the south were running full blast, the cattlemen up and down the San Pedro as well as nearer at hand patronized us, and we did a big forwarding business. We brought many of our supplies in in carload lots and once our receipts ran as high as $5000 in a single day. . . . People were optimistic and spent money freely. . . . We used to buy gold dust from Greaterville. The most we ever bought in a month was a little less than $1000."

In 1881 Davidson moved his part of the store up to the new camp, Total Wreck Mine, from Pantano. He knew all the ranchers and cattlemen on the San Pedro, for he was for some time Justice of the Peace at Pantano.

Time found Alexander Davidson again in Tucson. The misfortune attending the launching on November 25, 1882, of the Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, touched the life of this early pioneer, when

10. Kitt, Mrs. George, op. cit.
he was engaged to work on the road which was never completed. He held a contract for grading the first fifteen miles of that railroad to Globe, and later the fifteen miles to Walnut Trees. His money loss in this venture was $4870, recovery of which was hopeless. The spirit of the pioneer is shown in his account of "Jack" the stranger he hired as foreman and whose answer upon being asked his name was accepted:

"Just Jack will be enough: . . . He minded his own business and the men liked him and would work for him. . . . I never knew what became of Jack, and his past as far as I am concerned is still a dark mystery."  

Obstacles almost numberless now appeared on every side but Mr. Davidson continued his wide interests in affairs and business developments. He pauses long enough to call 1887 an eventful year for:

"It was also the year of the earthquake. The main shock came about eleven o'clock. I heard a rumble and saw a dense smoke near the window in the rock; then there came a crash. Heard afterward that the top of the mountain broke off."  

Mr. Davidson became interested in the Baca Land Grant through his brother Dr. L. A. Davidson, who was a surgeon in the Northern Army. His surgeon brother had made friends with a Colonel Sam Sims, a wounded prisoner from the Southern Army, who fell into his care. From Mr. Davidson's reminiscences to Mrs. Kitt we learn that:

"Col. Sims of the firm of Sims & Mathews of Virginia was a great promoter and speculator and made much money just after the War. But later because of unstable loans in an endeavor to aid the southern people, the firm failed. One of the Baca heirs, wishing to promote a big project in France, borrowed of Sims and Mathews $100,000 and later when the Baca family failed, being the chief.

11. Kitt, Mrs. George, op. cit.
12. Ibid.
creditors, they were forced to take over the Float in payment. . . . So I became agent for Sime and Mathews for the Baca Float No. 5. 15

The last enterprise in which Mr. Davidson was interested was a large goat ranch and dairy which was on land west of the Santa Cruz river and near the Mission road. He saw his dairy grow from a herd of fifteen animals to two hundred and fifty when it was sold in 1924.

In the course of his long and interesting life he was always enterprising and progressive, and, in business, wide awake and energetic. He always took an active interest in the advancement of Tucson. He was a strong worker in the republican party with which he had a lifelong affiliation, and to which party he was deeply attached. Even up to the time of his '80's he maintained a close touch with the activities of his many business ventures. "I have always tried to leave every place I've been a little better than I found it", 14 was Mr. Davidson's expressed philosophy. He loved to tell the story of an old Mayo Indian's respect for him. On his deathbed the aged Indian who was living at Ft. Lowell and who had been in Mr. Davidson's employ for many years, sent for his employer. In part this humble man repeated over and over,

"And now I am going to die in a day or two and I believe that I am going to a better place than this and I want to tell him to come to that place. We have been friends here. I want to be friends there. 15"

Death came to this interesting man on February 25, 1938, just a month after he celebrated his 95th birthday. His last residence was at

15. Kitt, Mrs. George, op. cit.
14. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
852 East Seventh Street, Tucson. His wife, two sons, two daughters and a grandson were his close surviving family.
Figure 27. Leopoldo Carrillo

Figure 28. Carrillo School
CHAPTER XII

LEOPOLDO CARRILLO

The school building which stands on the southeast corner of Main at Simpson is located at the edge of the once picturesque Carrillo Gardens and is named for Leopoldo Carrillo, former owner of the park and early pioneer citizen of Tucson. The minutes of the Tucson School Board record the naming of that building in the following lines:

"The selection of a name for the school building being erected at Elysian Grove property was discussed and upon motion of Mr. Drachman, seconded by Mr. DeFord, it was unanimously voted that the school at Elysian Grove be called, 'Carrillo School'."¹

