1. Accounts of affects of Humans

First Account


"...interference of man with the work of nature." Ross, C. P., 1923, (p.94-95).
portion of the river than those in the lower Gila region itself. The natural run-off in the mountain areas has been interfered with by dams and other structures. Much of the water that would otherwise flow into the Colorado has been taken out for irrigation at different places in the upper and middle reaches of the Gila. The removal of forest cover in places has left the surface unprotected from the attack of the forces of erosion. As is forcibly pointed out by Olmstead, the amount of erosion in the mountains is now considerable. Such occurrences tend to cause the streams to become overloaded with sediment in the mountains and consequently to deposit part of their load in the lower courses. However, the chance
In the reports of former Indian agents at the reservation, excerpts of which are also printed in the supplemental exhibits, many references are made to the diminishing water supply of the Indians.

In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1871, J. H. Stout, agent on this reservation, gives a rather interesting side light on the water question. He says in part (p. 59):

People who have lived on the Gila for years tell me there never was before such a thing as a dry bed on this reserve this time of the year. As a matter of course, our Indians are much dissatisfied and blame the settlers who are above us for taking away their water. On Sunday morning last, Chín-Kum, a chief of one of the lower villages, and one of the best chiefs in the reserve, came to me and said that for many years his people “had lived from what they planted,” but now they had no water; white men up the river had taken it from them. After telling me of his wrongs he made known the object of his visit, which was to obtain leave to take the warriors of his village, numbering 127, and by force of arms drive the whites from the river.

Kuvit-ke-shin-e-kum, chief of Yavak, called and said he “was going to Salt River with his tribe, as there is no water for his fields, and if the water does not come soon I think they will all leave.

In nearly every report of the various agents the water question is referred to. Probably the first reference to the damages threatening the water supply was given in 1859, in the report of Lieut Mowry, special agent. From this report the following is quoted:

There are some fine lands on the Gila and any extensive cultivation above the Indian fields will cause trouble about the water for irrigation and inevitably bring about a collision between the settlers and the Indians.
CONCLUSIONS (Page 6)

In Safford and Duncan Valleys, the most substantial geomorphic changes in the Gila River in recent decades are due to changes in the magnitude and frequency of annual peak floods, as well as channel straightening and flood interaction with levees and diversion dams. Using soil/stratigraphic information and lab analyses, geomorphic mapping in these valleys indicates that the Gila River has migrated within the Pima Soil Boundary for the last several hundred years and within the Geomorphic Limit for at least the last 1,000 years. Areas of lateral change are indicated where historical floods have eroded banks that are mapped as part of the Geomorphic Limit or Pima Soil Boundary.

The majority of property loss has occurred in areas of young alluvium, which is part of the active channel migration zone. Within this zone, lateral migration is common and it is not unexpected for areas to be eroded during large floods. Several areas with unusual channel geometries and erosion of banks older than several hundred years are clues that other factors are important in creating the current (year 2000) channel morphology. The Catalog of Historical Changes and the Geomorphic Map reveal the close correlation between the construction of man-made features and subsequent property loss during large floods along the Gila River in Arizona. Human factors that cause lateral instability include levee encroachment into the flood or active channel, diversion dams, and channel straightening. Vegetation and alluvial fan development may also act as controls on channel position in these reaches. The Catalog of Historical Changes shows that the majority of erosion occurs during high flow events such as the flood of October 2-3, 1983, and that channel widening is a geomorphic response to large floods. The local factors mentioned above appear to cause minimal geomorphic change during low to moderate flows but are the catalysts of substantial geomorphic change during large floods of recent decades.
Fourth account

Title: Historical Channel Change on the Upper Gila River, Arizona and New Mexico in Response to Anthropogenic Modifications and Extreme Floods, Authors: Klawon, J. E.; Levish, D. R. Affiliation: AA(Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225 United States jklawon@do.usbr.gov), AB(Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225 United States dlevish@do.usbr.gov), Publication: American Geophysical Union, Fall Meeting 2003, abstract #H52A-1167, Publication Date: 12/2003 Origin: AGU, Keywords: 1803 Anthropogenic effects, 1815 Erosion and sedimentation, 1824 Geomorphology (1625), 1860 Runoff and streamflow, Bibliographic Code: 2003AGUFM.H52A1167K

Abstract
Over the past century, the majority of alluvial reaches along the upper Gila River in Arizona and New Mexico have been leveed in an attempt to protect adjacent property from flood damage. In addition, the demand for irrigation has prompted the construction of diversion dams in these alluvial reaches to divert water for agriculture. Detailed geomorphic mapping and investigation of historical channel change along the upper Gila River reveals that many channel modifications are catalysts for major channel change and can result in catastrophic property loss rather than safeguarding valuable farmland. Channel widths were measured every kilometer for approximately 160 km from Safford Valley, Arizona through Cliff-Gila Valley, New Mexico for eight decades to develop a quantitative analysis of channel change.

An overall pattern of channel narrowing and widening coincides with periods of few large floods and periods of multiple large floods, respectively. Furthermore, reaches along the upper Gila River with greater channel modifications have experienced more variation in channel width than reaches with fewer modifications. Although the average width of the upper Gila River is very similar to the width of the 1935 channel, the lateral position of the channel is very different in many reaches. Many channel changes in recent decades are unprecedented in previous historical aerial photography and reveal that the upper Gila River is currently eroding stream banks that are several hundred years to thousands of years old. These changes are consistently associated with artificial channel constrictions, such as levees, bank protection, and bridges, that have been built and rebuilt following large floods and that have accelerated natural channel narrowing during periods of few large floods.

