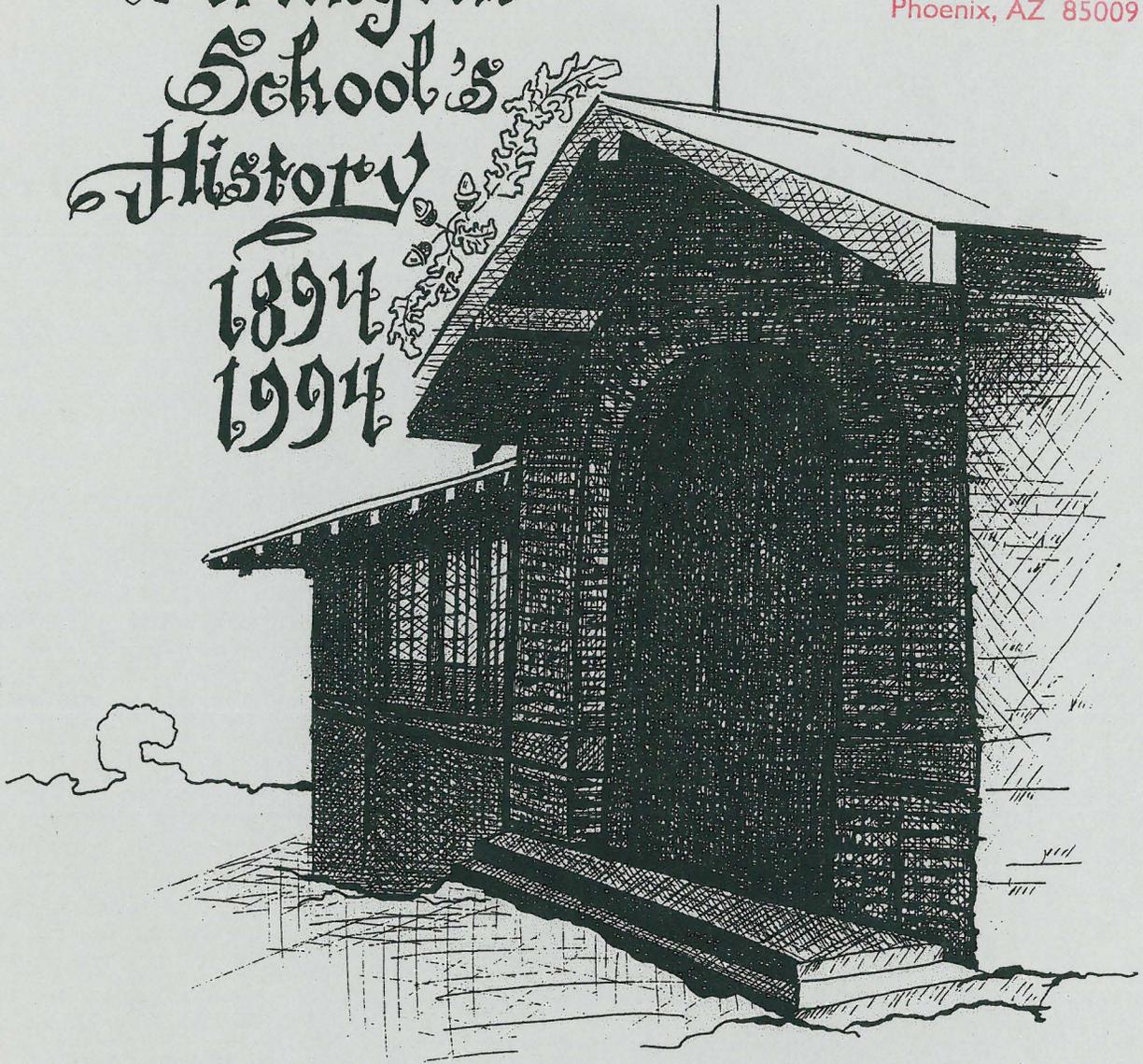


Arlington
School's
History
1894
1994

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This book is lovingly dedicated to a lady who
has spent most of her life in and near
Arlington, and whose descendants are an
integral part of our valley.

To one who has seen the metamorphosis of
this valley from the time of a one-room
school, which she attended, to the time in
which we have a building, of which we are all
justly proud, and where her children and
grandchildren have been, and are being,
educated.

Ethel Myrle Peterson Gable

Born 16 November 1903

A Special Thank You

to

Rhonda Richardson Watkins

For lending her talents to the drawing for the cover of our book.

Also

to

All of those who have made donations to help with the costs of getting our book to print.

Due to the amount of material that has been given to us and incorporated within these pages, our costs have exceeded our original estimate, and we are most appreciative of the donations received.

This book has been compiled by Mary Ella Murphy, at the request of the Centennial Planning Committee, and through the help and encouragement of those who share in the memories of by-gone days.

One of its purposes is to commemorate those early pioneers who came to Arlington in the late 1800's and early 1900's and who brought with them the dedication and fortitude needed to establish a community that could and did endure. Those with the foresight to build a school, plan and build a canal to ensure productivity in the valley, and to build homes for their families.

Much information was freely given by those who are mostly descendants of those early day settlers. Family albums have been searched and photographs loaned, to be copied, and used in the book. Some of the information used was gained by visiting the State Archives, and some from old newspaper clippings found there. School records were found in the State Historical Library, as well as other information. But the most interesting, to me, was the family histories that were written and offered, to be published.

Though my family was not among those early settlers in Arlington, and though I lived near Arlington for many years, I did not become a resident of the valley until the early 1930's. This has made those early day histories all the more important to me.

I would have you know that I have tried, and I hope successfully, to print the stories, of our families, as they were given to me. Some were by word of mouth, and I sincerely hope that nothing was written that will cause hurt to anyone, through my interpretation of the stories told to me.

I would also have you know that though it has taken considerable time to get this book compiled and printed, for which I apologize, I have enjoyed every minute that I have worked on it. There is so much history buried in this little valley, and there is so much yet unwritten, as I had to choose what I could use and what I thought you would most enjoy.

If there are errors, don't tell me about them! No, really, if there are errors, that should be corrected, please bring them to my attention that I might try to send a page with amendments, to those who have purchased books.

Mary Ella Murphy

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ARLINGTON VALLEY

Though our part of Arizona was a part of the Gadsden Purchase of 1854, we were not yet a Territory but considered a part of the Territory of New Mexico.

Early in the year of 1860, New Mexico created a county called Arizona and the settlers began to petition the Government for a Territorial status. Other Territories had been admitted to the Union but not Arizona.

With the Civil War beginning in 1861, and Arizona's lands not being admitted, to the Union, the settlers were strongly secessionist and held a convention in Tucson on March 18, 1861 wherein they severed their ties with the Union, and with approval of the Confederacy became the Territory of Arizona of the Confederate States of America on the 14th of February of 1862.

The Confederate flag "Stars and Bars" flew over Tucson on February 28, 1862. It did not fly long however. On May 24th Colonel James H. Carlton arrived in Tucson and declaring himself the Military Governor of Arizona, hauled down the Stars and Bars and raised the Stars and Stripes

On February 24, 1863 President Abraham Lincoln signed a document which created the Territory of Arizona, which was now under the rule of the United States and was now a separate Territory from New Mexico. President Lincoln then chose territorial officers who arrived in Tucson on December 27, 1863 and on December 29th, with those officers being administered the Oath of Office, the Stars and Stripes were proudly flown, never to be replaced.

Now settlers began to arrive in this new Territory and put down roots. In 1863, on December 29th, John N. Goodwin was named the first Governor of the Territory. I suppose, to some degree that the settlers felt a little more secure now that they had the protection of the Government. Development of the area was slow, for a time, due to boundary disputes, Indian uprisings and the extreme dryness of the soil. In 1886 most of the Indian trouble ended with the Chiricahua Apaches being sent to Florida. Many irrigation schemes, made it possible for the cultivation of more lands.

Prior to this time most of the farming was done in little valleys that had access to the rivers for water. It was discovered, that particularly in the Mesa and Phoenix areas, there were long unused canals that the desert dwellers had used to raise the water to a level that allowed more land for cultivation. Though they were primitive, they were a great help to the settlers. As these old canals were cleaned out it became possible for an expansion in the canal system that drew more and more settlers to this barren land.

In 1871 Maricopa County was created and little communities began to spring up all over the territory and little towns grew to furnish the needs of those hardy souls who undertook the taming of a fairly wild land.

One such small town became Buckeye, which was the larger community, flanked on the east by Liberty and on the west by Palo Verde and still further south and west by Arlington. This being our part of the Arizona Territory.

The Homestead Act of 1862, allowed 160 acres to all settlers who would come, settle on land, and 'prove up' on it. Proving up on the land meant following the outline set forth by the government. After a period of time, if the 'proving up' was done satisfactorily, and the settler had lived for five years on his land, the deed to the 160 acres for each settler was given them. Among some of the earliest families, to settle here, was the J.W. Davis family as well as the Clantons and others. The Davis' may have arrived here as early as 1871. Many settlers came to the area and I am unsure how many came under the 'Homestead' act. Probably most of the earlier ones settled on the lands available to them. Many stayed but many did not and sold to those who came later.

When the Buckeye Irrigation Co. began their system of canals in 1887 Arlington also benefited. They put their "head" just south of the Agua Fria River's confluence with the Gila River. Their survey ran from the Agua Fria to near the present day Gillespie Dam. Their system of canals was completed to the Hassayampa in the latter part of 1886. Those below the Hassayampa River's confluence with the Gila, had a bit of difficulty in getting enough water to irrigate the whole of the Arlington Valley. The Gila ran on the south side of the valley, as we know it now, and water could not be taken out from it here. The Buckeye system put a sand dam across the Hassayampa in

order to raise the water to a level to flow into the ditch that carried water to the valley. In 1890 the dam up on the Hassayampa River, called Walnut Grove Dam, broke sending a torrent of water southward down the almost always dry bed of the river. When the water reached our area it was several feet deep and running about a mile wide. When the flood waters receded the Hassayampa was no longer a creek that ran only after the rains. The sand dam would no longer suffice and a redwood flume was installed to carry the water to the farms west of the river.

The Buckeye Irrigation Co. was having a hard time maintaining their diversion dam on the Gila. Floods down that unpredictable channel washed out their dams and parts of their canals again and again.

With more and more settlers coming to Arlington, there was just not enough water to water all of the farms. While settlers were still living in tents and cabins, striving to establish homes, they found life difficult. Families needed schools, churches, stores and a postal service. A small one room school had been built just west of the Hassayampa, near the Gila, sometime prior to 1890. It was called the Powers Butte School with said Butte being across the Gila and looming above the little school on the other bank. This school was used by both of the communities, on either side of the Hassayampa. It served for a meeting place for any needed congregation and was used by both Palo Verde and Arlington.

In 1899, a community meeting was called to discuss the advisability of forming an organization to construct a canal from the Gila river to assure Arlington of a sufficient flow of water to sustain the land which was by now almost all under cultivation. It was unanimously agreed that such a project would benefit them all. And so the work soon began. See the section on the Arlington Canal for further details.

A mercantile store was now built, which proved to be a boon to the community. They handled everything needed by the settlers, even to farm implements. This store was built, (I'll describe current landmarks) just south of the Arlington Canal and just east of the road running south from the current Post Office building. It was constructed of wood and was built up off the ground with steps leading up to a wide porch across the front of the building. Mr. Stewart Chapin, a native of New York, built the store and ran it for a while. Though he thought the valley had great potential, he did not

stay to see it grow but returned to his native state.. In the store building was a post office. It was probably like we see in western movies. Built in one corner of the store and the mail was dispensed by the owner. In a report from the Postal authorities, it lists Mose Clanton as the first Postmaster in 1899. I don't know if this was from his home or what but a year later we find Mr. Chapin as the postmaster. Since that time, until around 1970, whoever owned the store almost automatically became Postmaster as well. The Post Office now is housed in its own building just off Old Highway 80 and east of the old Arlington Store, which was its home for so many years.

The Arlington canal was finished in 1900 and though things did not always run smoothly, there was sufficient water for all farms in the valley. Stock in the Canal was sold to the farmers which it served, and here we begin to find substantial records of those who lived here. One share of stock was granted for each 160 acres, or any portion thereof. Many of the earliest homesteaders, and landowners now had the means to expand their farms and also owners would change from time to time for various reasons.

Mose Clanton, among the earliest settlers, was apparently a man with vision. He not only farmed his land, he was among those who were instrumental in getting the Canal Company established, he and another man, Mr. Millett I believe, built a building to serve as a hotel. The main traveled road, at that time, ran south from Hassayampa and followed the mesa and turned south at the store and followed the river south to the end of the valley. It was a stage road in those days and travelers were glad to have a place to stop over on their way to Yuma and points west. When I first remember the building, it was no longer a hotel but a residence. A large square building with an enclosed porch. A large room through the middle, divided the sleeping areas and the kitchen, and also served as a dining area. A huge fireplace was in one wall. There was a basement which had a huge furnace with vents running up into the building. There were four or five bedrooms in the building. Mr. Clanton, with others, built another schoolhouse. This one located on his property, that being just north and east of the present location. Another house, in the corner, just east of the hotel, was a large residence that at some time had a grocery store in it. Claude Ritter had the store in the old house which he sold to C.W. Peterson, I believe, and then later H.C. (Jack) and Ethel Gable bought an interest in it and eventually owned it outright. The old store, which had been

across the street, was moved over the hill, near the Hassayampa store. It was used as a pool hall prior to its being destroyed by fire.

In the early 1890's a dam called the Wolfley Dam was built in the river at approximately the same location as the present Gillespie Dam. The Wolfley Dam was nearly 2,400 feet long. It was partially built of timber cribs loaded with rock and anchored to piles driven in the bed of the river. The costs for this style of diversion was higher than expected and after building only about 600 feet on the east end, it was decided to use loose rock for the balance of the dam. In January of 1893 the loose rock portion of the dam began to settle and more rock had to be added. Two months later a large flood destroyed 500 feet of the dam, near the center. The damage was repaired and then in October another flood took out the west end of the dam. Clearly some other manner of construction was necessary. The purpose of the dam was to divert water into a large canal, begun in 1892 and completed in 1893, to water land to the west of Gila Bend. It was meant to open up new lands to agriculture.

The building of the dam however caused flooding of farmlands in Arlington, particularly for those farming very near the river. Following the washouts in the Wolfley dam, now emerges the oil rich family of Gillespie, claimed to have been making as much as \$20,000/day from oil revenues in Oklahoma. Mr. Gillespie purchased the majority of the stock in the Gila Water Co., which included about 85,000 acres of potentially developable land west of Gila Bend.

The Gillespie Dam was constructed and completed in 1921. It was sometime before the bridge was built across the river, below the dam and cars crossing the river had to cross on the cement apron. You usually crossed with a little water running over the apron and it could not be used at all during heavy water flow. They did, at one time, take cars across on a cable. The cable being attached to the car and the car dangling beneath, as it was pulled across the river. One time, at least, a car was dropped from the cable into the water below.

Though the dam held back waters that formed quite a reservoir above the dam, as long as the flood gates were opened during floods damage was not as severe as it became later on. As the waters settled out behind the dam mud began to accumulate behind the dam and it eventually became higher than the dam. They ceased to open the gates and just allowed the water to flow over the top of the

dam. This allowed the buildup above the dam to continue and eventually there was no channel, as such, in the river. When there was heavy rain coupled with releases from the dams upriver the water reached higher and higher up into the valley. The school was inundated several times, and passage along the road, about 3/4's of a mile from the river, was impossible. Those homes near the school, too suffered from flooding. School busses and moveable equipment as well as household belongings were moved to higher ground but the homes suffered much damage.

This past year of 1993, saw some of the highest water marks for some years and the forceful waters of the Gila ate into the farms up and down the river, with a loss of hundreds of acres being washed away. As much as 100,000 cfs came down the river and even land that had never been flooded, seemed in imminent danger. The Gillespie Dam, which had been built some 70 years before, broke near the center, taking out 60 or more feet of concrete and the furious force of the water poured through the break. It relieved the farms, to a great extent, though it left unrepairable damage to some of the farms. The released water tore down the river with such force that it unearthed two recently buried natural gas lines. They floated to the surface and as they bucked against the current they ruptured sending fire high into the night skies.

To date, we have heard of no plans to repair the dam. The farms that had been watered from the Gila Bend canal are now pumping the water from the river, below the dam, up into the canal. No one seems to know if the dam will ever be repaired.

Now the road, after the building of the dam, moved about a mile north of where the Arlington Store and Post Office was located, which up to that time had been on the main traveled thoroughfare. H.C. Gable then built a new building and it was moved to its current location. There was still no electricity in Arlington and it was not to come for some little time. The store was lighted, in the early darkness of the winter months, with kerosene lamps and lanterns. Jack later installed a gas powered generator which allowed for good lighting and the store stayed open until 10:00 p.m. My first impression of the store, in the early 30's, was "how can they get this much stuff in this building"? Two long counters down each side of the building with shelves for stock going up each wall to the ceiling. You did not pick up what you wanted to buy. You asked the person behind the counter for it and it would be placed on the counter for

you. Big bins, along the wall, held rice, beans, other things and the person behind the counter would use a scoop to fill a paper bag with however much you wanted, then weigh it before tying it with string. Tables or counters in the center of the store were stacked with clothes, blankets, shoes, and other things. On wires, near the ceiling, and strung from side to side of the store, hung hats, horse collars, lanterns, canteens, or most anything that could be hung and still allow passage underneath. On the counters were displays as well as the old roll of wrapping paper that could be torn off with just enough to wrap your purchase. A cone shaped roll of twine was handy to tie sacks, bundles or packages.

There was a garage on the west side of the store that had a hole dug in the ground and lined with boards. A sliding door on each side of the building allowed a car to be driven in or pushed in till it stood astride the mechanic's pit, where he could stand under your car to either repair it or change your oil and use a hand operated grease gun to grease the bearings and seals. It could then be driven out the other side of the building. My memory goes too, to the smell of an innertube being vulcanized. After the hole in the tube was found, it was placed over a patch that was on the bottom of a shallow metal cup. In the inside of the cup was some sort of filler that burned. The tube and cup were placed on a metal plate that had a pronged plate which could be screwed down to hold the patch in place. Then the filler in the cup was set afire and it melted the patch onto the tube. It smoked and this acrid smell lingered as the patch was allowed to cool before being put back into the tire and inflated, or should I say pumped up, as they said then. Tubes of patching, you could carry with you replaced the vulcanized patch.

Ethel Gable tells me that at one time she had a little hamburger stand that was attached to the store. She recalls that when the new road had been completed there was a young man who came out to build the abutments to the ends of the culverts under the road. He was young, with worn soles on his shoes, who would come in for a quick lunch. His name was Del E. Webb.

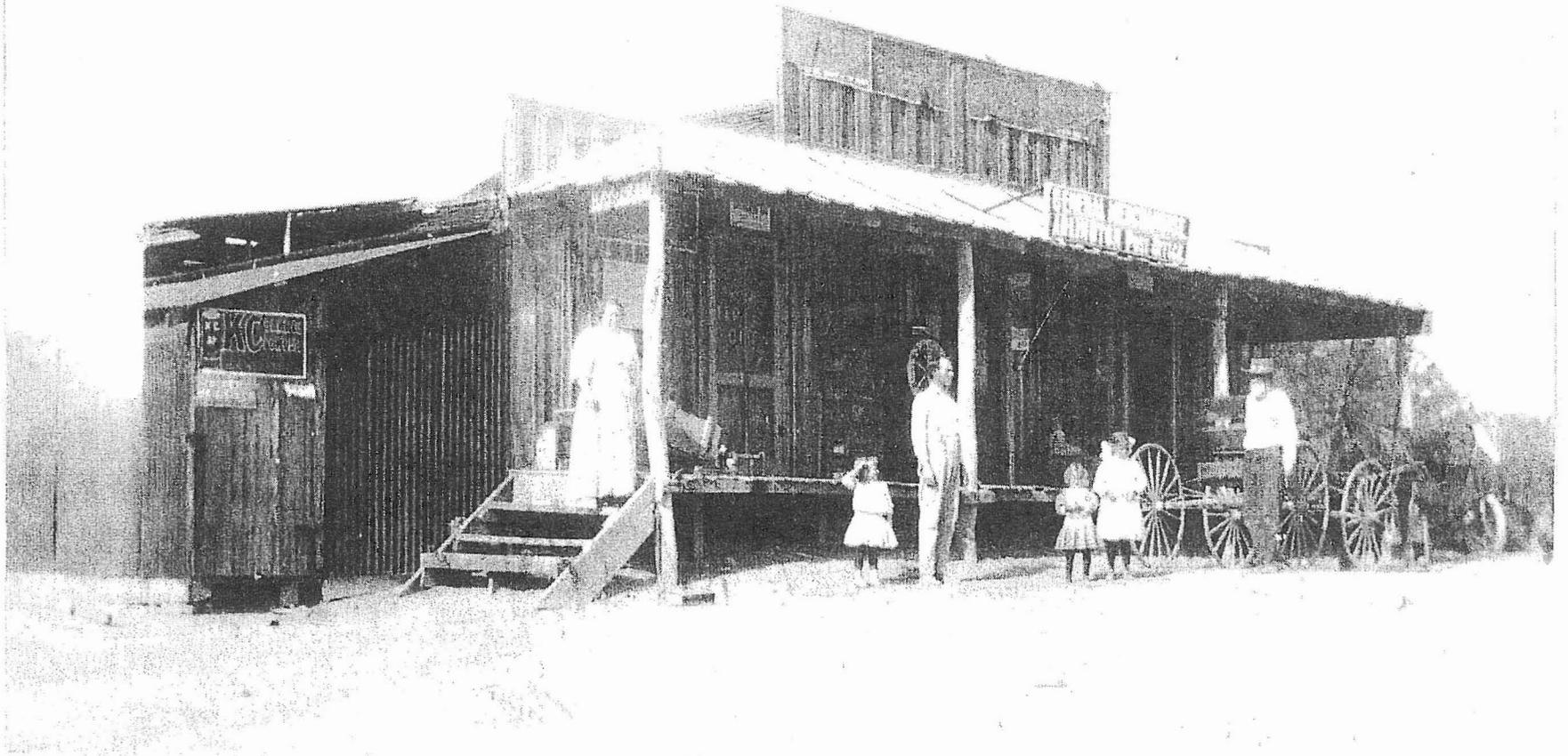
Jack used to tell about the times he would have to deliver emergency telephone messages to those who worked on the railroad and those homesteaders (many World War I veterans) who lived out to the north and west. The phone service only went as far as Arlington.

With the coming of the better road more and more people began to travel through Arlington. Jack had three or four little cabins built across the road from the store. This was called a "camp court" in those days. I guess you could say that they were the forerunners of the modern motel. They were equipped with little else but a bed and there was a Ladies and a Gentlemen's outhouse about 50 yards from your door. They served the purpose however, and allowed the weary travelers a night of rest.

Other owners followed Jack and Ethel after they moved into Buckeye, and with each one, changes were made to suit their taste. Some were too kind and lost money others were too stern and lost business to other businesses, though they were further away. One person, whom I'm sure most will remember was George Withington. He reminds me, looking back, of Jackie Gleason. Not in manner but in looks. He was not one however who made too many people laugh. Arlington, had, for many years, the best drinking water in the area and almost everyone hauled water from the big overhead tank behind the store. It was free to all and brought many customers by the store. George, however, felt it was his water and began to charge for it. Since it was behind the store he could not always catch everyone who hauled water away and was known to stop people (if he saw them leave without paying) and dump their water out. He later put a metered valve and pipe near the side window of the store and you could not get water until the valve was turned from the inside. About the only good thing I can say about this is that it made people drill their own wells. Consequently water was also piped in and bathrooms installed, which made life a whole lot easier.

When World War II began in 1941 many of the young men went into the service and many young women took jobs in defense plants or took jobs that had been held by men. That was the time when Arlington really began to change. Many older people either moved away or passed away and their farms were taken over by younger sons or were sold to others. Though many families never moved away from the farm and their descendants still live here, change did come as the young men returned from the war. Several brought brides from states far and near, and they, for the most part, were accepted as a part of the close knit community.

My chapters seem to overlap a little, but it is hard to write about any one part of it without allowing a little overlap. You may read one thing more than once in other chapters, and is viewed from a little different perspective, as two or more people seldom see things the same way.



**Arlington Store
About 1910**

Marion Peterson (On steps)
Grace

Iva

C. Warren Peterson (Center)
Ethel

Older gentleman, by the wagon, believed to be Mr. Green

DISTRICT #47 - THE SCHOOLS OF ARLINGTON

The early beginnings of the schools in Arlington have grown dim with time. The earliest records were destroyed several years ago by water, whether by unexpected rainfall or by flood nobody is certain.

A number of years ago Sam Richardson took Les Meredith over to the east point of the Mesa and pointed out to him where the first schoolhouse had been located. In describing it later, Les says it was in a southeasterly direction from that east point, which would place it somewhere south of the current Hassayampa Store and along near the Hassayampa River above its confluence with the Gila. Carter Gable thinks that it was nearer to the mesa, possibly on the easternmost part of his farm. I.H. Parkman writes concerning the Hassayampa Creek, which after the Walnut Creek Dam tragedy in 1890, was no longer a creek but a full fledged river and was pretty much the same width and depth as we know it now. No mention of the school being damaged, at that time, and with all of us knowing of the terrible flood waters that frequently came down the Gila one would suppose that the school was built somewhere above the flood plain of both rivers.

At any rate, suffice it to say that there was a school built somewhere near those locations. The Powers Butte, on the south side of the Gila, was the highest peak around, and being almost directly across the river, was chosen as a name for the first school in Arlington.

This school, with no district number as yet, was shared with those living on both sides of the Hassayampa. Palo Verde, east of the river, had more youngsters in the school than did Arlington, due in part to its being more developed, as they were under the Buckeye Irrigation District and had more access to water with which irrigate.

Any time the subject of this old school is raised, another story, concerning the school, emerges. One loyal Palo Verde resident, assures me that he does not know who moved the Powers Butte School to Palo Verde but he knows that it was done. It seems that the School Trustees, living in Arlington, refused Palo Verde's request to move the school to Palo Verde where the majority of students lived. After being refused, some residents of Palo Verde took matters into their own hands. One night they, with a flatbed trailer

and a team of horses, drove to the school site and loaded the small, one room school onto the trailer and moved it to a location in Palo Verde. When the teacher arrived in October to start school, the Trustees assured him that they would not pay his salary to teach in Palo Verde. He however, opened the school assuming that he would be paid, but the Trustees, true to their word, refused to pay him, and when he applied to the County School Superintendent for payment, the problem was resolved by dividing the district. The Hassayampa River was to be the dividing line, for the most part, of the two districts. The Powers Butte school had been the third school, in the area, to receive a district number. When the re-districting was done Palo Verde became District #49.

I had always heard that the school building was returned, but one source states that the "Palo Verde" school, with some later additions, remained on its site for about 13 years, before their new and larger school was built in 1910.

The picture of the Palo Verde school in 1896, shown in "Buckeye, The First Hundred Years" book, is identical to the picture given me by Perry and Sylvia Anderson, on the back of which is written, 'The Old School'. So I leave it up to you to decide whether that picture was our old school or Palo Verde's.

Another school was built in Arlington on land owned, at that time, by Moses Clanton. It was located just north and east of the present school location. It stood near the Gila river and along the main road through Arlington. Sylvia and Perry Anderson also brought to me a school roll for 1911-1912, and written on it are the words "The year Arlington School was being built". It is headed "POWERS BUTTE SCHOOL" District #47. On questioning Ethel Gable, age 92, she is certain that she did not attend the school on the east end of the valley, but that she went, from her home, directly south toward the river and then along the river to the school she attended. Though the name of this school was probably Powers Butte (she remembered the name), it is purely conjecture on my part to think that the #2 school was probably, on County School records, known as Powers Butte School but was more popularly called Arlington School, as it was later to be known, possibly when the #3 school was built.

On that enrollment sheet for Powers Butte School, we find that the name of the principal was Ellis H. Doty with Florence Doty as the teacher of the Primary Grades (probably 1st through 7th) and the 8th grade students were called Grammar Grades. Those listed as in the Primary Grades were as follows:

May Richardson	Hilda Herman	James Henry
Ada Biddlecome	Elmer Fitzpatrick	Enette Moody
Ethel Peterson	Ethel Biddlecome	Cecil Perry
Gracie Bassett	Henrietta Jagow	Lottie Miles
Henry Miles	Charlie Stalling	George Miller
Ona Perry	Agnes Henry	Eula Fitzpatrick
Harry Green	Elmer Bassett	Emma Jagow
Bennie Miles	Arthur Moody	Ray Moody
Farrel Biddlecome	Gracie Peterson	

Grammar Grades (Eighth Grade) enrollees were as follows:

Elsia A. Rogers	Gussie Green	L.M.Green
Emma J.Harris	Ione Stalling	Pearl Downing
May Perry	Ida B. Perry	Seth W. Harris
Gladys Henry	Elvia Herman	Lillian Russell
Mary Rogers	Orval Miller	Frank Biddlecome
Erwin Peterson	George Bassett	Gorman Miller
Fay Richardson	Lee Green	Howard Stalling
Charles Bassett	Raymond Miller	Clara Herman
Joe Stalling	Frank Rogers	John Bassett
Joseph Pursley	George Jagow	

School Trustees are listed as:

Mrs. Sena Ritter	J.G. Montgomery	J.R. Biddlecome
------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Though the #3 school may have been started as early 1912 I do not believe it was completed until 1914/15. My reason being that Gene Jagow stated that his sister Mable was in the first grade the year that the new school opened. On a school program for 1917 Mable is shown as a second grader.

The new Arlington School was made of cement bricks of a gray color and was never painted. I'm told that the bricks were made of river sand and perhaps the mix of sand and cement was not exactly as it should have been. Many years later you could rub the wall and small bits of sand could

be rubbed off. Too, sometime after it was built a zig-zag crack appeared in the back wall. Those early settlers, solved the problem by placing about a one inch rod through the two outside walls. The rod was linked together in the center of the back wall and it extended through the side walls and through metal plates on the outside wall. The ends of the rod were threaded and a large nut screwed up tight against the plates. This held the wall secure and this 'bolt' remained through the walls until the school was demolished in the early 50's.

This school had two large rooms separated by a moveable partition. With the partition raised, this one large room was used for community gatherings of all kinds. The partition in place allowed for classes to be divided. The front of the school faced the west and an archway was built over the entry through which one entered the rooms. A cloakroom was built in the entry as well. No indoor facilities were built in. A raised front walk led out to the road in front of the school. A turnstile gate was placed in the fence that surrounded the school. I don't know when two additional buildings were built out in the back. These were of wood construction and were used for the primary grades. I believe that washrooms were placed in the ends of these buildings. The rooms were heated by wood stoves and cooled by opening the windows.