The dedication of that school took place on Monday, September 22, 1950. Part of the description of that ceremony is taken from the Tucson Daily Citizen of that day which says:

"... Carrillo School costing $85,000 will be dedicated today with addresses and songs at 5 P.M. A portrait of Leopoldo Carrillo, Tucson pioneer, will be uncovered at the ceremony. Carrillo School is located at Simpson and Main streets, and is the latest addition to the city's grade institutions. ... The program is under the direction of Arturo Carrillo, son of Leopoldo. Four other children also will be present. They are Matilde, Joaquin, and Leonel Carrillo, all of Tucson, and Luis Carrillo, of Nogales. Among the children who were prominent in Tucson's civic life but who are dead were Mrs. E. A. Jacobs, Mrs. Jesus Diamos, Leopoldo Carrillo, and Oscar Carrillo. ...²

And the Arizona Daily Star says of the dedication:

"A bi-lingual dedicatory program attended by two hundred fifty Spanish-American and Americans officially opened El Carrillo School on South Main Street at five o'clock. . . . Mose Drachman then talked, his words being in Spanish. He called practically every pioneer family by name, pointed out familiar faces in the audience and related incidents of his own boyhood which concerned persons known to the present Spanish-American populace. . . . He mentioned as two outstanding figures of old Tucson's pioneer life Leopoldo Carrillo and Esteban Ochoa."

It is correct to assume that Leopoldo Carrillo was early a friend of the public schools, for in 1867 when a petition was sent to the Pima County Board of Supervisors, asking that a public school be established in Tucson, he was one of the seven signers. He is, however, one of the few pioneers honored in our school names whose name has never appeared as school trustee. At one time he served as councilman in the city of Tucson and when the celebration of the coming of the Southern Pacific into Tucson took place, he is listed as one of the committee in charge.

Leopoldo Carrillo, a typical fighting frontiersman, was born in Montezuma, Mexico, on May 25, 1856, and came into Arizona about 1859 as a freighter for the government. His freight trains were made up of fifty or sixty men who drove about twenty wagons through a land where Apaches roamed wild and ambushed themselves in many a canyon and ravine. From this business Leopoldo Carrillo accumulated much wealth which he invested in Tucson property, large ranches, and mines. The late

4. The original petition is in the University of Arizona Annals collection.
Leopoldo Carrillo says of his father:

"... He never went on trips himself as he soon acquired much property and was kept busy with that." 6

Toward the end of the Civil War, Carrillo engaged in the cattle business on a large ranch near Sabino Canyon. In September, 1869, Indians drove off several of his cattle from that place. 7 Besides ranching he operated several general stores and did much building. One of the first two-story buildings in Tucson was built by Leopoldo Carrillo. It is described at length in the Weekly Arizonian of 1869 as follows:

"The new building of Leopoldo Carrillo, situated on Main Street was completed last week. The second story is constructed of brick and divided into two apartments—one a large and commodious hall, and the other a beautifully furnished saloon where wines, ice-cream, etc. are served up." 8

Ice cream must have been a rarity at that time, according to a newspaper comment written shortly after that place opened, which says:

"We wish the ice-cream saloon of Leopoldo Carrillo every success even if it is not advertised. Ice-cream is a rare luxury in a climate where snow never falls." 9

At one time he owned the property on the west side of Main Street between Congress and Broadway. His old home, a large adobe, was located at the corner of Main and Broadway and was demolished at the time Broadway was widened. With all his wealth which brought much luxury, he did not escape a near tragic experience which occurred in

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6. A typewritten copy by Leopoldo Carrillo, Jr., is in the Leopoldo Carrillo file in the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society.
8. Ibid., May 1, 1869.
9. Ibid., June 26, 1869.
1875. The Tucson Citizen of September 21, 1930, covering the dedication ceremonies of that school says:

"Having missed Indian bullets, he just barely escaped being tortured to death in 1875. Dias was becoming a power in Mexico about that time. Carrillo was charged by Sonora politicians as being involved in a Mexican revolution.

Captured At Altar

"Anyway, he was captured at Altar, Sonora, and held for a ransom of $25,000, a staggering sum for fifty-five years ago. His wife gathered the family jewels, disposed of property, and took the money to Altar. But once released his life hung by a thread. Orders were given for his arrest and only by taking to the mountains was he able to escape death."