Examples of geomorphic responses due to channel modifications along the upper Gila River include lateral erosion upstream of levees and diversion dams, redirection of flow over diversion dams into opposite banks, breaching of levees during floods and resultant erosion behind levees, channel widening downstream of levees, aggradation in leveed reaches, and lateral migration associated with straightened tributary channels.
Introduction

Integral to ascertaining the navigability of the Gila River at time of statehood is an understanding of the river's geomorphology. The Gila River has been the topic of several geomorphologic studies that focused on changes in channel position and form through time (e.g., Burkham, 1972; Graf, 1981; Huckleberry, 1993b; Stevens and others, 1975). Although detailed historical descriptions of the Gila River only extend approximately 120 years, within that short interval of time the river has changed between narrow, meandering and wide, braided conditions (see Leopold and Wolman, 1957 for common channel patterns). Channel changes on the Gila River are driven primarily by changes in the frequency of large floods (Burkham, 1972, Huckleberry, 1993b), however, one cannot ignore the effects of human disturbances (Bahre, 1991). Irrigation diversions, dams, exotic vegetation, and channelization have also undoubtedly affected the hydraulics and hydrology of the channel.

Historical channel changes on the Gila River are not the same along all reaches of the river. Alluvial reaches, i.e., segments not confined by bedrock, are prone to greater changes in channel position and form. Furthermore, because of physiographic variability and a climatic gradient across the Gila River watershed, different reaches have unique hydrologic characteristics (Hirschboeck, 1985), and thus as one might expect, channel transformations along separate reaches are not synchronous or uniform. In addition, dams and irrigation diversions have altered different reaches of the Gila River.
Sixth account


Note the meandering Gila River at the proposed San Carlos Reservoir site in 1919. This reach is downstream of the reach shown in the preceding 3rd account.
2. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF NAVIGATING THE GILA RIVER AND TRIBUTARY

A. Trapping in a boat from Camp Verde (Verde River) to Yuma (Gila River) in 6 months. 800 river miles on the Verde, Salt and Gila Rivers. This was the 5th trip made by Mr. J. K. Day.

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, April 02, 1892, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ
Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lcnl/sn84021912/1892-04-02/ed-1/seq-1

A Long Journey.

On the first of September last J. K. Day and his brother George left Camp Verde, Yavapai county, in a small boat on a trapping expedition. They arrived in Yuma on Sunday, having made the journey in a little less than six months.

J. K. Day has been engaged in trapping for some years past and says that it requires only experience and a little patience to make a very remunerative profit out of the business. He brought a large quantity of furs, consisting of beaver and otter, which always command good prices, the demand for such pelts being always greater than the supply. The journey began on the beautiful limpid Verde river, which received its name of “green river,” on account of the apparent color of the water, which is really clear as crystal, but its mirror-like surface reflects the verdure from each bank, giving it the appearance of being colored like the surrounding foliage. After leaving the Verde, the Rio Salado, or Salt river was entered, from which the trappers came down the Gila and soon found themselves at Yuma, their boat floating upon the waters of the great Colorado of the west. The distance traveled by the Messrs. Day by river is a trip over 800 miles, and is the fifth one made by J. K. Day.

The two trappers will leave by rail for Prescott within a few days and will repeat the trip next September.
B. Boats on both the Gila and Salt Rivers

The weekly Arizona miner. (Prescott, Ariz.) 1868-1873, September 12, 1868, Image 2

Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82014899/1868-09-12/ed-1/seq-2/

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C. Boats and canoe on the Gila River near Deluce Mines near Yuma.

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, September 04, 1907, Image 3

D. Boating parties near Yuma

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, June 21, 1890, Image 2
E. Wedding party on boat going down Salt River


F. Clifton party on Gila River on way to Colorado River.

G. Steamer Aztec going 5 miles up the Gila River.

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, May 26, 1894, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ


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A Mexican brought up a number of wild hogs from the boundary line the forepart of the week and disposed of them to a Chinaman in west Yuma, near the old quartermaster's depot for $8 per head.

Capt. A. C. Berry, the warhorse of the Colorado, who has been in command of the steamer Mohave for the past few months while she was docked at Needles, Cal., came down on her Tuesday.

On Tuesday last Under-Sheriff Fred Nottbusch received a dispatch from his Superior at Phoenix to send Interpreters Albert Hodges and Mohave Bill there at once. He started them on their journey the same evening.

T. J. Pollard, a barber by occupation, had a stroke of paralysis Wednesday forenoon. He was taken to the Sister's hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. He is paralyzed from the hips down.

James H. Graham came down from Mohawk valley Thursday and returned last evening. Mr. Graham has been out prospecting for a few weeks. He and several others are interested in a new find which they call the "Never Sweat." James feels confident that they will succeed and the sight is a very pretty one.

Messrs. Stacy and Tapia are making arrangements to give a series of excursions up the Gila about five miles every Sunday. They have already cleared a fine piece of land for a park and put in a dancing floor 24x30 feet. The steamer Aztec will leave her landing at the Laguna tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and will make three trips between that hour and two o'clock.