The yard was large and the south end of it was the ball field, as it is now. A slide, monkey bars, a giant stride and a ride called an ocean wave, were built in the yard just at the south end of the building. Another smaller ball field was just behind the school on the north side and the basketball court was on the dirt field, in that same general area.

I don't know if the housing for teachers was built at that time or not but several houses were built at some date. A cafeteria was just north of the main building in line with the teacher houses. It is believed that the first 'school lunches' in the state were served here in Arlington. Tables with benches were in the dining part of the cafeteria with the kitchen being on the east end. Mary Richardson remembers that the first meal served there was beans, biscuits or cornbread, and an apple. Milk was furnished by the Deming family and each student received milk daily.

Through the years the students furnished their own transportation to school. Some rode horseback, some walked while others rode a horse drawn buggy or wagon. It was not until sometime in the early thirties that a school bus was used. I believe that a 1931 Model A Ford was the first school bus. It was a one ton, four speed vehicle with 20" wheels. It was also the first and only Arlington school bus to be wrecked. The only

picture, of the school bus, that has been located, was taken after the bus had been turned over. It seems that Mr. Rundell was going to pick up kids for a school function and on the south side of the hill, before reaching the dam, the bus went off the road, on the right side, and turned over. Tony Kreager bought the bus, following the wreck, and made a flat-bed farm truck out of it.

At this point I would like to go back and list the students who attended school. These four years of school rolls, I found in the State Archives in the Capitol building. In 1916 there were 50 students enrolled. They were:

John Bassett, age 15	Gracie Bassett, age 13
Elmer Bassett, age 9	Arthur Bassett, age 8
Wilson Roberts, age 8	Elmer Fitzpatrick, age 12
Ula Fitzpatrick, age 11	Lewie Green, age 18
Lee Green, age 16	Henrietta Jagow, age 12
George Jagow, age 14	Emma Jagow, age 10
Mable Jagow, age 7	Frank Biddlecome, age 16
Ada Biddlecome, age 14	Ethel Biddlecome, age 12
Farrell Biddlecome, age 9	Leo Biddlecome, age 7
Fay Richardson, age 17	May Richardson, age 13
Walter Richardson, age 9	Arthur Ritter, age 7
George Moody, age 19	Albert Cirino, age 14
Rosa Cirino, age 13	Dortha Ford, age 11
Ester Ford, age 9	Virginia Ford, age 7
Clara Herman, age 13	Hilda Herman, age 11
Lenard Herman, age 8	Albert Mankin, age 12
Albert Mankin, age 12	Isidor Lopez, age 17
Ramon Lopez, age 7	Robert Montgomery, age 11
John Montgomery, age 9	Edith Shepard, age 13
Rowena Shepard, age 11	Clyde Shepard, age 9
Minnie Bell Shepard, age 7	Thelma Rainey, age 8
John Rainey, age 6	Blossom Perry, age 18
May Perry, age 16	Cecil Perry, age 11
Ona Perry, age 10	Hobart Perry, age 6
Charley Bassett, age 18	George Bassett, age 16

Names and ages of students was hard to read, as the page was faded.

No roll was found for 1917, however Eileen Smith found a printed school program among her mothers pictures. The date is May 24, 1917 and it states "Primary Room". Laveda Leister was the teachers name and the school Trustees were Wm. Fitzpatrick, John Montgomery and E.J. Richardson. The first grade pupils were:

Charlie Cirino	Hobart Perry	Sam Richardson
Homer Scribner	Doren Ritter	Arthur Ritter
Joaquin Estrada	Lester Lane	Harvey Lane
Alta Lane	Ruth Francis	Letha Deming

Second grade:

Morris Shepard	John Rainey	Wilson Roberts
Leo Biddlecome	Mable Jagow	Chelsia Moody
Ruth Phadt	Helen Salazar	

Third grade:

Walter Richardson	Arthur Bassett	Willie Martinez
Henry Salazar	Ray Moody	Sylvia Martinez
Minnie Belle Shepard	Callie Wright	Verona Lane
Thelma Rainey		

Fourth grade:

Clyde Shepard	Albert Cirino	John Montgomery
Rose Cirino	Clara Shepard	Maggie Cirino

In 1918 the following were enrolled:

Elmer Grant Fitzpatrick, age 14	Ula May Fitzpatrick, age 12
Ruby Estil Fitzpatrick, age 6	Willie Neilson, age 12
Sylvia Neilson, age 10	Perry Anderson, age 6
George Jagow, age 16	Henrietta Jagow, age 14
Emma Jagow, age 12	Mable Jagow, age 9
William Jagow, age 6	Charles Bassett, age 19
George Bassett, age 18	John Bassett, age 16
Gracie Bassett, age 15	Elmer Bassett, age 11
Arthur Bassett, age 10	Versie Baron, age 12
Bertha Baron, age 10	Emma Baron, age 7
Ernest Balden, 13	Fay Richardson, age 19

May Richardson, age 15
Sam Richardson, age 7
May Perry, age 18
Ona Perry, age 12
Edward Moody, age 16
Ray Moody, age 12
Christeen Moody, age 6
Harvey Lane, age 13
Alta Lane, age 10
Homer Scribner, age 7
John Montgomery, age 11
Clara Herman, age 15
Lenard Herman, age 10
Roy Francis, age 18
Ruth Francis, age 9
Carroll McRoberts, age 12
Joaquin Estrada, age 11
Grace Wilson, age 15
Josephine Olea, age 7
Wilson Roberts, age 10
Alice Vines, age 10
Ezra Vines, age 7
Doren Ritter, age 7
Rose Cirino, age 15
Charley Cirino, age 9
Ruth Johnson, age 15
Huston Johnson, age 17
Mannie Owen, age 14
Johnnie James Owen, age 9

Walter Richardson, age 11
4 Gillihan children, ages 7-13
Cecil Perry, age 13
Hobart Perry, age 8
Arthur Moody, age 14
Chelsia Moody, age 9
Jessie Lane, age 17
Vrona Lane, age 12
Lester Lane, age 7
Robert Montgomery, age 13
Richie Montgomery, age 7
Hilda Herman, age 13
Lee Green, age 18
Henry Francis, age 15
2 children, ?. age 7 & 11
Donald Wilson, age 12
James Lambert, age 19
Marine Olea, age 9
Letha Deming, age 7
Glen Roberts, age 7
Almer Vines, age 9
Arthur Ritter, age 9
Albert Cirino, age 16
Maggie Cirino, age 14
Lawrence Kreager, age 15
Blanche Johnson, age 11
Zola Owen, age 18
Minnie Pearl Owen, age 11
Keneth Owen, age 6

In 1919 the following students were enrolled:

May Richardson, age 16
Sam Richardson, age 9
Dolly Prewit, age 16
Averil Prewit, age 13
Willie Neilson, age 13
Rosa Cirino, age 16
Charles Cirino, age 10
Dortha Bunker, age 10
Ruth Bunker, age 6
Edwin Moody, age 17
Ray Moody, age 13

Walter Richardson, age 12
Henry Richardson, age 6
Lawrence Prewit, age 14
Dudley Prewit, age 10
Sylvia Neilson, age 11
Maggie Cirino, age 15
Perry Anderson, age 7
Hilda May Bunker, age 8
Mary Nim Thompson, age 4
Arthur Moody, age 15
Chelcia Moody, age 10

Christeen Moody, age 7
Hilda Herman, age 14
Wilson Roberts, age 11
Ada Biddlecome, age 17
Ruth Crosby, age 8
John Bassett, age 18
Grace Humphrey, age 15
Henrietta Jagow, age 15
Mable Jagow, age 10
Callie Turner, age 15
Anna Lou Turner, age 8
Sherman Hardin, age 9
Homer Scribner, age 8
Archie Enloe, age ___
Doren Ritter, age 8
Troy Vaughn, age 6
Jack Deming, age 6
Ula Fitzpatrick, age 13
Ruth Bassett, age 18
Joaquin Estrada, age 12
Henry Francis, age 16
Jimmie Francis, age 6
Josephine Olea, age 8
Dortha Bunker, age 11
Ruth Bunker, age 7
Ritta Chase, age 14
Albert Chase, age 6
Thelma Tennell, age 16
Milton Tennell, age 12
Emmitt Lanford, age 20
Mollie Lanford, age 15
Erma Lanford, age 8
Hister Harris, age 17

Clara Herman, age 16
Lenard Herman, age 11
Glen Roberts, age 8
Ethel Biddlecome, 15
Marin Anderson, age 7
Arthur Bassett, age 11
George Jagow, age 17
Emma Jagow, age 13
William Jagow, age 7
Hester Turner, age 6
Carmelita Hardin, age 12
Idelia Hardin, age 6
Verna Scribner, age 6
Arthur Ritter, age 10
Reese Vaughn, age 7
Letha Deming, age 8
Elmer Fitzpatrick, age 15
Estil Fitzpatrick, age 7
Jewel Roberts, age 7
Roy Francis, age 18
Ruth Francis, age 10
Marine Olea, age 9
Teddy Askew, age 18
Hilda Bunker, age 9
Margaret Elizabeth Jones, age 6
Lawrence Chase, age 11
Warren McDonald, age 17
Gladys Tennell, age 14
L.P. Tennell, age 9
Alace Lanford, age 17
Elsie May Lanford, age 12
Joe Herring, age 10
John Bassett, age ___

Students enrolled in 1920 were:

George Jagow, age 18	Henrietta Jagow, age 16
Emma Jagow, age 14	Mable Jagow, age 11
William Jagow, age 8	Ada Leath, age 9
May Leath, age 7	May Richardson, age 17
Walter Richardson, age 13	Sam Richardson, age 9
Henry Richardson, age 7	Julia Harris, age 17
Piccola Philips, age 18	Edith Sanders, age 19
Aralene Sanders, age 8	Thurmon Ferguson, age 18
Stella Ferguson, age 16	Cora Ferguson, age 14
Lester Ferguson, age 12	Gwendolyn Ballard, age 7
Willie Nielson, age 14	Sylvia Neilson, age 13
Brodie Davis, age 14	William Davis, age 7
Homer Scribner, age 9	Elmer Fitzpatrick, age 16
Ula Fitzpatrick, age 14	Estil Fitzpatrick, age 8
Jewel Roberts, age 8	Evelyn Roberts, age 6
Edwin Moody, age 18	Arthur Moody, age 16
Ray Moody, age 14	Chelcie Moody, age 11
Clara Herman, age 17	Hilda Herman, age 15
Lenard Herman, age 12	Perry Anderson, age 8
Thelma Anderson, age 6	Howard Lee Turner, age 10
James Turner, age 8	Doan Murell Turner, age 6
Callie Turner, age 16	Annie Turner, age 10
Hester Turner, age 8	Albert Cereno, age 19
Maggie Cereno, age 16	Charlie Cereno, age 11
Rose Cereno, age 18	Lee Green, age 20
Ruth Crosby, age 9	Verna Scribner, age 7
Herman Jagow, age 6	Joaquin Estrada, age 13
Arthur Ritter, age 13	Doren Ritter, age 9
Letha Deming, age 9	Jack Deming, age 7
Gorden Deming, age 6	Ethel Biddlecome, age 16
Marin Anderson, age 7	Edith Shepard, age 17
Rowena Shepard, age 15	Clyde Shepard, age 13
Minnie Bell Shepard, age 11	Carmelita Hardin, age 13
Sherman Hardin, age 10	Idelia Hardin, age 9
Crawford Hardin, age 6	Ted Askew, age 19
Fay Brown, age 14	_____Brown, age 11
Lemedin Glaze, age 13	Marine Olea, age 11
Josephine Olea, age 9	

This is the total of records found in the State Archives.

We have located pictures of classes but sadly, no names have been written on them and for the most part the students cannot be identified.

Another school, that few remember ever having existed, was built in Halls Valley (known to us all now as the Enterprise Ranch). Delbert Wood, of Palo Verde, allowed me to copy the picture. He has vague memories of their being a school when his family moved there in the late 1890's. Enterprise, at that time, may not have been considered within the boundaries of District #47, but the district does encompass it now.

As I have written, in the Woman's Club chapter, the schoolhouse was the heart of the valley for many years. It was always open to the valley for whatever entertainment was available. The yards were open on weekends for those who enjoyed a game of softball. If not enough showed up for two teams a spirited game of "work-up" was played. In This game, the normal number of people played the infield but the outfield might have a half dozen or more. The object was to catch a flyball thus putting the batter out and his being relegated to the field, while you took his place, thus working your way up. The slides and swings, and teeter-totters and other such playground equipment, were kept busy by the younger set while mothers and wives cheered the ball players on.

With distances far, and before the automobiles got much past the Model A stage, most of the entertainment was 'home made' so to speak, and Box suppers, Ice Cream Socials, Pot luck dinners, etc., usually accompanied any activity at the school.

In the late forties, talk of building a bigger and better school was being heard in the community. A Bond Election, was held to see if the people would consider a small raise in their taxes to support the new school. I believe three such elections were held before it was agreed upon. It was voted on however and the old cement block school was torn down to make room for a modern red brick school building. At a cost of about \$150,000.00 the new school was built and finished, I believe in 1951/52. The new school had eight classrooms, a modern kitchen and cafeteria. It also had an auditorium which was equipped with basketball equipment as well as volleyball nets and the hardwood floors were painted with the game courts. Even though the building was most often used as a

gymnasium, it had a stage on the south end and all sorts of plays, programs etc. were given there. Folding bleachers lined the walls for games while folding chairs were set up on the game courts for school programs and graduation exercises.

The El Paso Gas Company moved into the valley in the 40's and with the pumping station, housing for 28 families was built, almost a little town by itself, with a recreation hall and tennis courts. Movies were shown at the plant one night a week and the valley people were invited to attend. This facility increased the enrollment of the school, as did the Arlington Cattle Company, who employed 20 to 30 men, with most of the families living in the community.

The enrollment of the school fluctuated during harvest season, and it grew then to two hundred fifty plus from a normal of around a hundred fifty. It was soon realized that further additions of classrooms and office facilities would be needed. Again the community was asked to agree to help financially and they did. Other buildings have been built including classrooms, a library & bus barns and the living quarters have been renovated. Trees planted long ago as Arbor Day projects, have grown into into huge trees and the yards are well manicured lawns and flowers too, brighten the grounds.

The changing in the El Paso Gas Co. a few years ago, moved all of the homes from our district, except for those that were purchased and placed on properties here. The station is still in operation but is operated with a skeleton crew who live elsewhere than at the plant. The closing of the Arlington Cattle Company feeding operation, caused more families to move elsewhere. Modern day agricultural equipment has also caused families to move because not as many farm workers are needed. All of this has cut our enrollment but we still have enough students to keep the school in operation. The Harquahala school has been closed and the students from there are again bussed to the valley.

We, in Arlington are justly proud of our school. We have expanded from a small, one roomed, wooden school in 1894 to the efficient and beautiful school that our children now enjoy.

Many projects, over the years, have drawn members of the community together. For many years, each fall, the members got together at the school and planned and built, from scratch, floats to

represent Arlington in the annual Helzapoppin' parades. It seems that almost everyone participated, whether it was molding chicken wire into a shape to be covered with papier-mache or making the goopy stuff that served to cover the wire form. Others made cardboard letters covered with gilt paper to let everyone know that this float was from ARLINGTON! Others covered wagons with crepe paper or added streamers. No matter how early we started to build the floats or how many evening hours we put into it always seemed that we had to work all night that last night before the parade. It was great fun!

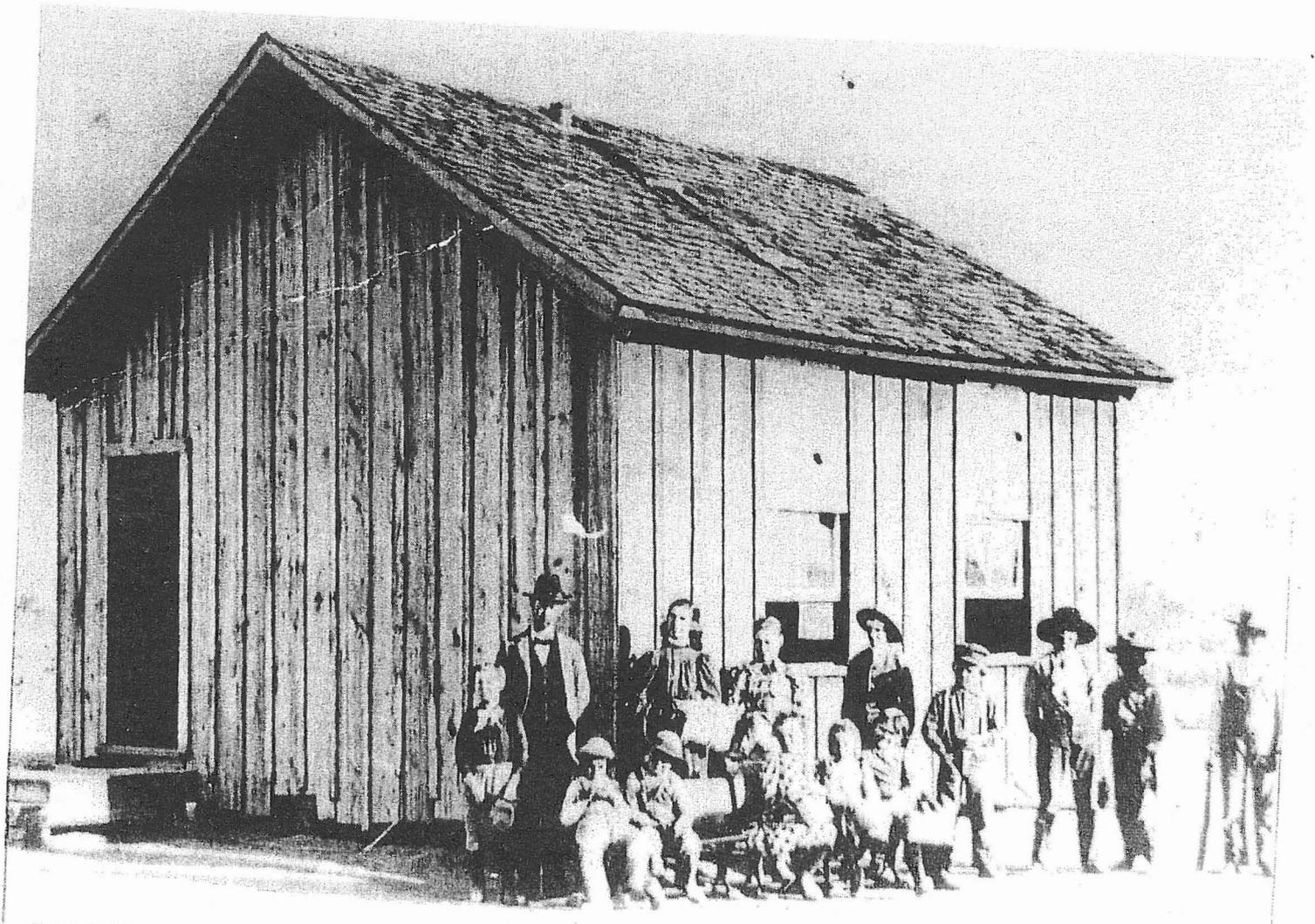
A Lions Club was organized with approximately 16 active members, for the men and for many years the Woman's Club served to gather the women together. Both clubs have served the school and community well. Both of these organizations have met at the school.

When the number of students living out north of us reached such a number, as to be a problem bussing everyone in, a second school building was built in Harquahala Valley. This was a blessing, especially for the first three or four grades. The bus ride to and from Arlington, some twenty plus miles one way, was hard on the youngsters. This school was used for the primary grades while the busses still brought the higher grade students to this #4 school.

We, of Arlington, are proud of the many people who have obtained their education, or at least a portion thereof, here in Arlington. We owe much to those early settlers who through their foresight and diligence built that first little one room school, and to those who came later and were willing to give to see a continued progress in the educational process, which has been in the valley for the last one hundred years.

ARLINGTON SCHOOL
District #47

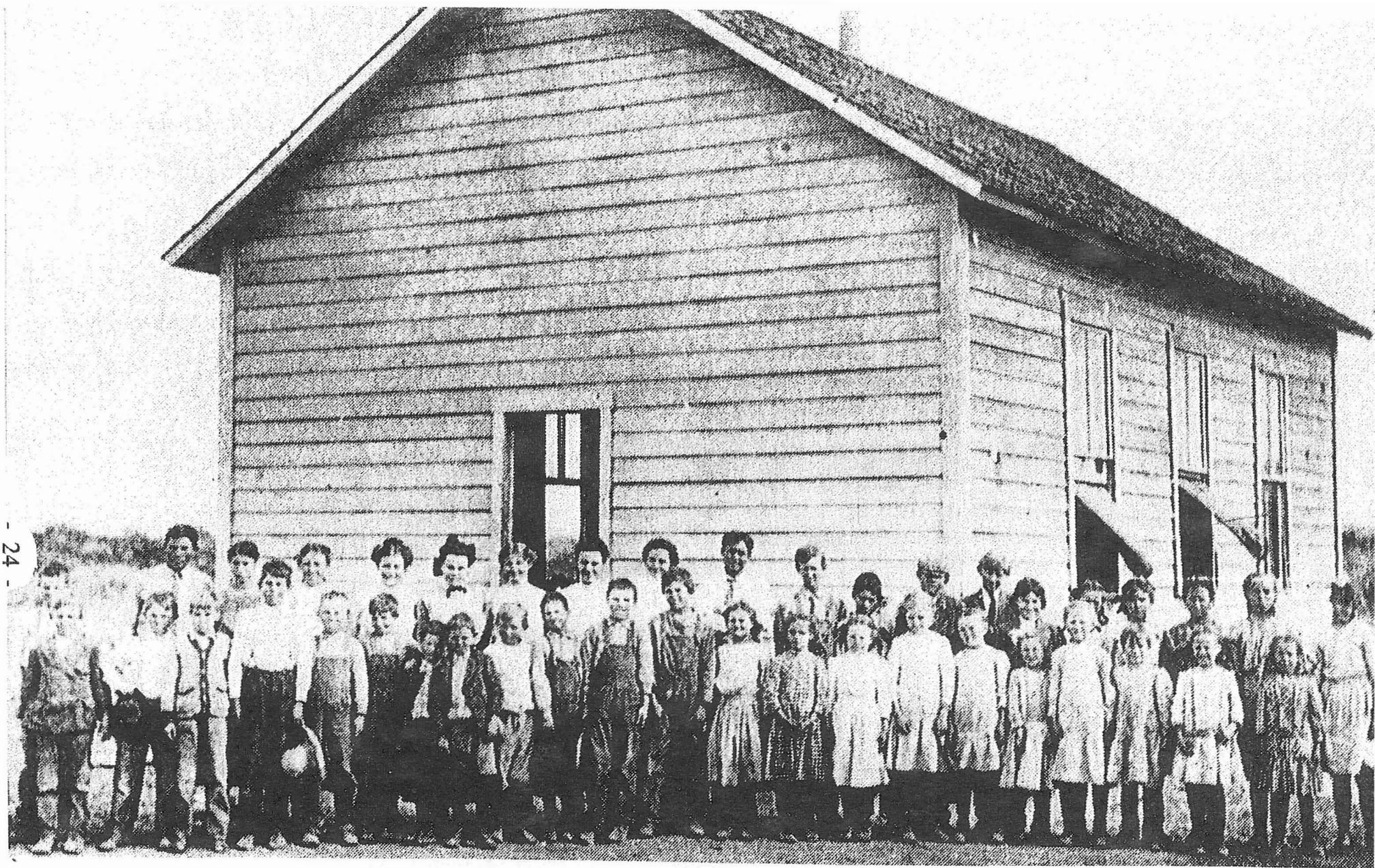
1894 - 1994



Arlington Valley's First School
Power's Butte School

1894

No identities available



- 24 -

Power's Butte/Arlington School #2 District 47

Powers Butte School - District #47
December 1, 1910

Back Row: L to R

1. Charlie Bassett
2. Leslie Humphries
3. Blossom Perry
4. Meda Rogers
5. Emma Harris
6. Dorothy Humphreys
7. Vivian Harris
8. Jewel Perry
9. Clara Summerel
10. Len Biddlecome
11. Seth Harris
12. Sam Troxel
13. John Carnes
14. Raymond Miller
15. May Perry
16. Ida Troxel
17. Gladys Henry
18. Pearl Roberts
19. Mary Rogers
20. Alice Methaney

Front Row: L to R

1. Orville Miller
2. _____ Fields or Miller
3. Erwin Peterson
4. Faye Richardson
5. John Bassett
6. Frank Biddlecome
7. Arthur Miller
8. Bud Moody
9. _____Fields or Miller
10. Lon Troxel
11. George Bassett
12. George Jagow
13. Henrietta Jagow
14. Ada Biddlecome
15. May Richardson
16. Creggie Crum
17. Grace Bassett
18. _____Henry
19. Edith Methaney
20. Cecil Perry
21. Ethel Peterson
22. Ethel Biddlecome

Our "Thanks" to Barbara Humphreys Pendley, for the identification of those students standing in front of the #2 school. Her mother, Grace Bassett, and her aunt, Dorothy Humphreys (Anderson) had identified these pupils for her. Barbara's address is: Barbara Pendley, 1017 Fianza Ave., Sacramento, California 95815 - 916-922-6088

Powers Butte School - District No. 47
Maricopa County, Arizona

ELLIS H. DOTY, Principle
FLORENCE R. DOTY,
Primary Teacher
1911 - 1912

Trustees

Mrs. Sena Ritter J.G. Montgomery
J.R. Biddlecome

PUPILS

PUPILS

PRIMARY GRADES

GRAMMAR

GRADES

EIGHTH GRADE

May Richardson--Hilda Herman Ada Biddlecome	Elsia Rogers--Gussie L. Green Leslie M. Green
James Henry--Elmer Fitzpatrick Ernette Moody	Emma J. Harris--Ione L. Stalling Pearl M. Downing
Ethel Peterson--Ethel Biddlecome Cecil Perry	May Perry--Ida Perry Seth W. Harris
Gracie Bassett--Henrietta Jagow Lottie Miles	Gladys Henry--Elvia Herman Lillian Russell
Henry Miles--Charlie Stalling George Miller	Mary Rogers--Orval Miller Frank Biddlecome
Ona Perry--Agnes Henry Eula Fitzpatrick	Erwin Peterson--George Bassett Gorman Miller
Harry Green--Elmer Bassett Emma Jagow	Faye Richardson--Lee Green Howard Stalling
Bennie Miles--Arthur Moody Ray Moody	Charles Bassett--Raymond Miller Clara Herman
Farrell Biddlecome--Gracie Peterson	Joe Stalling--Frank Rogers Joseph Pursley--George Jagow

(Copied from a copy of an enrollment listing
From: Sylvia Harris Anderson
MEM May 1, 1994)



Newly Built Arlington School
1915

See following page for identification

This picture of Arlington School #3 was taken in 1915. It is believed the school was completed in 1914 - 1915.