By far one of the most important contributions which Leopoldo Carrillo made to Tucson was given to the aesthetic side of her life. The desert in and around Tucson, then as now, supported little vegetation other than sagebrush, cactus, and other desert growths. So Carrillo, a lover of trees and flowers, developed a large tract of land just west and south of the present Carrillo School and there converted that spot into the beautiful park known to Tucson's old-timers as "Carrillo Gardens." Of that beauty spot, Leopoldo Carrillo, Jr., writes:

"It was a noted pleasure resort. There was a saloon, bath house, lake, and many beautiful flowers. Three or four springs on the place supplied lots of water and my father was very fond of flowers and plants and raised a great variety. There were two boats on the small lake and many shade trees and it was a great place for people to come of a Sunday afternoon."

The little springs there, to which Tucson probably owes its existence,

were shaded by large mulberry trees, under which many of old Tucson's population whiled away some hot summer days. The springs disappeared when the channel of the Santa Cruz River was cut, and as a result of this the water level of the valley was lowered by several feet. Those old gardens witnessed many a gala celebration of days gone by. From the late Herbert Drachman, prominent pioneer, we read more concerning Carrillo's Gardens. He says:

"Don Leopoldo Carrillo the father of Carrillo's Gardens (now Elysian Grove) brought from California and from Mexico some of the rarest vines and trees available at that time. They were planted artistically and to attempt to describe this beautiful garden would be a difficult thing, but suffice to say, that at no time since Carrillo's Gardens were abandoned, has there been anything that would even touch the hem of this garden from a standpoint of beauty and size. A small zoo was maintained; ponies ridden by monkeys, were often started in races on the small race course. Boating, dancing, shooting-galleries, and many other amusements were provided. Certainly Don Leopoldo Carrillo was deserving of great praise, and it is unfortunate that we do not have such a resort today."12

The music of beautiful song birds as well as the haunting strains of a Mexican band which played on summer evenings in the park added to the peaceful beauty of the gardens.

In 1900 that historic old landmark was sold to Emanuel Drachman who changed the name to Elysian Grove and for several years conducted an amusement park during the late spring and entire summer. Tucson's first open-air motion picture shows were given beneath those trees. The residents of the early part of the century will remember Harry Johnson, electrician, who was projector operator there and who through-

out the show related the story as shown in the pictures. Many road shows were staged there also, as well as programs and baseball games and races on holidays and Sundays. During the early part of the century a large hall was built on the site on which the Carrillo School stands today. That building was used as a fashionable dance hall, a skating rink and a meeting place for many public gatherings. It was there that President Theodore Roosevelt addressed the people of Tucson upon the occasion of his visit on September 17, 1912.

Leopoldo Carrillo did not live to see a President of the United States entertained on the spot where his historic old gardens stood.

On December 9, 1890, he passed away in his Tucson home. From the Arizona Star, we learn that he was looked upon as a prominent man and a respected citizen of Tucson. The announcement of his death reads:

"Sr. Leopoldo Carrillo, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens and property owners of Tucson, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning and will be buried from the Catholic Church at 10 o'clock today. Sr. Carrillo was an honest man, quiet and gentlemanly in manner, and was held in universal esteem. He was a prominent member of the Tucson Pioneer Association, which order will attend his funeral in a body this morning. His loss will be deeply regretted by the community at large."
Figure 29. Marie Wakefield (Mrs. E. N. Fish)

Figure 30. Maria Wakefield Junior High
CHAPTER XIII

MARIA WAKEFIELD

Maria Wakefield was the second pioneer Tucson school teacher, and incidentally the second woman whose name and memory were honored by the Tucson School Board in the naming of a public school. From the minutes of the Tucson School Board we have the following record:

"The Superintendent asked that the Board take action in regard to the naming of the new Junior High School. After considerable discussion it was moved by Dr. Davis, seconded by Judge Fickett, and unanimously carried that the school be called the 'Maria Wakefield Junior High School'. It was brought out in the discussion that this action was taken as a tribute to Maria Wakefield who was brought to Tucson in the fall of 1875 by Governor Safford to 'start the public schools of Arizona'."

The Maria Wakefield Junior High School is located on Forty-Fourth Street at Ninth Avenue.

