



Arizona Place Names

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ARIZONA PLACE NAMES*

*A Compilation of the Names of Arizona's Cities
Villages and Settlements*

Early Stage and Modern Railroad Stations

Its Mountains and Canyons, Lakes and Streams

Springs and Desert Water Holes

Long Forgotten Mining Towns

Military Posts and Camps

Their Origin, Meaning and History.

By WILL C. BARNES

ABBIE WATERMAN PEAK

Pima Co.

In T. 12 S., Rs. 8 & 9 E. Hornday speaks of it in his *Camp Fires on Desert and Lava* as being north of Robles Well, some 25 or 30 miles west of Tucson. He writes:

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

This is undoubtedly an error. The identity of Abbie Waterman is so well established through George Roskruge and others who knew her and her husband as to admit of no question as to the peak being named after her. She was the wife of J. C. Waterman who came to Arizona from Missouri and lived at Oracle for several years. He was more of a farmer than a miner. While the peak was named for Abbie Waterman, the range itself was named for Gov. Waterman who was in no way related to her.

Roskruge's Map, 1893.

*The following sixteen pages are the first pages of *Arizona Place Names*, by Will C. Barnes, which will be published in book form by the Arizona State Historian shortly after January 1, 1933. The book will contain some 4,000 place names treated for origin, location and meaning as in this excerpt. Abbreviations used in this excerpt are understandable except, perhaps, for *GLO Map*, for General Land Office Map, and *AGW* for A. G. Wells, president, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. A complete table of abbreviations and their representations will be appended to the bibliography of *Arizona Place Names* in book form.—Ed.

ABRA Yavapai Co.

Station on Ash Fork-Phoenix branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R. 29 miles south of Ash Fork. Is near a deep canyon hence name given it by engineers meaning in Spanish "a fissure—a gorge."
Only on railroad maps.

ACACIA Cochise Co.

Station on El Paso and S. W. R. R. About four miles from Douglas. Origin not known.
Not on any map.

ACME Mohave Co.

Station on main A. T. & S. F. R. R., established about 1881. "Just another name," AGW. Later on changed to Topock, q. v. P. O. established April 15, 1902, John R. Livingston, P. M. Closed and moved to Goldroad.
Not on any map.

ADAIR Navajo Co.

About two and one-half miles west of Showlow on Fools Hollow. Small Mormon settlement established prior to 1880. Commonly called Fools Hollow because the soil was so poor and barren that "nobody but a fool would try to make a living there." After Wesley Adair, member of Company C of the Mormon Battalion. He lived here for a time then moved to Showlow. His son, Aaron, lived on the place for some years after that. P. O. established as Adair Dec. 4, 1899, Jesse J. Brady, P. M. See Fools Hollow and Baghall.
Not on any map.

ADAIR WASH Navajo Co.

Small wet weather wash in N. E. corner of sec. 12, T. 9 N., R. 21 E. West of Showlow settlement. Flows north into Showlow creek about two miles below Showlow. After Wesley Adair and his family who settled here about 1878.
Map Sitgreaves N. F., 1924.

ADAMANA Apache Co.

Station on A. T. & S. F. R. R. about 25 miles east of Holbrook. On north bank of Rio Puerco (Sp. "nasty"). Established about 1890 as a point from which tourists could visit the Petrified Forest about ten miles to south.

Virtually every writer visiting this forest has undertaken to weave a romance about the name "Adamana." Several have claimed that it was from an early settler named Adam and his wife Anna. One writer, Lillian Whiting, in *The Land of Enchantment*, worked out a very clever thesis claiming the name was of geological origin from the word "adamant" referring to the diamond-like hardness of the petrifications. Others have written equally fanciful stories about the name. The fact is that in the early days, 1879-1890, two partners, Jim Cart and Adam Hanna, grazed several thousand sheep on range

about the Petrified Forest. Their ranch was south of the Puerco opposite present section house of Carrizo, A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Driving back from the sheep camp at the Forest one cold December night in 1885 Mrs. Cart and two small children were caught in a blizzard. She finally abandoned the team and took shelter under an overhanging bluff where she and the children were found by searching parties a few days later. The three were frozen to death almost in sight of home. Cart sold his share of the sheep to Hanna, who later married a young woman in Holbrook. Unfortunately for the romancers, however, her name was not Anna, but Maggie.

The name was coined by some Santa Fe officials—just who has been long ago forgotten—out of the old Scotchman's two names, "Adam Hanna." Hanna died years ago and is buried in the little *campo santo* at Holbrook, near the resting place of Mrs. Cart and her children.