There arrived here a few days ago two five mule teams and four wagons, loaded with the well-boring outfit of the Gunsight Mining and Milling Company. J. J. Ikner was in charge and was accompanied by John Anderson. Mr. Ikner informed the writer that it had taken them two weeks to travel from the Gunsight mines here and that a harder trip he never experienced. The company have completed two fine wells of about 500 feet in depth at their mines and feel that when silver comes up again and they start the mill working once more they will have great sufficiency of water. Mr. Ikner got orders here to ship the well-boring outfit by rail to Los Angeles, which he did yesterday. He and his assistant started this morning with the mules and wagons overland. The outfit on reaching Los Angeles will be used to prospect for oil in that vicinity.

FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
GENTS and BOYS' HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Hardware, QUEENSWARE, WOODENWARE and WILLOW-WARE.
PISTOLS and CARTRIDGES, Tobacco, Cigars, Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Milwaukee and St. Louis Beer.
H. Little boat passing through Safford on way to Yuma.

Graham guardian. (Safford, Ariz.) 1895-1923, October 25, 1901, Image 1

I. The last escape of the schooner McCord coming down the Gila River

Phoenix weekly herald. (Phoenix, Maricopa County, Ariz. Territory) 1896-1899, October 28, 1897, Image 4
J. Too much water for boating

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930,
February 09, 1905, Page 4, Image 4

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ
Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020558/1905-02-09/ed-1/seq-4/

THE RAILROAD SITUATION
Santa Fe Trains Running—M. & P. not Due Until Friday.

The S. F. P. & P. company sent out its regular morning train yesterday and traffic is now resumed on regular schedule. The train that left here about noon the day before returned yesterday noon with a large quantity of mail that had accumulated at Ash Fork. The postoffice force was busy all afternoon distributing and delivering it. Still it is supposed there is yet considerable delayed mail somewhere.

The M. & P. announces that it will be impossible to transfer by boat at the Gila river. The reason is that during the recent flood the river has returned to first principles and instead of being spread out all over the country for a mile, it is again concentrated in one channel where it originally was. The rapidity with which this change occurred was remarkable. It was done in a single night. There were at least two well defined channels and the intervening area was flooded also. By daylight the new channel had been cut and all the rest of the ground was either drained or covered by placid backwater. The new channel though is apparently very deep and running like a mill race. Hence it is too swift to make boating a safe enterprise.

There is a pile driver at work from each end of the bridge and making good progress. About 150 feet of piling was completed on the southside Tuesday but progress there will be slower now as they are getting into the current of the new channel. In fact over a hundred feet of the present swift channel runs under the trestle work now and the gap over the swift water is now approximately 150 feet.

over a hundred feet of the present swift channel runs under the trestle work now and the gap over the swift water is now approximately 150 feet wide. Mr. Blecknell said yesterday that he hoped to get a train over by Friday. The river yesterday was falling a little.
K. 400 miles down the Gila River

Arizona Republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, April 18, 1891, Image 2

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ


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Two men arrived here last week who had accomplished the dangerous feat of navigating the Gila river from source to mouth. About a year ago they started from Los Angeles in a wagon and went on a prospecting trip through Southern Arizona and into New Mexico. About six months ago they sold their horses and wagons and started down the hills in a boat of their own making. Their starting point was in the Black Range, New Mexico, where the Gila has its source. They say the scenery in the country of the Gila is nearly as grand as the Colorado River. They met with one special incident until the high water of the February Flood began to come down. Their boat was upset and lost, but they built another and started on. In one of the canyons the water rose to enormous heights, owing to the narrow channel in which it was confined. The crookedness of the river makes its total length about 800 miles. The men hunted and trapped on the way, but met with only moderate success. They claim to be the first who ever made the trip in a boat the whole length of the river.
More on 400 mile trip

The St. Johns herald. (St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona Territory [Ariz.]) 1885-1903, May 07, 1891, Image 1

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ
Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lcnr/loc94051692/1891-05-07/ed-1/seq-1/

Down the Gila.

Two men arrived here last week who had accomplished the dangerous feat of navigating the Gila river from source to mouth.

About a year ago they started from Los Angeles in a wagon and went on a prospecting trip through Southern Arizona and into New Mexico. About six months ago, they sold their horses and wagon and started down the Gila in a boat of their own making. Their starting point was in the Black range of New Mexico, where the Gila has its source. They say the scenery in the canons of the Gila is nearly as grand as the Colorado canons. They met with no special incident until the high water of the February floods began to come down. Their boat was upset and lost, but they built another and started on. In some of the canons the waters rose to enormous heights owing to the narrow channel in which it was confined. The meandering of the river makes its total length about 800 miles. The men hunted and trapped on the way but met with only moderate success. They claim to be the first who ever made the trip in a boat the whole length of the river.—Yuma Times.
Boats of the Gila River Navigation Company

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, January 16, 1905, Page 5, Image 5

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ
Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020558/1905-01-16/ed-1/seq-5/

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REPUBLICAN, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1905.