The very few public schools which existed prior to Maria Wakefield's coming to Tucson may be listed as follows: the first taught about 1869 by Augustus Brichta, the second taught in 1872 by John Spring, and the third, along with John Springs's, taught for a period of three months in the spring of 1875 by Josephine Hughes. (Mrs. L. C. Hughes) Of the first school McCrea says:

"Under the law of 1868, or as some claim by private subscription, a public school was opened at Tucson, probably the first in the Territory, in the spring of 1869 by Augustus Brichta. The school term lasted six months

for two of which Mr. Brichta never received any pay, and fifty-five Mexican boys were enrolled.²

There is no public record available to substantiate that school's claim to the status of a public school. In regard to the other two, there are, in the University of Arizona Library Annals Collection, two old warrants drawn on the Treasurer of Pima County. One is made out to John Spring, for services as teacher during the month of April, 1875, $125. The other is to E. J. Hughes, for services as teacher in April, 1875, $100.³ And such was the background of Tucson's small educational system when Maria Wakefield arrived in Tucson on November 3, 1875. To her and Harriett Bolton must be given credit as being the first women to come into Arizona with a definite teaching appointment.

Their only woman predecessor in the profession, Mrs. L. C. Hughes, came with her husband to establish a home. Brave and courageous were those two young women to undertake the perilous journey through an Apache-infested country.

Maria Wakefield was born in Bombay, New York, on February 9, 1845. Her parents were James Madison Wakefield and Clarinda Adelaide Brown. Incidents of her childhood, up to the time of her graduation from Franklin College in Malone, New York, are meager. It is known that the family moved to a farm near Rochester, Minnesota, about the year 1862 and established themselves on a farm not far from the family of the well-known Mayo brothers who have been known throughout the

³ Original warrants are in the University of Arizona Library Annals Collection.
United States as famous physicians and surgeons. Shortly after the arrival of the Wakefield family in that little farming community, people there wished to establish a public school and found that Maria Wakefield, then quite young, was the best qualified person for the position of teacher. In that little school her own sisters and brothers were her pupils, as well as the Mayo brothers. Like most pioneers, she was lured to California, and there she arrived in 1871, in the little city of Stockton, where she engaged in teaching. Then on the train during one of her journeys home to the Minnesota farm, she met John Wasson, Surveyor General of Arizona, who was on his way to Washington with some kind of commission from Governor Safford. The Governor had asked him to be on the alert for some young woman teacher who would be willing to come to Arizona to teach. Arizona, in 1875, was none too favorably advertised. Atrocious crimes and murders were committed by the Apaches, not only on the lonesome stage-traveled, dusty highways, but in the center of the scattered little settlements where brave pioneers fought constantly for security of their homes and lives. Maria Wakefield considered well the position which had been offered her, and before the end of the journey accepted Mr. Wasson's proposition.

"John Wasson must have been an excellent salesman to have induced her to even consider such a perilous undertaking."*

In October of that same year she received the following letter

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4. Told to Ida Myrtle Duffy by Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts, daughter of Maria Wakefield Fish, in January, 1941, in Tucson, Arizona.
from Governor Safford:

Oct. 5, 1875

Miss Wakefield,

I think you better start as soon as possible after the 25th Inst., as the Apaches are headed toward the eastern part of the Territory and cannot get to the western side before this time, also the moon is full.

Bring the best lady teacher you can secure to take charge of the girls' room.

Respectfully,

A. P. K. Safford
Gov. of Arizona

Complying with the suggestion of Governor Safford, Maria Wakefield persuaded her close friend Harriett Bolton, another Stockton teacher, to make the journey to Arizona with her. And so they left Stockton by rail to San Francisco, thence by boat to San Diego, where they rested for a few days in preparation for the desert trip. While in that city, they were advised to provide themselves with lunch sufficient to last during the long ride over the desert to Tucson. Chicken, fruit, and other food products which the market afforded were packed into a large basket. The fare, at that time, from San Diego to Tucson was ninety dollars in gold, but Governor Safford had arranged with John Capron, operator and owner of the stage, to allow all teachers, coming into the Territory to teach, to travel for half fare. The journey in a bumpy stage coach was very wearisome; little time was al-

5. Copied by Ida Myrtle Duffy in January, 1941, from a copy in possession of Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts.
owed for rest except short intervals for replacing the tired horses for fresh ones. For five days and nights they traveled continuously. As they reached each little station, a mailbag was thrown in at their feet—the only available space in the coach. In those cramped quarters, they had to sleep as best they could. All along the way there could be seen grim and terrifying reminders of Apache savagery, and, too, each stage driver felt it was his sworn duty to entertain the ladies with detailed, breath-taking stories of atrocities which had been committed there by that cruel band of roving Indians. Such stories, on one of Arizona's beautiful moonlight nights in October, turned every twisted cactus into a crouching warrior, and the tall stately giant cacti became bold sentinels of that savage band. Maria Wakefield remembered one place which was marked by three crosses, in memory of freightors killed, and in that same spot could be seen metal parts which were the only visible remains of their teams. The little party of travelers were fortunate in arriving safely in Tucson on November 5, 1875. As school opened on November 6, little time was available for the much-needed rest after such a journey. Until living quarters, in the rear of the school building itself, could be fitted up, the two young women lived at the E. N. Fish home at 141 North Main Street. The school, that year, was beginning in a little building which was fitted up and rented to the School Board by Samuel Hughes for fifty dollars per month.  