A *Public School Souvenir* program, with this picture on it is dated 1915. The program is similar to the following:

ARLINGTON
PUBLIC SCHOOL
District 47

Maricopa County Arizona

ISAAC E. IMES, Teacher

PUPILS

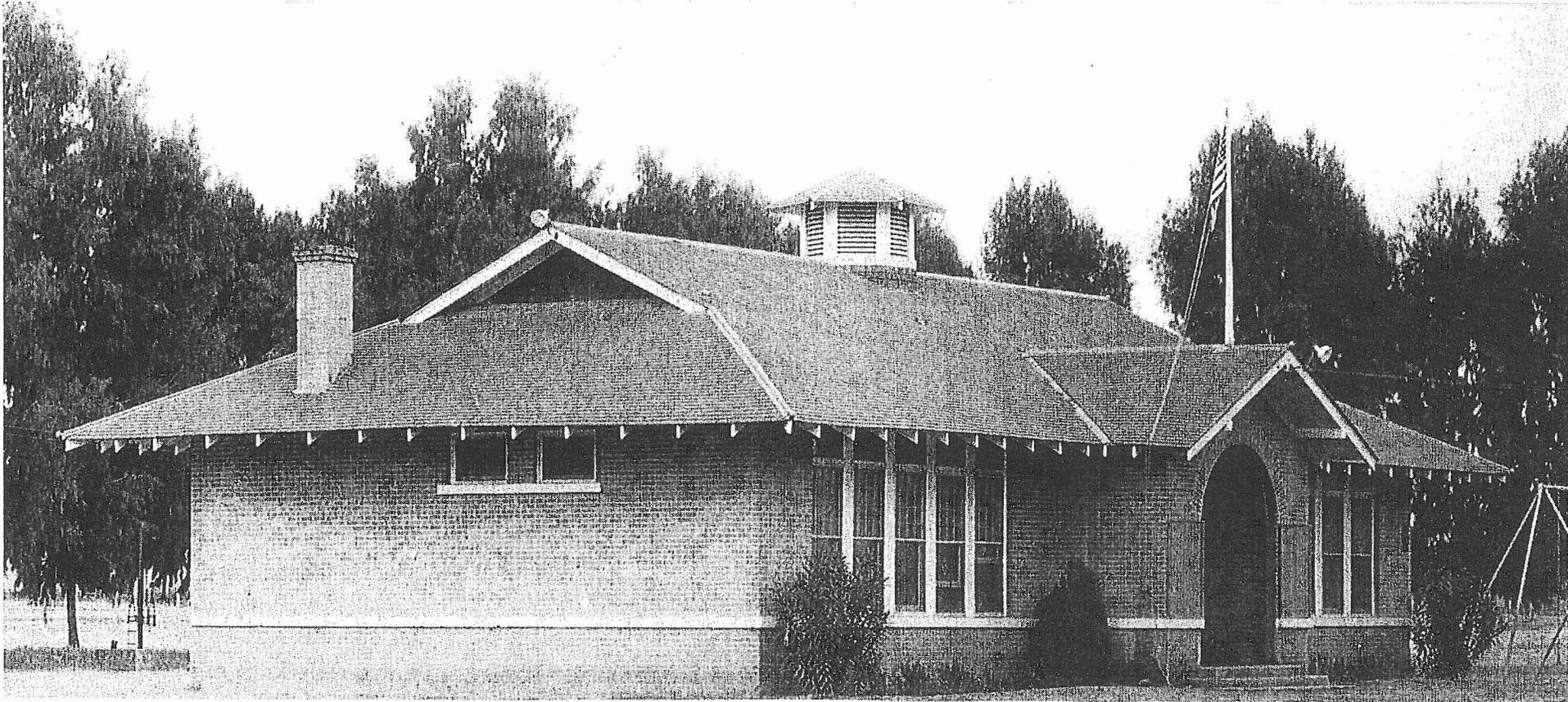
George Bassett
May Perry
Fay Richardson
Roy Francis
John Bassett
Edith Shepard
May Richardson
Henry Francis
Grace Bassett
Rowena Shepard
Cecil Perry

Frank Biddlecome
Clara Herman
Lee Green
Dorothy Ford
George Jagow
Elmer Fitzpatrick
Hilda Herman
Robert Montgomery
Ada Biddlecome
Ethel Biddlecome
Henrietta Jagow

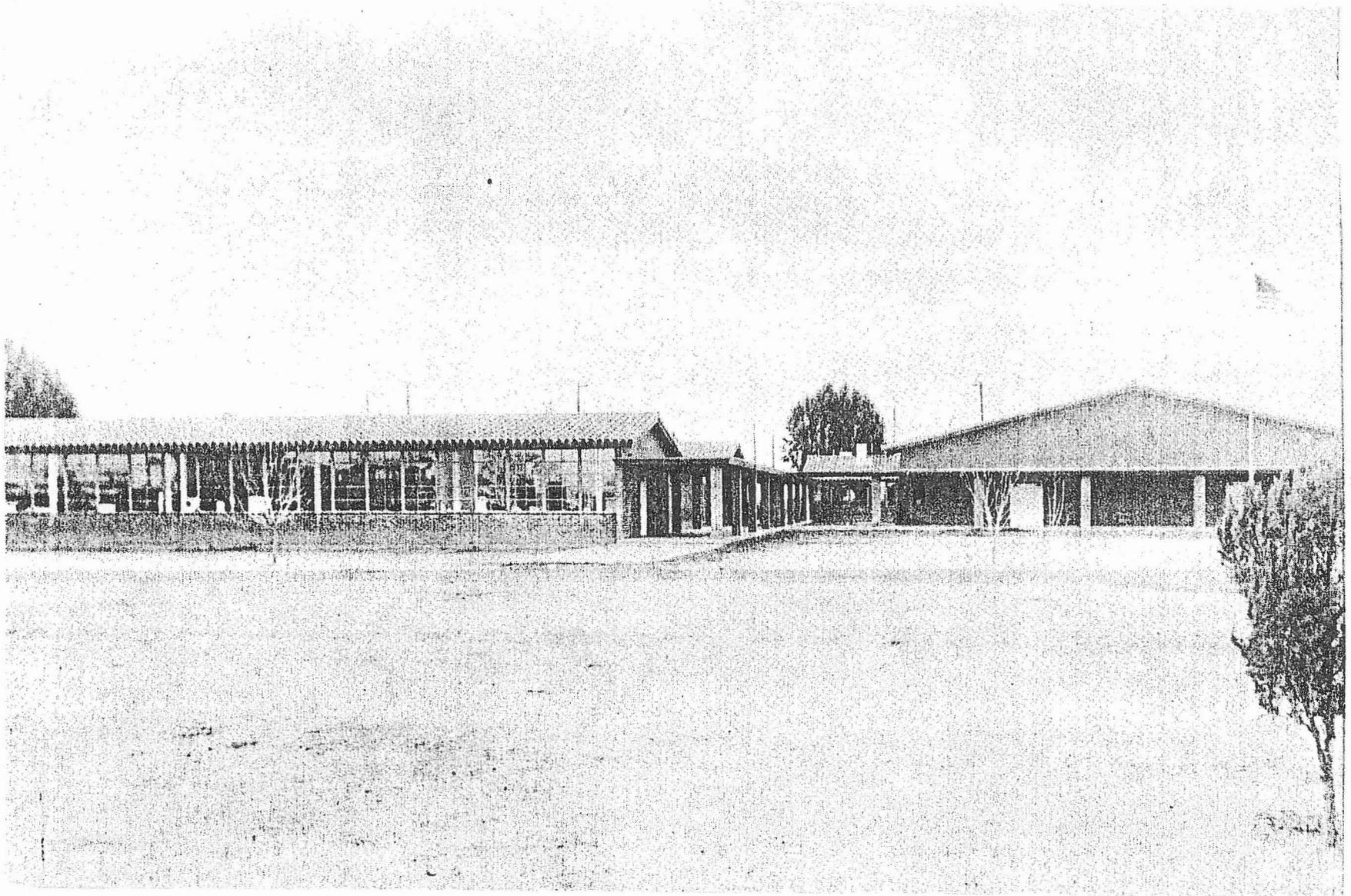
School Officers

William Fitzpatrick, Sec.
John G. Montgomery E.J. Richardson

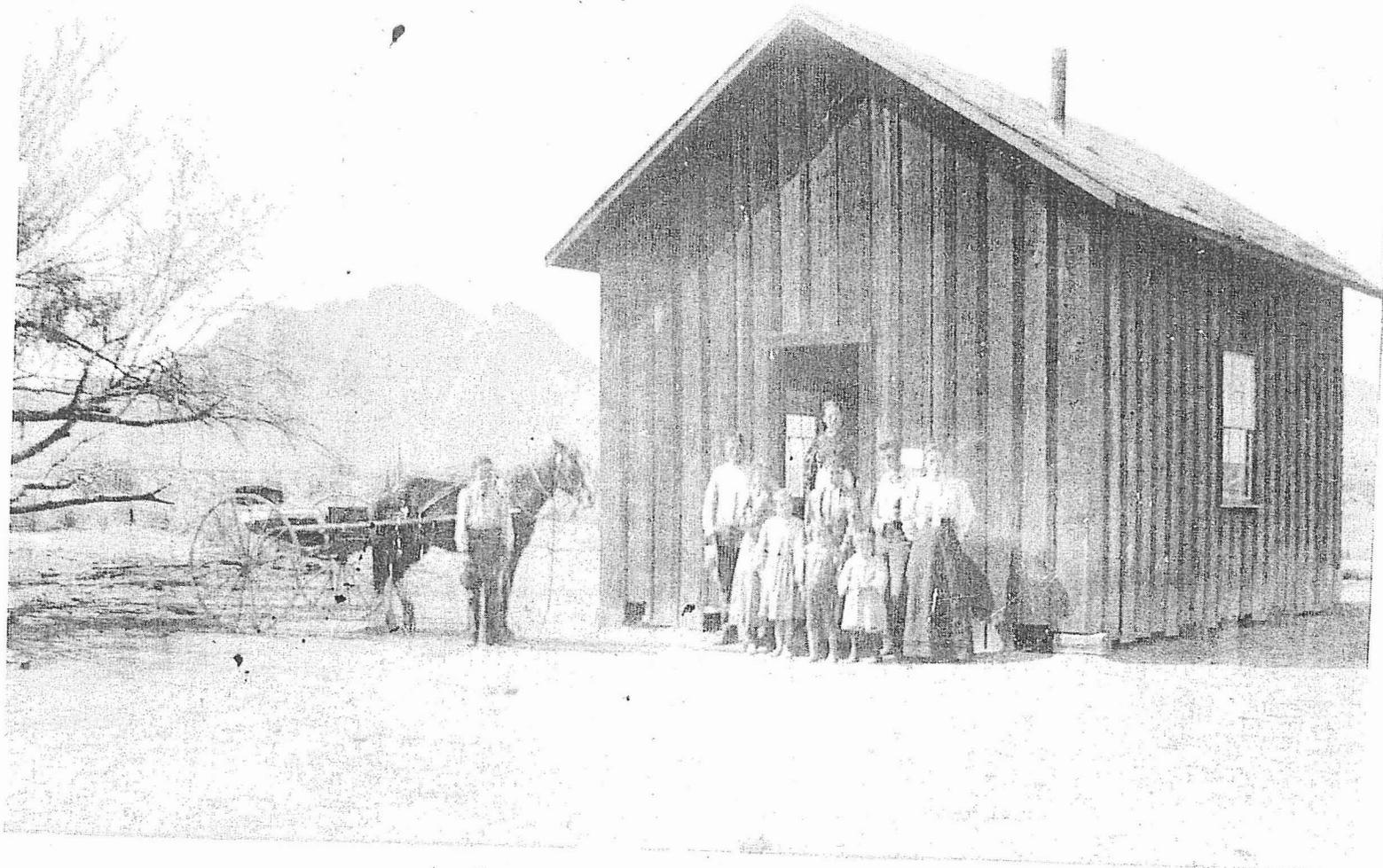
*The school is out, vacation's come,
The bell has ceased to sound
The old schoolhouse has lost its hum,
And silence broods around.*



Arlington School
1930's



Arlington School #4 District 47
Late 1950's



A School That Few Remember
Located in Hall's Valley in the early 1800's
Hall's Valley is now known as the Enterprise Ranch

ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS

The list of Administrators and Teachers, found on the following page, has been gathered from existing records and from the memories of former students. Many of the names were given to me by word of mouth and if your name is misspelled, I ask your pardon, and if is omitted I ask your forgiveness.

Some of the information, on teachers and administrators, was gotten from available records. Some of the current teachers made notations on the sheet we passed around, asking them for information on where they obtained their education and what degrees they had achieved. Some of the information comes from newspaper clippings and from personal memories.

One of the first names that comes to my mind is that of Chet McNabb. I think that he gained a spot in the heart of most everyone in Arlington. Quoting from an article printed in Arizona Days and Ways, a part of the Arizona Republic, in January of 1955 is the following:

"The guiding light of this wholesome town spirit is 34 year-old Chet McNabb, school superintendent. A graduate of Arizona State College at Tempe and a pilot in World War II, McNabb was director of athletics and coach of basketball and baseball at Tempe Union High School from 1946 until he took over the job of unofficial mayor of Arlington and Arlington School Superintendent in 1953. To say that the friendly, energetic McNabb is enthusiastic about the townspeople and his students would be putting it mildly. 'We think we have the finest little community anywhere in Arizona' he says. 'When there's work to be done, everyone pitches in.'"

Chet is no longer with us and Eleanor has moved out of state so we were unable to ask about any of his degrees. Chet had not been with Arlington school very long when he recruited some of the athletic students and graduates from Tempe to come to teach at Arlington. Some have moved on, some have retired and some are still teaching here.

Another quote from the Arizona Republic dated September 22, 1978, speaks of another superintendent of Arlington School. It is headed:

Governor taps Mesa educator for state board.

George N. Smith, Mesa schools superintendent and a Republican, was appointed Thursday by Democratic Gov. Bruce Babbitt, to the State Board of Education. Born in Arizona, Smith holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Utah and a master's from Arizona State University.

He has been superintendent of Mesa public schools since 1967. Before that, he spent 14 years as superintendent of Flowing Wells School District in Tucson and served as teaching principal of the elementary school at Arlington, where he started in 1949.

Ben Travis is the Superintendent at Arlington now. He is a graduate from Oklahoma State with a Master of Science degree in School Administration. He also did Graduate work at Arizona State. He has been at Arlington for 8 years and has a total of 28 years in school administration.

Teresa Kennedy teaches the 2nd grade at Arlington. She holds a BA and a MA degree from the Chapman University and has been teaching here for two years. She put in a footnote on her inquiry sheet which says: "It has been two years of a slice of heaven. Good people! Good kids! Good School!!!"

Leslie Meredith is one of those teachers who came to Arlington when Chet McNabb was the superintendent. He teaches the 8th grade, and must like it as he has been teaching here for 34 years. Les has a BA degree plus 40 hours. He is an Arizona State University graduate.

Richard Smith is a graduate of Abilene Christian University, of Texas and has a Bachelor of Science in Education. He taught for 15 years at the Palo Verde Elementary before teaching for eleven years at our school in Harquahala. He is the 5th and 6th grade homeroom teacher and teaches language arts to the 7th and 8th grades. He says that his teaching years at Harquahala as well as those here in Arlington have been the happiest of his life. He hopes that he has been able to give back, to the students and community, some of his joy.

June Blackson teaches the third grade and has been teaching for 4 years. She has a BA in Elementary Education which she earned at Arizona State University.

Richard Heary has taught for 4 years at Arlington and is the 4th grade teacher. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Education degree from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He expects to attend Northern Arizona University, this summer. Here he will complete his Master's Degree in Education with a Reading endorsement.

Charlls Wentz has taught for 24 years for the Arlington District. 20 years at Harquahala and 4 years at Arlington. He has a Bachelor of Arts in Elementary Education which he earned at Arizona State University. He is the 7th grade teacher and teaches Science to the 5th and 8th grades.

Dolphia Yule has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Arizona State University. She has taught for 28 years. She has taught Home Ec. for a lot of years, as well as other teaching duties.

Audrey Spatz is the Special Education teacher at Arlington. She has taught for three years and has a Bachelor of Arts in Education from Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. Also has SPED (LDA) Special Education for those with Learning disabilities. This from Arizona State University. Audrey says, "I've enjoyed working at Arlington. Everyone is so friendly and happy."

Latoya Sawyer has had three years of teaching and earned her B.A. degree in Elementary Education at the West Texas State University.

Wally Kaywood was the principal at Arlington School from 1931 through 1933. He went to Ajo, following his years at Arlington. Wally was a star Quarterback at ASU in 1929. He says that he was instrumental in getting George (Speck) Smith hired at Arlington. He attended, with Speck, the interview with Arlington School Board member Gene Jagow. When the interview was over Gene said that they had several other applicants to interview. Wally said, "Let me see those" referring to the applications. Then he said, "You don't want to hire any of these people", and George was hired on the spot.

I would have liked to give credit to the many, not teachers, who have served this school so faithfully, but I don't want to leave anyone out. I will mention a few however who worked for so long and hard for the betterment of our school and community. I remember Evelyn England, Irene Brown, Elvira Hernandez Jones, Irma Briones, and others who planned meals, supervised the cooking and helped to

serve meals in the school cafeteria. They all came through too. when preparations were needed for most any special occasion.

Pete Briones, drove the schoolbus, cared for the yards or supervised it, as well as working at cleaning and supervising the janitorial work that was needed. Pete was a special sort of person. He was never too busy to help out when needed. He always came and helped to make or made tortillas for the Mexican Food dinner, that was served every year, as a fund raiser for the 8th grade's final party or trip, after they graduated. Pete always had a smile for everyone and he never forgot your name. Pete is retired now and lives near Palo Verde.

Nelo Soto has now taken over the job that Pete did for many years. Nelo too does a really good job and the yards are always neat and clean. He too drives a bus as well as overseeing janitorial work. His wife Anna works in the school cafeteria now.

Dianna Richardson Workman is the Office Manager at the school. Others that have worked in the school office were Evelyn Kirk and Hassie Clingman. Melanie Richardson Finchum helps out in the office as well as driving a bus and you can find her most any time, doing whatever is needed at the moment.

There have been many who have served the school as non-teachers, and a heartfelt "Thanks" to all of them who have helped.

Teachers:	Cameron, Rodean	Florence, Strothers
Allen, Emily	Castellanos, A.	Frazier, Joan
Allen, Mr.	Clark, Larry	Frazier, Robert
Allen, Steve	Clingman, Loy	Gray, Sally
Anderson, Zula	Closser, Henry	Hardin, Ellen
Avlon, Don	Cone, Patsy	Hardison, Carolyn
Billington, Esther	Cowill, Mary	Hartenstein,C.
Blackson, Irene	Cox, Willie	Hayes, Cathy
Brand, Stephanie	Crawley, Peggy	Hazen, Anne
Braze, Maybelle	Crawley, Virgil	Heary, Richard
Brown, Ethel	Dale, Joanne	Herrick, Robert
Brown, Jennie	DeWitt, Charles J.	Hickman (Collins)
Brown, Olive	Doty, Ellis	Marilyn
Brown, Sally	Doty, Florence	Hickman, Jim
Brumbough, Sue	Eastman, Mary A.	Hightower, Bill
Cain, Helen	Finley, James	

Hill, Miles
Ives, Kathy
Ingram, Lulah
Jiminez, Reuben
Jones, Charles
Jones, Kendra
Jones, Stanley
Kaywood, W.W.
Keck, Kathleen
King, Doris
King, James
Lake, Ruth
Leedham, Nancy
Leffue, John
Leister, Levida
Liedham, Nancy
Lindstrom, Albert
Lombardo, Joseph
Lula Worth
Lund, Nancy
Malloy, Sarah
McArthur, Joy
McElhannon Mr.
McElhannon, Mrs.
McNabb, Chet
Meredith, Les
Meredith, Sheryl
Merdeith, Joan
Metz, Tom
Miller, (Hardesty)
Dessie
Montgomery,
Hallie
Musgrave, Loretta
Newkirk, Mr.
Nichols, Dillon
Nichols, Julia
Parker, Marie
Parsons, Gene
Payton, Emily
Peterson, Iva
Pomeroy, Edward
Ray, Audrey

Reynolds, Mary
Riesenbeck, Nora
Robinson, Jackie
Roden, Barbara
Rohrbacher, Dixie
Rowley, Madeline
Roy, Kevin
Rundell, Jim
Saalman, Jane
Sawyer, Latoya
Schartzer, Marvel
Scott, Priscilla
Sedig, Mrs.
Sell, Mary
Smith, Bob
Smith, George
Smith, Richard
Smith, Theresa
Spatz, Audrey
Startin (Cook),
Katherine
Steele, Lynn
Tomeck, Mr.
Travis, Ben
Turner, Carolee
Turner, Charlene
Vannish, Ruth
Washburn, Frances
Watts, Lois
Wentz, Charles
Whetton, Mrs.
Willcutt, Audrey
Wingfield, Billie
Winoker, Karen
Wood, Ethel
Wooley, Martha
Yule, Dolpha



Miss Penn
1901



Mr. & Mrs. Doty
1911-1912



Laveda Leister
1917

Mary Sell, a teacher who taught in Arlington School for many years, and took an active part in community affairs.

She won honors for the Arlington Woman's Club through her work as secretary and press agent for that organization.



Seated in front of the #3 school,
with a much loved student,
Eileen Kreager

ARLINGTON: ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND GROWING!

Arlington Elementary School
16351 Arlington School Rd.
Arlington, Arizona 85322
Enrollment: 151 Students
Superintendent: Ben Travis

Just this summer, the Arlington Wildcats celebrated their 100th Anniversary. With over 500 people attending the celebration, this small and secluded community paid tribute to its own institution of learning with pride, support and enthusiasm.

Record-breaking heat, last month alone, should initiate a new record for community support in the face of hardship. This community did more than show their faces this year; they passed, by a 4 to 1 margin, their most recent bond issue.

"The people of Arlington are happy with the programs," says Ben Travis, Arlington School superintendent.

So many miles from the nearest shopping mall, the children of Arlington have access to programs that must be considered the most important of modern technology and advanced education. At this school a computer stands proudly in each and every classroom.

Yearly, a Science Fair is held locally, with the children learning, not by mere book work, but by hands-on experience to prepare and achieve in the field. If so desired, these students can enroll in shop, be involved in the home economics program, or enlist and improve their musical talents in the Arlington School Band.

Of course, any school would not be complete without the fun, competitiveness, and striving to be one's best, to be found in a local sports program.

Arlington School does strive to be the best. This school proudly holds the distinction of having SAT scores as high or higher than any other in the valley.

Parents, teachers and staff at Arlington School care about the welfare and future of students. For the benefit of the children and bus drivers, this year, all buses will be refrigerated.

With about 750 square rural miles (that's right, 750 square miles!) in the school district, Arlington continues to keep classes at a minimum of 15 to 25 students per class. Every tax dollar is used to facilitate the betterment of the school and to continue the success of what Travis describes as the most stable school district he has ever worked for.



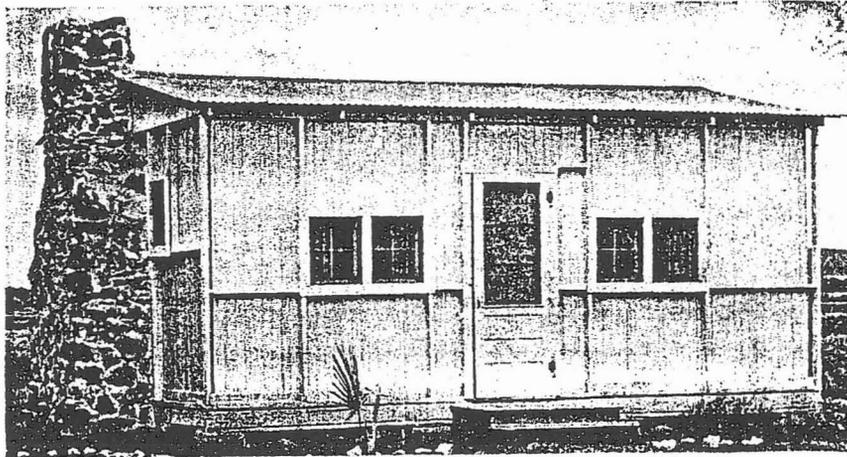
Jan Travis (left), secretary, and Dianna Richardson Workman (right), office manager, stand in front of Arlington Elementary school, located just off old Highway 80 in the community of Arlington. Residents of this tiny hamlet recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of their school.

Jan Travis is the wife of superintendent Ben Travis and Dianna Richardson Workman attended all eight grades of elementary school in Arlington, as did her father Sam Richardson, and Dianna's children too have attended school here.

This article taken from the Desert Sun newspaper. An August 1994 edition.

The little Woman's Club building, at one time located on the grounds of the Arlington School, had its beginning as a homestead cabin some thirteen miles from the school. The cabin belonged to Mrs. R.C. Sell and I believe it was donated to the Womans Club.

Though there was originally only 23 members of the club, they did untold good for the community and especially for the young people. A lot concerning these things you will find in the section given to the Woman's Club.



After the building was moved in from the desert a fireplace was added for the comfort of evening meetings.

After the building was no longer needed, it was purchased by Malcolm Anderson and he and June lived in it for some time. It is still standing, in some disrepair, since it has not been used for several years.

It is located on the Lars Anderson property.

ARLINGTON WOMAN'S CLUB

I have been unable to find a great deal of information on the Woman's Club of Arlington except for a couple of years. The Club flourished from about 1929 until the early 1940's.

In asking Ethel Gable about the club, she said that she thought the first President was Lydia Archer, and others that she mentioned were: Ethel Hardesty, Mrs. Ira Thornton and Jessie Anderson and herself. All of the ladies who were in the club were kept busy, not only with the projects for the school and the community but for their own families and friends.

Their agendas were well planned and parliamentary procedures adhered to. For the two years, which we have records for, they were extremely well kept. Teacher, Mary Sell clipped and saved every piece of news that was published in various papers, and the ladies were well represented in the press.

We find in the Buckeye Valley News, dated April 2, 1936, an article from which I will quote only a little. "Announcement was received from Tucson Wednesday, that the Arlington Woman's Club was awarded first prize for the best press book among the various Woman's Clubs in the Central District Arizona Federation. Arlington Woman's Club press book will be entered in competition with the winners of the four other districts in the state, and the final winner will be announced at the state convention to be held at Tempe within a short time.

In the Buckeye Valley News of April 16, 1936 we read: Mrs. R.C. Sell press and publicity chairman of the Arlington Woman's Club attended part of the Tuesday afternoon session of the State Convention of Federated Woman's Clubs held in Tempe this week.-- Editor's note--And incidentally we would like to add that she brought home the honor, to the Arlington Club, of having won the loving cup, for the best press book in the state.

Though officers changed, I will not list all that served but will try instead to tell you of the many projects and activities that were a part of the club.

April 6, 1936 The annual Easter egg hunt to be given by the club for all children of the community will be held Thursday afternoon on the school lawn. Willa Lee Murphy will be in charge.

April 20, 1936 Monthly community sing held, Mrs. Sell directed and Mrs. Robert Treon and Mrs. Anderson were the tea hostesses for the evening.

May 4, 1936 Mrs. Ethel Hardesty was hostess for an afternoon meeting. Mrs. H.C. Gable was chairman of the conservation program presented, The program dealt with various types of conservation.

May 8, 1935 Mr. and Mrs. James Rundell entertained at a picnic supper Sunday evening on the lawn of their home with members of the Arlington Woman's Club and families as guests. Preceding the supper, a horseback ride was held on the desert.

May 4, 1936 The Woman's Club will hold its final community sing for the present year Thursday April 29th at 8 o'clock, on the school lawn. The sing will be combined with the spring May Festival presented by the local school. May King and Queen will be crowned and a May pole wound in their honor. Mrs. Dessie Miller will be chairman for the evening.

April 2, 1936 The Woman's club sponsored a Treasure Hunt for the Boy Scout Troop at the home of Mrs. A. Anderson last Saturday night. Boys present were: Jackie and Carter Gable, Robert Treon, Ray Mills, Floyd Ealy, George Bassett and Merlin Anderson.

April 23, 1936 Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. Ruby Roberts, Mrs. L.W. Hardesty, Mrs. C.L. Archer, Mrs. H.A. Kreager and Mrs. F.F. Ealy attended the Central District Convention in Phoenix.

May 14, 1936 Arlington Woman's Club outlines work for 1936-37 The Executive board of the Arlington Woman's Club met Thursday, May 7th at the home of Mrs. James N. Rundell to plan an outline of Club work for the year 1936/37. Mrs. Ira Thornton, club president, presided over this meeting. The following department heads were selected. (1) Parliamentary Law, Mrs. Rundell (2) Public Welfare, the intermediate grade teacher who will take Mrs. Harold Miller's place. (3) Community Service, Mrs. A. Anderson (4) Better films, Mrs. H.A. Kreager (5) Press and Publicity, Mrs. R.C. Sell. The committee chairman for Social Activities, which have been

designated are: (1) Librarian: Mrs. Rundell, (2) Club Quilt, Mrs. C.L. Archer, (3) Community Christmas Tree, Mrs. H.C. Gable (4) Community Sings, Mrs. A. Anderson (5) Halloween Party for Community, Mrs. L.W. Hardesty (6) Young People's Party, Mrs. Lloyd Saunders (7) Husbands Party, Mrs. Robert Treon (8) Easter Party, Mrs. Tom Rice and (9) Year Books, Mrs. Ira Thornton.

The topics and chairmen, also hostesses for the semi-monthly meetings are, as follows: September 24 Parliamentary Law, Chairman, Mrs. Rundell, Hostess, Mrs. Treon. October 8, Street and Highway Safety, Chairman, Mrs. Sell Hostess, Mrs. Thornton. October 22, "Arizona History" Chairman Mrs. Treon, Hostess, Mrs. Gable. Nov. 5, "The Value of Books" Chairman, Mrs. Hardesty, Hostess, Mrs. Rundell. November 19, All Day Quilting, Chairman, Mrs. Archer, Hostess, Mrs. Anderson. December 3, "Community Service" Chairman, Mrs. Gable, Hostess, Mrs. Kreager. December 17, "Club Christmas Tree" Chairman, Mrs. Thornton, Hostess, Mrs. Saunders. January 7, "Public Health, Chairman, Mrs. Miller's successor, Hostess, Mrs. Roy Murphy. Jan. 21, "Recreation" Chairman Mrs. Anderson Hostess, Mrs. Rice. February 4 "Poetry" Chairman, Willa Lee Murphy, Hostess, Mrs. E.J. Richardson. February 18, "Better Films" Chairman, Mrs. Kreager, Hostess Mrs. Alf Roberts. March 4, "Election of Officers" Hostess, Mrs. Anna Taylor. March 18, "Exhibits" Chairman, Mrs. Saunders, Hostess, Mrs. Hardesty. April 1, "Child Welfare", Chairman, Mrs. Rice, Hostess, Mrs. Archer. April 15, "Our Hobbies", Chairman, Mrs. Taylor, Hostess, Willa Lee Murphy. April 29 "Drama" Chairman, New member, Hostess, New member. May 6, Covered Dish Luncheon with the Executive Board acting as chairman and hostesses.

Throughout the year, Roll Call will be answered by Home Hints and Current Events, beginning with the latter and alternating in succession. This outline of work, departments heads and committee chairmen, will be presented at the meeting of the club during this year and will be an all-day one with a pot-luck luncheon of which Mrs. A. Anderson will be in charge.

(How's that for really well planned agendas?)

Phoenix Gazette, June 23, 1936 The Arlington Woman's Club will hold the third of a series of story hours for children of the community, at the clubhouse on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Miss Willa Lee Murphy will superintend this event.

August 27, 1936 Mr. and Mrs. Tony Kreager entertained Arlington Woman's Club members and their husbands last week on Wednesday night to a desert horseback ride and watermelon feast. The occasion being their wedding anniversary.

September 24, 1936 The tea hour on Thursday, in Arlington, will be the occasion for members of the Arlington Woman's Club to exchange greetings after a summer of vacations and diverse interests. This event will be held at the club's own building. Mrs. Robert Treon will be the official hostess.

Arizona Republic October 12, 1936 Ten Commandments of Highway Safety given at Arlington. Presented by Mr. R.C. Sell. Mrs. Ira Thornton was hostess for the social hour.

Arizona Republic October 3, 1936 Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Gable entertained members of the Arlington Woman's Club and their husbands at a moonlight riding party on the desert Wednesday evening. Following the ride, dinner was served on the lawn of the Gable home.

Buckeye Valley News, October 8, 1936 The Annual Corn Roast and Community Gathering Sponsored by Woman's Club and School. Many of the persons attending the affair expressed their appreciation of the co-operation of the club and school in providing wholesome recreation for the people of the community.

Phoenix Gazette October 21, 1936 "Arizona History" will be the theme of the Arlington Woman's Club meeting to be held tomorrow at the club house. Charles DeWitt, faculty member of the school, will be the principal speaker. Mrs. Robert Treon is chairman of the program. The annual Halloween party, set for Friday, will be discussed and last minute details perfected. Mrs. A. Anderson is general chairman. She will be assisted by the Camp Fire Girls and their guardian, Maybelle Brazee. A carnival and many humorous events are being planned. All persons in the community are privileged to attend.

Buckeye Valley News November 5, 1936 Mrs. Anna M. Taylor will be program chairman of the topic--"Our Hobbies", at the regular semi-monthly meeting at the Arlington Club, Thursday afternoon November 5. Mrs. Taylor will ask each member present to discuss her hobby. Mrs. James N. Rundell will be hostess during the social hour. Part of this time is to be used working on the quilt which the club members expect to sell for funds for the Community Christmas treat.