ADAMS MESA Maricopa Co.

In Tonto N. F. T. 3 N. R. 7 E. Prominent mesa about five miles east of Fort McDowell. Elevation 2515 feet. "After Jeff Adams, a well known cattleman and for several years sheriff of Maricopa County, who had a ranch near this mesa." Joe Hand, Forest Ranger. *Map Tonto N. F.*, 1927.

ADAMS RIVER See Virgin River.

ADAMSVILLE Pinal Co.

Village dating from about 1866, on north side Gila river, three or four miles west of Florence. Located 1866 by and named for Charles Adams. Farish writes: "Adams took out a ditch there and it soon became a prosperous village." One of the first settlements in Pinal Co. In 1871 name was changed to Sanford in honor of Captain George B. Sanford, 1st U. S. Cavalry, then stationed at Fort McDowell. Farish says the first modern flour mill in Arizona was erected here 1869. Hinton says: "At Adamsville there are two stores and a mill. It is four miles to the Ruggles ranch." According to McClintock and other writers this was rather a wild and woolly place in the early '70s. Nick Bicard moved his steam flouring mill from the Pima village, known as Casa Blanca, to Adamsville 1869. McClintock relates an interesting fact about this place. He says: "Known to few is the fact that a resident of Adamsville in 1869 and a clerk for Nick Bicard was John P. Young, the veteran San Francisco journalist, early editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*." P. O. established 1871, William Dupont, P. M. See also Whites Mill.

Smith's Map, 1879; *Eckhoff's Map*, 1880.

ADAMS WELLS Yuma Co.

At lower end Castle Dome mountains. Desert well established by Samuel Adams about 1860. According to Fish, Adams was a character of those days. He ran for district judge at first Territorial elec-

tion and was defeated. Again in 1866 he ran on an independent ticket for Delegate to Congress. Was defeated by Coles Bashford. Adams' great hobby was the improvement of the Colorado river, which gave him the title of "Steamboat Adams."

GLO Map, 1921.

ADONDE Yuma Co.

Sp. "where." An early day stage station about 35 miles east of Yuma. Here were several deep wells. When the railroad came along new wells were put down two or three miles to the east and the new station called Wellton.

According to the Yuma Sentinel Jan. 12, 1879, the place was called Adonde by the railroad company for only a few months while they were digging the new wells at Wellton. Adonde station was opened by the S. P. R. R. Jan. 9, 1879.

Eckhoff's Map, 1880; *Smith's Map*, 1879; *GLO Map*, 1923.

AGASSIZ-MOUNTAIN Coconino Co.

12,340 feet high. The south peak of San Francisco group. After Louis Agassiz, celebrated scientist.

GLO Map, 1921.

AGASSIZ Coconino Co.

Station on main A. T. & S. F. R. R. about three miles west of Flagstaff. After nearby peak. Since superseded by Milton, q. v.

GLO Map, 1909.

AGATHLA NEEDLE Apache Co.

Elevation 6,825 feet. On some maps it is marked "Peak." Father Haile says "It is a Navajo word Ag-ha-la, meaning 'much wool.' A rock or place where deer, sheep and antelope rub themselves. In other words a scratching place for animals in the spring while they are shedding." On Navajo Ind. Res., in Monument valley on east side Moonlight Creek. "It is a spire or volcanic neck which rises 1,125 feet above Monument valley. The most impressive of all volcanic necks in the Navajo country." Gregory. Father Haile's spelling is doubtless correct, although it is on all maps and in Gregory's as Agathla.

USGS Map, 1923.

AGUA AZUL Coconino Co.

This was Padre Garces' name for the Indians (Agua Azul Indians) he found in the Cataract or Havasu Canyon. The water that comes from the large spring in the canyon has a decidedly blue tinge which undoubtedly suggested the name to Garces. Sp. "blue water." See Havasu.

AGUA CALIENTE Maricopa Co.

Sp. "hot water." Village and hot springs about three miles north of Gila river. Springs are noted for their curative values in certain diseases. Garces visited them 1775. Coues says: "The spring is

situated almost exactly on lat. 53° in T. 5 S. R. 10 W. about one and one-half miles from King Woolsey's ranch." In 1748 Father Kino visited and named the spring "Santa Maria del Agua Caliente." He talked of locating a mission there. King Woolsey owned and lived at the springs for several years. Poston writes in "Apache Land:"

"Agua Caliente, in Spanish called,

A spring that heals e'en them who crawled."