It was located just east of the Court House Plaza, and stood next

door north of the old City Hall on Court Street which was built later in 1882. The actual site today is on the west side of the present Court House toward the north end. The Arizona Citizen of November 8, 1875, announced the arrival of the teachers, as well as the opening of the school in the following two items:

"Miss Wakefield and Miss H. N. Bolton arrived here on Tuesday evening and opened the Tucson school on Thursday. They came from Stockton, California, where they have been engaged teaching during the past four years. Letters from persons who take great interest in education and have had the best opportunities for knowing their qualifications say they rank among the very best teachers in California."

"We learn that the pupils speak highly of their new teachers, and the teachers find their field more acceptable than they anticipated. There is every reason to believe that the school will soon be largely attended, and the teachers be deservedly popular and appreciated by pupils and parents."

A little later another interesting account of that school appears in the Arizona Citizen, which says:

"The public school excites much interest just now, and it is with more than ordinary gratification that we note its growing popularity. The teachers are favorites with the pupils, and the latter progress rapidly under excellent discipline secured by considerate kindness."

Then on January 5, 1874, that same paper commented upon the report which the Superintendent of Public Instruction submitted to Governor Safford concerning the Tucson school.

"In Tucson commodious rooms have been rented and furnished. The trustees have been remarkably fortunate in securing Misses M. M. Wakefield and H. N. Bolton—former in charge of boys and the latter the girls. These teachers are experienced and thorough, have pride in

7. Arizona Citizen, November 8, 1875.
8. Arizona Citizen, November 15, 1875.
their profession and a keen appreciation of their position.*

"The superintendent gives only official expression to that of this community in saying that the trustees have been 'very fortunate in securing the services' of these teachers. Under their charge, the average daily attendance has been sixty three, with a constant increase."9

On January 31, 1874, we read of Governor Safford's visit, to this school in which he took much pride.

"Governor Safford and Carlos Tully visited the public school on Tuesday and were much pleased with the progress so observable. Miss Wakefield has sixty-nine boys on her register and Miss Bolton thirty-one girls. When it is understood that the attendance is not exactly regular, although up to an average anywhere, and that anything like classification is as yet next to impracticable, it will be readily known that Miss Wakefield has a full school and that Miss Bolton has no idle time. Governor Safford probably takes more keen and unselfish interest in educational affairs than any man in Arizona, and he is exceedingly well pleased with the progress of the pupils in Tucson. He says they are not merely memorizing, but that to an unusual degree they are taught to understand what they are doing."10

In 1929, a Mexican plumber named Rafael Egurrola, who was a former pupil of Miss Wakefield said of that pioneer teacher,

"You do not know how nice it was to go to school to Miss Wakefield, for she did not whip us. She was so nice to us and gentle and kind."11

It is interesting to read the daughter's description of her mother, whom she thus describes:

"In personal appearance Maria W. Fish was five feet, five and one half inches tall, well proportioned and of distinguished, though friendly and dignified bearing. Her hair was brown naturally curly, very blue eyes, some-

9. Arizona Citizen, November, 8, 1875.
10. Ibid., January 31, 1874.
11. Told by Rafael Egurrola to Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts in 1929 in Tucson, Arizona.
times described as Irish blue, a very sweet smile which revealed a very beautiful set of teeth. Many people came to her with their troubles and for her advice. To all she gave close attention and advice to the best of her ability."

