

CURRENT COMMENT

DAN R. WILLIAMSON

ANCIENT CANNON IS FOUND NEAR HIGHWAY BRIDGE

“Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 30.—An old brass cannon dated ‘1853 Boston’ was recently found in the Ladrone mountains near the Rio Salado bridge construction job, and its finding reported by T. S. Koeberle, the engineer on the job, who is a collector of firearms in his spare time.

“It is a piece of light mountain artillery stamped U. S. on the barrel,” writes Mr. Koeberle to the highway bureau. “It is the kind sometimes carried on a pack saddle by some cavalry units and scouting parties.

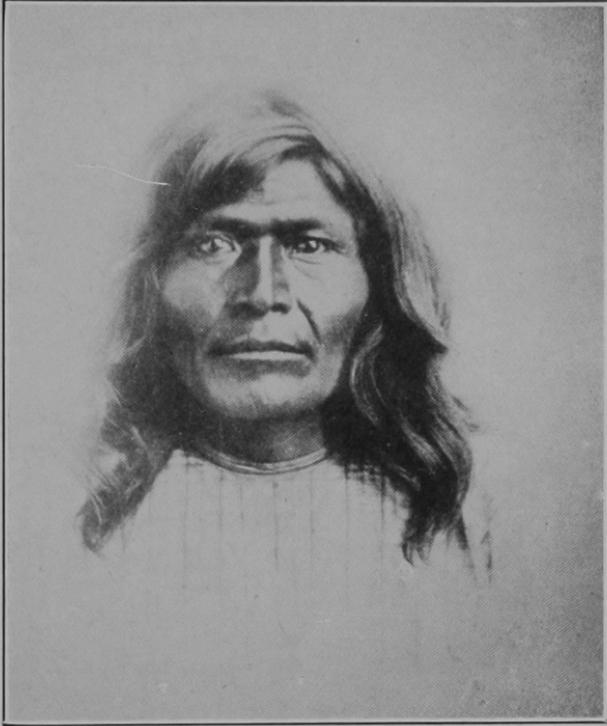
“I have learned that a small column of United States cavalry was surprised near this place some years ago by a band of Apache Indians, and a number of soldiers were killed in the engagement. Their graves are still here and can be seen.”

Mr. Koeberle is now trying to ascertain whether or not this reported engagement is a subject on file or whether he has discovered something new to add to New Mexico’s history.”

The above clipping appeared in the Arizona Republican Sunday morning, August 31, 1930, and reminded me of a story told me by Josh, Tonto B. 10, an old Indian scout now living at San Carlos. This is his story as told to me:

“I enlisted as an Indian scout at San Carlos in 1877, and with a bunch of other scouts was marched to the vicinity of the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico by Chief of Scouts Sterling.

“Chief Victorio was making trouble in those days and our detachment of scouts were assigned to two troops of the Ninth Cavalry (colored) for duty. We did not have much service for a year or two and then things broke loose in great style. Victorio, with a large following took to the war trail and swept the country, murdering and plundering as they went. We followed their trail tenaciously over a large and rough scope of country,



VICTORIO

Famous Apache chief, successor to Mangus Colorado.

Made many thrilling and bloody raids during the late seventies. Mexico finally offered \$1,000 reward for his head. On October 16, 1880, General Terrazas ambushed his band of one hundred warriors and 400 women and children within 20 miles of the city of Chihuahua and killed or captured practically all of them.

up by the head of the Animas River one day and across in another range the next, the roughness of the country being all in their favor. Our two troops of cavalry had been reinforced, and had been furnished with some kind of a machine gun which was transported on a pack-mule on a specially prepared pack-saddle.

“We finally clashed with the hostiles and the machine gun was dismounted and brought into action, but the hostiles were so well protected behind great boulders that it did them little damage, and at the same time their warriors being so widely scattered were able to inflict serious damage, so much so that the sergeant handling the machine gun and one Indian scout, Nodi-che-gza, were killed.

“They then retreated through the worst country possible, we following closely and the next day we captured seven of their pack animals loaded with a lot of their equipage.

“Again, on the following or third day, we captured eight of their horses and two big mules, the hostiles scattering in all directions. On this day for what the officers termed gallant service I was promoted in rank from a private, to first sergeant of Indian scouts, which pleased me very much. This was in the fifth month of my fourth enlistment.

“On the fourth day the hostiles ambushed and killed a cavalry Lieutenant and cut out the seat of his trousers, taking the flesh with it; they also shot one of our Indian scouts, Loco Jim, thru the foot.

“Their retreat and our pursuit still continued and a day or two later in a severe battle they succeeded in killing eight of our troopers and one Indian scout named Es-kin-ta.