Buckeye Valley News October 1, 1936 The Woman's Club sponsored the organization of Camp Fire Girls at the Arlington School last Wednesday afternoon. Miss Maybelle Brazee, intermediate grade teacher will have charge of the group. The Woman's Club also sponsors the Boy Scout Troop which was organized the past year and is in charge of Charles J. DeWitt, a teacher in the local school.

The Woman's Club is again maintaining a branch of the Maricopa Free Library in the clubhouse for the benefit of the community at large. Library hours are from 4 to 5 on the regular semi-monthly meeting days. Mrs. James N. Rundell is the club librarian.

Buckeye Valley News November 5, 1936 During the past week the Woman's Club building was wired and equipped with electric lights, connected with the Delco plant of the school.

Buckeye Valley News November 26, 1936 The annual Thanksgiving dinner for the school children will be served in the lunch room on Wednesday. Members of the Woman's Club will assist Mrs. Anna Taylor in serving the dinner.

Phoenix Gazette Nov. 23, 1936 The Thanksgiving motif was followed throughout the luncheon for the Arlington Woman's Club this week-end, and a treasure hunt for the "lucky 13" number, which was concealed in autumn leaves, scattered about the club rooms, was won by Mrs. L.W. Hardesty. The luncheon was preceded and followed by sessions devoted to quilting. This follows the tradition established by these club women during the past eight years. The completed quilt is sold prior to Christmas and the funds used for a Christmas party for the children of the community. Under the splendid leadership of Mrs. C.L. Archer, the club has reached the Red Cross quota for Arlington Community.

Included in a paragraph about club houses is the following: To the 16x20 foot structure owned by the Arlington Woman's Club, which is truly the heart of community activities.

Buckeye Valley News November 26, 1936 In reviewing the work of the Arlington Woman's Club, members of the executive board feel that the club is living up to its motto: "Service, Unity, and Progress". This club sponsors the social life of the community through Parties, entertainments, and sings. It conducts a branch of the Maricopa Free Library. It sponsors both the Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girls movements. It is now cooperating with the local school in a Street and Highway Safety Campaign. It has just sponsored the Red Cross membership drive and through the efforts of Mrs. C.L. Archer, chairman, has succeeded in raising the quota for the community. The new president, Mrs. Ira Thornton, is to be congratulated on her leadership of this small, but active club.

December 9, 1936 A 3 act comedy by the "Arlington Community Players" was given at the school auditorium on December 11. Proceeds for the play will be used by the Woman's Club for community welfare work. The play "Under Western Skies" was also given in the Gila Bend auditorium. 35 cents was the cost of admission and the funds also to be used for Community Service. Following the presentation in Gila Bend on Dec. 17th, the cast and crew were entertained at the C.L. Archer ranch. They were served a midnight chicken supper.

Arizona Republic December 21, 1936 Arlington Club Holds Yule Party. In a holiday-decked club house, members of the Arlington Woman's club last week enjoyed their annual Christmas program and a luncheon served by Mrs. H.A. Kreager. Mrs. Ira Thornton, president, was in charge of the program, which opened with community singing of carols. Various members contributed accounts of Yuletide customs in other lands, primary pupils of the local school gave a novelty song act, the intermediate school children presented Christmas songs and Sharlott Jane Hardesty and Elouise Treon played piano solos. Exchange of gifts, which had been placed beneath a tree, followed the program.

Phoenix Gazette December 24, 1936 "The Miser's Dream", an operetta with a cast of 40 children, will be presented by the Arlington Woman's Club tomorrow night at the school. All characters will be in costume. The production has been directed by Mrs. R.C. Sell, music instruction and James N. Rundell, principal. This is the annual Christmas meeting for the community and following the program a Santa Claus will distribute bags of candy, nuts and fruits to the children. A huge Christmas tree will add to the merriment of the evening. Members of the club and their friends will go Christmas-caroling following the evening's entertainment. Homes of the shut-ins will be visited.

December 10, 1936 A new palm tree and several beds of flowers have been planted by members of the Woman's Club at the club house grounds. The club is sponsoring a beautification program under the supervision of Mrs. A. Anderson, who is the state chairman of the committee of Community Service for the Federated Woman's Clubs.

February 4, 1937 At a recent meeting of the Arlington Club, Mrs. Ira Thornton read a medical report on how to prevent colds and flu through proper diet. Three fruits named as excellent preventatives were prunes, bananas and apples. Several club members have tried this method in their homes, and "believe it or not" none of them have succumbed to the present scourge of flu and cold.

January 21, 1937 The meeting scheduled for January 21, will center around "recreation". Mrs. H.C. Gable is chairman of the meeting. Roll call will be "Current Events". This topic alternates with that of "Home Hints". All members are urged to be present, since several matters of importance are to be discussed at the business session. Among these are plans for an Equestrian party and barbecue, Sunday January 24, and the annual husband's party, February 14 and the milk project for the undernourished school children.

February 11, 1937 Although heart shaped invitations had been given out to members of the Arlington Woman's Club for the annual Husband's party, to be held Sunday afternoon, February 14, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treon, the affair has been postponed until March 7th. An epidemic of measles among club families made it necessary to change the date. Quite a number of the group plan to ride horseback over a desert trail to the scene of the party.

Arizona Republic February 22, 1937 Teachers, parents and civic leaders were urged to study the nature of motions pictures, "a new and distinct art of the 20th Century" important in molding ideas and characters of the rising generation, by Mrs. H.A. Kreager and other speakers at a round table discussion held by the Arlington Woman's Club Thursday in the club house. Historical pictures and those filmed from world classics were rated as the most desirable by members during the discussion and Mr. L.W. Hardesty read a magazine article on the cinema. Announcement was made of the certificate of honor won by the Arlington Boy Scout Troop for 1936. The scouts are sponsored by the Woman's Club, and Charles J. DeWitt, teacher in the local school, is scoutmaster. The certificate is the highest honor bestowed in the central district during the year. Girls of the school homemaking department, under direction of Mrs. Maybelle Brazee, served luncheon.

Arizona Republic February 26, 1937 A Box Social and a Community Sing will be given under the auspices of Arlington Woman's Club this evening at Arlington School, with Mrs. A. Anderson in charge. A program will include guitar, violin, accordion and vocal solos in Spanish, in addition to group singing. Proceeds will be used to finance the milk project of the community service department. The annual young peoples party of the club will be held Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. Anderson. Monopoly will be the diversion of the evening.

February 7, 1937 Members of the Arlington Woman's Club have been kept busy during the past several weeks, caring for the sick in the community. Mrs. C.L. Archer has generously given much of her time and skill in nursing to curing influenza cases.

All of the foregoing articles were taken from the yearbook of the Arlington Woman's club covering 1936 and part of 1937.

I remember, when I first came to the valley in the latter part of 1936, the extremely devoted Women of the valley with not only their busy schedules in the Woman's Club but just the caring attitude they exhibited to the youth of the community. It seemed there was at least one activity at the school in every week. Box Suppers and Pie Suppers and Ice Cream Socials were but a few of the 'fun' things that the women contributed to. The schoolyard was always open to a soft ball game or basketball. The playground with its 'Monkey Bars' "Giant Stride" and the "Ocean Wave". were in constant motion whenever there was an activity. Weekends were always a good time for ball games. If there were not enough to form teams a healthy game of "Work Up" was played. I remember what fun it was to come to see the "donkey" ball games where everyone had to ride a burro. These were not un-chaperoned days. There always was a member of the Woman's Club there, as her husband or son or daughter was probably participating in the fun.

You often hear some one speak of "the good old days" in a manner that makes you say, "Oh Yeah, Sure". But I recall those days as really good old days. Cars were few and distances long to outside recreation. Most had radio's but no televisions as yet and most everyone was loaded with chores that did not allow much time for 'gadding'.

I for one, and I'm sure there are many, who will agree that the School was the heart of the valley but the Woman's Club was the heart's blood that kept the community well and happy for the several years that it existed.

Names of club members found in 1936/37
Press & Publicity book for the Arlington Woman's Club

Mrs. A. Anderson (Jessie)	Mrs. Ira Thornton
Mrs. Robert Treon	Willa Lee Murphy
Mrs. James N. Rundell	Mrs. Lloyd Saunders
Mrs. H.C. Gable (Ethel)	Mrs. L.W. Hardesty
Mrs. R.C. Sell (Mary)	Mrs. H.A. Kreager (May)
Mrs. C.L. Archer	Mrs. Harold Miller (Dessie)
Mrs. Ana M. Taylor	Helen Whitten
Mrs. Walter Richardson	Mrs. Ruby Roberts
Mrs. F.F. Ealy	Mrs. Tom Rice (Verna)
Mrs. Roy Murphy (Etta)	Mrs. E.J. Richardson
Mrs. Alph Roberts	Mrs. Vernon Anderson
Mrs. Perry Anderson (Sylvia)	Mrs. George Moody
Mrs. Erwin Peterson (Norris)	Maybelle Brazee
Alice Saunders	Mrs. T. Thornton
Mrs. L Anderson (Dorothy)	Mrs. J.W. Bassett
Mrs. Pate Vigil	Mrs. Charles J. DeWitt
Mrs. A.N. Lindstrom	Mrs. E.D. Hall
Mrs. Elmer McCann	Mrs. J.A. Pierce (Cora)
Mrs. W.R. Mitchell	Mrs. Dean Marshall
Mrs. Mark Kentch	Mrs. W.W. Caywood
Mrs. J.H. Joslin	Mrs. H.S. Kinkade
Mrs. G.F. Nutter	Mrs. A. Keeslar
Mrs. S.D. McVay	Mrs. J.H. Lambert
Mrs. Bill Wayne	Mrs. C.S. Jones
Mrs. Wm. Walton	Mrs. N.C. Reed
Mrs. T.T. Harris (Bessie)	Mrs. B.L. Glazner
Mrs. L.D. Humphries	Mrs. R.C. Robinson
Mrs. Lucy Quinn	Mrs. B.A. VanWormer
Mrs. H.F. Hazen	Mrs. E.T. Benson
Mrs. Nettie Kentch	Mrs. W.R. Ferguson
Mrs. Sara Mabry	Mrs. Ideal Solomon
Mrs. James Patterson	Mrs. C.M. Ward
Mrs. Bob Walls	Mrs. Edith Dillon
Mrs. B.V. Ferrell	Mrs. Georgia Young
Ollie Millwee	Mrs. N.N. Summerville
Mrs. H. Gibson	Mrs. J.M. Hudgens
Mrs. George Moody	Mrs. G.N. Deming
Mrs. Fred Ealy	Mrs. Dan Gross
Miss Gladys Trimm	Miss Mabel Hughes
Miss Dorothy Deming	Miss Thelma Anderson



Reunion of Arlington Woman's Club in the late 1930's

Back Row: Peggy Crawley, Jessie Anderson, Mrs. Mitchell, Lydia Archer, Ethel Hardesty, Vannie Thornton, May Kreager

Front Row: Verna Rice, Mrs. Lambert, Ethel Gable Dorothy Anderson, Mrs. Ira Thornton,
Mrs. Taylor (Darlene Rice in the foreground)



Some of the Woman's Club members, with their families
Woman's Club Building in the background -- Probably early 30's
This may have been taken of the Sunday School that was held here

ARLINGTON CANAL COMPANY

Knowing that some of the first settlers in Arlington arrived in the latter part of the 18th century, prior to the building of the Arlington Canal, my question was: How did those early settlers irrigate? Where did their water come from?

This question was answered for me when I obtained a copy of "History of Buckeye Canal" by I.H. Parkman.. I have tried to pick from this history only those parts which concerned Arlington Valley but I find that I must include a little of Buckeye's history as well.

It was in 1885 that a location for a diversion dam, on the Gila, was chosen by Buckeye. The locators then filed for 12,000 inches of water and also a right of way over the public domain, forty feet wide from their location site to the Hassayampa creek. (will explain this later).

In July of 1886 The Buckeye Canal Co. filed notice of location of 38,000 inches more water to be added to the 12,000 they had already located and making their total claim to 50,000 inches. This location notice was recorded at the County seat on October 8, 1886.

Their original canal survey extended from their dam at the Agua Fria River to the lower end of Arlington Valley, near the present Gillespie dam and was completed to the Hassayampa in the latter part of 1886. The water was to be carried across the Hassayampa river by means of a sand dam built across the river four or five feet high. The water ran in above the dam until the dam was full, and then it ran out on the other side. This means of carrying the water across the river was maintained for many years although the dam was washed out every time a little flush of water came down the Hassayampa.

In 1888 the Buckeye Canal Company took up the work of extending the canal from the Hassayampa to the lower end of Arlington. In 1889 a Major Edward H. Wilton did a study of the Buckeye system, with a view to enlarging it to the capacity that could handle the 50,000 inches that had been filed on. I'll only give you a little part of his findings as most of it did not affect us directly. This one part I

thought was interesting. Major Wilton reported: "I claim that the land under the Buckeye Canal is far ahead of the Salt River Valley. West of the Hassayampa water is near the surface and at Mullins Well is only 4 feet from the surface.

Floods down the Gila, Agua Fria and the Hassayampa continued to do costly damage to all the lands under the survey. The breaking of the Walnut Grove Dam on February 1, 1890 did lasting damage to the Hassayampa. Mr. Parkmans description is as follows:

The breaking of the Walnut Grove Dam released a torrent of water stored behind it, that came rushing down the otherwise dry creek bed of the Hassayampa. It reached the Buckeye canal at 9:30 a.m. on the morning of February 22nd. As the channel of the "creek" was at that time quite small, and this was much more than a big splash, so the flood water spread out over the flats on each side of the channel. Where old Highway 80 now crosses the river, it was at least a mile wide, running better than waist deep through the house on the Old Evan's homestead, (Murray Johnson's farm) After the flood was gone the former little creek was cut out to a considerable width, something near its present size. So maintaining the sand dam across the creek bed, to carry the canal water from the east side to the west side, and on down into the Arlington country, developed into quite an undertaking as it washed out every time a rain of any size at all fell in the hills or on the desert above there.

According to an old timer who lived here before the flood, two men and teams could put the dam across the channel in a day. In 1895 Mr. Parkman helped to put it back after a washout and it took sixteen men and teams from sunup to dark to do the job, so it was at least 8 times as big as it had been before the flood.

Then in 1891 came the big flood down the Gila! Early day Phoenicians told of the water getting up to Jefferson Street at the vicinity of the intersection of 5th St. Buckeye old timers say it was up almost to the present Buckeye town. When this flood reached the area east of Liberty, where the Ralph Cooper ranch is, it broke the canal and followed the Alkali Swail down, clear across the valley getting almost into Buckeye, flooding all the country around. What is now Liberty and ranches south and west of there were virtually an island as the river was flowing on both sides of them.

Damage such as these floods wrought was devastating, and the canal system was damaged almost beyond repair. With those conditions facing the new settlers and with the probability of being unable to get water for crops, many of the settlers left, never to return.

Some time later a small flume was built across the Hassayampa at a cost of \$1,300.00.

Still quoting from Mr. Parkmans history: In 1899 the people on the lower end of the canal, in what is now known as Arlington, got together and organized a new canal company and named it the Arlington Canal, with its head south of the town of Buckeye, on the north side of the Gila River. The canal was built by farmers and homesteaders of that region during the winter of 1899 and spring and early summer of 1900. When it was completed it covered and irrigated all land west of the Hassayampa that was formerly irrigated by the Buckeye Canal Company, except what is now known as the Tovrea Ranch. (Buckeye Ranch)

Though the Arlington canal was completed in 1900 it does not state whether the 'above ground flume' in the Hassayampa was used as a part of the Arlington Canal system. The following is again from Mr. Parkman's book:

In 1902 the owner of the land now known as the Tovrea ranch contracted with other interests to construct an overhead flume across the Hassayampa to get a better water supply to his ranch. This was done at a cost of \$1,500.00. The flume was made out of 2X12 lumber and was 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep and carried across the river on 9 piers made out of 6X6 timbers. (it does not state where on the Hassayampa it was built). Flood waters took their toll of this flume also.

An interesting note, that has nothing to do with water delivery is: That in 1902 the Wessex Co. of Denver constructed a telephone line through the Buckeye valley stringing 40 miles of line and installing 75 telephones. In May of 1903 the Buckeye Canal Company purchased the telephone line for \$1,200.00 and took over its operations. In 1904 the line was extended through the Arlington country and on south to Gila Bend.

In August of 1940 the biggest flood since '91, The Gila, Salt and Agua Fria all came down at once and the three combined to make a big river, that did not last just a few days but continued to fluctuate up and down until the middle of September. Much damage was done to Buckeye's dam during the floods and three times their canal was completely obliterated.

Buckeye was not the only Canal Company to suffer during the floods of the early 1900's. Many farmers along the rivers lost their complete farms to the mighty rivers. In 1905 Salt River canals suffered much damage, railroad bridges were washed out and the damage extended from Safford to Yuma.

It was this flood, from the Gila joining with the Colorado flood, that broke over into the Imperial Valley with such devastating results, and in which the best engineers of the nation and all the resources of the Southern Pacific were called upon before it was stopped.

* * *

I will now leave Mr. Parkman's book and use the handwritten records/minutes for the Arlington Canal Company beginning on July 21, 1899.

On July 21 of 1899 a mass meeting of land owners was held at Mose Clanton's home to consider the advisability of forming an organization to construct a canal to cover the country now known as Arlington. After some informal discussions it was decided to secure an engineer to make a preliminary survey.

Mr. P.P. Parker was secured and made the proposed survey.

Another meeting was held on July 27, at Mr. Clanton's where the engineer reported that the preliminary survey showed a fall of 14.7 feet for five miles of the proposed canal from the bottom of the river to the bottom of the old Buckeye Canal near Mr. Teeter's place and that the proposed canal was a very feasible proposition.

A committee of five was then elected to draw up a form of constitution and by-laws. The number of said committee consisted of J.B. Montgomery, W.H. Taylor, John M. Mullen, M.E. Clanton and Walter W. Cocke.

The committee called a meeting of people at P.B. school house on August 15, 1899. (This school was called the Powers Butte school) at which they reported that they had met in Phoenix at the office of Judge Doolittle. Had employed him as their attorney and had him draw up a form for Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. What they had paid out for Attorney fees, etc., was \$29.50 and they had paid the engineer \$25.00. The Articles and By-Laws were read and discussed and amended and were finally agreed upon. The finalized Articles were then recorded at the County Recorders Office at 9:25 a.m. on the nineteenth day of December 1899. They were first published on January 22, 1900.

Twenty four and a quarter shares were issued which took in 3,880 acres.

On August 15, 1899 the first meeting of the Stockholders was held at the P.B. School and officers were elected. The following day on August 16, the newly elected Board met at Mose Clanton's where officers were elected. Moses Clanton, President. Mr. Mullen, Vice President and managing director. W.W. Cocke was appointed Secretary at a salary of ten (\$10) dollars per month.

Now the real work on building the canal was ready to begin. Their first need was for operating funds and an assessment of \$50.00 per share was levied on the stock of the company. It was so ordered that the engineer make specifications for bids on the excavation of dirt and placing of headgates in the proposed canal. It was ordered too, that lumber be purchased as soon as the money was collected.

The board met at P.B. School house on October 7th to receive bids for the construction on the canal. The following bids were received and the contract awarded to M.E. Clanton: Henry L. George. Earth at .11 cents per cubic yard and loose rock at .35 cents per cubic yard. .90 cents per cubic yard for solid rock and mesquite stumps at .25 cents each. Walter Cocke: Seven and three quarter cents per cubic yard from Hassayampa to Buckeye Canal. H. McKeone: Earth at .16 cents per cubic yard for the first mile with eleven and one half cents per cubic yard for the balance. Loose rock at .25 cents per cubic yard, Quick Sand at .25 cents per cubic yard and hardpan at .40 per cubic yard. C.G. Deming: From the mesa N.E. Clanton thence west one and one half miles at .09 cents per cubic yard. A.C. Wood & C.A. Gunn: From station 550 to station 620, .30 cents per cubic yard. M.E.

Clanton: From station "0" to Witters Wash , nine and three quarters cents per cubic yard. Head Gate \$4.50 and two sand gates at \$2.75 each.

On October 25th wages were decided on. \$1.00 per day for man and \$1.00 per day for team with .50 cents for board of team or man.

Running short of money the board accepted Mr. Strickland's offer of a loan of \$1,600.00 with a promissory note being signed by the board. Payments to be made on or before two years hence. In January of 1900, after paying building costs the Canal Company was again in need of funds and borrowed \$4,000.00 on the canal. In February of 1900 accounts were checked and funds paid on account to M.E. Clanton and the engineer. W.W. Cocke, as secretary was to send word to Mr. Mullen instructing him to "make some arrangements for borrowing \$2,400.00 more to complete the canal".

On February 21, 1900 the board met at their attorney's office. A resolution was made to pay E.W. Thayer \$140.00 on a/c M.E. Clanton. It was also agreed, by the Board, to take 2000 feet of picked redwood lumber from J.K. Wood for \$40.00 per thousand. Said lumber to be delivered on the canal at such places as it may be needed and to pay J.K. Wood for same. It was then agreed by Mr. Wood that said \$80.00 to be used in purchase of supplies to carry on his contract on the canal.

An excerpt from an article in the Arizona Republican, dated June 15, 1900. "The new canal has been completed and it was expected that water would be turned into it yesterday".

In April of 1900 the board passed a resolution to levy water rental (?) of .60 cents per acre. This to be in effect for 6 months.

On June 25th the Board met at the Post Office. Thomas Greenhaw was elected Zanjero and allowed sixty dollars per month. He was instructed to follow the rules of the by-laws so far as zanjero duties go. The clerk was advised to notify all in arrears on assessments, giving them 20 days notice in which to pay up.

The following few paragraphs are not from individual records but are taken from several: Board members were changed frequently during these first years due to the rigors of work, etc., New members were elected as older ones retired.

All of the problems that they met were solved in one way or another. Bridges were built, check gates installed, etc.

Meeting places changed too as the needs arose. They met at the P.B. School, at the post office, at the store and in each others homes. By-Laws were amended as needs changed. The Board's duties included setting water rates, changing salaries paid to both zanjero and attorney, auditing the books and ordering payment. They, from time to time, needed to determine the calls to be made upon stock subscriptions and levy necessary assessment of water rates.

Stricter rules had to be incorporated into the Articles and By-Laws which would insure that the payment of water fees was accomplished. It was resolved by the stockholders, that whereas: It is contemplated in its plan or organization that all charges against its stockholders, whether for subscription price of the stock, assessments thereon for the maintenance and operation of the canal, or fines that may be imposed under the by-laws of the company and any other obligations to the company owed by its stockholders, should be a lien upon the land of such stockholders and whereas: it was contemplated by the organizers of such Canal Company that the burden of the cost of such maintenance and operation of such canal should be borne by the stockholders.

At the November 5, 1900 stockholders meeting, held in front of the store, new Board members were elected and such problems as were had were talked about and decisions made. The rate of payment of the secretary was set at \$5.00 per month.

In the December meeting it was resolved that we deposit our funds with the Phoenix National Bank, who will act as our treasurers and that all checks must be signed by two directors.

On January 8, 1901 the Zanjero reported the breaking of two locks on the C.G. Deming gates. M.E. Clanton and George Newsholme went to Mr. Deming and had an interview in regard to the matter. In the afternoon all of the directors met and unanimously passed the following resolution: That having considered the facts and circumstances in the report to the breaking two locks on the Deming gate, we impose a fine of twenty-five dollars, as required by by-law 22. In consequence of the circumstances, we recommend to the

stockholders, in their next meeting, the remission of said fine, on the payment for the two broken locks.

The next day, on January 9th, the directors met near 'Perry's check'-all directors present, and examined the condition of the canal above Perry's check down to the check at Roberts. The following resolution was passed unanimously "That having seen the damaged and broken condition of the canal, and the threatened feet are a danger to the canal if the checks at Roberts and Perrys are continued in use as at present, we will endeavor to persuade Roberts and Perrys to go higher up the canal to take out their water, and offer to have a check of certain dimensions, and under agreed conditions and limitations, and also to give financial aid to build a Burro ditch alongside the canal. In the afternoon of the same day all of the directors met and interviewed R.E. Perry and W.W. Perry and made their offer as resolution above

On January 31st the directors met at the store, with all members present. The following resolution was passed and signed by all of the directors. "Whereas The Arlington Canal Co., put into their canal temporary check for the purpose of raising the water in said canal for the use of R.E. Perry, W.W. Perry and O.A. Roberts with the understanding that said checks were to be open only at the bottom. to permit a sufficient flow of water to preserve the grade of the canal, and prevent overflow of water over its banks, and whereas the present directors of the company upon investigation into the method of using said checks find, the conditions upon which the use of said checks was granted, has not been kept or observed, but that said checks have, without permission or authority of the directors, been closed to the bottom when in use, and whereas the directors find that the result of said checks in this manner has been to raise the water too high, and cause it to overflow and break the banks of the canal on more than one occasion. That the backup of water has caused the mud to settle on the bottom and the banks of the canal to cave in, and has in fact destroyed the grade of the canal. The directors also find that the backing of water, for such a long distance, causes a very serious loss of water by seepage, that the expense incurred in repairing the breaks in the canal banks, and in cleaning out the mud, settled on the bottom, in consequence of the checks, is an intolerable and unnecessary burden upon every stockholder in the canal. And whereas considering the very short time in which said checks have been in use, and the damage already done, and the expense incurred, and the constant exposure of the company to further damage, by

reason of breaks which will inevitably occur, and the risk of claims for damages from parties adjoining the canal, whose crops and land may and will be damaged by such breaks, the directors are apprehensive of the disastrous results which must follow the continued use of the checks in the present and unauthorized manner. Therefore be it resolved in "that we notify R.E. Perry. W.W. Perry and O.A. Roberts that the future use of the checks is only allowed on the conditions the use of said checks were granted: viz. - That they be kept open at the bottom at all times and removed from the canal when not in use, and that any interference with said checks, entails a penalty as per by-law 22. Resolved that the President serve a signed copy (by all directors) to parties named in resolution."

(I have inserted the above paragraphs to show just some of the problems that had to be addressed by the directors. In those early times the directors bore the brunt of every decision made. Even as now, the solving of one problem of a user often results in more problems to another.)

February 11, 1901 saw the directors meeting in Room 2 of the Monihon building, in Phoenix. All directors were present. It was resolved unanimously that we try and get an experienced Zanjero as soon as possible. Resolved that the president instruct the Zanjero to open the checks (at W.W. Perry's and R.E. Perry's and O.A. Roberts) at the bottom, not less than two inches, and more when the water in the canal is muddy, that the checks be removed out of the canal when not in use, and whenever water is coming down the washes, or the safety of the canal is threatened by surplus water from any source.

On April 6, 1901 at the directors meeting, it was resolved that an assessment of .60 cents per acre be levied, which would be due and payable at once, and that the secretary notify each stockholder of the assessment, and also the interest, at the rate of 12.5% per annum will be charged on all arrears on and after the 14th of April.

At a meeting on the 12th it was resolved that we shut down the gates of all stockholders whose assessments are not paid at this date and kept closed until such payment is made.

(In reading through old minutes of meetings through the years, this threat of closing the gates, became a familiar theme.) (Most of next meetings were mainly concerned with the "check gate" problem and

collection of assessments and sales of water. Some very delinquent stockholders were threatened with legal action if assessments were not paid immediately. Loans of money and repayment schedules and interest rates also took place in this first troubled year of the Canal).

The second annual Meeting of the Stockholders was held on November 4, 1901, at the store, at 1 p.m. In the absence of the President and Vice President, by unanimous vote C.J. Deming was elected chairman of the meeting. R.E. Perry, John Henry and C.W. Peterson were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year. Old business was discussed and in accordance with the recommendation of the directors, the stockholders voted to give credit on the books for the fine of twenty five dollars less the cost of the two broken locks, to C.G. Deming.

A motion was passed unanimously "that the stockholders hereby confirm the resolution passed at the informal stockholders meeting of Sept. 13 to put up the canal into good shape with eight feet on the bottom, from Perry's check to the headgate.

In a January 23rd meeting in 1902, the directors met near the Hassayampa river. A conversation as to providing ways and means to finish work on the canal took place. It was resolved that the secretary write to Mr. Pfadt, urging that payment of assessments, now in arrears, be paid immediately. Mr. Peterson was to call upon M.E. Clanton and urge the immediate payment of his assessments.

The three following stockholders, C.W. Peterson, W.H. Taylor and C. Deming were appointed as a committee to audit the company books for the year ending at the annual meeting in 1901, and also up to the date of the completion of the work now being done on the canal.

February 17, 1902. The directors met in Newsholme's tent. All members present. It was resolved that Mr. Peterson call upon the stockholders and if possible collect cash for payment of Zanjero's wages. Resolved that if money can be raised that we engage Walter Wood as Zanjero at \$60.00 per month, for as long as he gives satisfaction and funds are available to pay him. Resolved that we get together teams and go up to the dam and turn in more water as quick as possible.

March 3, 1902 Directors met in Newsholmes tent. R.E. Perry & John Henry present. It was resolved that the Secretary write to Logan

Lewis (?) and Loncy(?) Ditch Co. who are constructing ditches between our headgate, and Buckeye Canal, that we claim a prior appropriation of 3000 inches of water, and should our supply be affected in times of scarcity, we shall enforce our rights by legal means if necessary. This resolution along with water assessment to be levied, ask for an extension of time on loan, charge 8% on accounts not paid promptly were agreed upon.

At a meeting on April 23, a committee of W.L.Stickland, W.H. Taylor & R.E. Perry investigate and report as to the situation in reference to the opening of the Loncy and Lewis ditches on the Gila above our headgate. Other items also discussed.

June 9, 1902 Mr. W.H. Taylor appeared before the board and complained of the improper division of water at the lower end of the canal and asked that the Zanjero be instructed to pro-rate the water. This action was approved. It was reported that the committee that had been chosen to investigate the Loncy and Lewis canals have failed to report -- They were released and a new committee appointed. This included M.E. Clanton and W.H. Taylor, and they were given the right to choose another if needed. Also resolved that the secretary write to those stockholders in arrears and give them ten days to pay or the account would be placed in other hands for collection. It was also resolved to complete and put in working order the sluice gate, and order the lumber for same forthwith.

On June 24 1902 the directors approved of the action by Stockholders, M.E. Clanton, C.J. Deming, John Henry, Geo. Newsholme and W.H. Taylor in entering suit against Logan Lewis in the County Court, to restrain him from taking any of the company's water from the Gila. Also approved was the engaging of H.H. Kibbey as the attorney to represent the Co. Terms were: \$50.00 for one year from June 17th and the payment of \$25.00 per day for court appearances. One stockholder was given ten days to take up the share of stock subscribed for, and if not taken up the share to be declared forfeited to the company. Resolved that we advertise in the Arizona Republican for experienced Zanjero. Replies with qualifications and wages required to be addressed to Secretary of company.