On March 12, 1874, Maria Wakefield was married to Edward Nye Fish, prominent and highly respected citizen, who, at that time owned the only flour mill in Tucson. The large adobe home at 141 North Main where they were married remained their home throughout their life-time and it was often the scene of many musicales and brilliant entertainments at which officers from Old Fort Lowell were frequent guests and within those thick adobe walls the famous Sixth Cavalry band on many occasions provided music. Mr. and Mrs. Fish were entertained in lavish style at that historic old fort. With unfading memory Maria Wakefield Fish remembered all her life the gram tragedy enacted one night on the Fort Lowell road and thus her daughter Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts tells the story as it was told to her:

"Late one afternoon in 1877 or '78 having left their two small children (Frank W. and Clara) at home within the high adobe walled enclosure which protected the rear of their home, with their Mexican nurse and others of the household, including a fierce bulldog, the whole presided over by faithful Dick Woodley (our colored hostler), Mr. and Mrs. Fish drove out to Fort Lowell—seven miles east of town—as dinner guests of General and Mrs. Carr, Commanding Officer. A Mr. Robinson was also a guest. When the time came to start home, the host urged his guests to allow him to order an escort to accompany them back to town because the Apaches were so bad at that particular time. An escort was made up of six soldiers, three to ride on each side of the conveyance of the guests. Mr. Robinson declared that his fast team of horses could

12. Roberts, Clara Fish, "Maria Wakefield". A typewritten copy is in Mrs. Roberts' possession in her home at 925 North Tyndall Avenue, in Tucson, Arizona.
easily take him into town in twenty minutes and he declined the escort. This brought the prompt assertion from Mr. Fish, who also had a fast team of horses—that if Robinson could drive into town in twenty minutes, he (Fish) could certainly do so, but Mr. Fish did not reckon with his host, for Mrs. Fish, feeling that they had too much at stake, with their two babies at home, to take any such risk, insisted upon accepting the offer of General Carr of an escort. Upon their safe arrival at home, Mrs. Fish feeling uneasy about Mr. Robinson, suggested that they drive around to his house and see if he had gotten in all right. There stood his team with their noses up against the gate waiting for someone to open the gate and let them in. Robinson's body had slipped down into the bottom of the buggy and all life was gone.13

That was just one of the many terrible atrocities committed by the Apaches of those days. Against such savagery, the early pioneers had to contend, until 1886, when General Nelson A. Miles was ordered into Arizona, where he carried on a vigorous campaign which eventually freed this land of that menace. And in a land like that, noble pioneers were blazing the trail for education. Maria Wakefield's interest in schools was a permanent one. As a social and civic leader of her day, she was one of the prominent women of Tucson who took an active part in putting on benefits in order to collect money for Tucson's first public school built in 1875 and known as the Congress Street School. The Arizona Citizen carried the following advertisement concerning one of those affairs:

"Those who attend this entertainment will enjoy it all the more, feeling that they are thereby contributing something to the popular course of education, and aiding boys and girls who need aid to become useful men and women. God bless the ladies of Tucson for their efforts in this behalf."14

1. Roberts, Mrs. Clara Fish, op. cit.
Maria Wakefield Fish was among the early pioneers who worked so zealously for the establishment of the University of Arizona at Tucson, and at this point it is interesting to note that her eldest daughter, Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts was one of the first students to register in the University when that institution opened. Interesting too, it the fact that that same daughter has been the only woman that has even been elected to and served on the Tucson School Board.

"To Maria Wakefield came the rare privilege of witnessing from the very beginnings the full development of an educational system. By no one could it have been more deeply appreciated, for this was the result of her never-tiring efforts and the dream of her life."15

In civic affairs she took a commendable interest. She was one of the prominent citizens who assisted Jacob S. Mansfeld in gathering books for the first public library of Tucson and also was one of the original organizers of the W.C.T.U. in our city.

"When the first Protestant church, dedicated June 13, 1878, to be built in Tucson, and indeed the first in Arizona, was torn down in 1916, the cornerstone revealed the names of both Edward Nye Fish and his wife Maria Wakefield Fish as founders."16

During the last few years of her life she was an invalid, but bore her affliction with marked patience. The Arizona Daily Star, at the time of her death, September 22, 1909, paid the following tribute to that pioneer woman whose long residence was Tucson's good fortune to have had.

"... She was sixty-four years of age and had

15. Roberts, Mrs. Clara Fish, op. cit.
16. Ibid.
been an honored and respected resident of Tucson for
nearly forty years. Her husband, one son Frank, and
two daughters, Mrs. Fred Roberts, and Miss Florence
Fish survive. The death of Mrs. Fish takes from Tucson
the presence of a really good woman and her loss will
be deeply and sincerely felt. . . . she was a woman of
broad mentality educated and tactful and sympathetic,
given to much personal work that measures the strength
of any endeavor that has to deal with unfortunate
humanity. . . . . .17

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