The M. & P. railroad company has finally hammered a hole through the impediments to traffic that have existed along its line for several days, but the situation is still perplexing, inconvenient and expensive. The train that left here yesterday morning, equipped with the rolling stock for a navigation line or more particularly speaking, three boats from Eastlake park, returned last evening. About forty passengers went down on the train, the boats were put to work and in due time the passengers, which included two ladies, were transferred, the narrow escape from drowning of a son of Mr. and Mrs' J. V. Edwards of Maricopa. This lad was walking along the injured bridge when either from fright, dizziness or carelessness, he lost his balance and fell into the swirling current below. The water was both deep and swift at that point and the boy would have certainly drowned only for an M. & P. brakeman, whose name was not learned. He saw the boy fall and instantly plunged after him, bringing him safely to the shore.

Another incident was the overturning of one of the ferryboats or canoes. Beside the boatman there were two men in it, members of a party of eastern visitors who were enroute here on a mining enterprise. One of them was an elderly man and the other was a young man. The boat was overturned where the water was not very deep and the elderly gentleman, probably having had more experience in such matters, managed to keep himself right side up so he only got into the flood up to his waist line. The younger man, however, being more impecunious and excitable, took a header and went in all over. Both of them testify that the water was very wet, notwithstanding it was chocolate-like in both color and consistency.

A FRENCH CIRCULAR

As It Reads When Translated Into
The following is presented as a sample of "English as she is spoke," or, rather, translated in France. It is a circular letter sent to a Phoenix business man by Maurice Ducot, 16 Rue Danjon, Bordeaux, France: TO READ WITH MUCH ATTENTION.

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to advise you that if you will send me all your used or unused postage stamps absolutely from your inland, not dirty, rubbed or damaged, I shall send you the following articles.

You will please note that stamps damaged or not from your inland, cannot be accepted.

For 1,000 stamps. A special ring for to defend one's self against the malefactors. This ring is a very original weapon useful to every body.

For 2,000 stamps. A very nice album of the Universal Exhibition of Paris 1900, illustrated with 15 photo views.

For 2,000 stamps. A pocket visiting card case with your name or monogram engraved on it.

For 4,000 stamps. A pocket walking stick, made of steel, a perfect imitation of wood. It is very strong and handy as well as elegant and useful. This pocket walking stick is enclosed in a nice nickel sheath, and can be put in the vest pocket. This stick is something strange. I recommend it for spectacles and evening parties. I send instructions for opening the stick, following the same, it can be opened and closed in the short of half a minute without trouble. The stick open is very straight and firm.

If you search your old letters dating from 1840 to 1870, I shall be disposed to accept the old stamps from all parts of the world. I shall give you some
The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, March 29, 1890, Image 3

M. Gold dumped when boating

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The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, March 29, 1890, Image 3

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M. Gold dumped when boating

Attempted escape is meeting with a thorough investigation. The vigilance and energy of the officers prevented a serious outbreak and unquestionably a loss of life.

Deputy sheriff Frank Burke and George Davis, of the Harqua Hala mines, who had $15,000 in gold bullion in charge, were dumped into the Gila River last week by their boat capsizing. As the boat turned over Davis held on to the bullion and struck the bottom of the river with some force; through the assistance of Mr. Burke, Davis and his bullion were soon on terra firma, otherwise known as Sentinel station on the railroad.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaho, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that had feeling arising from Kidneys and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of the same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he leaves or dies, he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at all Drug stores.

Captain George W. Tubbs and Rev. J. A. Crouch arrived from the South Gila valley on Thursday, and paid the editor office a welcome visit yesterday.

Purdy and Knight atty.'s. Territory vs. John Severance, assault to kill; charge dismissed.

Territory vs. John Smith, burglary; two years; penitentiary.

Purdy and Knight atty.'s. Territory vs. Juan Wilson, burglary; charge dismissed.

Purdy, Knight, and Barnes atty.'s. Territory vs. Jacinto Castro, burglary, one year; penitentiary.

Purdy and Woodward atty.'s. Territory vs. B. Aguilar, embezzlement; one dismissed.

Territory vs. A. Campbell, discharging pistol in a public place (on appeal) continued for the term.

Purdy and Knight atty.'s. Territory vs. Joseph Osbets, refusing to assist an officer making an arrest (on appeal) continued for the term.

Purdy and Knight atty.'s. Territory vs. Joseph Osbets, refusing to assist an officer making an arrest (on appeal) continued for the term.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain Plainfield, III, makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse—He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taken ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now cooks her own housework and as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at any Drug Store, large bottles 90c. and $1.00.
N. Escape to Mesa in boats (the point here is they escaped a large flood, an uncommon event) using boats that were used for common flow conditions.)
Tombstone epitaph. (Tombstone, Ariz.) 1887-current, March 08, 1891, Image 1

He intends purchasing of stock and will go into adro valley, visiting the rowloe, Atehley, 30 and ranches. He will pur- by the head and states ends paying $11 for two $14 for three year old horses to ship the cattle about May 1st.

FIFTY YEARS. well-tried remedy.—Mrs. soothing Syrup has been fifty years by millions of their children while teeth fect success. It soothes items the gums, allays ill wind colic, and is the best Diarrhea. It is pleasant s. Sold by Druggists in f the world. Twenty-five ir. Its value is incalculable and ask for Mrs. Winning Syrup, and take no

lodges on the superstructure and cause a dam, it will not be injured.

The officers of Fort Yuma have done everything in their power to assist the sufferers and fortunately there was a good supply of tents on hand, and there were at once placed at the disposal of the homeless families and much suffering thereby prevented.