J. Ross Browne, about 1863, observed in *The Apache Country*: "While encamped at Grinnel's station Poston, White and myself rode about six miles to the ranch of Martin and Woolsey near the Agua Caliente. We had a glorious bath in the springs which seem to have some curative properties. They are irrigating their crops from the springs, which are about a mile and a half from the ranch."

The White was Ammi White; and Poston, Charles D. Poston.

Woolsey says the Indians used the mud from the springs for all sorts of bodily troubles, rheumatism, sores, etc. Also they covered their heads with it to kill vermin. All Arizona Indians did this, however. Any mud would do the trick. WCB. P. O. established March 12, 1867, Patrick McKannon, P. M. See Hyder Station. *Smith's Map*, 1879; *USGS Map*, 1923.

AGUA DULCE MOUNTAINS Pima Co.

Sp. "sweetwater." In extreme southwest corner of county near Mexican line.

GLO Map, 1921; *USGS Map*, 1923.

AGUA FRIA Maricopa Co.

Stage station of the '80s. On east side of Agua Fria near what is known as Calderwood butte. In T. 5 N. R. 1 E. The well known old timer Captain Calderwood ran this station and dispensed hospitality to all comers. It was the point from which supplies for the Relief mine were sent. See also Calderwood Peak.

Scott's Map Maricopa County, 1929.

AGUA FRIA RIVER Yavapai Co.

Rises west side Mingus mountain in Prescott N. F. Flows south, loses itself in desert near Beardsley station on A. T. & S. F. R. R. Sp. "cold water." Who gave it this name cannot be learned.

GLO Map, 1921; *Map Prescott N. F.*, 1927.

AGUA FRIA VALLEY Yavapai Co.

The name of the post office. In T. 13 N. R. 2 E. About 12 miles due east of Prescott. At head of Agua Fria valley. The old well known stage station and post office on the Black Canyon road. Darrel Duppa ran this station for several years. See his name for history. *Tucson Citizen* of March 30, 1872, carries an item to the effect that Duppa was attacked here by Apaches and badly wounded March 24, 1872. James M. Barney, Phoenix, says the Bowers Bros. had a flour and grist mill on the Agua Fria here as early as 1869. Barney is gen-

erally correct but this seems a poor location for such a business. WCB. P. O. established under above full name May 2, 1875, Dennis Marr, P. M.

GLO Map, 1892.

AGUA SAL CREEK Apache Co.

Sp. "salt water." On Navajo Ind. Res. Rises in T. 7 N., R. 8 W., near Canyon del Muerto. Flows northwest, joins Chinle Creek, in T. 11 N., R. 10 W., east of Carson Mesa. "The water is very alkaline." Gregory.

GLO Map, 1921.

AGUA VERDE MOUNTAINS AND CREEK

See Tanque Verde.

AGUILA MTS. Pima and Yuma Cos.

Sp. "eagle." In T. 9-10 S., Rs. 10-11 W. On county line. There is also an Eagle Tank here. Mountains probably took the name from it.

USGS Map, 1923.

AGUILA Maricopa Co.

Station A. T. & S. F. R. R., in T. 7 N., R. 9 W., at north end Harqua Hala Mts. 27 miles west of Wickenburg. Sp. "eagle," after the nearby mountains. P. O. established March 30, 1910, Frank Spinger, P. M.

USGS Map, 1923.

AGUIRRE PEAK Pima Co.

Southern end Baboquivari Mts. near Mexican line in T. 21 S., R. 7 E., after Epifanio Aguirre, killed by Apaches near this peak. "Epifanio Aguirre was a well known government freighter and contractor of early days. Freight over the Santa Fe trail to the southwest. Born in Chihuahua, Mexico; educated in eastern part of U. S. Married Mary Bernard at Westport, Mo. Came west and finally settled in Chihuahua. Jan. 16, 1870, he and a party of travelers were attacked by Apaches near Sasabi, Arizona, and all killed excepting his brother Conrado, who escaped. Epifanio Aguirre's wife later went back to Westport. In 1874 she returned and taught school at Tucson for many years."

USGS Map, 1923.

AGUIRRES LAKE

See Buenos Aires.

AH-AH-POOK CREEK Mohave Co.

Mohave name, origin or meaning of which is lost. Rises near Cygnus peak. Flows south into Spencer Creek on east side Aquarius range.

GLO Map, 1892.

AJAX HILL Cochise Co.

Elevation 5315 feet. In sec. 22, T. 22 E., R. 21 S., 4 miles southwest of Tombstone. Said to have received the name from an old prospector named Ajax.

Judge's Map, 1916.

AJO Pima Co.