On July 11, 1902 C.W. Peterson was appointed zanjero for the time being until one is secured, and divide the water twenty four hours per share.

On August 4, 1902 C.W. Peterson proposed the following resolution."That J.B. Montgomery, W.H. Taylor and C.J. Deming be a committee to investigate fully the question of the measuring and distribution of water and to report at the next meeting.

On September 11, It was resolved to check with our attorney in regard to one stockholder's interference with a check gate and fine the stockholder \$25.00. Also resolved to call an assessment for Oct. 7.

Stockholders Special meeting held on Sept. 12th to hear report of the committee with regard to water measurements. The report: "That the directors, as soon as the finances will permit, provide measuring boxes and have the same put in by some competent engineer so that water may be distributed equally as provided by the by-laws referring to duties of Zanjero in Sec. 21"

October 7 sees the assessment of .60 cents per acre in effect, due and payable at once. Interest of 8% per annum to be charged after 14 days. The Zanjero also instructed to lock down gates of all those in arrears after the date.

October 16, 1902 : The stockholder fined \$25.00 for interfering with a check gate, brings suit against the Co. It was resolved that the secretary give all necessary time to the preparation and presentation regarding the two cases pending in the court, and get into the hands of the attorney.

On November 3, 1902, the directors decided to continue the services of T.J. Roberts as zanjero of the Canal at a salary of \$60.00 per month. The need to clean the canal of weeds was discussed. Two of the directors were asked to obtain the services of Indians to work on the canal.

March 2, 1903: Directors meeting met at W.H. Taylor house. All directors present. Resolved by unanimous consent of the board to put floom (flume) across the Hassayampa river. Clanton and Taylor instructed to order lumber and instructed to get Rouseau for head carpenter if possible to build floom. Taylor was instructed to borrow \$400.00 for two months to finish paying for the lumber if necessary.

(This is the end of the first book of minutes. It seems that the same problems, making assessments and collecting them was a never

ending problem. Many of the problems listed in this first book have been repeated over and over and over through the years. In order to keep this informal history from becoming tedious, I will only choose those items henceforth that I think will be of interest.)

The next handwritten notes that I found are some twenty years later. Some of our records, for those times, are non-existent. Some borrowed for whatever purpose and never returned, some lost from moving, etc. However even picking up the minutes beginning on November 6, 1922, many of the same problems prevail. Always a need of money for the canal. It seems that there was no regular acre foot price, as we have it now, but rather an assessment was levied to pay for upkeep, repairs and wages. Water was not measured but was apportioned by so much water for so many hours and an assessment, usually \$1.00 per acre was levied regularly and were numbered in order issued. A special assessment was levied from time to time to pay for unforeseen costs.

November 5, 1923 A resolution made during this meeting. Resolved that the Directors of the Arlington Canal Company be authorized to put in bulk heads at the Hassayampa flume and fix same with some kind of permanent construction to force the water over the 3.50 foot flume and to clean canal so could get water to the stockholders at the lower end of the canal.

April 5, 1924 Part of meeting: R.L. Littlepage was employed as zanjero and went to work on January 28 1924 at a salary of one hundred twenty five dollars a month. (in August 25th meeting the zanjero wage was raised to one hundred seventy five dollars per month.)

October 29, 1924 Business of the company discussed in a general way and it was decided to "pay off as many of our outstanding accounts as we have funds to pay with".

September 23, 1925 On account of the heavy rain of Friday September 18, the canal and dam being damaged at the head and washed in at the Hassayampa and not having any money in the treasury it was decided would have to negotiate a loan of the bank to defray the expense of getting the water back in the canal. Laurids Anderson, J.O. Lowdermilk and C.W. Peterson were authorized to go to Phoenix and arrange with the Valley Bank for a loan of \$2,000.00 and to execute a note for same.

December 10, 1925 Discussion about discing the canal, it was decided to continue discing for another week.

January 18, 1926 Among other monetary settlements it was decided to pay Valley National Bank \$1,000.00 on the \$2,000.00 note - as soon as sufficient funds come in.

March 10, 1926 Matter of discing canal was discussed and it was decided to buy 2 new disc harrows.

June 11, 1926 Bob Mitchell and C.W. Peterson are authorized and empowered to execute a note and mortgage on the property of the company for the sum of four thousand dollars in favor of Nellie P. Wasson, said note and mortgage to take place of old note & mortgage in favor of J.C. Wasson, which is long past due.

June 28, 1926 Mr. Anderson stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of doing some protection work at the flume at the Hassayampa river and to authorize the directors to levy a special assessment to defray the expense of same.

July 12, 1926 A committee of four, consisting of H.M. Watson, Wm. Walton. Thedford and J.H. Falconer, representing the South Side Farmers. A letter from said farmers was read by the secretary. The gist of the letter was that the South Side Farmers were very indignant because the Arlington Canal Company directors had cut their dam which had been put in the river above the Arlington dam and was obstructing the flow of water to our dam and making a shortage of water in the Arlington Canal. The subject was discussed by both sides for more than an hour. The South Side farmers were contending that there was water enough for both canals and that they should be allowed to use the water. No decision was made and the Canal directors would make a decision and notify the South Side.

August 17, 1926 A special assessment authorized to pay for making repairs from the recent heavy rains which had done considerable damage to the canal.

November 1, 1926 It was unanimously decided that men hired to work on the canal from now on would be paid \$2.50 per day. Secretary was instructed to pay the balance of the \$2,000.00 note

along with interest. Also was instructed to pay Charley Bassett \$150.00 for a team of horses.

July 12, 1927 Letter dated June 27, 1927 from Kibbey Bennett, Gus Smith and Lyman stating our suit in Federal court against Gillespie and Gila Water Co. had been set for November 22, 1927 and that it would be necessary to prepare evidence for the trial in September.

September 16, 1927 Some discussion about suit with Gillespie and Gila Water Co. which is set for hearing in Federal Court November 22, 1927. Secretary instructed to write our attorneys and ascertain the data desired for this suit. Some discussion about L.H. Mitchell and the Arlington Canal running through his ranch, better known as the Buckeye Ranch. Our attorneys had phoned Mr. Mitchell and wanted to meet the directors in Phoenix on September 23, 1927.

January 28, 1928 Trial date in Federal court set on January 31, 1928. Also discussion about the canal co. right of way through the Mitchell ranch, better known as the Buckeye Ranch, and our agreement with Geo. H. Christian entered into when the canal was made through the ranch. Was decided to leave the matter up the directors to deal, the best they could, with Mr. Mitchell.

March 14, 1928 Proposition from our attorneys re; Gillespie and Gila Water suit: 1st, Contingent fee of one third amount recovered, the company to pay all expenses. 2nd Straight fee of \$1000.00 in each count win or lose -- that is \$1,000.00 in the Superior court, \$1,000.00 in Supreme Court if it goes there and \$1,000.00 in the U.S. Supreme Court if it goes there. 3rd \$500.00 in each court if lost and \$500.00 in each court plus one sixth of amount recovered if won.. The above proposition taken under consideration for a while.

May 16, 1928 The matter of the fee for our attorneys in the Gila Water Co. and Gillespie suit was taken up and discussed. on motion and unanimous vote was decided to accept their first proposition - That is a contingent fee of one third amount recovered the canal co. to pay all expenses of the court.

September 10, 1928 In checking finances of the company, was found we had no money in the bank. Arrange for a \$1,000.00 loan from the bank to carry for sixty days until assessment in October.

November 5, 1928 A letter from Buckeye Irrigation Co. dated Oct. 23, 1928 inviting the Arlington Canal Co. to join them in any suit or litigation that may come up to establish our right to the water of the Gila and other rivers was read and on motion and unanimous vote was decided to go in with them on basis stated in their letter. BID to bear 80% of costs and Arlington Canal Co. 20%.

February 16, 1929 Some discussion about making a waste way through C.W. Peterson land on east side of Section 27 T1S R5W.

October 7, 1929 Some discussion about waste water being used to irrigate lands on which assessments have not been paid. Secretary instructed to take matter up with parties doing same.

December 10, 1929 Some discussion about law suit to have our water rights adjudicated was decided to see attorneys and ascertain if could take Gila Water Co. in with us on the suit without jeopardizing our interest in suit with Gila Water Co. and Gillespie on account of damage done us by building the Gillespie Dam.

May 20, 1930 On motion and unanimous vote was decided to pay Buckeye Irrigation Company one thousand dollars on expense of the suit against the water users along the Gila River and Salt River and other streams to adjudicate our water rights.

June 9, 1931 Some discussion about Gillespie making a drain ditch across our waste way at south side of Bouvier ranch.

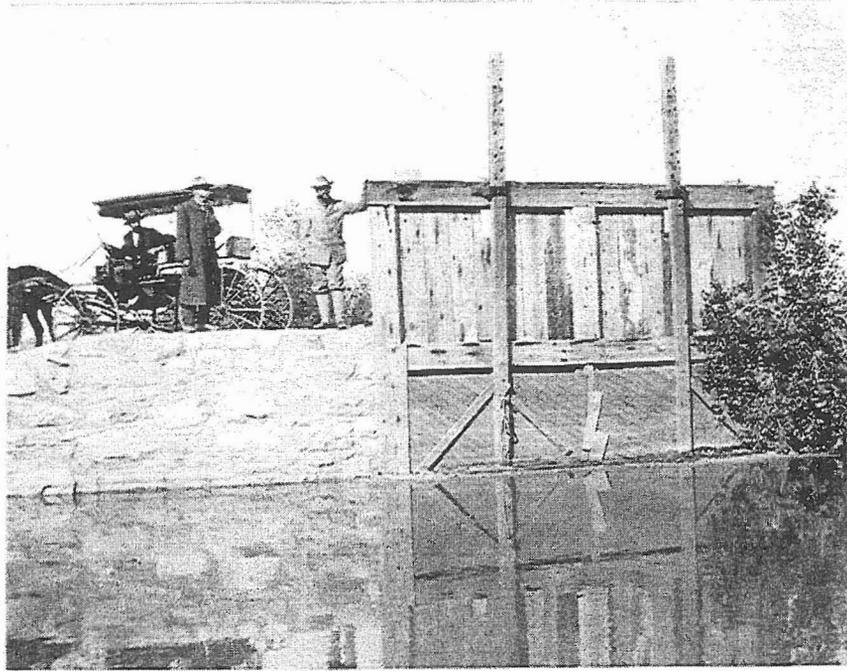
November 2, 1931 On account of the depression, was decided not to close the gates until November 15, 1931 but that the gates would be closed on all who were in arrears after November 15, 1931.

Though I have found the reading about the day to day matters arising with the Arlington Canal, others may not. It is easy to see that the problems re-occurred over and over. Shortage of money, flood damage, stockholders finding it hard to pay for water used, law suits, inefficient operation of gates, finding a good zanjero and paying same, keeping canal clean of mud buildup and of weeds.

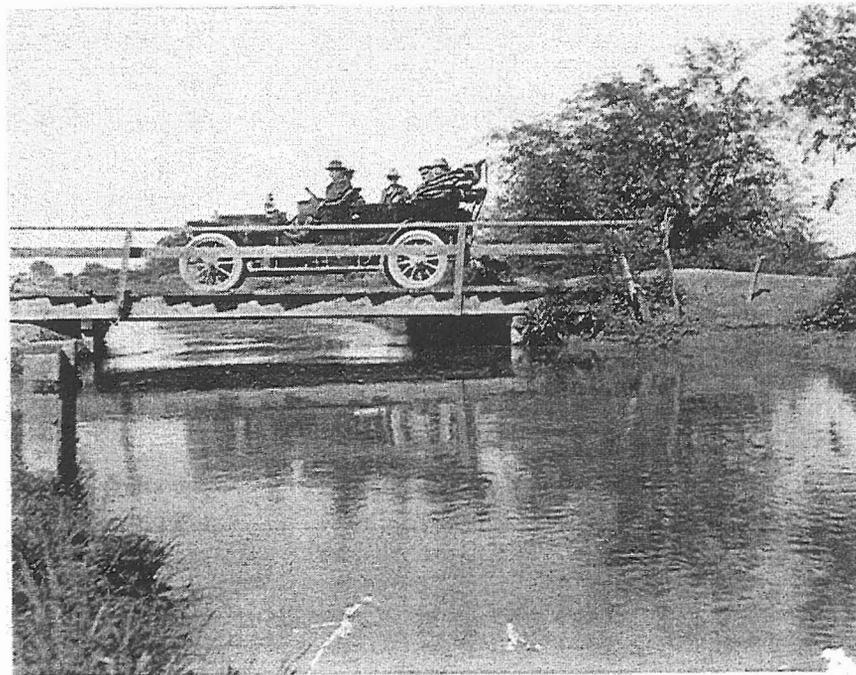
These are all problems that still every now and then raise their ugly heads to cause the myriad of problems that they do. Here now in 1994, we seem to have licked many of the problems. Gates have all been standardized and measuring devices give everyone the same

costs for water. Drain ditches have been opened along the canal which allows the excess water to flow back into the river during times of floodwater. Weeds can now be sprayed for control and with the purchase of the Gradeall, the mud can be carried to the banks fairly easily. We have a good zanjero, who not only measures water several times a day but does it with good humor and responds quickly to those needing water or needing it turned off. Water billings have been changed to allow a current balance every day and the water is being paid for in advance. January of 1994 was a bad year for flood waters. Many acres of land were lost to the river's gluttony, as it backed up onto farmland & schoolyard and threatened to be the highest backup on record. The Gillespie Dam, which has caused a great deal of our problems, over the years, broke. A wide span in pretty much the center of the dam, washed out thus releasing the water that was inundating the valley. The Grade-all as well as a grader, recently purchased, are for rent to all stockholders, and they have been taking advantage of the use of this machinery. Our zanjero is a good operator for this machinery and does most of the maintenance and repair work on the machinery.

We have a Board of Directors, who have varied interests, but farm their own acreages too, who have done a good job in keeping the canal in really good shape and carrying more water to the farms than ever before.



**Original Head of the Arlington Canal
built south of Buckeye on the Gila River
Pictured:
George Day, James S. Day, S.C. Mason**



**Crossing the Arlington Canal in a Stephens Durea Car
Dwight B. Heard, James S. Day,
Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett**

A list of those who have purchased stock in the Arlington
Canal Company

Allen, Warner H.	Dwight B. Heard	Jackson, H.H.
Anderson, Andreas	Investment Co.	Jagow, Albert
Anderson, Laurids	Ely, Sims	Jagow, Eugene
Archer, C.L.	Everett, W.R.	Jagow, William
Archer, Lydia	Finchum, Melanie	Jolley Cattle Co.
Arizona Realty &	Richardson	Kane, Pat
Holding Co.	Fitzpatrick, Will	Kennedy, Harry M.
Arizona Stock	Flower Pot Cattle	King, Lyle
Farms	Co.	Kingdon &
Arlington Cattle Co.	Forrest, Edwin	Whyman
Arlington	Francis, Roy &	Kirk, Borden
Improvement Co.	Lonnie	Kreager, Hubert A.
Avant,	Gable Gary P.	Kreager, Richard
Basham. Mrs. J.C.	Gable, H.C. & Ethel	Lowdermilk, J.O.
Bassett, John W.	M.	Mendenhall, Frank
Behrens, Ben H.	Gable, Larry	A.
Benson, Peter H.	Gable, Warren	Miles, H.H.
Biddlecome, James	Carter	Millage, Fred G.
Bissett, Cora L.	German, John	Mitchell, Bob
Bissett, W.E.	Goldman, Leo	Montgomery,
Boland, Mike	Golsary, Emma	Alabama R.
Bouvier, Leon	Graham, A.P. Loy &	Montgomery, John
Brewster, Wm. G.	D.B.	B.
Brewster. Norman	Grand Canyon	Moody, Frank
Brown, H.A.	Sheep Co.	Mosier, F.L.
Campbell, F.F.	Green, James B.	Mullen, John M.
Capitol Stock	Green, L.L.	Murphy, Borden &
Chesser, Alice	Griffin, O.W.	Mary E.
Clanton, J.E.	Gunn, Chester	Murphy, Roy
Clanton, Moses E.	Hardesty, George	Nealy, Ellen
Clark, Harry E.	W.	Newsholme, George
Cocke, Walter W.	Harris, T.E.	H.
Cook, Ollie	Harvey, W.B.	O'Connell, Joe
Crosby, Clarence C.	Heard, Dwight B.	Osborne, John
Day, James S.	Henry, John	Perry, J.T.
DeLaPena,	Herman, W.H.	Perry, R.E.
Enemencio Sr.	Hill, J.B.	Perry, W.W.
Deming, C.G.	Hill, Theron	Peterson, C.W.
Donnett, Renee S.	Holmes, Mary	Peterson, Charles
Drorbough, William	Holzworth, L.J.	

Peterson, Marion
A.
Pfadt, J.J.
Phillips, John
Pierce, John A.
Prina, Martha
Pugh, Claude S.
Quick, A. Pearl
Quick, E.E.
Ragland, J.M.
Richardson, Alma
Richardson, E.J.
Richardson, Hugh
Richardson, Kevin
Richardson, Marion
Richardson, Robert
A.
Richardson, Robert
Jr.
Richardson, Sam K.
Richardson, Sam K.
Jr.
Ritter, H.L.
Ritter, V.D.
Roberts, Claude C.
Roberts, O.A.
Roberts, Thos. J.
Robertson, G.W.
Ross, Albert J.
Roundtree, J.M.
Ruff, Albert E.
Sawyer, Jim
Schwass, Fred
Smith, Eileen
Kreager
Smith, Paul
Spurlock, Charles E.
Squier, R.A.
Stancoff, Henrietta
Stanley, E.B. &
Ruth P.
Stanley, Ruth P.
Stephens, J.S.

Stovall, James
Strickland, Wm. L.
Taylor, Emma C.
Taylor, W.H.
Teeter, C.S.
Teeter, Eliza
Thalheimer, Anna
B.
The Valley
National Bank
Thomas, Clarence
G.
Thomas, John Wix
Thomas, Luella
Thornton, E.E.
Turner, A.C.
Turner, J.W.
U.S. Land Title &
Legacy Co.
Vanosdell, Wayne
& Luella
Waggoner, W.T. Jr.
Watkins, Leigh
Watkins, Ralph
Wetzler, Wm.
Wheat, J.K.
Wood, J.K.
Wood, L.A.
Wood, Lawrence A.
Wood, Nettie
Workman, Dianna
Richardson

These names are taken from the "Certificates Issued" lists that cover, for the most part, all who had certificates issued, also have listed those that I know are now on the certificate list that was kept after this form ceased to be used. Following are a few names of others that lived here for long periods of time, but had no stock issued, as stocks are issued only to those who own land.

Charley Burton
Lloyd Saunders
Pete Harvey,

_____ Oliver,
_____ Yarbrough,
_____ Bill Detamore,

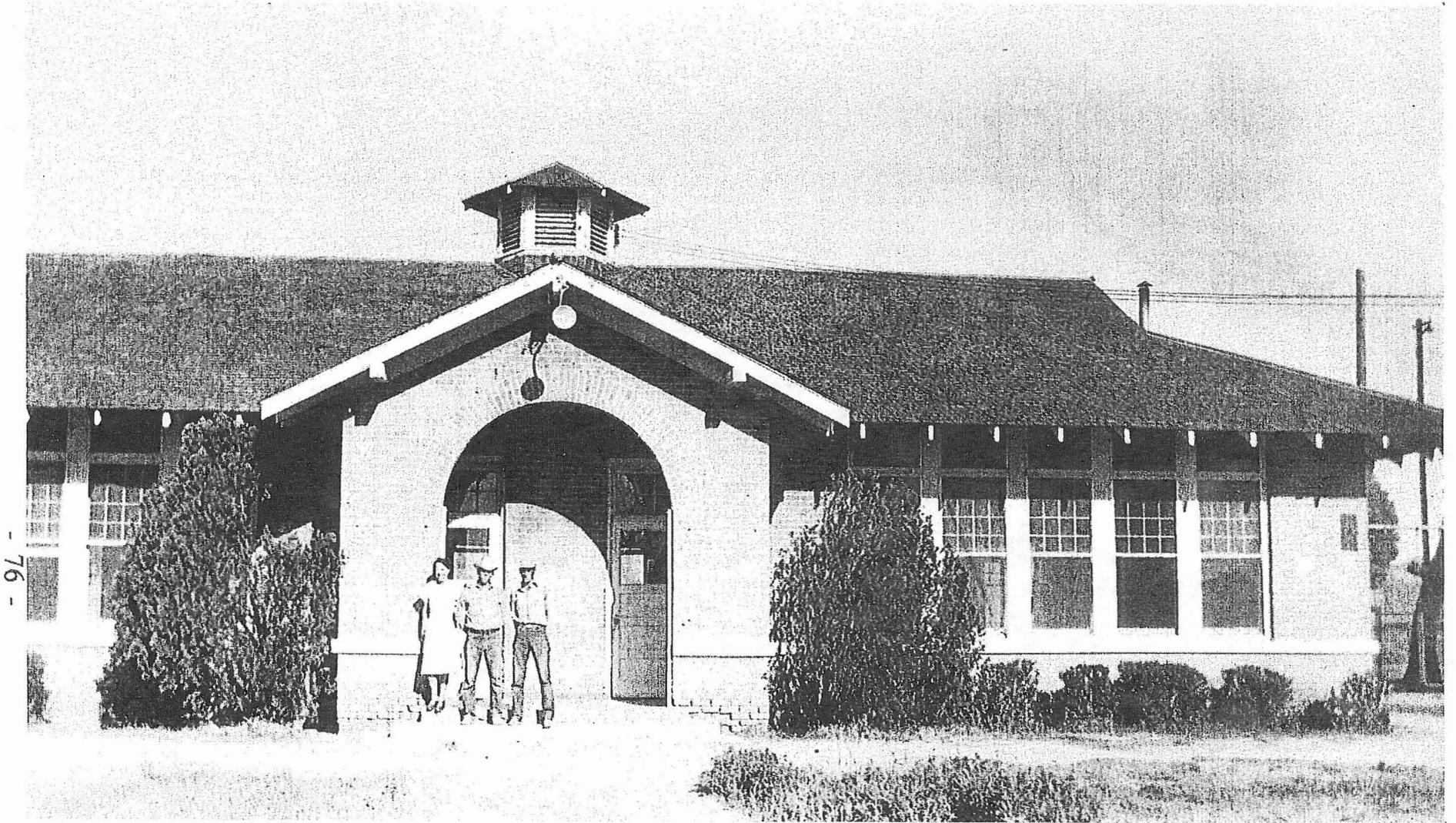
The second Arlington Cattle Company was owned by: Louis Wingfield, Charles Sherrill and Wm. LaFollette. Tovrea Packing Company had the Buckeye Ranch, and I'm sure that there are others that I have missed, but I know that some of these names will bring back memories to many. I did not try to list stock numbers, as lands have been sold, or parts sold and parts kept, and the stock certificates have been issued accordingly.



Long Time Arlington Residents
Both born in Arlington and attended school in Arlington
And both still live in Arlington

Eugene Jagow
Born in 1919
Age 75 in 1994

Jessie Richardson
Born in 1916
Age 78 in 1994



Wishing an old friend farewell

The late May Kreager with son Dick Kreager and friend Tom (Dauber) Willcutt
This picture taken a short time before school #3 was demolished

THE ARLINGTON DITCH

SOURCE: "The Arlington Ditch: A Big Enterprise Backed by Local Capitalists".
Arizona Republican. January 22, 1900

Stewart Chapin has returned to Phoenix from a visit to the Arlington Canal, a new enterprise which has been undertaken by local capitalists. The canal is two thirds completed and money is in the banks of Phoenix to complete it. A large number of men are employed in the work and a new town has sprung up. It is to be known as Arlington and Mr. Chapin will be the postmaster, storekeeper and the "guide, _____?_____, and friend" of the pilgrims who travel in that new region. The canal is located west of the Agua Fria and north of the Gila River in what is known as the Buckeye country, and the water is taken from the latter stream. The canal will supply water for a rich agricultural section from six to ten miles long and six miles wide and the length of the canal will be fifteen miles. The Arlington Canal will be completed in March and already large tracts of land have been taken up by prospective settlers. The land is said to be very rich and will become immensely productive when water is supplied the ranchers. Mr. Chapin says that the work is being carried on as fast as possible, but there is a scarcity of men and teams which is retarding progress. The Arlington Canal was conceived by local capitalists who are amply able to make a success of the undertaking.

Copied, word for word, by M.E. Murphy 4/27/1994
at the Capital building in Phoenix.

An interesting ad on the same page as this story is as follows:

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

I HAVE A LARGE FUND FOR INVESTMENT AT THE VERY LOWEST
RATES.

Best terms to Good Borrowers.

DWIGHT B. HEARD, 301-302 Fleming

Block

THE TOWN OF ARLINGTON...

SOURCE: "The Town of Arlington." Arizona Republican. June 15, 1900.

S.E. Chapin, who is now engaged in the mercantile business at the new town of Arlington, in the lower part of the valley, was in town yesterday. He believes that Arlington is going to be one of the richest and most important points in the valley. The new canal has been completed and it was expected that water would be turned into it yesterday.

Copied, word for word, by M.E. Murphy 4/27/1994
at the Capital building in Phoenix.

PIONEERS IN ARLINGTON

PERRY/ANDERSON

Epp and Sarah Perry were among the first families to take up a homestead in the Arlington valley. 1896 / 1908
Their four children, who came with them, were Arch, Turner, Willie and Ida.

Their son Willie was born at Lynn, Kansas on March 26, 1869. Before his family left Kansas he met and married Minnie Bell Deming in 1888.

They came to Arizona in 1889 and stayed in Tempe for a time before moving to Buckeye and then settling in Arlington in 1896. Willie devoted his life to farming and lived in the Arlington valley for 20 years before moving to Phoenix in 1918 where he died in 1942 at the age of 73.

Willie Perry and Minnie Bell Demming were the parents of Sarah Jessie Anderson, who too came to Arlington 1896. She married Andreas Anderson in 1907.

Andreas Anderson was born in Vilslez, Denmark and at age 17 came to the United States. He too lived in Tempe before coming to Arlington in 1905, where he became the foreman on the Buckeye Ranch. Jessie's uncle, Turner Deming and his wife Martha were living on the Buckeye Ranch where he worked and his wife cooked for the ranch hands. It was here that "Drace" and Jessie met. On May 14, 1907 they were married in Phoenix, Arizona.

In 1908 Drace and Jessie bought the homestead ranch from Epp Perry, Jessie's grandfather. She and Drace were to live there for the next 50 years. Here they raised their five children, all of whom attended school in Arlington. In 1957 Drace and Jessie moved into Phoenix where Drace died in December of 1971. Jessie lived on in Phoenix until her death. She was past 100 years old. Drace and Jessie's sons and a daughter are: Perry, Vernon, Wilbur, Merlin and Thelma.

Drace gained quite a degree of fame for being the grower of Chilean Alfalfa Seed, here on the homestead farm. When the Arizona Crop Improvement Association was formed Drace was one of the first to join, His Chilean alfalfa seed became the foundation for the genetically pure seed stock for all of Arizona. Drace's forty acres of alfalfa was planted in 1901 and was not plowed or replanted for close to fifty years, and in most years yielded a bumper crop.

Jessie Perry Anderson attended the second school that was built in the Arlington valley. Jessie was eight years old and brother Archie was 6 and Jewel was four. It was the law in Arizona, at that time, that any school must have at least 8 children enrolled. There was a shortage and so Jewel was started at age 4 to meet the quota needed.

The Perry family lived in tents while Willie was building their house. Jessie's sister May was born in June of 1899 while her family were in the tents. The next four children were born in their new home. This two-story house, that was south of the present Arlington School, was for many years one of the nicer homes in Arlington.

Caleb Deming came to Arlington in 1898 with Nell, Normie and Jean. His first wife was the mother of Minnie Bell Demming (Jessie Anderson's mother). He was also married to Ida Perry (Jessie Anderson's aunt) and they had one son Ralph in 1908. After Ida's death he married Amelia Ragains who was a sister to Jessie's grandmother. Golly! its no wonder that I, having come to Arlington in 1935, have never gotten the straight of the Demings & Perrys!!

Jean Deming (mentioned above) married Peter Benson and they were the parents of Nels Benson, who was born in Palo Verde.

Nell (mentioned above) married Frank Hardesty and

Normie (mentioned above) married Marie Biddlecome.

Information above was garnered from written information from Sylvia Harris Anderson and from obituary notices (newspaper) in an album belonging to Thelma Anderson Grissom.

M.E. Murphy April 30, 1994 I have found the spelling of the Deming/Demming name spelled differently in several sources. I am unsure of the correct spelling so you may see it spelled differently from time to time. MEM



Epp & Sarah Perry
To Arizona in 1889 - To Arlington in 1896
- 81 -



Four Generations of Pioneers
Sarah Perry, Willie Perry, Jessie Perry Anderson
Baby Perry Anderson



Laurids (Lars) Anderson, Andreas (Drace), Jessie Perry Anderson, Jewel Perry Mathews, Blossom Perry Rich, May Perry Neal, Cecil Perry Green, Ona Perry Branson, Hobart Perry



Husbands, Wives and Friends

Back Row: Perry Anderson, Vernon Anderson, Wilbur Anderson, Merlin Anderson

All the rest: Sylvia (Harris) Anderson, Drace Anderson, Jessie Anderson,

Alice (Renfro) Anderson, Betty (Taylor) Woods, Thelma (Anderson) Grissom,
Bill Grissom

LAURIDS ANDERSON FAMILY

By
Rosemary Anderson Reed

Though none of Laurids Anderson's family still live in the Arlington Valley, some of them do come to visit now and then. Lands still owned by the descendents of Larse and Dorothy is farmed, at the present time, by Kevin Richardson.

Rosemary was contacted in Washington state and she sent some pictures and a brief history of the L. Anderson family. I have typed it as it was given to me. Any little additions, will be in *Italic* .

Laurids Anderson and his brother Andreas came by steamship to New York City in 1896. They visited there with an aunt and then boarded a train for Arizona where they planned to work for another Dane -- Nels Peterson, who owned a large ranch at Tempe, Arizona. When Larse and Drace got off the train they headed across country to the large Petersen house, which is now a national historic site. (*They may have come by train to Maricopa, Arizona. At one time this was the nearest the trains came to Phoenix*)

Laurids worked on the Petersen ranch for several years before he took a job as foreman of the Arlington Improvement Company ranch in Arlington, Arizona. The ranch was incorporated in February of 1910 with the following owners: Dwight B. Heard owner of the Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette newspapers; K.S. Townsend who helped facilitate the founding of the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Phoenix; George Day, James Day and S.C. Mason.