A boat which arrived from Mohawk sixty miles up the Gila river, brings report of terrible loss of life, all through the country being under water. The greatest sufferers are the poor Mexicans, whose houses have been swept away and who have nothing to put on their backs. The loss will probably prove of appalling magnitude.

The Honorable Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pomponius Smith is Arizona's Delegate in Congress, and in actual working ability and usefulness to his Territory he is worth any dozen average far-western Representatives or Sem-

passengers who violate the rule. The society holds that the habit is carried to an extent which is not only offensive, but prejudicial to the public health.

The Durward & Reed teams have been loaded a story high during the past few days. They have been hauling a car load of Ketchum wagons, buggies and carts to Paul B. Warnekross, who now has the most improved ranch wagons made. It is the celebrated Ketchum wagon, with steel skewers instead of the tubular axle, and is furnished with the California bed, making it the most durable wagon of any in the market. His buggies, spring wagons, delivery wagons and carts are the latest improved designs. He has wagons for timber and wood haulers which carry from 1000 to 10,000 pounds, and he sells the entire line at eastern prices.

Everything cooked to order at the Milson Dore, at California prices.
P. Boat in Safford

Arizona silver belt. (Globe City, Pinal County, Ariz.) 1878-19??, December 07, 1905, Page 3, Image 3

Image provided by Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ
Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lcnl/sn84021913/1905-12-07/ed-1/seq-3/

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN GRAHAM COUNTY

From Safford Guard an.

The Safford Lumber company has built a boat in which to send lumber across the river to erect houses at the mines for the Gila Valley Copper company.

Wiley E. Jones and Mrs. A. V. Jones returned last Sunday from Globe, where they inspected the Arizona Steam Laundry. About all the machinery has arrived for the new steam laundry for Safford. Within the next month Safford will have a fully equipped and up-to-date laundry, with capacity enough to do all the laundry work for the entire valley.

Clifton was again pretty badly flooded, and people living along the river sought safety on the mountain sides. It has been impossible to ascertain the full amount of damage done at that point, but it is understood that the railroad was washed out in a number of places and three or four houses were destroyed. The two story brick building that stood at the end of the foot bridge on the east side of the river was destroyed and a couple of frame dwellings were washed away. A large portion of the town was under water but the damage was light compared with the last flood. The new house erected by Mr. Williams on the west from long ago is built of piling. The part destroyed is about 700 feet from the south of Maricopa side and the main current was running beneath the south section that at last accounts was still standing. Whether it will remain firm against the mud, sand, water and driftwood, no one can confidently predict. The river, with its usual versatility, has changed its tactics somewhat, for in recent years it has been cutting into the north bank washing out some hundreds of yards in that direction and making necessary the annual lengthening of the bridge to the north.

Superintendent Bisknell said that he had a pile driver on this side and was then trying to get one from Tucson to operate on the other side. As soon as these machines get at work they are expected to rapidly repair the damage and it was thought at the railroad office that if no more of the bridge had been wrecked trains could again be run over it in four or five days. But until another day has passed that "if" must enter into all calculations. There were also five small desert washouts between the river and Maricopa, a distance of about eight miles. These will be repaired at once so that the pile driver will not be delayed in getting to the scene of the trouble.

In the meantime the railroad company has done its best for the convenience of its patrons. An effort was made to secure teams in Florence for taking the passengers now at Maricopa
Q. Boats available for rescue

The Arizona sentinel. (Yuma, Ariz.) 1872-1911, March 03, 1894, Image 3

NOTES.

Air and party are in next Tuesday, and wife of the steaf for San Francisco.

Col. Chas. D. Poston was crossing the railroad bridge Tuesday night after dark, his tumbler and fell off the second span into the stream below, a distance of 50 feet. R. E. L. Robinson and Geo. Clark saw him, and rushed to his aid. He was badly bruised, and is improving.

The boat was in attempting to get up, fell into deep water when the current carried him down the stream. His rescuers were too late, and he was drowned. He was badly bruised and hurt, but is rapidly recovering.

O. B. Rockwood has rented the old quartermaster's warehouse on the military reservation for his private use. During the winter from 80 to 100 oldtimers, miners, prospectors and others have occupied the buildings as lodgings, and a place to protect themselves in cold or inclement weather. Wednesday they were all notified that these sleeping in the open warehouse must pay $1 per month and those occupying rooms, 85 per month, or quit the premises. The work has already been issued. The sixth will be almost exclusively devoted to Arizona trees and shrubs.

John Gandalf and J. M. Molina are going to sink a shaft on the vein of ore struck just south of town by S. S. Gillespie two years ago. The ore is expected to do well. It is believed to be on the same vein as the Lookout mine, which promises so well at present. Yuma's gold belt is getting nearer town every day.

J. H. Graham and Robt. Grant, two of the energetic young farmers of the Mohawk valley, were in town Tuesday. They reported plenty of water in the Mohawk canal, and the farmers busy pulling in their crops for the coming season. Mr. Graham was here for the purpose of paying his taxes, which had unavoidably become delinquent.