P. O., railroad station and copper mine in western part of Pima County at southern end Tucson, Cornelia and Gila Bend R. R. Station established 1916. Elevation 1850 feet. One of the oldest mines in state, worked continuously from 1855. First shipment of ore to San Francisco 1856 by corporation known as Arizona Mining and Trading Co. "The Ajo company was formed in San Francisco 1854 with Major General Robert Allen, U. S. A., president; E. E. Dunbar, secretary-manager. First ore was packed to Yuma on mule back at a cost of \$105 a ton." Poston. After Ajo Mountains. Sp. "garlic." Wild garlic (*ajo*) grows all over the hills in good season. In 1926 residents of Ajo attempted to change the name to Greenway in honor of Major John C. Greenway, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Greenway developed the mine, built the railroad to it and did much for the town. Change was not approved by U. S. Geographic Board, because of its rule against supplanting old, well established names by new ones. WCB. "Dr. MacDougal found two very interesting plants. One was the Ajo lily, from which the mountain range and valley were named. The leaves were about twelve inches long by half an inch wide; the root we found, by chewing, tasted very like an onion set. It had a very perceptible onion flavor." Hornaday. P. O. established Aug. 29, 1900, John M. Hoover, P. M.

USGS Map, 1923; *GLO Map*, 1921.

AJO MTS. Pima Co.

Form S. W. Bdy. Papago Ind. Res. Near lat. 32°, long. 112° 40'. Sp. "garlic" or "crooked," "an oath."

USGS Map, 1923.

MOUNT AKABA Coconino Co.

Grand Canyon N. P. In sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 3 W., on south side of canyon at Matkatamiba Canyon. Origin unknown.

Map Tusayan N. F., 1927.

ALAMO Maricopa Co.

Sp. "white poplar." Stream here was lined with cottonwoods, which in the S. W. are commonly called alamos. The first stage station 15 miles south of Phoenix on old stage line to Maricopa Wells. Viall Ransom was owner and keeper according to *Arizona Gazetteer* 1881.

ALAMO SPRING Apache Co.

Navajo Ind. Res. T. 7 N., R. 11 W., Sp. as above.

USGS Map, 1923.

ALAMO Yuma Co.

On Bill Williams Fork north side Buckskin Mts. in T. 11 N., R. 13 W. P. O. established under name *Alimo*, March 30, 1911. Shortly after name changed to Alamo. Vincent M. Devine, P. M. Office moved to Wenden December, 1918.

USGS Map, 1923; *GLO Map*, 1921.

ALDER CANYON Coconino Co.

Heads in Alder Lake, Sitgreaves N. F. Enters east side West Chevelon at sec. 20, T. 14 N., R. 14 E. So called because head of canyon and all around Alder Lake was once covered with alder trees.

Map Sitgreaves N. F., 1924.

ALDER PEAK Greenlee Co.

In secs. 2-3, T. 1. S., R. 30 E., Crook N. F.

Map Crook N. F., 1926.

ALDER CREEK Maricopa Co.

On east side Verde River, rises in sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 8 E., flows southwest, enters Verde River at Maverick Mt. So called for dense growth of alder trees along it. Tonto N. F.

Map Tonto N. F., 1927.

ALDER LAKE Coconino Co.

Sitgreaves N. F. Wet weather lake close to "Crook Road" in sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 13 E. The U. S. troops that fought with Apaches the battle of Big Dry Wash, July 17, 1882 camped here after the fight for a couple of days to shoe horses and mules, take care of their wounded and generally refit after their rough ride from the posts to the fight. As late as 1894 the author saw and examined many trees about this and Deer Lake where the soldiers had carved their names, regiments and dates in the soft bark of the trees. In 1916, however, he was unable to find a single tree on which a name could be discovered.

Map Sitgreave's N. F., 1924.

ALDONA Pima Co.

Station El Paso and S. W. R. R. about five miles east of Tucson. After Al Donau (Alfred S. Donau), cattleman, merchant and real estate dealer of Tucson who came to Arizona 1883 and was a member of territorial legislature of 1899.

Not found on any map.

ALDRICH Cochise Co.

Station on S. P. R. R. in Railroad Pass about 12 miles east of Willcox. In T. 12 S., R. 26 E. "This is a switch four miles east of Raso, formerly Railroad Pass. It is between Raso and Luzena. I cannot learn for whom it was named, or for what." Letter, W. T. Brinley, S. P. Agent.

GLO Map, 1909.

ALEXANDRA Yavapai Co.