This ranch was known as the Hill Ranch for many, many years and is now called, most often, the Arlington Cattle Company Ranch. Rosemary had asked me if I knew where the name "Hill Ranch" originated. Some of the Canal Water Stocks, were issued to a man named Theron Hill, soon after the Canal Company was formed, in 1900. Mr. Hill had bought out some of the smaller ranches near him, enlarging his holdings. James Day too had gotten Water Stock early on. His first stock too, was issued in 1900.. In May of 1909 much of the Theron Hill stock was transferred to James Day. as well as some stock held by small farmers. Then Mr. Day also bought out some small farms. The first Arlington Improvement Co. stock was issued in 1910, then in 1936 all of the Arlington Improvement Co stock

was transferred to the Dwight B. Heard Investment Co. It is very difficult to trace the paper trail of all of the stock that was purchased, sold and re-purchased. As you will see, in Rosemary's story, that Laurids purchased the ranch in 1936.

In the summer of 1910 Dorothy Humphreys came to Arizona, by train from Louisiana, with her mother Effie L. Humphreys. Dorothy's brothers Hoxie, Albert (Fred) and Leslie had come to the valley earlier.

On June 5th, 1911 Dorothy married Laurids Anderson, in the old house on the AK Ranch. They became the parents of seven children. Maren, Donald, Malcolm, Marshall, Laurel (who died as an infant), Howard and Rosemary. Donald was the only unmarried child and he continued to live with his parents. Maren was married to Waldo Bradshaw, Malcolm to June Hawkins, Marshall to Milly Dory, Howard to Lorraine Forsyth, and Rosemary to John Reed.

In 1927 the L. Anderson family moved to Phoenix. Dorothy's mother moved with them and continued to live with them until her death in December of 1947.

Laurids and Dorothy had bought 80 acres from Laurid's brother Andreas, and he commuted from Pjoenix to take care of the crops of alfalfa hay and seed.

Laurids served as a member of the Board of Directors for the Arlington Canal Company and was president of the Board also. My records are incomplete for a period of time that would have found Laurids in Arlington in 1910. He served on the Board several times, I believe, for the years that he was involved in farming in the valley.

In 1936 the Andersons bought the ranch of which Laurids had been foreman when he first came to Arlington. They rented their place at Phoenix (and later sold it) and moved back to Arlington. They lived there until they sold the ranch in 1947.

Dorothy and Laurids moved to their eighty acre Arlington farm (which according to state tax records is only 79 acres because of a road easement). Malcolm bought the Arlington Women's Club clubhouse, moved it to his father's farm, added to it, and lived in it for a short time. Maren and Waldo bought the little, orange Arlington School bus, loaded it with their belongings, hitched a trailer

to their Ford and with their children headed to the Pacific Northwest. Eventually, all of the Anderson sons and daughters moved to either Oregon or Washington.

Maren's husband passed away in 1971 and Maren in 1984. Donald died in 1987. Presently, Malcolm and June live in Wenatchee, Washington. Marshall and Milly live in Tonopah, Nevada. Howard and Lorraine live in Corbett Oregon and Rosemary and John in Aberdeen, Washington.

Laurids continued working on his "eighty" until he was eighty years old when he began renting it to the Richardson brothers, Sam and Bob. In the summers the Andersons would spend their vacations in the cooler northwest with their children and grandchildren.

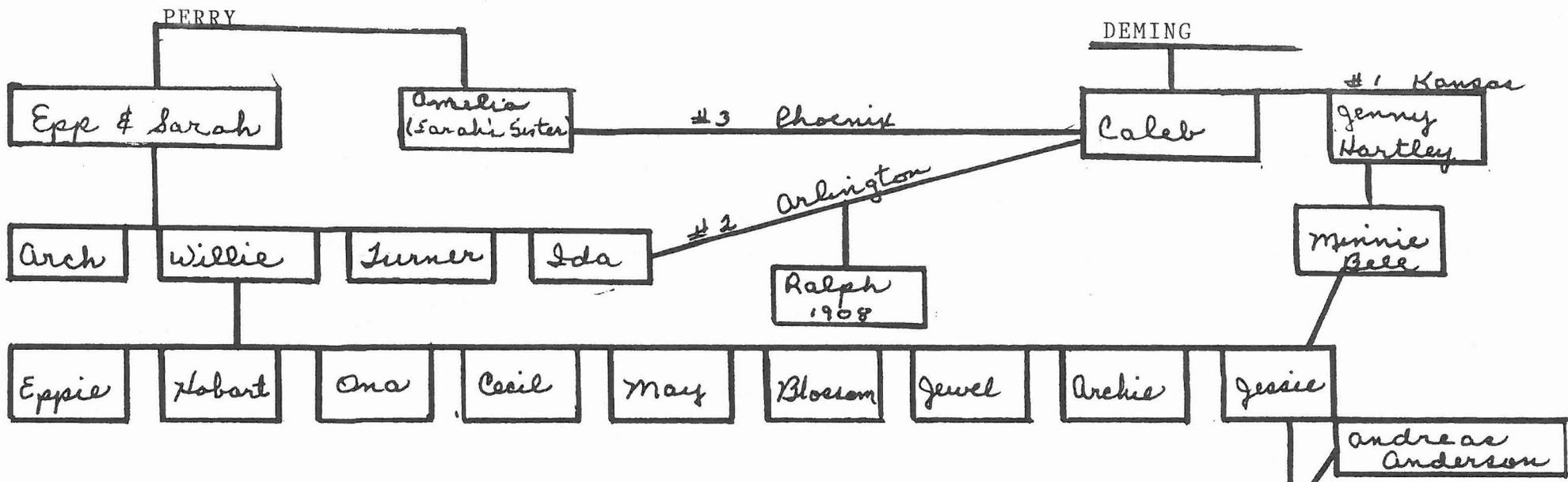
After Laurids passed away, Dorothy and her son, Donald, spent more and more time in Oregon and Washington. In 1975 they took up residence at Boring, Oregon not far from Howard and in 1981 they moved to Aberdeen, Washington to be with Rosemary.

Though they would have liked to have done so, neither Laurids nor brother Andreas returned to Denmark, even for a visit, much to the sadness of their old father who often, especially on holidays, walked down to the local station wishing that his boys might come in on the train.

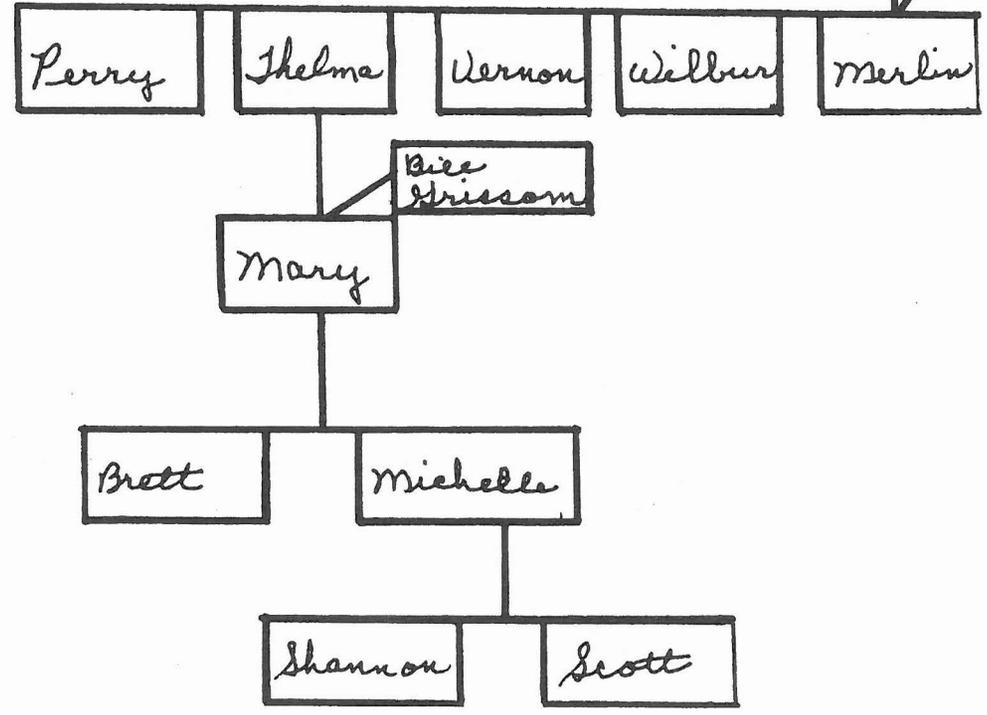
Both Laurids and Dorothy lived long, healthy lives. Laurids passed away at home in Arlington in 1972 at the age of 94 and Dorothy in 1988 in Aberdeen, Washington at the age of 96.

They both belonged to the Buckeye Seventh Day Adventist Church and enjoyed their church fellowship. For years they had family worship both morning and evening. Though Laurids' eyesight failed, so that he had to be led when he walked, he could still read Dorothy's large print Bible. After cataract surgery, when he could no longer read he said he wished that he had learned the words of the hymns the family had sung at worship so he could 'sing' them again.

Laurids and Dorothy Anderson are buried in the Double Butte Cemetery at Tempe awaiting the call of Jesus, the Life Giver, at the resurrection.



Perry/Deming Pedigree Chart
 as received from Thelma Anderson
 Grissom



JOHN W. BASSETT FAMILY

Sent by Granddaughter: Barbara Pendley

Some of the information sent may be duplicated in the newspaper obituary notice from a Phoenix newspaper in January of 1954, but this short biography of the Bassett family is as Barbara remembered.

Barbara says that it was hard to write the history of her grandfather as is brought back a lot of memories, but she wrote the following, as she remembered it:

John W. Bassett was born in Michigan, October 12, 1862. He enlisted in the Army in 1885 and was sent to the Arizona Territory soon afterward. Grandpa Bassett was the greatest story teller ever and he enjoyed telling about the various campaigns he fought in against Arizona indians. He enjoyed telling about his company capturing Geronimo.

After his discharge from the Army in 1893 he ran a freighting business in Southeastern Arizona until 1904 when he moved to Arlington with wife Mary and four of their children: Charlie, George, John, and Grace. Elmer and Arthur were born in Arlington.

Upon his arrival in Arlington he took up a Homestead on 80 acres of land in the Arlington Valley. Mary, up until her death, served as the mid-wife in the area, delivering babies to those hardy pioneer women.

In the late 20's John W. Bassett and Elmira Francis were married. For several years they ran a service station on the southeast corner of what is now Desert Rose Road and Old Highway 80.

All six of the Bassett children attended school in Arlington. Grace Bassett married Leslie Humphreys and their three children also attended school in Arlington, They were, Barbara, Dorothy and Wayne.

John Bassett Jr. married Sylvia Nielson (I believe) who was Mrs. J.O. Lowdermilk's daughter. They had a daughter named Bette and two sons named Niles and Bobbie.

Charley married Ruth Johnson (I think her name was) and they one daughter named Doris. Doris also attended school in Arlington.

George, Elmer and Arthur married girls in California. George Jr. attended school in Arlington when he came to stay with his grandfather, after his mother died.

John W. sold the Homestead in Arlington and they moved to Phoenix where he lived until his death in 1954.

John W. Bassett was a charter member of the Arizona Pioneer Association and he attended every annual meeting from 1921 until his death in '54.

Barbara states, at the end of her letter, that her father Leslie Humphreys worked for his brother-in-law, Laurids Anderson, when "Larse" owned the Hill Ranch.

Following is the obituary notice for John W. Bassett who died on January 12, 1954:

One of Arizona's most colorful pioneers and Indian fighters is dead.

John W. Bassett, 91, U.S. Army veteran and one of the oldest members of the Arizona Pioneer Association, died in a Mesa Rest Home Tuesday afternoon.

He came to Arizona in 1885 with the army when he was 23 years old and engaged in the various campaigns against the Indians. He first was stationed at Fort Huachuca and later was transferred to Fort McDowell, northwest of Phoenix.

Mr. Bassett was discharged from the army in 1893 and remained in Maricopa County. For many years he engaged in the freighting business and operated in many parts of the territory.

He also took up a homestead at Arlington, west of Buckeye, and operated an 80 acre ranch there until 14 years ago, when he moved to Phoenix.

He lived at 122 W. Southgate in South Phoenix..

While still in service with the army, Mr. Bassett was married at Silver City, New Mexico. His wife died more than 33 years ago and he remarried. His second wife died here five years ago.

Mr. Bassett was a charter member of the Arizona Pioneer Association and attended every reunion here from 1921, when the initial reunion was held. He also was a past member of the Odd Fellows.

He was a carpenter by profession and while ranching at Arlington did a great deal of building in the west end of the county.

He was born October 12, 1862 in Michigan and enlisted in the army from there. He was a member of the Church of Christ in South Phoenix.

He is survived by three sons, The Rev. George W. Bassett of Los Angeles, Elmer living in Texas and Arthur of Glendale; a daughter, Mrs. Grace Wooton of Milton, Oregon; four stepsons, L.L. Francis of Phoenix, Roy Francis of Grand Canyon, Henry L. Francis of Hayward, California, and Jimmie Francis of Project City, California; a stepdaughter, Mrs Joe O'Connell of Phoenix; 13 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 3 p.m. Saturday in the South Phoenix Mortuary Chapel. The Rev. R.E. Sell, pastor of the Church of Christ in Buckeye, will officiate. Burial will be in the Double Butte Cemetery in Tempe.



John W. Bassett



The John W. Bassett Children
George, John Jr. Elmer, Grace, Arthur
- 92 -

THE ALBERT JAGOW FAMILY

Albert William Herman Jagow was born in Berlin, Germany in 1864 and was raised in Prussia. Though Prussia, at that time, was the all-powerful state in the German Empire, because it was the largest, the richest and the most aggressive, this part of Europe, for most of its existence, was a country of strife. There were wars and divisions of power, which though implemented by kings and rulers, caused terrible unrest for the common man, leaving little chance for young men to gain and grow in their native home.

At the age of 17 Albert Jagow left his homeland. Little is known about him after he first came to America. We don't know where he lived or worked but we can place him in Arizona in 1896. We know not how his livelihood was supported until we find him in the Mesa, Arizona area. Albert, like many other Germans, knew the method of brewing. In those years before prohibition, Albert made and sold his beer to earn his livelihood.

Albert met Elizabeth Lobstein, originally from Alsace-Lorraine, which is now a part of France. Of course it had been a part of France before the German Empire had claimed it after the Franco-German War in 1871. Germany ruled this portion of France for 50 years before it was returned to France in 1919.

If you were a romanticist at heart, you might wonder if Albert and Lizzie might have known each other in their homelands. We can't answer this for you but we do know that Lizzie was living in the Gilbert area when they met. Don't know how long their courtship lasted but on the 25th of July in 1900 they were wed in Phoenix, Arizona. It wasn't however until 1906/7, that Albert and Elizabeth came to Arlington where they homesteaded 160 acres in the NE 1/4 of Section 9 and later, in about 1915, (water stock issued) purchased land on the lower end of the valley, from George Henry Newsholme.

Here in Arlington, the Jagow family began to grow. The three oldest of the children were born while the family lived in Mesa. George Frederick was born April 2, 1902 and died in 1935. Henrietta Alberta was born June 7, 1903 and died this year (1994) on April 20. Emma Susan was born January 2, 1908 and died in 1983. I find these three oldest children, George, Henrietta and Emma on a roll at

the Powers Butte school. All nine of the Jagow children attended school here and graduated from the Arlington School. The six children born in Arlington are: Mable Augusta, born August 2, 1908-died in 1983. William Herman (Bill) was born August 8, 1908 and died on January 30, 1981. Herman William, was born in 1913 and died in 1932. Fred Albert was born in 1916 and died in 1934. Emil Eugene was born on May 19, 1919 and Elizabeth Louise, the last of the Jagow children was born on June 16, 1922 and died in 1973.

Henrietta completed the required eight grades and the two years of high school (which was allowed at that time) in Arlington. She went on to the Arizona State University. William (Bill) was the first boy to attend high school in Buckeye, and was followed by both Herman and Fred.. They were all three active in sports there. Borden Murphy recalls an interesting story he had heard concerning Bill. Apparently, at that time, each player had to buy his own football shoes. Bill went to the people who were digging the drain ditch (parallel with the river from the Hassayampa) and asked for a job. He wanted to earn enough for his cleated shoes. He had worked all one day and when he got his check it was not quite the \$3.50 needed for the shoes. He must have looked awfully disappointed for he told them it wasn't enough and when they found out what it was for they tore up the check and issued another. Herman was injured playing football and died from the injury to his head. They had been playing the Indian School, from Phoenix, and most of the players, in those days, were big, husky men, and it is believed that Herman was kicked in the head.

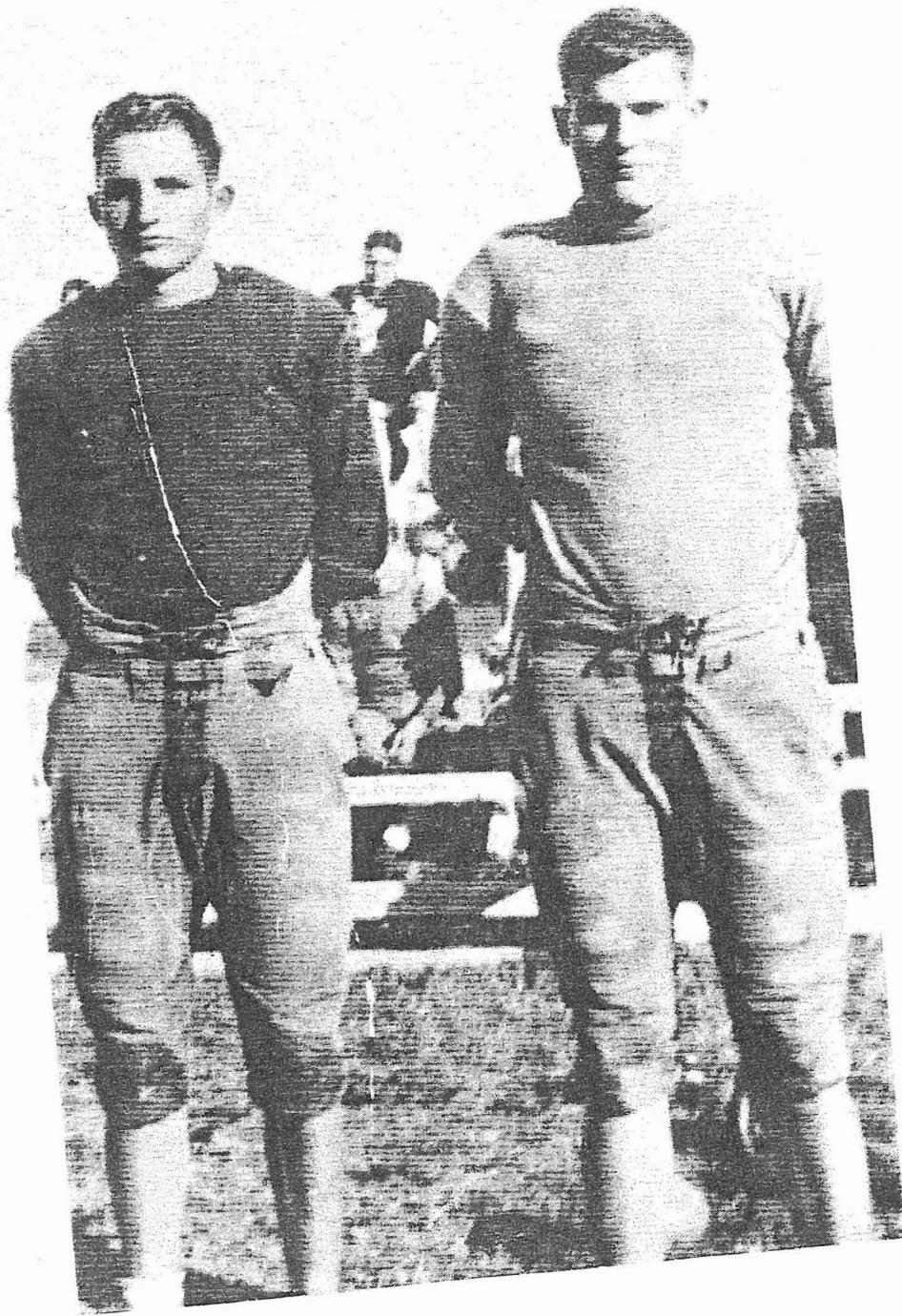
When the second school was built nearer to the center of the valley it was not as long a ride as to the old Powers Butte school. The mode of transportation was the same however. A wagon and team was driven from home to the school and on the way they picked up other girls who rode with them the long miles. In those years the main road, south from the school, went straight on from Bob's corner down along the river to the area near the Gillespie Dam. Leo Biddlecome placed, for me, some of the early settler's farms . On the left, going south from Bob's corner, was the E.J. Richardson place, next to there the Biddlecome family lived. Beyond them (If I understood Leo correctly) was a school section and then the Jagows and below them was the Green's. Later, following the horses and wagon, the Jagows acquired a 1923 Ford flat bed truck and this became another means of getting to school.

After the death of the elder Jagows the farm was taken over by their older children, later most of it was sold. Gene bought land from Frank Moody, which had a house on it. That house, or at least a portion of it was the second schoolhouse built in Arlington. It is believed that Frank Moody bought it and moved it to the farm. Gene also bought land to the east of his place and later moved his house onto that strip between the two places. Gene also acquired what is mostly known as the Green place, as that was the land homesteaded by L.L. Green. It had been overgrown and was unused as farmland at that time. Some lawyers from Phoenix owned it and had duck ponds scattered among the salt cedar trees, that had taken over the land. Gene used this land mainly as bermuda grass pasture, for his cattle when they were not running on the desert range. It was gradually cleared and is now tillable.

Gene was serving on the School Board when the bond election passed, (on its third try, I think), allowing the red brick school to be built which replaced the old, inadequate, gray cement brick school. Gene's sister Mable was in the first grade in 1916, the first year of the #3 school.

Gene Jagow and Betty Hawkins, met when Betty came to visit her sister June, who was married to Malcom Anderson, and living in Arlington. They were married on April 2, 1945 in Yuma, Arizona. and here in Arlington they raised their two children: Albert Eugene (Gus) and Peggy Carol. Gus and Peggy both graduated from Arlington and both attended the Thunderbird Academy. Gus lives and works in California, while Peggy is married to John Hubach and lives in Washington state, where she has raised her own family.

Gene, now 75 years old, chose to stay on his farm, growing his crops and raising his cattle. He is the last surviving member of the Albert Jagow family who came as early 1900 pioneers.



Herman & Bill Jagow

THE PETERSON/GABLE FAMILY

The Peterson family has deep roots in this country as well as here in Arlington where the Peterson line merges with the Gable line.

P. Peterson is the first, that we have been able to trace, to come to this country. Other than a name we have no information about this man. His son was Hance Peterson who was born in Delaware about 1706.

With this third generation, in the United States, Andrew Peterson (1738) was too born in Delaware as was his son Hezekiah born the 24th of January in 1764. The family then moved to New Jersey, where he died in 1807. His son Andrew had been born in New Jersey on 20 June 1793. Charles Sreeve Peterson, son of Andrew, was born in New Jersey on the 28th of July 1818. He was the first of the Peterson line to live and die in Arizona. He died on 26 September 1889 in Mesa, Arizona. His son too, was named Charles Peterson and he was born in Alpine, Utah on the 28 of January 1854, He lived and died in Mesa, Arizona. C. Warren Peterson, was born 8th March 1875 in Coalville, Utah.

So here begins the story of the Peterson family, as we know them here in Arlington.

The immediate family of Charles Warren Peterson were living in Coalville, Summit County, Utah. His father had met and married Clara Jane Lewis and C. Warren was the first of nine children to be born to this couple.

As is often the case, a relative had come south and west into Arizona and had traveled back to Utah to tell the family of the wonderful opportunities that awaited them in the untamed desert of the southwest. More than one of the Peterson families decided to come to the Mesa area. Many of the street names in Mesa, named for early settlers, came from the extended Peterson families.

Charles Warren was only 3 years old when they began this southerly trek. The hardships and joys of his three month long journey, were firmly implanted in his young mind and many, many years later could still tell stories about that trip. He told of how all of their belongings were loaded into wagons, pulled by slow plodding oxen.

When they were ready to leave, the families forming quite a wagon train, they sought to follow an almost non-existent trail. Many times they were forced to stop and build pieces of road before they could proceed, and they often covered less than a distance of ten miles in a full days travel. Their herd of cattle were driven and this too tended to slow them down but they were a necessary commodity for the families' welfare as they furnished milk, butter and meat for the travelers. Many of the rugged mountains, that they had to cross, were too steep for a single team of oxen to pull, so many times they had to unhitch the other teams and use all of them to pull a wagon to a summit. They would be driven back to pull the next wagon. This would continue until all teams had reached the top and they then faced getting off the mountain. Many times teams were hitched to both front and back of the wagons. One team to pull and the other to act as a brake on the downhill grade.

It took great courage and stamina to continue at this slow, grinding pace. It was especially hard for the women and children as they had to walk many miles to relieve the oxen of the additional weight. Despite their weariness however, each evening they would gather around a campfire where singing and dancing could lift their weary spirits and to draw comfort from one another for the many miles ahead. The weary but happy travelers arrived in Mesa on the last of January in 1879 to find many families living in their wagons and under brush shades, some having preceded the Peterson by only days.

These hardy men were men of vision and could see this flat, dry land in crops if only they could get water to them from the nearby river. In searching for a method to accomplish this they found the remains of old canals and ditches, built by a long lost civilization. Though these canals had to be dug out with picks and shovels and sometimes slip scrapers, these old canals were utilized by those hardy pioneers, thereby saving time and money that would be needed for surveys and extensive plans. So with few tools, but many willing hands, the water was finally diverted to those parched lands and years and years of unceasing labor, the men began to see their dreams fulfilled.

From C. Warren's journals and stories that he recalled, come many stories of those first years of trial. He tells of living out of their wagons and under brush sheds as did many of the others. The need was great for getting homes built to protect the families from the

elements. They soon discovered that the adobe houses, built by the Indians and Mexicans were a cheap source of building materials, and Warren's father was soon making adobe blocks for a home. Though the homes protected the families from the heat, cold or rain, they were not a comfortable abode. Too small usually, with meals being prepared on wood burning stoves which often overheated the small homes. The outdoor water wells, served as the refrigerators as well as furnishing water. Water was hand drawn by means of a bucket lowered into the well. Milk, butter and cheese was lowered into the cool dampness of the well. Many of the hardships that they encountered were the same that we have read about in the histories of the early settlers. Warren's father was called away for a period of two years and at the age of 20 Warren was left in charge of the farm and family. He recalls that he worked from early to late, milking cows, haying, cultivating, and irrigating, among other things.

Warren had started a small herd of cattle on his own, which he pastured on the desert. By now too, he had met Marion (May) Standage and was planning on being married. However this was put on hold when Warren was called to serve a church mission in the southern states. Marion promised to wait for him, which she did, and on his return she met him in Salt Lake City and they were married there. When Warren left he had turned his herd out on the desert below the Superstitions and figured they would have increased considerably by his return. However there had been a severe drought and only about ten percent of his herd had survived. He would need to start over.

When Warren heard of a farming community, to the west, along the Gila River and where water was being diverted to the small valley of Arlington, he and his father came out to investigate and they bought 280 acres of land here. Warren's experience with farming and maintaining canals, stood him in good stead when he and Marion moved to the valley in 1900.

He and Marion moved into a one room house when they arrived in the valley. Though Marion returned to her mother's home in Mesa when her babies were born, they were living in Arlington when Erwin (Pete), Ethel, Grace and Iva were born. In 1908 Warren purchased the Arlington Store from Claude Ritter and the family moved into living quarters in the back. Warren not only operated the farm, but continued to enlarge his herd of cattle, which he ranged

on the surrounding desert. With his purchase of the store he also was appointed Postmaster, as the post office was located in the store.

Warren had a zest for life and loved Arizona as his home state. He served her well too. Not only did he serve for 12 1/2 years as Maricopa County Supervisor but was to fill a vacancy when Frank Luke, father of the war hero, died. Warren replaced him as State Tax Commissioner, and he held that position for 23 years. In April of 1914 the Peterson family moved to Phoenix, though Warren kept his holdings in Arlington and continued to oversee both the farm and his herd of cattle. Two more children were born to Warren and Marion after they moved into Phoenix: Marion and Gail.

Marion Standage Peterson died in 1929, having seen three of her children wed. Erwin had married Evelyn Potter in 1925 and in 1928 he married again. This time to Norris Cromer. Ethel Peterson had met and married H.C. Jack Gable in 1922 and Grace married Claiborne Nuckolls in 1928. and was later married to Leo Hensiak, In the year following her mother death, Iva married James Howard Joslin. In 1929 Warren married again. He married Ethel Romney Lilliwhite. In 1935 the last of Warren's children were married. November 8, Marion married Paul Smith, and in December Gail married Juanita Parker. Several years later Gail married Edith Galloway.

Warren, in later years, said that he could remember the many floods that came down the Gila to wash away their dams and fill their ditches and canals with sand. They knew the potential of their desert though, and were not discouraged, but went out immediately and began to clean and rebuild. Year after year they did this until the help of the Federal Government came to their aid, The farmers along the river then saw cement dams being placed strategically to hold back floodwater and to store it behind the dams, to be fed into an extensive canal system. With this system of irrigation to aid in the building of farms, they can proudly say that they did indeed conquer the desert. Where once chaparral, sagebrush and mesquite grew and where the coyote, rattlesnakes and Gila monsters abounded, we can see all that was accomplished by all of the pioneers who sought a better life in the great southwest.

Ethel Peterson Gable remembers those early years in Arlington. Happy carefree days as a child where they could swim in the canal or river, ride horses every day if they so desired. She says that she can remember lots of get-togethers, with friends and neighbors, for box

suppers, pot-luck dinners, etc. but she remembers most the 4th of July celebrations. The whole valley would come together for a huge community picnic. Tables would be laden with all of the best foods that each mother could make. The horseshoe toss, footraces, jumping contests, horse races and all sorts of games were the order of the day. There were programs and marching drills, with much flag waving, and in the evening would be the fireworks!