“After this battle Victorio and his band fled to Mexico and as my term of enlistment was expiring I returned to San Carlos with Chief of Scouts Sterling and was mustered out. I next joined the San Carlos Indian police force, where I served for some time. I re-enlisted in the scouts again in 1885, and with twenty-four other scouts was marched to the Mexican border and attached to two troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged in scouting the line to prevent the hostiles from crossing. We were still stationed on the line on this duty when Captain Crawford, in charge of American forces in Mexico, was shot and killed by Mexican troops, and we remained on the line until the final surrender of Nachez and Geronimo with their bands to the

American forces; and the shipment of these notorious renegades to the Dry Tortugas of Florida. The Indian wars then being considered at an end, we were marched back to San Carlos and mustered out."

The above story of Josh is one of probably a hundred told me of their experiences by various Indian scouts, and his reference to the use of a machine gun in the mountains of New Mexico, leads me to the belief that this is the machine gun in question.

DEATHS OF PIONEERS

ALLAN C. BERNARD

Allan C. Bernard, born at Westport, Missouri, February 11, 1859, died at Phoenix July 4, three days after having been stricken with a heart attack. He had been a resident of Phoenix for two years, and was an employee of the Arizona Highway Department.

Mr. Bernard came to Tucson fifty-four years ago from Missouri, and was active in public life almost from the time of his arrival. He served Pima County as under-sheriff, under Sheriff M. F. Shaw. Following this he was deputy clerk of the United States Court. He took part in many of the Indian wars, and acted as interpreter during the Geronimo uprising. He was a member of the legislative assemblies of the twentieth and twenty-first territorial legislatures. After this he was a city councilman of Tucson, and during 1915 was acting mayor.

With Vic Hanny, now of Phoenix, Mr. Bernard founded the Tucson Lodge of Elks, and was one of the few surviving charter members.

During his long residence in Arizona Mr. Bernard was also connected with various business enterprises in the southern part of the state, including the cattle and mining business. He was at one time an associate of W. C. Green, famous copper king of Cannanea, Sonora.

Mr. Bernard is survived by two sons, Frederick Bernard, an attorney at Los Angeles, and Allan Bernard, Jr., a rancher in Mexico.

RALPH EVERETT ELLINWOOD

Death struck swiftly on August 30, and took the thirty-seven year old Ralph E. Ellinwood, native of Arizona, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ellinwood of Phoenix. Mr. Ellinwood, editor and co-owner, with W. R. Mathews, of the Arizona Daily Star at Tucson, died at his home in Tucson from a heart attack. He was born at Flagstaff, Arizona, August 9, 1893. His early years were spent in the northern part of the state. Later the family moved to Bisbee, where they lived for some time before coming to Phoenix to make their home. Young Ellinwood attended various schools, and graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1918. He enlisted in the World War in the spring of 1917, and saw nearly two years of active service as a buck private. He was a captive of the Germans from May, 1918, to New Years Day, 1919. A brief account of his experiences as a prisoner is contained in his "Behind the German Lines," written after his return to the United States.

Mr. Ellinwood had expected to follow in his father's footsteps and become a lawyer, but following the war, chose journalism instead. He worked for awhile on the Bisbee Daily Review, then spent two years at the Columbia School of Journalism, from which he graduated. He worked for nearly a year on the Sacramento Union, and in 1924 formed a partnership with W. R. Mathews, business manager of the Santa Barbara Morning Press, in the purchase of the Arizona Daily Star, one of the leading pioneer newspapers of the state. While always a good paper, the Star has become markedly so under the leadership of these two men.

Mr. Ellinwood is survived by his wife and three children; his parents, who were in France at the time of his death, and a sister, Mrs. S. H. Morris, of Globe.

CHARLES F. SOLOMON

Charles F. Solomon, prominent in Arizona banking circles for many years, died at the Mayo Brothers Hospital, Rochester, Minn., on September 22. He had been in failing health for a year.

Mr. Solomon was born in Towanda, Penn., March 7, 1873, and came to Arizona as a small boy. His father, Isador Solomon, was the first settler of Solomonville, and its founder. He was a merchant in that place for many years.

Charles Solomon was one of the organizers of the Solomon Commercial Company, and the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company. He moved to Tucson in January, 1913, and was elected president of the Arizona National Bank and continued as president of the Consolidated National Bank for several months. Several years ago he was active in the organization of the Arizona Southwest Bank, at Tucson, which has branches in Douglas, Casa Grande and Coolidge. He was an executive of that institution at the time of his death. He was at one time president of the Arizona Bankers' Association.