Named after T. M. Alexander who with Col. Bigelow laid out the townsite at the Peck mine. Known first as Alexander. Near Black Canyon in Peck mining district. On Turkey Creek about six miles north of Crown King. Alexander was owner of Black Warrior Mine in Peck district. P. O. established Aug. 6, 1878, Joseph S. Drew, P. M. *Smith's Map*, 1879; *Eckhoff's Map*, 1880; *GLO Map*, 1892.

ALGERT Coconino Co.

Navajo Ind. Res. Named for an early Indian trader, Chas. H. Algert. Now called Blue Canyon, q. v.
Not found on any map by this name.

ALGODON Graham Co.

Sp "cotton." First called Lebanon. A small hamlet in T. 8 S., R. 26 E. P. O. established June 13, 1915, Effie Lee, P. M.
USGS Map, 1923.

ALHAMBRA Maricopa Co.

On Ash Fork-Phoenix branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R. About 5 miles north of Phoenix in T. 2 N., R. 2 E. "Josiah Harbert, who owned the land on which the town was located, came from Alhambra, Calif., which he had also named. He called this place for the California town." Letter, A. E. Hinton. P. O. established July 13, 1893, Arthur E. Hinton, P. M.
USGS Map, 1923.

ALICIA Maricopa Co.

Diminutive of Alice. Small station Arizona Eastern R. R. about 12 miles north of Maricopa. In T. 4 E., R. 2 S. Named for Alice Masten, daughter of N. K. Masten, first president Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
USGS Map, 1923; *GLO Map*, 1921.

ALISO CREEK Gila Co.

Sp. "alder tree." Rises east of Globe in T. 1 N., R. 16 E., flows southeast, enters San Carlos River near Rice School. There are large groves of alders along lower part of stream.
Map Crook N. F., 1926.

ALISO SPRING Santa Cruz Co.

Sp. "alder tree." On east slope Sardinia Peak in sec. 21, T. 21 S., R. 12 E., Coronado N. F., in Tumacacori Mts. Hinton says: "The Aliza Pass with its welcome spring near the top."
Map Coronado N. F., 1927.

ALLAH Maricopa Co.

Station on Hassayampa River, on Ash Fork-Phoenix branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R. 4 miles south of Wickenburg. In early days this location on the Hasayampa was called "The Garden of Allah" because of the fine groves of cottonwoods on the stream. From this came

the name Allah. For years a favorite picnic ground for Phoenix Sunday Schools and other organizations. P. O. established Nov. 16, 1917, Frances E. Sanger, P. M.

Found only on R. R. maps.

ALLAN LAKE Coconino Co.

About 6 miles south of Mormon Lake in sec. 28, T. 17 N., R. 9 E., Coconino N. F. Named for "Bronco Jim" Allan, pioneer horseman of vicinity.

Map Coconino N. F., 1927; GLO Map, 1921.

ALLANTOWN Apache Co.

In T. 22 N., R. 30 E., on main line A. T. & S. F. R. R. near New Mexico line. "After Allan Johnson of the early A. & P. R. R. Construction Dept." AGW. Johnson and his brother settled near this place in the '80s, and ran cattle for several years. WCB.

USGS Map, 1923.

ALLEN CITY OF ALLEN'S CAMP Navajo Co.

Settlement on Little Colorado River about 3 miles above Joseph City. Located and named by Wm. C. Allen, March, 1876. First name suggested was Ramah City. Changed to St. Joseph Jan. 21, 1878, after the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith. See also McClintock, *Mormon Settlement*, p. 140, 195. First postoffice here was called Allen City. Opened Aug. 25, 1876. John McLaws, P. M. McLaws later became P. M. at St. Joseph.

Not shown on any map.

ALLEN LAKE Coconino Co.

Tusayan N. F. A lake in sec. 9, T. 24 N., R. 3 E. Well known stock watering place.

Map Tusayan N. F., 1927.

ALLEN Pima Co.

Settlement Papago Ind. Res. near Cubabi. Place named for J. B. Allen. He was an old timer. At one time Adj. General of Arizona and a member of the territorial legislature. Farish says: "He furnished a wagon loaded with arms and ammunition for the Camp Grant Massacre expedition in 1871." He had a store and station at the old Maricopa Wells. There is another Allen, in Navajo Co. P. O. established July 5, 1882, J. B. Allen P. M. See Quijotoa City.

Not on any map.

ALMA Maricopa Co.

Small Mormon settlement about one mile west of Mesa, in sec. 21, T. 1 N., R. 5 E. Originally called Stringtown; now practically part of Mesa. Henry and William N. Standage, Mormons, former a member of the Mormon Battalion, were the first settlers, arriving in Jan., 1880. Alma was one of the Mormon prophets and a High Priest.