The Bill Williams Fork country and the Santa Maria have also claims on the attention of the mining investor. Many large bodies of gold ore have been uncovered there in the past year, and it is only a matter of a short time when the merits of northern Yuma county will be recognized by the mining world.
R. Boat launched for camping trip

Arizona silver belt. (Globe City, Pinal County, Ariz.)
1878-19??, May 11, 1905, Page 2, Image 2

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN GRAHAM COUNTY

From Safed Guardian.

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A young man named Ira Jenkins, aged 17 years, a resident of Central, was killed last Monday as the result of a runaway accident, while engaged in hauling hay.

J. E. Carpenter and Geo. W. Todd launched a boat on the Gila river, Sunday, loaded with provisions, camping outfit and a small arsenal of guns, pistols and knives, bound for San Carlos, where they will spend a few days in the neighboring hills hunting.

From the Cooper Era.

One of the locomotives of the Mocen- el Southern has been fitted with equipment for burning oil and was sent out for a successful trial trip last Saturday.

The Barrett-Beaumont drug store was burglarized Wednesday night and about $200 worth of jewelry, flaxgum work, pens and pipes taken. An entrance was made through the door in the rear end of the building.

John Miller, employed at the Coronado mine, met with an accident yesterday morning, by which his right leg was broken just below the knee. He was brought to the Arizona General hospital and placed in the market before Southern California points.

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HAD TO HIDE IT

A mother wrote us recently that she had to keep Scott's Emulsion under lock and key—her children used to drink it whenever her back was turned. Strange that children should like something that is so good for them. It's usually the other way. Scott's Emulsion makes children comfortable, makes them fat and rosy-cheeked. Perhaps that's why they like it so much—they know it makes them feel good.

We'll send you a sample, free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 405 Pearl St., New York.

feet of water. The young Dutchman began pulling in the rope, thinking that Mr. Wood still had the other end. He was standing up in the center of the boat when a large wave hit it and he went out backwards into the foaming water, but swimming down the river below a point of rocks he made a landing in still water. Will Wood, who was still in the boat, safely landed and fastened his boat farther down, where he was joined by A. C. Wood, who had managed to scramble out in some way. When Mr. Wood arrived at home he found his son Forrest good and to severe it was said, of the context it had been in.

The most support of the document, in was subject to the question of Mr. Weightman while in one agreed to set him good. Mr. Wel- lous agreement, Mr. We-
HEALTHY KIDNEYS
IN OLD AGE
Maintained by the Use of
WARNER'S SAFE CURE
Unless Your Kidneys Are Healthy Your Entire System Becomes Diseased.

The following testimonials from an aged lady, near the century mark, show the wonderful curative powers of Warner's Safe Cure.

"I NEVER HAVE A PAIN."
"Gentlemen: I had a great deal of way to get him to the doctor, as his team had strayed away. He found him two days later and took the boy to Gila Bend to the doctor. A. C. Wood and the young Dutchman returned home Monday without accident.
Born at the home of J. H. Parkman, a girl, on Wednesday morning. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

The grub supply is running short at the store at Buckeye and Arlington on account of the continued high water in the Agua Fria.

C. F. Miller of the Buckeye Canal company, is quite sick.

Mr. Reed of Harrisburg was in during the week looking for salt cattle for his market out there; also some feeders to turn on his range. He reports the range in better condition than he ever saw it, either summer or winter. He returned home Saturday with his purchase.

Roy Frankenburg, formerly of Tempe, passed through this country Saturday on his road to the Colorado River near Ehrenburg. He has been two weeks on his road from Tempe.

The M. & P. railroad company could possibly find some of their bridge at various farmers' homes in this locality as they have been busy for the last week fishing out of the river every board and timber that came in their reach.

The Buckeye Canal company has a force of men and teams on work on the canal trying to get it in order again. All idle men and teams can get work by applying to C. C. Green, superintendent.

Miss Katie Cox, Miss Newton, Alva Newton, Oliver Johnson and others went out on a picnic to the White Tank mountains today.

An interesting incident happened near here some time ago. J. E. Brown was water bound on this side of the Gila, while his wife was at home on the other side. As he was away about two weeks his wife wrote to him and mailed the letter at Gila Bend. It happened just at this time the Gila bridge was out at Aveston, so the letter was sent to Phoenix via California. It arrived in due time, having traveled over 1,000 miles to reach him while he and his wife were about six miles apart.
Arizona Republic. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, May 27, 1898, Page 7, Image 7

[Text from the article]

[Fortune Lost]

United States Supreme Court Decides Against the Coo Grant.

Washington, May 27—Some of the principal reasons given in the decision of the land grant cases handed down on the 26th are worthy of notice, and are of interest, as applied to other cases of a similar character still pending. Justice McKenna rendered the decision, saying:

"The proof is ample to show that the national heirs were not governed, and, besides, it is conceded that at the time of the grant the states of Nevada was in rebellion against the nation. It and its officers were therefore not capable of the national authority, not its instrumentality, while dealing in the presence of it, they could not claim acts for it and convey its title.

Justice Brewer, Brown, Shiras and Peckham dissented from the decision in the Coo case.

By the decision in the Arizona case of Earl B. Cochran and the other members of the syndicate of Colorado men, among whom were D. H., Moffatt and A. M. Hollins, who bought the land, will be heavy losses, for, besides losing title to the land, they will lose a large amount of money invested in improvements and the heavy cost of litigation. Mr. Coe is in Chicago.