Another fond memory, that Ethel talks about, was the coming of the Gypsies. Once or twice a year the gypsies would come through the valley with their brightly colored wagons. Ethel says that they were afraid of the gypsies but they were fascinated by them too. There were frequently more gypsies in the band than there were settlers in the valley. They would camp out and cook over outdoor fires and they would dance and sing and were very colorful. Ethel thinks that she may have gotten her love of bright colors from the gypsies. How beautiful she thought them in their long, full skirts of bright colors with the gaudy trim and with their arms, necks and ears loaded with jewelry. She says, "I thought then that I would be the happiest person alive if I could just dress like that."

"The only problem with having the gypsies camping near was that we were almost never able to gather eggs, from our hens, when they were here," says Ethel. "On occasion too, not only the eggs but chickens as well would disappear. Once the biscuits, in the warming oven of the stove, disappeared while the family was eating in the next room."

Ethel has lots of stories we could tell but for the sake of getting the history of the valley told, we will have to skip most of them. Ethel attended three years of school here in the old #2 school and they then moved to Phoenix. Ethel was a freshman in high school when she met Jack Gable. Jack at that time was a delivery boy for a large hardware store in Phoenix. When he had a pickup to use for deliveries, he managed often to come by the school where Ethel and friends were having lunch. At Christmas time, in her Junior year of high school, Jack proposed and brought her a diamond ring to seal the engagement. Ethel told him "no" at first as she had plans to go on to college and become a teacher. Jack was not one though to take her "no" for an answer and finally convinced her to accept the ring. On the last day of school Jack and Ethel drove to Florence and were married. Jack and Ethel lived in Phoenix for about a year after they were married and then moved to Arlington for a while where Jack

worked for Warren Peterson. Jack then took another job in Phoenix and they moved back into town. Jack Charles (Jackie) was born on October 29th 1923 at Warren Peterson's home. Here too, on June 28 1925, Warren Carter was born.

Jack and Ethel then moved back to Arlington where they lived for the next fourteen years. In 1926 Jack and Ethel bought a partnership in the Arlington Store from Warren, and sometime afterwards bought out Ethel's father and they became the sole owners.

While they lived in Arlington, Jack and Ethel both were very active in community affairs. Ethel served for two years as Woman's Club president and on the Arlington School Board for 14 years. A non-denominational community church was formed and Ethel served as Superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years. While raising her family Ethel helped out in the Arlington Store as well. In 1940 Jack and Ethel sold the store and bought a home in Buckeye. Ethel worked for Saba's and then as the World War II began and her two sons joined the Air Force she took a job in the war plant at Goodyear. When this ended she went to work for Abraham's (George's) Market where she was bookkeeper and office manager for many years. Jack, who was selling real estate during this time had a heart attack. She then helped him out in his office as well as maintaining her job at the Market. After two serious fires in the store, the George's decided to close the market in Buckeye. Jack then made room for her in his real estate office, and Ethel got a Real Estate license and also became an Independent Insurance agent. This she continued to do until her retirement in the late 60's.

Now a little more history about H.C.(Jack) Gable. He was born in Galena, Kansas on the 22nd of June in 1901. His mother died, in 1906, leaving John Carter Gable with two little children to raise. He moved around a great deal and in 1915 they moved to the Phoenix, area where one of Jack's aunt lived. Jack's father bought some milk cows and they ran a dairy for a while and Jack also delivered milk in town. He later began working for a Hardware store and about this time he met Ethel Peterson and a good portion of what happened next is told in Ethel's part of the story. After Ethel and Jack bought out the store the new highway came through about 3/4 mile north of the location so Jack built another store and moved it up to the highway. Here he maintained the store and a service station and garage. Electricity had not as yet come to the valley and the store

had to lighted with kerosene lamps and lanterns, and when the store was moved north Jack bought a Kohler plant (a gasoline powered generator) and they then kept the store open until 10 o'clock every night.

The Post Office was still located in the store so the post office kept the same hours as the store. Jack served as postmaster from 1926 until 1940. Though the store had a telephone, the service had not as yet extended out to the west where the railroad sections houses housed the railroad workers. There were also homesteaders on the desert and when urgent messages were received at the store Jack would deliver the message. During this time Jack served as the representative for Arlington to the High School Board, of which he was a member. Jack also served on the Buckeye City Council for two years as well as Mayor for another two years. Jack had owned a couple of bars in Buckeye which were the favorite "watering holes" for most of the farmers, cowboys and other fellows who worked in the area.

When Jackie and Carter returned home, after the war, Jack leased the Warren Peterson ranch for a period of twenty years. When Warren died in 1965 they purchased the ranch. The two boys were now married and they both moved onto the farm. They farmed the ranch together but Jack soon took another job in the valley and Carter managed the farm until Jack and Ethel sold it to him in 1980. Jack and Carter's families were born, mostly in Arlington, and though Jack moved back east with his family, Carter has stayed here and still farms his grandfather's place as well as others.

Jack and Ethel's family genealogy follows:

Jack Charles Gable married Addie Lee (Judy) Hodges in 1944 and to this union was born: Jacque Lee Gable LaVista, Daniel Charles Gable, Jeffrey Keith Gable and Sheri Ann.

Jack married: Bobbie Trippett in 1974, No children.

Warren Carter Gable married Elizabeth (Tex) Hunter in 1943 and three children were born of this couple. Cheryl Lynn Gable Smith, Gary Peterson Gable and Larry Edward Gable.

Carter married Alice Maude Baker Stevenson on July 2, 1954.

Both Carter and Alice had children from previous marriages but they added one of their own: Stanley Carter Gable.

One of Alice's children, Sue Ann, married Carl Burns and they also live in Arlington,

None of Jack's family live here but live in, I believe, New Hampshire, Chicago and Texas.

Carter's daughter Lynn lives in Pima, Arizona.

Gary owns and farms land in Arlington as well as being an America West pilot.

Larry lives in Rainbow valley and shares farming interests with his father, as well as having his own business.

Stanley lives in Arlington and has a Weed Control business. He has had some farming interests with his father as well.

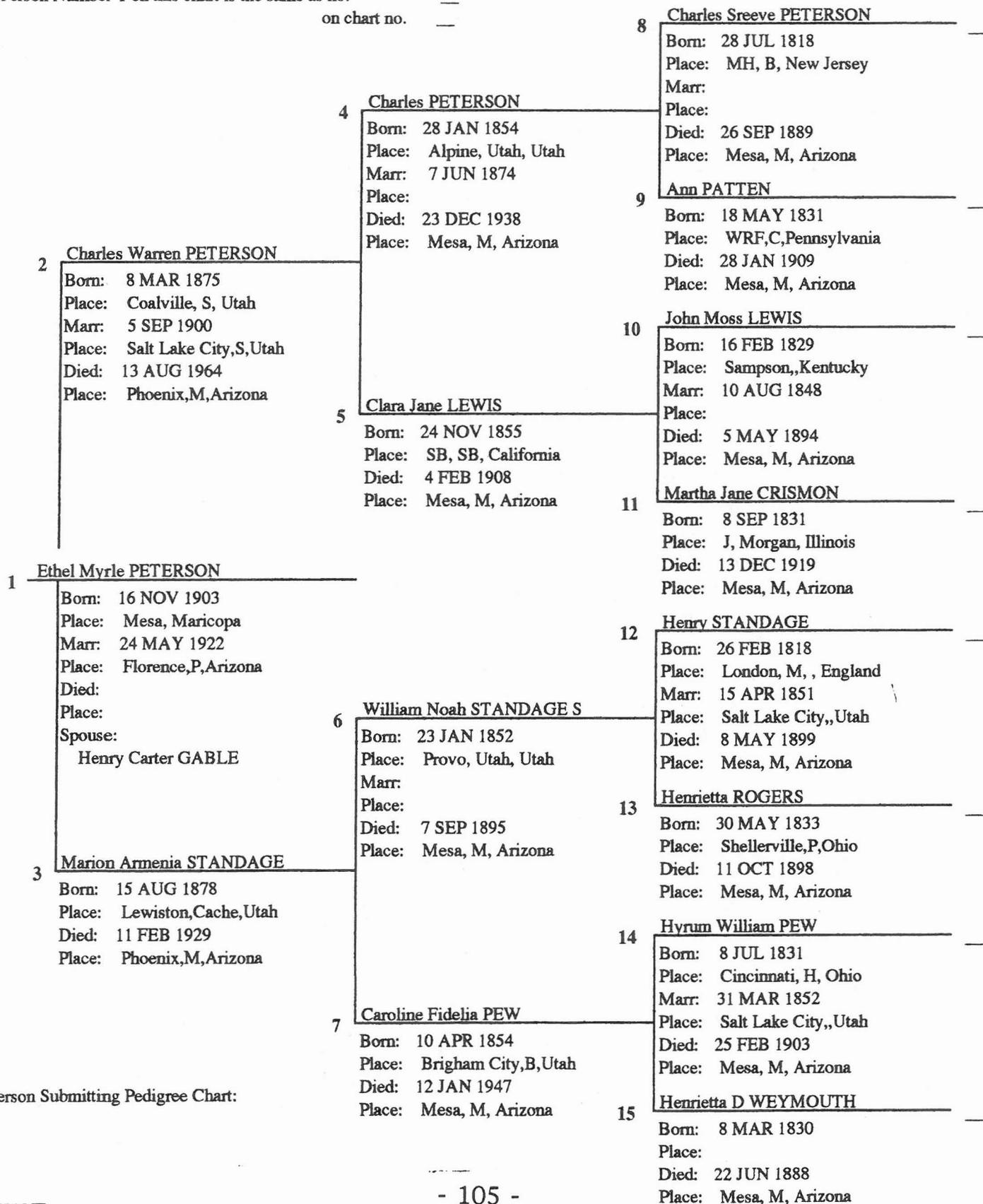
This family too, comes from hardy stock, and can indeed be called pioneers in the valley. Five generations of the Peterson/Gable family have been in Arlington since 1900. Four generations have gotten their education through the school system, which began here some 100 years ago.

PEDIGREE CHART

Thu, Sep 15, 1994

Chart No. ___

Person Number 1 on this chart is the same as no. ___
 on chart no. ___



Person Submitting Pedigree Chart:

PHONE:

THE RICHARDSON FAMILY

Three Scots brothers, came to America by way of the British Isles in the 1700's. They were fishermen and settled in Maine.

Some of the descendants of these immigrants live here in the Arlington valley. The one who fathered John Richardson is uncertain but the line from John flows directly to the early settlers here.

John was the father of Samuel and Samuel was the father of Phares who was the father of Elmer Jay who settled in the Arlington valley in 1902.

This story, from here, will be concerning Elmer Jay Richardson and his descendants.

Elmer Jay Richardson was born on the 18 of December 1864 in Sabula, Iowa. Son of Phares Richardson and Margaret A. Wirt Richardson. E.J. was the only son of Phares and Margaret. When he was five years old his father bought a farm in Moulton, Iowa. E.J. attended elementary school near his fathers farm but went to Moulton, Iowa for his high school. When he was 17 years he jumped from a school window, which was several feet above the ground and in some way his heart was injured, which kept him from heavy farm work for a number of years.

When he was eighteen years old and stood 6'1" tall and weighed 190 pounds, he was chosen (due to his good scholastic record) to teach in the school near the farm for two months, to fill a vacancy there. His sister was one of his students. He found that he liked to teach, so he returned to school, after which he taught for about 10 years. During these teaching years E.J. dated several girls but when he attended a church social, here he met his Lizzie. Elizabeth Jessie Rutledge was a small young lady, standing only 4'11" and weighing only about a hundred pounds. E.J. knew right away that that petite, dark eyed, raven haired beauty was the girl for him, and in a matter of a few weeks they were married.

E.J. continued to teach for a while but in the latter part of 1897 He and Lizzie made their way westward. They went as far as Springfield, Missouri in a 'prairie schooner', pulled by a team of horses. In Springfield, after deciding that this mode of travel was

too slow, they shipped their wagon, team, belongings, and themselves by train to Denver, Colorado. They continued their way on a narrow gauge rail as far as Durango, Colorado. From there to Farmington, New Mexico they again used the wagon and teams. Here in Farmington they rented a farm and raised vegetables and a few other crops. The produce was sold in Durango. The soil and conditions was perfect for growing produce. They stayed near Farmington, in the New Mexico Territory, for about four years, but decided the altitude there was not very good for E.J.'s heart condition.

Two sons were born during their stay in New Mexico. Fay Wesley was born in 1898 and was followed by Elmer Jay Jr., born in 1900.

Jay Jr. was about a year and a half when they started for lower altitude.

Again traveling by prairie schooner and team they made their way to Shiprock, N.M. and on to St. Johns and Springerville, Arizona. From there, still seeking a lower altitude, they followed the Coronado Trail south. E.J. says that it truly was a 'trail' in 1902, with bad weather, steep terrain and even hostile Indians. He used tree trunks, tied to the back of the wagon to help brake down the steep canyons. Sleep became almost a stranger to E.J. as they traveled through dense timber lands. You learned to keep your eyes open and your ears tuned for any unusual sounds. When finally driven to sleep he slept with his gun at hand.

They had decided to go to Imperial Valley, in California, where he had heard it was below sea level and thought that might just be right for his heart condition. When they reached the Gila River they followed it down stream. They passed through Buckeye, Arizona where there was very few buildings or homes. They continued to follow the Gila west and E.J. thought the desert beautiful after the high mountain passes they had traveled through. They passed through the small farming community of Arlington, finding the small farms along the Gila pleasing. They pushed on however toward the Imperial Valley. About 80 miles west of Buckeye, one of the horses, pulling the wagon, died. His need to purchase another horse led to his spending about half of his savings. With such a small amount of savings left, about \$400.00, they decided to turn back to that little valley along the Gila, called Arlington.

Here, just south and east of what we call Bob's corner, E.J. and Lizzie purchased 160 acres of land. E.J. worked on the canal between

Liberty and Arlington (part of the Buckeye Irrigation District, I believe) while caring for his farm. Their first daughter, Henrietta May was born in Arlington in 1902 and in 1906 Walter was born in Arlington too. Since so much of E.J.'s work kept him in the Liberty area, they decided to move to Liberty while still farming his 160 in Arlington. Samuel Kay, the fourth son, was born while they were in Liberty, six days before Sam was born his brother, Jay Jr. was injured in an accident with horse and wagon and eight days later died from blood poisoning. He was 9 years, 6 months and six days old. Little more than a week later their home in Liberty burned, and so the decision was made to move back to Arlington and the farm.

E.J. continued his work on the canal and the oldest son Fay took the job of cooking for the men that worked there. On New Years day in 1913, their fifth son, Henry, was born in Arlington and three years later their second daughter, Jessie, joined the growing family. In 1914, with the beginning of the first World War, Fay joined the marines and having suffered through the flu epidemic, which affected his knees, did not come home until 1919 though the war ended in 1918. In October of that year Kenneth Gail was born to Lizzie, their sixth son. He was the last of their children to be born on that first 160 acre farm. When the Gillespie Dam was being built in 1920 the river flooded and the dam backed the water up onto the Richardson farm and it was abandoned for a number of years and grew up in Mesquite trees. Will Fitzpatrick owned 80 acres, that he was willing to sell, which was higher and further from the river, and E.J. bought that 80 and later purchased an additional 20 south and east of the house that was on the Fitz. place. The seventh son, Bob, and the last child born to E.J. and Lizzie was born there in 1924. Lizzie loved her yard here on the Fitzpatrick place. She worked very hard to have a lovely, grassy, tree shaded lawn where, in the summer months, parties could be held. Lizzie loved young people and her home became a gathering place for the many she welcomed. In the winter months her home was open for dancing and parties.

The children all attended the schools in Arlington, The Powers Butte School, the first school, the one room wooden school on the Clanton farm and the cement block school which replaced the other two. When the older children were going to school here they were able to be taught one year of high school also. Later, Henry, Jessie, Gail and Bob would attend the Buckeye Union High School.

E.J. recalls that the roads between Arlington and Phoenix were not paved or even graveled until about 1920/21. The soft, puffy dirt, in places, would be 6 to 8 inches deep and when it rained the mud would be knee deep. Not much traveling was done after rains. During the dry times, E.J. remembers stopping his buggy, many times, to watch hundreds of quail feeding and dusting themselves in the road.

All of the Richardson children had married by the time E.J. died in 1947, at his home in Arlington. His Lizzie had preceded him in death in 1941. Parents, much loved by their sons and daughters, and by most of the community as well. E.J. and Lizzie are buried in the nearby cemetery at Palo Verde.

All of the children, after marriage, moved away except for four. Henrietta May married Hubert Antone Kreager on the 1st of September 1923 and they purchased land adjoining the Richardson property. Here they raised two children, Dick and Eileen. May and Tony lived here until their deaths. Eileen now lives in Ajo and Dick lives in his parents home on the farm.

Jessie married Gerald Bittick and lived on the farm for a while before moving to Buckeye. She and Gerald were divorced some years later and Jessie married Jack Osborne and returned to Arlington where she continues to live after Jack's death. Jessie bore 3 children prior to her divorce and another son was born to she and Jack.

Samuel Kay met Marion Frances Stewart in 1940, in California, where he was working on Treasure Island, at the World's Fair. They were married on the 14th of June 1941. Sam brought Marion home to the Richardson home on the Fitzpatrick place. She and Sam cared for E.J. until his death. Living in Arizona was a terrific change for Marion as she had been raised in the cool northlands of Oregon. The weather was so hot for her and she was certainly not used to scorpions and snakes. She had little time to worry about this however as she was caring for Dad Richardson as well as being a wife and a mother.

Sam Kay Richardson Jr. was born on the 19th of October 1943. Sammy weighed in at 9 1/2 pounds and was really a load to carry. Hugh Wesley, another big, healthy baby boy was born August 28, 1947. Dianna Lynn was born in November of 1949. Now Marion had a little girl to pamper and adore. Dianna was followed by Kevin

Boyd, born in 1956 and he, being several years younger than Dianna, was the typical little pest. He and Dianna are very close now as adults. Melanie May their last child, was born in 1960. Sam and Marion have been fortunate enough to have their children, since their marriages, living nearby. Sam Jr., an electrician, maintains Arlington as his home base though he works away a good part of the time. Hugh lived in Arlington for a while but his work has taken him from the state at times, and elsewhere in the state a great deal. Kevin farms the home place that was created as the 'Richardson Brothers' with Sam and his brother Bob farming it prior to their deaths. Kevin also farms the properties known as R&R. (explanation follows) Kevin, with his family, now live in Sam & Marion's house while she lives in a permanently based, double wide, trailer home near the two daughters. Dianna and Melanie, with their families, live next door to each other as well as next to their mother. Melanie is married to Kenny Finchum and they have one daughter. Dianna is now married to Terry Workman. She has three sons by her first husband and one with Terry. Dianna is the office manager at the Arlington School (where they all went to school) and Melanie too, works at the school.

Bob Richardson, another son who made his home in Arlington, met his wife, Alma Evelyn Stewart, in Nebraska where he was stationed for a time, while he served in the United States Air Force during World War II. Bob was transferred and Alma and her mother traveled to Oklahoma, where Bob and Alma could be married prior to his shipping out for overseas service. After Bob's release from the service they returned to the farm. He and Sam were partners in farming the home place. Bob also had land in partners with his son which they called R&R. The son Bobbie was killed in an accident and Bob passed away in 1986 after a prolonged and painful fight with cancer.

Bob and Alma had three children. Carolyn Jane, who married Willie Stogner and had one son, Marc. Robert Antone Jr. Married Susan and they had two children prior to his death. Mandy Richardson married Roy Dean Jr. and they have three children. Susan re-married and is living and raising her children here.

Bob was one of those people who went about his life, with seldom a word against anyone. He served his community in many capacities, and was a hard worker who took time to share his love of the outdoors not only with his family but with others. He was a

dedicated 'rock hound', a hunter, a friend and leader to many young boys who were in his scout troop, as well as to all.

Four generations of Richardsons have lived in Arlington, though only three actually attended school. E.J., Sam and Bob have all served on the various boards, when called upon to serve. Elementary school, High School and Canal Board have all been served by the Richardson family.

They have indeed been some of those honorable citizens that have been raised in the Arlington valley. Started from sturdy stock and have continued to be strong in their beliefs for building a good community in which to continue their Richardson line.

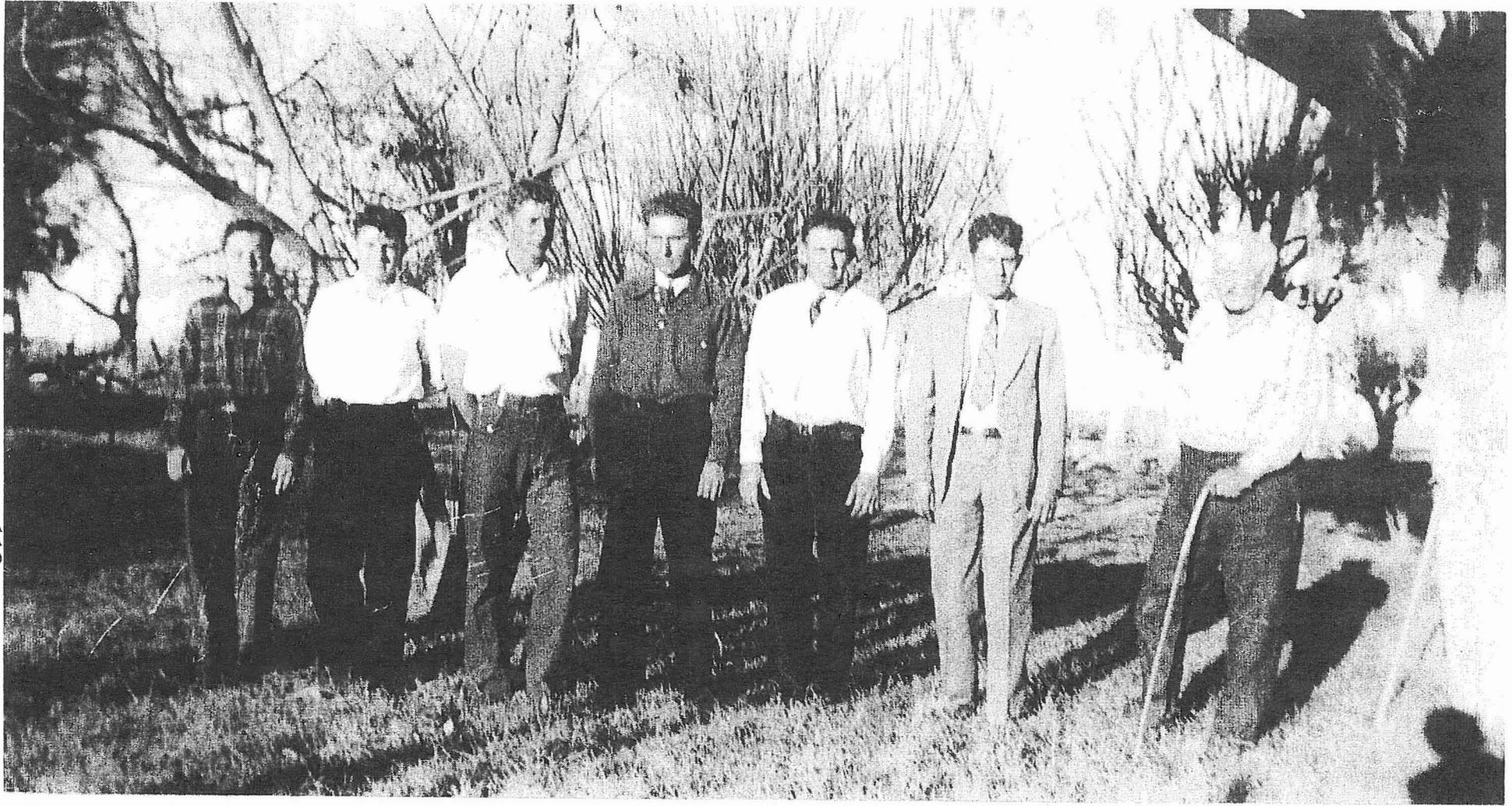
Those sons of E.J. and Lizzie, who have lived and worked elsewhere are as follows:

Fay Wesley married Daisy May Jones and three children were born to this union. Elizabeth Amy, Natalie, and Cora Fay.

Walter Ray married Mary Nim Thompson and eight children were born: Mary Elizabeth, Shirley Anne, Elmer Ray, Walter Nim, Marjorie Alice, Reece Pinkney, Phillis Mae and Jessie Carol.

Henry Clay married Hazel Addaline Reid and two sons were born to this couple: Henry Clay Jr., and Elmer Jay III

Kenneth Gail married Lena Mable Wood and to them three children were born: Kenneth Richardson II, Gaila, and RaDonna

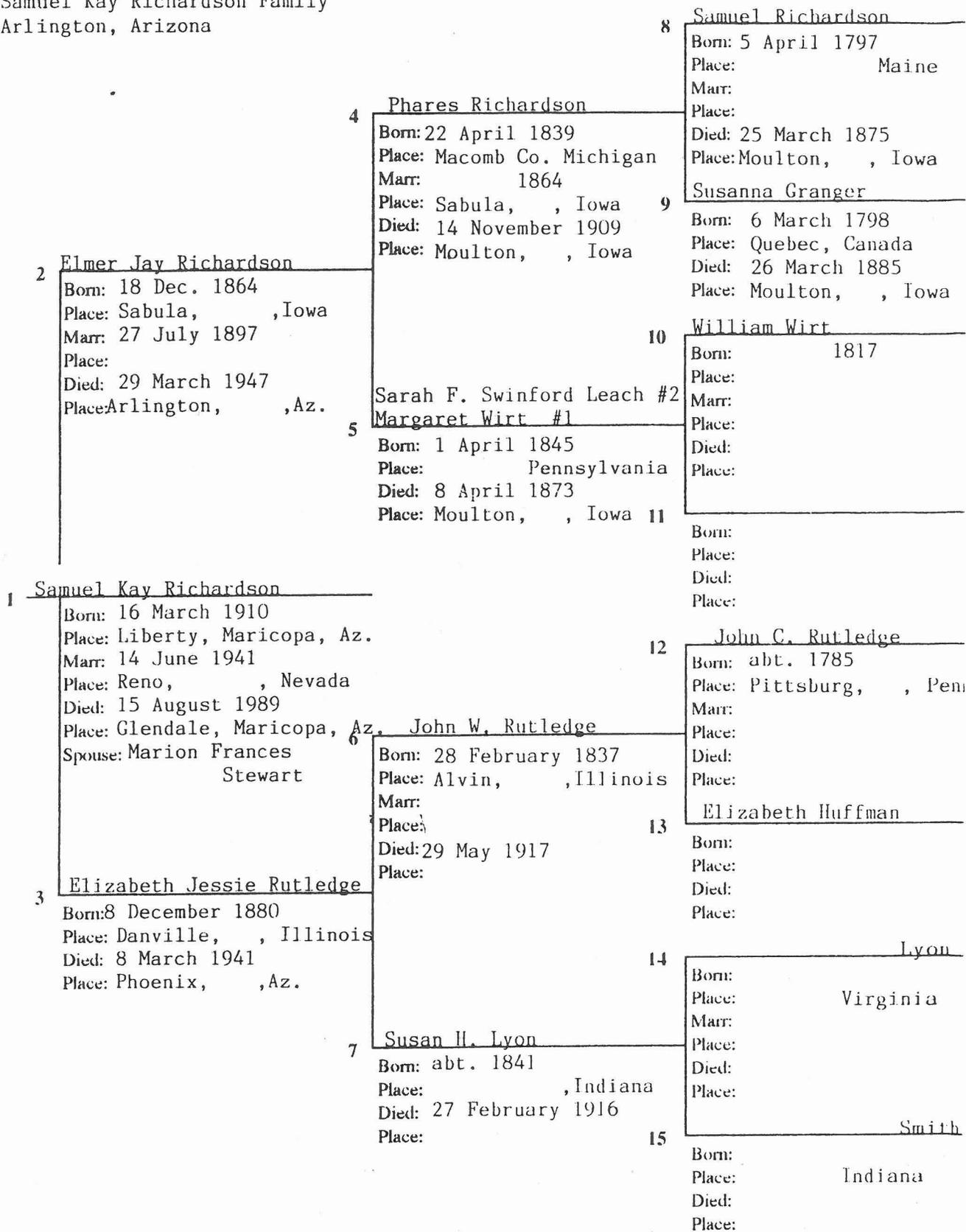


Elmer J. Richardson and Sons

Bob, Gail, Henry, Sam, Walter, Fay

PEDIGREE CHART

Samuel Kay Richardson Family
Arlington, Arizona



JOHN KINSLEY WOOD FAMILY

John Kinsley Wood and Antoinette Mason were the parents of the Woods family, as they became known in Arlington, Palo Verde and Buckeye.

To this couple were born 3 daughters: Clara, Marion & Mabel and 9 sons: Willard, Arthur, Walter, Lawrence, Ernest, Percy, Reuben, Roy (who died at 12 years of age) and Stanley.

Clara and Willard were born in Minnesota, and the others at various locations in California.

In 1896 the entire family, consisting of married sons and daughters, moved to Arizona. They came by wagons, bringing their household goods, horses and cattle with them. They followed the Southern Pacific railroad in order to have a sure supply of water. They were thirty days making the trip. They settled first in the area of what is now known as the Enterprise Ranch. It was then known as Hall Valley, located approximately 10 miles south of the Gillespie Dam on the west side of the Gila river. Later, several of the boys homesteaded in the Arlington Valley and helped build the Arlington Canal.

(In talking with Delbert Wood, of Palo Verde, I drew the following conclusion: The man named Hall was offering land to people who would go in and clear the land and make it productive. He apparently built a school there as well, to help interest settlers. There was a one room school built there near the upper end of the ranch. Mr. Hall apparently did not keep his word, altogether, as the Wood family, after about a year there moved out)

During those early days they lived in tents, or in log cabins with dirt floors and dirt roofs. Life was primitive but there was a certain amount of freedom that is lacking in modern day life. Money was scarce and, in order to get by, different members of the Wood family freighted between the Arlington Valley and Phoenix, hauling in wood to sell, and bringing back groceries and supplies for the various local stores throughout the Buckeye Valley. Extensive freighting was also done to the Harquahala mine. Many dangers and harrowing experiences were encountered from time to time.

Phoenix was then a frontier town with just a few thousand population. The streets were just dirt and in time of rain freight wagons would bog down on what is now the main streets. It is hard for us today to realize the hardships endured by those early pioneers. But to them it was life that had to be lived and they did it gladly, mostly without complaint.

Above article taken as a part of a typed history of the Wood Family genealogy. The following poem written as a tribute to those early day settlers.