He wrote one of the books of Mormon and was Chief Judge over the people of Nephi.

USGS Mesa Sheet.

ALMA Pinal Co.

Sp. "a soul—a spirit." P. O. and settlement on the San Pedro 6 miles above old Camp Grant. In T. 7 S., R. 16 E. P. O. established May 12, 1891, Frank M. Doll, P. M.

GLO Map, 1883-1892.

ALMA MESA Greenlee Co.

Prominent table land or mesa lying partly in Arizona, partly in New Mexico, in T. 1 N., R. 32 E. Sp. "Tableland of the Spirit." "Alma, New Mexico, was named by Morris E. Coates after the town of Alma, Colorado, from which he came. Coates established the first store at Alma, and in this store was the first post office. Coates and J. M. Kellar came to this section together and the small Mexican settlement present when they came was called "Los Vallos." Letter, Ben F. Nabours, Forest Ranger.

Map Crook N. F., 1926.

ALPHA Maricopa Co.

P. O. established May 1, 1894, Tennie Cameron, P. M. P. O. closed and removed to Agua Caliente 1896.

Not on maps.

ALPINE Apache Co.

Apache N. F. At head of San Francisco River, in sec. 12, T. 5 N., R. 30 E. Elevation 8,000 feet. Originally called Bush Valley. In September, 1880, the writer followed Troop E, 6th Cavalry, Captain Adam Kramer, scouting through here. Indians under Victorio had gone through this valley ahead of us and killed six or eight men and women whom we buried as they were found. It was then known as Bush Valley. WCB. Called Bush Valley after Anderson Bush, first settler, who was not a Mormon. Called Frisco by the Mormons at first because near headwaters of Frisco river. About 1881 name was changed to Alpine because its altitude is high. P. O. established January 7, 1885, William G. Black, P. M.

Jacob Hamblin, Mormon Missionary, is buried here. He died August 31, 1886.

Map Apache N. F., 1927.

ALSAP BUTTE Coconino Co.

Grand Canyon N. P. On the west wall of Canyon, about 3 miles southeast of Point Imperial, near lat. $36^{\circ} 15'$, long. $111^{\circ} 57'$, at northeast corner of Park. Named for John T. Alsap, born in Kentucky, 1832; died Phoenix, Arizona 1886. Settled near Phoenix 1869. Lawyer, county and district attorney, probate judge of Maricopa County, and "Father of that county." Farish. Named by Frank Bond in 1930. Not on maps.

ALTAMONT Maricopa Co.

In the Buckeye Valley. P. O. established July 16, 1895, Harriet Toothaker, P. M. Closed and moved to Buckeye in 1898.

Not on maps.

ALTAR VALLEY Pima Co.

"A well known highway led up from Mexico through this valley in early days. In R. 9 E., east side of Baboquivari Range."

GLO Map, 1921.

ALTO Santa Cruz Co.

P. O. and early mining camp on Baca Grant No. 3, in T. 21 S., R. 14 E. Sp. "high." P. O. established June 6, 1912, Minnie A. Bond P. M.

Map Coronado N. F., 1927.

ALVAREZ MOUNTAINS Pima Co.

Papago Ind. Res., T. 19 S., R. 4 E. Origin not known.

GLO Map, 1921.

AMADO Santa Cruz Co.

Station and P. O. on the Tucson-Nogales Branch S. P. R. R., 37 miles south of Tucson in Santa Cruz Valley. In sec. 7, T. 20 S., R. 13 E. R. R. station and P. O. is named for a prominent pioneer Spanish family who lived here and ran large numbers of cattle on the range. Railroad station opened about 1910. P. O. established as Amadoville June 17, 1919. Manuel H. Amado, first P. M. Changed to Amado Feb. 27, 1920.

Map Coronado N. F., 1927, Amadoville; *GLO Map*, 1921, Amado.

AMBOY Mohave Co.

Point at mouth of Bill Williams river on Colorado river, where, according to Farish, Col. Poston urged the War department to establish a military post, Feb. 1865. Origin not known.

Not on any map.

AMBUSH WATER POCKET Mohave Co.

"Here the two Howlands and Dunn of Powell's first party were ambushed and killed by the Indians, 1869. It was near Mount Dellenbaugh on the north side of Colorado river, in Shivwits plateau near lat. 36°, long. 113° 30'." Dellenbaugh's *Canyon Voyage*. See also Navajo Mountain.

Not on any map.

AMERICAN FLAG Mohave Co.