W. F. Stone, who is one of the judges of the court of private land claims, has decided in favor of Coe three or four years ago, said that he did not know the area of the strip involved, but it was his impression that the case involved a strip of about 10,000 or 10,000 acres. The title was in favor of Earl B. Coe as trustee for the others.

People v. Coe.

I never gave a testimonial for any medicine before everybody ought to know of this remedy, and while it is not to me to appear in print in this connection, I feel as if I am the opportunity to perhaps help some other and I have therefore recommended the Tablets to all my friends. I took James H. Lillie, the father of Esther Lillie, down and understood he also is being wonderfully benefited. I highly.

Give a valid title to public lands belonging to the general government. It seems that Sonora after the state formed over part of the money to the Mexican government. Because of this and other circumstances our court by a vote of three to two, decided in favor of Mr. Coe, holding that Sonora was merely acting as agent for the general government.

"In a semi-tropical climate this land is very productive if water can be put upon it."

At the point where this land is on the Gila river flows in a deep channel below the surface of the land, and while there is plenty of water the supply would have been taken by a hundred miles or so above its mouth in order to carry it to the great plateau.

The scheme of irrigation is a deep well pump and took out the water that way. Had the decision gone either way it was expected that important improvements were to be made.

A large number of orange and lemon trees were set out and grew successfully. Fine oranges, lemons, and other semi-tropical fruits, and others there. The land lies about sea level and, being protected from coast winds, it is warmer than southern California. Yuma is becoming quite a winter resort for wealthy Californians and with an extensive irrigation system the locality would become very productive.

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Phoenix & Co.

[Image of a map showing the Gila River and surrounding areas]
T. Three trips up the Gila River in steamer Aztec

The young people who went on the excursion Sunday up the meandering Gila river had a beautiful day and one of the pleasantest boat rides and enjoyable times imaginable. The steamer Aztec made three trips during the day. Owing to the lateness of the hour when the boat started on the last trip a number of Yumaites did not go that would have if the boat had left a couple of hours earlier. The distance to the new picnic grounds is about five miles by the river course and fully an hour’s ride.

On the arrival of the Sentinel man at the grounds last Sunday he found already there some seventy-five of Yuma’s gayest and amusement loving young folks. The day was deliciously cool and the young people enjoyed themselves immensely dancing the whole day long. Others amused themselves by rowing on the laguna, while others rested in the shade of the drooping willows or practiced shooting with the Indian bow and arrow.

Those wishing to spend a day out-of-doors can find no pleasanter place or way of doing so than to put themselves up a lunch and visit the new resort for a day. The steamer will leave tomorrow at 9 and 12 o’clock a.m., only, we are informed by the management.
Engineer goes down river in a boat

Arizona republican. (Phoenix, Ariz.) 1890-1930, December 07, 1905, Page 5, Image 5

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Reclamation Service Consulting Engineer

Mr. Grunsky Comes to Familiarize Himself With Conditions.

Mr. Carl H. Grunsky, a consulting engineer of the reclamation service who arrived here Tuesday afternoon, spent yesterday and will spend today in riding over the valley in company with H. A. Fosbery and others, and on Saturday will leave for Roosevelt to commence with H. L. C. White. It is probable that no government officials have so far been in the valley as such as Mr. Grunsky for reasons that will be self-explanatory. Though Mr. Grunsky is in the capacity of inspecting engineer at this time he is not an employee of the United States, nor is he in the capacity of inspecting engineer to the Reclamation Service. His position is of a personal nature as he may care to continue upon. As everybody knows there was an eyre engineer of San Francisco who was engaged for four years. When the original design was prepared by President Roosevelt, Mr. Grunsky was named a member and served until the thirteenth of the 18th number of the engineering board was discharged, when, like all the others, I tendered my resignation. This request on the part of the president, however, is not made as an affect to his in point but merely to give him free hand in the recognition of the board for the evolving of a new building system. The fact is clearly shown in the case of Mr. Grunsky who was immediately appointed a consulting engineer in the reclamation service, an essential in the future of the operations of the interior.

FOUNDRY IN MARINE CORP

Wealthy Australian Had Search Long For Missing Youth.

New York, Dec. 9—David Roy, who disappeared from Sydney, Australia, two years ago in a private plane in the United States, was found yesterday by his father, J. C. Roy, who is now in the service as president of the federal council of the United States.
Yesterday Mr. Grunsky and Mr. Fowler took a drive of about forty miles over that portion of the valley north and west of Phoenix. They went out via the capitol and Yuma road, south to the Colling well, then north and west across the lower canals, and the lands they water, to the vicinity of Glendale, visiting a dozen or so of the larger ranches in particular, and stopping for luncheon at Mr. Fowler’s ranch. Mr. Fowler, said it was his effort during the day to relate to Mr. Grunsky as fully as possible the history of the growth and development of the irrigation system of the valley, the character of the soil and the hopes entertained by the people for the wiping out of their troubles by the success of the government’s undertaking in the matter of water storage and distribution. He showed his guest many of the ranches that are now in good condition, many more that bear evidence of former prosperity, blighted by long periods of drought and a vast area capable of reclamation and profitable tilting. The drive after luncheon was north to the Arizona, east along its bank to Central avenue, then to the Indian school where that large government enterprise was inspected, in company with Superintendent Goodman, then east and south to the Tempe road and back to Phoenix.