Mr. Solomon's ashes were buried in the family plot in San Francisco. Besides his parents, who now make their home in Los Angeles, Mr. Solomon is survived by his wife, Hattie Ferrin Solomon, three sons, a daughter, four sisters and a brother, the latter five being residents of California.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. JOHN H. LACY—Native of North Carolina. Physician and surgeon in United States Army in New Mexico in the eighties, in active field service against Geronimo, Victorio, Nana and other hostile Apache leaders. Mining practice for thirty-six of his forty-five years residence in Arizona. Present librarian in the Gila County Law Library, Globe.

JOHN A. ROCKFELLOW—Native of New York. Came to Arizona in 1878, joining the rush for the new "Helldorado," which brought into world-wide prominence the Tombstone district. Prospector, surveyor, rancher, stock-raiser. Professor of mathematics, University of Arizona, 1895-6-7-8. Civil engineering office, Tombstone, from 1898 to 1929. Owns the famous Cochise Stronghold Ranch. Present address, Tombstone.

HORACE E. DUNLAP—Native of Ohio. Resident of Arizona since 1882. School teacher, banker, cattleman. Worked at Ft. Apache in 1885, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of

raiding hostile Chiricahuas. Mr. Dunlap is a land owner in Maricopa County, Arizona. Student of Arizona's history since his retirement from business. Present address is 1123 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado.

JOHN P. CLUM—Native of New York. Came to Arizona in 1874 as United States Agent for Apache Indians, serving until 1877. Organizer of the famous Apache Indian Police Force. Globe-trotter, lecturer, writer, lawyer, newspaperman. Established Tombstone Epitaph and the Daily Arizona Citizen (Tucson), first daily newspaper in Arizona. Twice postmaster at Tombstone, and that city's first mayor. Inspector for the Post Office Department, and twice the Chief of Division of Post Office Inspectors, his service extending into Alaska. Official lecturer of the Southern Pacific Company in the United States and Western Canada. Honorary Mayor and honorary editor of the Epitaph at the first celebration of Tombstone's "Helldorado." Assisted in the dedication of the Coolidge Dam, March 4, 1930. Engaged in research work since his retirement. Present home—1958 W. 74th Street, Los Angeles.

DAN R. WILLIAMSON—Native of California. Came to Arizona in 1885. Employed for years by Southern Pacific and Wells Fargo Express Companies in California and Arizona. Employee of the military department of the United States Government on the San Carlos Reservation. Writer. Mining partner of the famous Indian scout, Al Sieber. Held various elective offices in Gila County during territorial and statehood days. Present Arizona State Historian. Family home, Globe.

WILLIAM "BILL" HATTICH—Native of Kansas. When asked for a short biographical sketch of himself, Mr. Hattich sends us the following: "Three lines will suffice to state my arrival in Tombstone as a callow youth in 1881. Attended school with religious regularity, and probably showed an early aversion for work. Later plunged into the printer's trade and became a 'devil.' Subsequently acquired the DAILY PROSPECTOR, TOMBSTONE EPITAPH and ARIZONA KICKER, publishing all three for nearly twenty years, the meanwhile keeping out of political office and jail." We may add that while Mr. Hattich's present address is 162 South Highland

Avenue, Los Angeles, he owns property in Pima County, is a member of the Pioneers' Historical Society and still considers Arizona "home."

MRS. C. RODNEY MACDONALD—Born in Nebraska. Resident of Arizona nearly thirty years. Taught school in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. Corresponding secretary for a number of years of the Central District Women's Clubs. Prominent in women's organizations. Student of Arizona's history. Lives on a ranch west of Phoenix, on the Buckeye Road.

ELIZABETH S. OLDAKER (Mrs. E. E.)—Native of Missouri. Came to Arizona in 1893. Received her education at the old Central Avenue School (where the San Carlos Hotel now stands); the Phoenix Union High School; Throop Institute, Pasadena, and studied art in Los Angeles. Mrs. Oldaker was appointed in 1919 by the Maricopa Chapter D. A. R. as chairman of a committee to work for the preservation of Arizona's historic and prehistoric treasures. From this beginning, and with the cooperation of many other local organizations, grew the Arizona Museum of Phoenix. Mrs. Oldaker has always been actively interested in the work of the museum, and was its first president, serving in that capacity from 1923 to 1929. The Oldaker home is at 649 N. Third Avenue, Phoenix.

EFFIE R. KEEN—Native of Tennessee. Resident of Arizona thirty years. Reporter on Kelly newspapers; Cochise County, 1907-10; present secretary Arizona State Historian and assistant editor Arizona Historical Review.