An early day silver mining camp, west side Hualpai mountains, near lat. 35°. Hinton locates it 35 miles southeast of Mineral Park. "The camp was named after its first big mine, The American Flag."

Smith's Map, 1879.

AMERICAN FLAG Pinal Co.

An old mining camp and ranch established in the early 80s. See Oracle for its history. P. O. established Dec. 28, 1880, Peter H. Loss, P. M.

Hamilton's Map, 1886; *GLO Map*, 1892.

AMERICAN PEAK Santa Cruz Co.

At head of Alum gulch, 5,241 feet high, east side Patagonia mountains. In T. 23 S., R. 16 E. "Undoubtedly named after a mine near here of the early 60s which was called the American mine."

Map Coronado N. F., 1927.

AMERICAN RANCH Yavapai Co.

An early day stage and road station on road from Ehrenburg to Prescott. "It was owned by J. H. Lee who ran a store and station here. Indians attacked and burned the station, killing Lee. A man then leased the place, took a sack of flour, placed strychnine in it and left the store open and the sack handy for any comers. Some soldiers under Dan Leary, the scout, came along and found 24 dead Indians and 14 more very sick in a nearby Indian camp. The affair raised an awful fuss among the Indian lovers of the east." Orick Jackson. "About the middle of September, 1875, we arrived at American ranch some ten miles from Whipple." Mrs. Summerhayes.

Not on any map.

AMITY Apache Co.

According to McClintock this was one of the two wards of the original Round Valley settlement. The other ward was Omer. Founded 1882. Located in sec. 7, T. 8 N., R. 28 E. In 1888 the two were consolidated and called Union and later on Eagar after the two Eagar brothers. See Eagar and Round Valley.

Map Apache N. F., 1926.

AMOLE PEAK Pima Co.

In Tucson mountains, T. 13 S., R. 12 E. Sp. "soap-root." Old timers say there was a heavy growth of yucca—*amole*—on this mountain, hence the name.

USGS Map, 1923.

AMOLE STATION Pima Co.

Station on main S. P. R. R. 33 miles east of Tucson. The *amole* or soap weed is very plentiful around here.

Not on any map.

ANDERSON CANYON Coconino Co.

Heads north of Mt. Geronimo. In T. 18 N., R. 10 E. Runs northeast, enters Canyon Diablo in T. 20 N., R. 12 E. about four miles above railroad station of that name. "The canyon and spring at its head were named after W. H. Anderson of Flagstaff." Letter, E. G. Miller, Forest Supervisor.

USGS Map, 1923.

ANDREWS SPRING Coconino Co.

At head of Hell's Canyon, south side Bill Williams Mt. In T. 21 N., R. 1 E. Tusayan N. F. "Named for a man, T. Andrews, who took up a claim near this spring in 1903. Is also known as Twin Springs because there are two of them very close together. Twin Springs is in the next township however, T. 20 N., R. 2 E." Letter, Ed Miller, Forest Supervisor.

Map Tusayan N. F., 1927.

ANDRUS CANYON Mohave Co.

Rises east Shivwits plateau at Ivanpah Spring. Runs southeast into Colorado near lat. $36^{\circ} 05'$, long $113^{\circ} 20'$. "The topography can hardly justify calling it a canyon. The walls are low and it is really a wide open draw or wash. It is generally referred to as 'the draw at Andrus Spring.' After Capt. James Andrus, who, in 1866, led the party that attacked and killed the Indians who killed Doctor Whitmore and Robert McIntire near Pipe Springs." Letter, Orange H. Olson, Cedar City, Utah.

USGS Map, 1923.

ANDRUS SPRING Mohave Co.

In Andrus canyon, east side of Shivwits plateau, north side of Colorado. "Spring named after James Andrus, a prominent pioneer stockman of this vicinity. He was an early settler at St. George, Utah, and developed this seep for stock watering purposes. He died several years ago." Letter, O. A. Olsen, Forest Ranger, April 14, 1930.

On *USGS Map* it shows as above; on *GLO Map*, 1921 as Upper and Lower Andrus Springs.

ANGEL POINT Yuma Co.

Turning point on eastern boundary Colorado Ind. Res. at Tyson's wash. Origin of name unknown.

GLO Map, 1921.

ANGELL Coconino Co.

On main line A. T. & S. F. R. R., 22 miles east of Flagstaff. "After first assistant superintendent of the A. and P. R. R., Mr. G. W. Angell." Letter, AGW.

GLO Map, 1921.

ANGORA Gila Co.