Mr. Grunsky expressed himself last night as thoroughly convinced that the valley is one of great promise, the soil of wonderful richness, and the future an inviting one. He said that the events of the day were invaluable to him and gave him a much better idea of the purposes of the Roosevelt dam than he had had before.

This morning a party composed of Mr. Grunsky, Mr. Fowler, Superintendent McDermott of the Arizona water company and Mr. H. J. McClung of the Phoenix National bank, will leave at an early hour for the Arizona dam, going via the Crotscut, Power House No. 2 and the falls, Ingleside, power house No. 1 and intervening points of interest. After an inspection of the Arizona dam and the proposed site of the new concrete diversion dam, Messrs. McDermott and McClung will drive back to Phoenix while Messrs. Fowler and Grunsky will go down the river in a boat to the head of the Consolidated canal on the south side, where they will be met by Dr. Chandler and driven to Mesa City, where they will probably spend the night, coming back to Phoenix on Friday. If the commission shall have finished its work by Friday night Engineers Hill and Grunsky will leave Saturday morning for Roosevelt.

Mr. Grunsky is a Californian by birth, but secured his professional education in Germany, returning again to California, where he engaged in the practice of engineering, devoting himself mainly to irrigation and water works projects. He was appointed to a position under the state engineer and was finally advanced to the position of chief assistant. His last work before entering the employ of the government was as city engineer of San Francisco which position he held for four years.

When the original Panama commission was appointed by President Roosevelt, Mr. Grunsky was named as a member and served until the resignation of the entire board was suggested, when, like all the others, he tendered his. This request on the part of the president, however, was not made as an affront to his appointees, but merely to give him a free hand in the reorganization of the board for the evolving of a new busi-
3. Gila River considered navigable in 1859

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, by
HARPER & BROTHERS,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

A Cyclopedia of Commerce

COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION.

BY

J. SMITH RUMANS,

Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Manufactures, etc., etc.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

THE Cyclopedia of Commerce has been revised and enlarged.

NEW YORK:

HARPER & BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS,
1823.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The first edition of the Cyclopedia of Commerce having been exhausted, and a favorable estimate placed upon the work by the public, we have deemed it important that in the second edition recent commercial changes should be noticed, and that recent statistics of the United States and of foreign countries throughout the world should be added.

The editors have taken pains to introduce a few fresh subjects, and to substitute more salient details of recent dates, for the pages contained in the first edition. The following articles have been either introduced, rewritten, or enlarged:

Alcohol, Manufacture of.

Arms, Manufacture of.

Assayers, American.

Bamboo, Manufacture of.

Banking.

Basing.

Biber, Manufacture of.

Biscuit, Manufacture of.

Blending.

Bolts, Manufacture of.

Boots, Manufacture of.

Brooms, Manufacture of.

Brushes, Manufacture of.

Bulldozers, Manufacture of.

Butters, Manufacture of.

Cabinet-Making.

Cane, Manufacture of.

Carriage-Building.

Carpentry.

Cart-Making.

Chamfering Machines.

Cheesecloth, Manufacture of.

Cheese-Curing.

Cheese-Making.

Cherry, Manufacture of.

Chinoiserie.

Chiseling Machines.

Chocolates, Manufacture of.

Chucking Machines.

Cigar-Making.

Cider-Making.

Cigarette-Making.

Clocks, Manufacture of.

Cloth, Manufacture of.

Clothing-Making.

Coal, Manufacture of.

Coffee-Making.

Cola, Manufacture of.

Cork, Manufacture of.

Crabs, Manufacture of.

Cranberries, Manufacture of.

Cream-Making.

Crews, Manufacture of.

Cucumber-Babies, Manufacture of.

Culinary, Manufacture of.

Cutting-Machines.

Dairies, Manufacture of.

Dance-Music.

Dare, Manufacture of.

Darn, Manufacture of.

Decoration, Glass.

Dyes, Manufacture of.

Egg-Making.

Egg-Thatching.

Electrical-Machinery.

Electroplating.

Electrotyping.

Enamel, Manufacture of.

Engraving.

Equine-Breeding.

Esperanto.

Esters, Manufacture of.

Fertilizers, Manufacture of.

File-Making.

Fire-Bricks, Manufacture of.

Fish, Manufacture of.

Flax, Manufacture of.

Flaxseed, Manufacture of.

Flaxseed Oil, Manufacture of.

Flour, Manufacture of.

Flowers, Manufacture of.

Flues, Manufacture of.

Folios, Manufacture of.

Footwear.

Fork-Making.

Fouling-Mats, Manufacture of.

Frame-Making.

Francisco, Manufacture of.

Fruit, Manufacture of.

Fusible-Plates, Manufacture of.

Gardens, Manufacture of.

Gardening.

Glass, Manufacture of.

Glass-Bottomed Boats.

Glove-Making.

Grain, Manufacture of.

Grill-Making.

Guano, Manufacture of.

Hemp, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Seed, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Seed Oil, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Mill, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Thread, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Yarn, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Weaving.

Hemp-Wool, Manufacture of.

Hemp-Wool Weaving.

Hemp-Yarn Weaving.

Hemp-Woven Linen.

Hemp-Yarn Weaving.

Hemp-Woven Linen.

Hemp-Weaving.

Hemp-Coating.

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