On east Verde in T. $11\frac{1}{2}$ N., R. 10 E., about 8 miles north of Payson. So named by John F. Holder, a goat man who ran Angora goats at this point in 1890. P. O. established June 25, 1900, John F. Holder, P. M.

GLO Map, 1921.

ANIMAS MT. Pima Co.

On west side of Baboquivari valley, Papago Ind. Res.

USGS Map, 1923.

ANITA Coconino Co.

Small station on Grand Canyon branch A. T. & S. F. R. R. in southeast corner T. 29 N. R. 1 E., Tusayan N. F. 4½ miles north of Williams. Named for the "Anita" mine, q. v. The U. S. F. S. has a Ranger station here. P. O. established Aug. 17, 1914, Grace E. Lockridge, P. M.

Tusayan N. F. Map, 1927.

ANITA MINES Coconino Co.

Mines about 6 miles west of Anita Station in T. 29 N., R. 2 E. There was a short branch railroad to it from the Grand Canyon line perhaps 3 miles long on east side of main road. Mines were owned by Ferd Nellis of Williams and named after one of his family. Bucky O'Neill and Nellis were partners in this mine.

GLO Map, 1909.

ANTARES Mohave Co.

Town and railroad station on main A. T. & S. F. R. R. about 6½ miles west of Hackberry.

USGS Map, 1923.

ANTELOPE HILL Yuma Co.

An early day stage station on the old Yuma-Tucson road. On south side of Gila river in T. 8 S., R. 17 W. Hinton's *Hand Book* calls it Antelope Peak. About 50 miles east of Yuma. "It is a singular mass of volcanic rock whose northern side rises bold and sheer to its jagged top." Hinton. J. Ross Browne wrote January, 1864: "It was called Antelope Peak station. It was in charge of two soldiers who had hay for supplying government teams. The hay looked more like dried shrubs but the horses ate it greedily." Poston speaks of the many antelope near this station, which was doubtless the origin of the name. In *Apache Land* he writes poetically of it:

"We next pass peak of Antelope,
Where road with river had to cope;
Where once, in happy days gone by,
The harmless antelope could fly
To quench their thirst with Gila drink."

GLO Map, 1921.

ANTELOPE PEAK Pinal Co.

Peak about six miles west of Feldman. Elevation 4,540 feet. In T. 7 S., R. 15 E. There is another peak of this name due west of this peak and west of Casa Grande.

GLO Map, 1921.

ANTELOPE PEAK Pinal Co.

In Table Top Mts. In T. 7 S., R. 2 E. Near western line Pinal Co. There is another peak by this same name due east near Feldman.

GLO Map, 1921; USGS Map, 1923.

ANTELOPE PEAK, VALLEY AND CREEK Yavapai Co.

Peak is 5,786 feet in elevation. In Weaver mining district, southwest corner Yavapai county, east of Congress. So named because "the Peeples party in 1863 killed a number of antelope on this stream which rises under the peak." Farish. "I killed three antelope and we gave the peak the name Antelope." Peeples diary.

Smith's Military Map, 1879; *GLO Map*, 1921.

ANTELOPE SPRING Cochise Co.

In T. 20 S., R. 24 E. About 15 miles southeast of Tombstone. Noted watering place in old Indian and cattle days. Springs were the camping place of soldiers guarding men at heliograph station that Miles established in his Geronimo campaign 1886. He speaks of its importance on page 483 of his memoirs as "the third in number of messages sent." WCB.

USGS Map, 1925.

ANTELOPE SPRING Coconino Co.

Spring at which Lt. Beale and his party camped about four miles south of San Francisco spring. Banta is quoted by Farish as claiming "It was what we know as Old Town Spring." Beale says in his report, "We jumped a herd of antelope here and the Indian hunters killed one. This gave it the name Antelope."

Beale's Map; *Eckhoff's Map*, 1880.

ANTELOPE SPRING Navajo Co.

See Jaditquo or Jadito.

ANTELOPE VALLEY Mohave Co.

On north side Colorado River, east of Uinkaret Plateau. "The early comers found many antelope in this valley."

USGS Map, 1923.

ANTELOPE VALLEY Yavapai Co.

Early day P. O. and stage station on Kirkland Creek. Not to be considered as the Antelope Valley where Peeples killed the antelope. It seems to have been the only name for the station and post office. P. O. established Oct. 1875, Chas. G. Genung P. M. According to P. O. records the Stanton office was closed when that at Antelope Valley was established.

GLO Map, 1892.

ANVIL MOUNTAIN Yuma Co.

South end Eagle Tail Mts., near Maricopa line. "At a distance it resembles a huge anvil."

USGS Map, 1923.