Our Pioneers

Pioneers lived the simple life,
Doing good to others;
Helping those who were in need,
Being Dads and Mothers.

They never knew the comforts
That many know today;
But they practiced Godly living,
For they knew how to pray.

They were always good at sharing
What little came their way;
And their ears were always open
To what others had to say.

Their work was hard, the hours were long
From dawn to setting sun,
But they took time to socialize
And have a little fun.

They lived not merely for today,
Their eyes were on tomorrow,
That those who followed in their steps
Might have less grief and sorrow.

We salute you, Pioneers,
We're thankful just for you,
For through your love and sacrifice
You've helped our dreams come true.

Delbert S. Wood



John Kinsley Wood & Sons

Early settlers in both Hall (Enterprise) and Arlington Valleys
Helped to build the Arlington Canal

Back Row: Ernest, Arthur, Reuben, Lawrence, Walter
Front Row: John K., Willard, Stanley, Percy

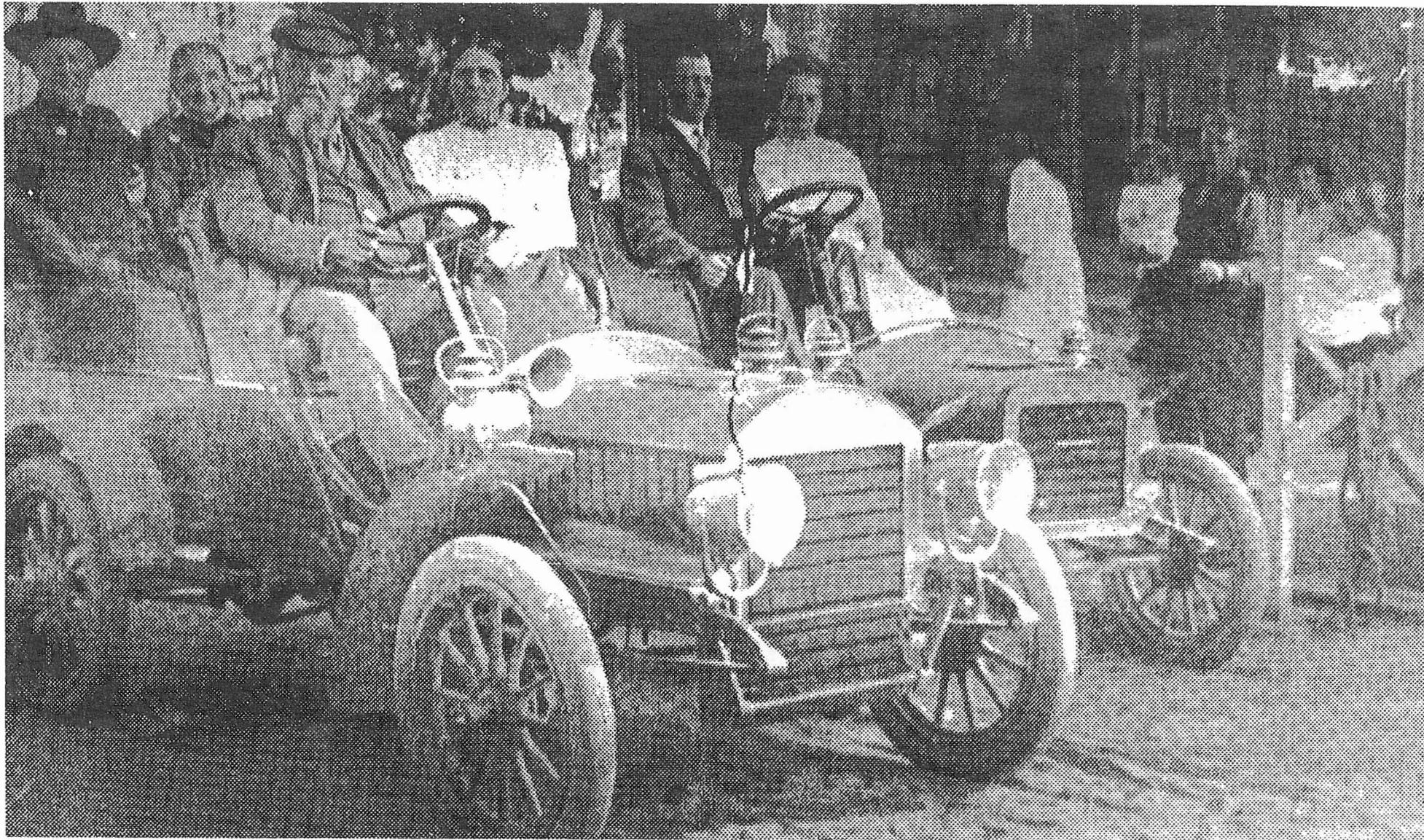


Some of the Wood Children at the #2 School

In the window: Mabel Wood, _____,

Middle Row: Ernest Clanton, _____, Julia Nichols (Teacher), Reuben Wood

Front Row: _____, _____, _____,
Stanley Wood, Hazel Wood, Glen Wood, (Girl behind Glen, _____)



Mose Clanton and Family in 1907
(Grandfather of Neva Clanton Wood)

MEMORIES FROM VELMA

Velma Clanton, Daughter of Elmer Clanton
February 10, 1980

Neva Clanton Woods has allowed me to quote from a personal letter, written to her by her relative. She was old and ill but she wrote of many of the things she remembered. Neva said that Velma was born in Arlington and that she loved Arlington dearly. After a few personal entries she writes:

I think you should--we all should-- if and while we can remember--write our memoirs (I guess I can't spell it either--my eyes are so bad I can't use the dictionary.) Anyway, I like the sound of memories much better. I don't like the word "memorabilia" either--and not even sure about that spelling. But I'm not out to win a spelling "Bee" so here are some of my memories.

Of course I remember when Uncle Ernest died. We went down to the Benson Ranch. I remember how I sneaked off alone and cried. I think Mother, Sis and I went on the train--but how did our horse and surrey get to Palo Verde--seems that we returned via surrey and Grandma, Aunt Gladys and you and Casey came with us. I remember one night, Grandma, Aunt Gladys, you and Casey and I were sitting around the heater in our dining room--our only heater for that big house. (802 N. 10th Ave). We were all talking and I was trying to make a deeper groove in a top so that the cord would hold better--I was using a big butcher knife and all the time I was wondering and scheming how we could induce Aunt Gladys to stay because I wanted you and Casey--wanted to cuddle and play with you and take care of you. And Wham - Butcher knife slipped--cut my hand --(See there's the scar). I fled to the kitchen sink--blood gushing. Aunt Gladys came--she tried to hold the cut to stop the bleeding but it was in a bad place-- so she plastered it with sugar and bound it up. She was always so sweet and gentle. Later she undressed you two babies, put on your nighties, kept you by the fire to warm the garments, then off to bed. Then Grandma began to sputter about it being indecent for you two tiny babies to be undressed--stripped naked before each other. I said nothing but I was angry and the next day I told Mother that I didn't think Aunt Gladys was wrong. Mother said I was right--then she shocked me by saying that her mother used to undress Mother and her brother, 2 years older, in the same way "and we never thought anything about it" and she added, "Well, I still have a lot of Louisa in me--I don't think I'm shocked at

today's bathing suits(1980)--but I do feel disgust. But then, I'm almost 80 years old so I haven't had time to outgrow the Louisa in me.

Well after we returned to Phoenix from Palo Verde, Dr. Dysart had us all in for typhoid shots--seems like he gave me 3 shots. When I was nine years old he gave me the small pox vaccination though I had had the pox when I was a year old (Lost the hearing in right ear at that time). Dr. Dysart had a needle--or something--and he scratched this way and that--and kept scratching till it was good and bloody--about the size of a quarter--and I almost lost my arm! Seems that Uncle Ernest had had what they called then, "walking typhoid"--then peritonitis (and I can't spell that either.)

You wrote that you were born at the Novinger Ranch, but I just can't remember you being there. Aunt Gladys must have been "expecting" but I wasn't aware and I was 9 or 10 years old when we left there. But I was a dumb kid--pregnant--was a word I never heard--nor did I ever hear the words "male" and "female". Oh, yes there were genders -- masculine and feminine neuter. Were you still at the Novinger when Aunt Gladys showed you the fuzzy new chicks--you loved one so hard you squeezed its innards out.

I wish I were well enough to go back to Arlington. It had changed so much when I was there long ago. You wrote that now the tules and mesquites have taken it over. I remember the one store--general merchandise, post office--it had three different owners during my 7 years there. Our house was moved 3 times during my life time and when I saw it last, Peterson (Warren) had moved a part of it up the road--east. I think a feed yard was at our last location. We always had a swanky "chic sales" - "Out House" - whatever? We were taught to call it the "water closet". When we brought Grandma Douglas to Arlington (she was dying of Cancer), mother's sister Laura and her 2 girls, Marcia whispered something to mother and mother turned to me and said, "take Marcia to the toilet." What the heck is a toilet, I wondered. That "water closet" was equipped with four holes--and when I took Grandma out there I explained "The big one is for papa, the next biggest is for mama, that one is for sister and the little one is for me." Elegant, eh? I led poor grandma back to the house later. She walked up to Mother and said "Mary, well I never! Do you mean to tell me that the whole family uses the toilet together?"

Grandpa Clanton was Arlington's first postmaster. He was a member of the school board and helped build the school (so did Elmer) he told me he had to help put on the roof--and he agonized because he had a dread of "high places". (This one was so high that we kids used to play "Auntie Over--choose sides, had a ball which we threw over that skyscraper. Whoever caught the ball would run around and tag someone for out. There was a well in the front yard--with a pump. Inside the 1 room building in one corner was a bucket of water with a dipper. Some kids drank from the dipper--but that was unsanitary, so mother provided us with "folding cups"--I still have mine--so we dipped the water with the dipper and poured it into our sanitary cups. (No germs that way!!) The desks were for double seating and a bench in front of teacher's desk for the classes to recite lessons. There was a blackboard and each of the students had his own slate and slate pencil--and we provided our own paper and pencils and books. Heater (wood stove) back in the water bucket corner for wintry days. The room was like an oven in late spring. Hitching posts were provided for the old plugs belonging to kids who lived too far for walking. Those poor ponies stood patiently all day and I felt so sorry for them. The bridles weren't removed nor the saddles, only a few kids had those, and the kids never watered the horses at noon. I used to wonder why and why couldn't they have brought a few handfuls of grain. And now I wonder why I didn't carry water to the horses. I used to run all the way from school and back to water and feed my horse (from Adams School to 802d N, 10th Ave.) and perhaps a few hosses that Elmer's cowboys would leave at our barn. Why did I have to do that? Mother was there--and after all, Sis, too. Well, Sis kept her distance from stinky old horses--and I loved them dearly. I remember Sis going to Mother so often and saying, "Mama, make baby hitch up and take me," and I always did. My great love--Old Chinook loved me too, if horses can love. Sis feared him and he didn't trust her--whenever she came his way he'd throw up his head and twitch his ears. Elmer bought us a car (Dodge) in 1914--Sis was 16 so she would be allowed to drive. Elmer got a teacher for her but she was too nervous and never could learn. Mother couldn't get the hang of it either. I was too young at 14--so "don't touch". The car just stayed put. One Sunday p.m. a lot of company at the house. I whispered to my girlfriend--we went out the back way--I backed the car out of the garage and down the alley. We had a nice spin. After that it was, "make baby take me" (in the car. Sis never did drive, not to this day.

At the Arlington School we carried our lunches in lard buckets. (Swift's "pure Leaf" was it) The buckets had lids. I remember we had hard boiled eggs, (a paper folded with a bit of salt,) jam, jelly and some sort of sandwiches-maybe cake or pie or cookies-and a fruit. There were two of those buildings "water closets" one in each corner of the school's backyard. The girls was a "2" holer--I never got within a mile of the of the boy's building. School wasn't far from the river-- mesquite trees on 3 sides of school--and why didn't the kids put their ponies in the shade of the trees instead of in the sun all day? Once in a while Teacher would take us to the river at noon to eat lunch under cooling trees. One time (before I started school,) Sis (was two years older than I was) was sick so Mother kept her home that day. In the p.m. when the kids came by our place on the way to their homes, Sis told mother she wanted to go out and talk to them. One girl ran to Sis and said, "Beulah, Teacher took us to the river at noon and the boys didn't chase us at all!" Mother said Sis stuck her nose in the air and said, "Huh, that's because I wasn't there". Sis was always in love with some fellow. Once it was Seth Harris (at Arlington). I guess he favored Alta Lewis. When school was out he would always be on hand to 'give her a leg up' on her horse. Sis would simply seethe with jealousy. I thought it was a silly thing for Seth to do-Alta, (Gale, her brother) each had a horse and saddle-so why did Alta always have to be assisted. Alta never invited anyone to ride "in the back seat" but she welcomed anyone and all to hang onto her horses tail--a long tail--to the horse's heels. That is one thing I never did--Elmer had warned us-no matter how gentle the horse. One very rainy day--road to school very deep in mud, Elmer put on rubber boots and his slicker and saddled up Chinook. Put Sis and me in the saddle. Before we got to school I was sitting on Chinook's neck, Sis and another girl in the saddle and two kids behind in the "rumble seat". Then one kid started to grab onto Chinook's tail--but Elmer said "Nay."

When Grandma Douglas died we took her to Palo Verde. No flowers to be had but Beulah Cocke had nursed a potted calla lily to bloom. She put a large white satin bow on the single lily--the loveliest gesture--her treasure. While we were crossing the river, white flowers were blooming in the sandy river bed--we called them evening prim roses--I wanted to stop and gather some but didn't dare say anything. Anyway, the single Calla was enough.

My first year at school--I was too young--had to be 6 years old. Teacher lived with us that year. She said, "Little Velma" will be

lonely with no one to play with. Let me take her to school, she won't be any trouble. So, she created a special class for me--and for a solid year (or school term) I was in the "short class". No one paid any attention to me but I listened to all and learned. We were to have a picnic (everyone in the country, and we kids were to give the program. So we rehearsed all p.m. the day before the picnic. Teacher had us all sitting outside in the glaring sun--around the pump. She had me facing the western sun. Oh, how sick I got. And I learned that being the youngest and in the short class I had to open the program and sort of introduce the pupils. So I had to stand and recite my poem--like so-- "Very little ones are we, But we've learned our A-B-C. We can read and we can spell, and obey our teacher very well. When we're old and wiser grow, Much we'll learn and much we'll know." Well, I was so darned shy I just didn't see how I ever could do that--I had to bow at the beginning and the end.

Teacher didn't dismiss us till after 4 p.m.. By that time I really didn't know from nothing. I must have started home with the others--but never got there. They waited and looked for me--no little Velma. Elmer was still searching by lantern light when they found me a short distance from school yard where I had staggered off the road and fallen in the tall weeds. I was burning with fever. Elmer carried me the mile home. I'd had a sun stroke. Sick, fever, vomiting all night. When I got my senses back, I thought "goody" I won't have to recite that silly poem today because I won't be there. But--I was there. The folks took a nice pallet along and put me on it at the picnic, in the mesquites by the school house. Then I heard Teacher say, "Little Velma, the only pupil in the CHART (not short) class will open our program. Elmer lifted me from the pallet--propped me between his knees, braced my hot aching head against his shoulder--and I muttered that ding-dang pome. I'll never forget--I was betrayed in so may ways. Tortured in the sun (to this day I cannot stand the sun and the times I've had to--or even when a doctor used a heat lamp on one ear--I have strokes. One time I landed in a hospital and was blind for 3 months. And to think for 9 months I thought I was in the short class. Gosh I was a dumb kid--and never reached that promised stage of "When we're old and wiser grow, Much we'll learn and much we'll know."

February 17

I don't think I shall pursue my "memories" further--but there are so many small things I recall--they seem like a can of fishing worms--crawling and tangling in my brain. I wrote too much last week--wore me our so I've been in bed since.

Sis had her attention drawn to the White Tank Mt. Park recently. (Sent me some clippings) I told her we had visited one of Elmer's camps there when we were very small--went in the family "R.V" and had a tent along. She doesn't remember our R.V. trip to that famous spa--Agua Caliente. I remember riding on the seat with Mose. We rented a "tent house". Sis and I went into one of the baths--a pool walled up and roofed over. She and I wore our dresses, panty waists and panties--Mose wore his long Johns--sleeves to wrist and legs to ankles.

A ranch that Elmer had for so long was near Liberty. At Liberty there was a school(on the main road), East and west, A store I think and Nate Saunders home. Nate was Elmer's partner on that range across the river. The church and Elmer's ranch were on the first road going south from Saunders place. Beloats ranch was still further south. I think it was when Elmer had that place when our "family breakup" began. When Elmer's hand was hurt he was on the range across the river drilling another well. Elmer's chain broke and he didn't want to lose the drill, so grabbed the chain with his left hand. The chain tore through his hand--tore flesh and broke bones. The cowpokes dumped a can of Prince Albert tobacco on his hand to stop the bleeding, then wrapped a dirty dish towel around it. Took him to Liberty and then to the doctor in Buckeye. That doctor sent him to Phoenix--to Dr. Dysart who cut off torn flesh, set bones and picked tobacco out of open wounds for weeks.

February 28, 1980

Why don't I put a halt to this rambling!! Would anyone want to read it? It comes from being a "shut in" having nothing better to do than to think. I'm living in the past. Find it a better place to live than in this present time. Neva writes about the evil ways--men posing as helping poor people to rescue their belongings from the flood--then stealing! And instead of helping the pig rancher--they snatched his pigs and ran! Why- Why.. It's so much easier to help.

It's sad, too to think of my Arlington valley going to pot. I wonder how many of my old timers are there--if they can even survive there. Mr. & Mrs. Chapin had the store--the first I remember--then Peterson and Wetzler (2 Wetzler families) The Clantons are gone--other families I remember, Woods (Will and Ella lived in Palo Verde) but I remember others--Rube and Percey and Mable, the Bassetts, Demmings, Jagows, two Perry families, Lewis, Cocke, (George & Beulah) Montgomery, Dan Millett. Biddlecomes, Strickland, Pete

Benson, Teeters, Drace Anderson, Alec Kell (for a short time) and John Mullen and a Harris. Mullen lived in Phoenix but had cattle along the river--there in the White Tanks. Cocke, Montgomery, Millett were along the river too,--they had the Flower Pot Cattle Co. Elmers brand was FT. The Anderson boys (Gila Bend) did a lot of rustling but they were bold and usually told the cattle men ahead of time that they were going to take so many head and when. Uncle John finally stopped them--Caught them red-handed--sent Elmer flying lickety-split to Gila Bend for Sheriff White. John positioned himself with rifle where the herd was to pass and Anderson went to the Yuma prison. I heard this story from two sources so I guess it's true.

Thought I was at last going to put this away--but memories keep rolling around. I've been thinking of the kids that I think I remember--I don't think anyone cares that I do and I may be mixed up about them.

February 29, 1980 (Leap Year)

Sis was born in Phoenix--In Aunt Allie's elegant new home. Mother elected to remain in Arlington for my arrival. The folks told me that "Old Granny Drewler" (midwife) had been engaged, but she was on another case and almost didn't make it to our house. Elmer assisted her. The bed slats slipped and springs, mattress and mother were dropped to the floor (me too)! Granny said, "Mrs. Clanton--grab something and pull hard--Elmer's hair was right there--so--.Then mother said she had to go to the "water closet"--she was put on a "chamber" and almost dumped me there. After all was over, Granny and Elmer collapsed and went to sleep--and left the mama and the little "disappointment"--me--Elmer wanted a cowboy, not another daughter-we were left alone.

March 14, 1980

Don't know Neva, if I am glad to have the Buckeye paper. I've been having day dreams of going back to my Arlington country to see it all again. Oh, dear--the paper has made it clear that is is no longer my valley--not entirely because of the flooding but because it seems to be settled--people, people everywhere. I remember how mother used to yearn for the wide open spaces--said she wanted a tent under a mesquite tree and be able to look in all directions and not be blocked off by anything but mountains "way off there". I'm glad that we finally made her dream come true, in a way. We bought a good sized luggage trailer and an "officer tent" and all necessary things for a comfortable camp--three cots, down sleeping bags and air

mattresses-- even dutch ovens, etc., She had the time of her life. We took her all over the southeast corner of the state, camped a week in the canyon near Radis, N.M. Mother came to Arizona via wagon train--three months on the road from N.E. Texas. She was 12 years old and really enjoyed every day of the trip. And most of the trip she had to lead old Rose--an old mare the family had retired to pasture. They had to bring her--afraid if they sold or gave her away, she would be put back to work. She made the trip, but, when they reached their destination, she lay down gave a sigh and died. The Douglas' were always good to their animals. Even made them lazy. Grandpa was dying of cancer--but the family didn't know. He was unable to work. A neighbor had a small herd of cattle as the Douglas' did--neighbor said, "Herd mine with yours for half of my calf crop so 12 year old mother was elected to care for the bunch. She liked riding--had a mare "Clementine" a good cow pony. When a steer cut out of the herd--Clementine dashed after and turned him back. But mother wasn't ready for the quick turn, Clementine went one way and mother went another. Clementine always stopped and waited for Mother to get back on. The family reached Gila Bend on Mother's 12th birthday 1888.

March 24, 1980

I have included Velma's "memories" so that those who never lived through those early pioneer days, just might realize that though times were really tough, on looking back that memories can be sweet.



Ethel Myrle Peterson Gable & Mary Sell Burke

**At the Arlington Centennial Celebration
1894 - 1994**

ARLINGTON POST OFFICE

Maricopa County, Arizona

Name	Title	Date Appointed
Moses E. Clanton	Postmaster	11/23/1899
Stewart E. Chapin	Postmaster	11/08/1901
John R. Wilcox	Postmaster	04/07/1904
William F. Wetzler	Postmaster	11/18/1904
C. Warren Peterson	Postmaster	12/27/1907
Louis Garasche	Postmaster	01/17/1914
Reese H. Vaughn	Postmaster	11/06/1915
Lee G. Stuber(Studer?)	Postmaster	02/03/1920
Henry C. Gable	Acting Postmaster	06/05/1926
Henry C. Gable	Postmaster	07/20/1926
Mrs. Kathryn J. Helms	Acting Postmaster	10/03/1939
Mrs. Kathryn J. Helms	Postmaster	02/12/1940
Ben. L. Jones	Acting Postmaster	09/18/1941
Mrs. Julia A. Jones	Postmaster	06/18/1942
Mrs. Edith Crawley	Acting Postmaster	07/27/1943
George. W. Withington	Acting Postmaster	12/31/1945
George W. Withington	Postmaster	05/20/1946
Mrs. Mary Ella Murphy	Acting Postmaster	12/13/1951
Mrs. Mary Ella Murphy	Postmaster	01/31/1952
Mrs. Retta M. Jones	Acting Postmaster	01/11/1957
Mrs. Retta M. Jones	Postmaster	09/20/1957
Mrs. Bonnie D. Griffin	Acting Postmaster	12/07/1968
Mrs. Bonnie D. Griffin	Postmaster	11/13/1971
Elizabeth Garner	Officer-in-charge	09/29/1992
Marjorie E. Southard	Postmaster	02/20/1993

Information obtained from:

Historian
Corporate Information
United States Postal Service
May 5, 1994



May 5, 1994

Mrs. Mary Ella Murphy
Centennial Historian Committee Member
Post Office Box 171
Arlington, AZ 85322-0171

Dear Mrs. Murphy:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting information on the Arlington, Arizona, Post Office where you served from 1951 until 1957.

I am enclosing a list of postmasters and their appointment dates for the Arlington Post Office, which was established on November 23, 1899, with Moses E. Clanton as the first postmaster.

Site location reports of post offices, which provide exact locations, have been transferred to the National Archives and can be ordered as described in the enclosed handout.

I hope this information will be useful for your centennial celebration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Megaera Harris".

Megaera Harris
Historian
Corporate Information

Enclosure

OF PEOPLE WITH CHARACTER AND OF PEOPLE WHO ARE CHARACTERS

&
Of Tales Told and Re-Told

Arlington has been well endowed, over these past one hundred years, by having people with character in young and old alike. This attribute of "Character", as defined by Webster, means having moral strength, being self disciplined, having fortitude and of being kind and maintaining a good reputation.

Another kind of character, that we have also had, as Webster defines them, is simply called "A Character", meaning to be eccentric or odd or noteworthy. This type of "character" also includes those who seem to take perverse pleasure in being one who displays the characteristic of being stubbornly contrary, and is often considered to be intractable.

I can surely not name those with character, nor even those who are and were characters, without missing many who have earned these titles. I would like to mention some however and I'll let the reader decide into which category each may fall.

The patriarch of the Richardson family, as we know them, was Elmer Jay Richardson. E.J. and two of his sons as well as a grandson have all served the community by being leaders. Being members of the School Boards and on the Board of Directors for the Canal system, as well as being a friend and neighbor to all. Father, mother, sons and daughters have all lived in and served their community.

Drace and Larse Anderson too were early to our valley, and they too have left their mark on the annals of our history.

Some members of the C. Warren Peterson family have lived in the valley for the past 95 years. Though Warren farmed and ran cattle on nearby desert range for many years, he is probably better known for his service to the State of Arizona. He served on many boards and was among the charter members of both cattle and cotton associations. During later years he served as the State Tax Commissioner. He was the secretary of the Arlington Canal Company for many years as well as filling in as zanjero when needed. One daughter, Ethel Peterson Gable, has remained in or near the valley

for all of her life and her sons, grandchildren and great grandchildren still live and serve the valley.

Roy Murphy was a farmer in the valley for many years. A kindly, gentle man, with a philosophers outlook on life, meeting difficulties with calmness and composure. He was one who loved the simple life. He too, has sons, grandchildren and great grandchildren still living in the Arlington Valley.

Many names come to mind as I strive to remember all those who have come, gone and stayed here in our valley. Biddlecome, Moody, Archer, Jagow, Rice, Perry, Spurlock, King, Wingfield, Osborn, Lowdermilk, Harris, Pierce, Harvey, Olea, Francis, Jolley, Watkins, German, Oliver, Saunders, Bassett, Ritter, Kreager, Sawyer, Wood, Griffin, Davis, Vanosdell, Lambert, Stovall, Coker, Wood and Oh so many others!

All were not paragons, by any means, some members of many families were real characters. Stories have been told and re-told of many of the escapades of both children and adults. Gene Jagow, who has the memory of an elephant, can spin yarns about many incidents he remembers over his 70 plus years. Leo Biddlecome and Borden Murphy too have added some stories, as well as others.

Gene laughingly tells one of Mira Francis Bassett. From any that I have asked about Mira Francis, the first thing I hear is, "She was a tough old girl and her swearing vocabulary was second to none. She came to Arlington and settled on a homestead down near the Green place. She had four boys and one daughter. I don't know if she had a husband at that time but she later married John W. Bassett. Gene remembers the story as: One time Mira's youngest son, Jimmy, and friend Marine Olea decided to get a rise out of Mira, who must at that time, not have been seeing really well. The boys made a sort of 'scarecrow' figure and they drove long nails through the feet, so that when the nails were jammed into the ground, the figure could stand alone. They placed the figure in front of Mira's door, knocked and got out of sight to watch the fun.

When she opened the door she asked the figure, "What do you want?" When no answer was forthcoming she asked "who are you?" No answer. "Who the _____ are you, and what do you want here?" Again no answer. Mira reached behind the door for her loaded shotgun. "I'll ask you one more time, who are you?" When she

received no answer she just raised that shotgun and blew the figure to bits!

Her son, Roy Francis, surely inherited some of her attributes. He too, at times, had a temper and a short fuse. There have been many stories told about Roy, and if you knew him you probably have a few of your own. One memorable one, at least to me, I'll relate. I wrote this several years ago, using a form of verse that I like to write in. I titled it simply ROY.

A colorful bunch, in Arlington
There lived, a few years ago.
And stories are told and still laughed about,
Of a tale of old "so and so".

Roy was one of which stories were told,
Stories of dubious fame.
But you can't talk about the men of that day
Without your hearing his name.

A prankster was he, and he'd laugh like a fool
If you were the butt of the joke.
And from that day on, if he'd made you look dumb,
His fun, at you, he would poke.

But serious too, and as tough as a boot,
Old Roy was known there to be.
And in early days, he carried a gun,
Strapped on, for all there to see.

And one day there, he made use of that gun
In a way that was strange, you will see.
So I will relate a story I heard,
About him, was it told to me.

Seems he'd gone riding, a long way out,
On a horse with a mind of its own.
He'd try to lose Roy, any way that he could,
But Roy, his mastery, had shown.

But the horse, as I've said, had a mind of his own,
And he'd duck right under a tree.
He'd try to rake Roy off of his back,
For his pains, he was called, "S.O.B."

This day, Roy was a long way out,
When the horse once again, tried his ploy.
And Roy, there said, "You try that again,
And you will be dead, old boy."

Now the horse, I guess, believing him not
Ducked under a tree, as I've said,
And Roy, as mad a ever he'd been,
Pulled his gun, and there shot him dead!

The horse hit the ground, a pile of dead meat.
As dead as could be, was he.
And Roy, as dispassionate, as only he was,
Said, "You've ducked under your last tree".

So off came the saddle and blankets and all
And trudging toward home Roy came.
And this is but one of the tales that are told
About Roy, and his dubious fame.

Mary Ella Murphy
February 23, 1987

Though I mentioned Roy Murphy earlier in this story, I did not mention his wife. She was definitely of a different makeup than was Roy. Her pride and joy seemed to be in her flock of chickens. She sold eggs each week in Buckeye, this, of course, was long before eggs were inspected and packaged as we now know them. The story about her and her chickens brings Jimmy Stovall into the picture. Jimmy and Etta, were either one, not much bigger than a bar of soap after a hard days wash. Both were vociferous though. The story about their feud always brought a chuckle to the family as these two would stand and yell at each other over the fence. It seems that Etta let her hens run free and they were always attracted to the bugs in Jimmy's alfalfa field. He put layer after layer of fencing along his fence to discourage the chickens but to Etta's delight, the chickens just flew over it. Jimmy would come storming down and he and Etta would squabble, as Jimmy chased the chickens to their own side of the fence. Jimmy would get even though, when he irrigated his field. Gophers had holes all along the end of the field and the tail water would run out into Etta's yard. Then it was Etta's turn to start the

squabble. She swore that he'd wait to start his water until she had a clothesline full of wet clothes.

She generally had to gather them ankle deep in mud.

Uncle Jimmy, as everyone called Mr. Stovall, had strong feelings about the fence dividing his place from the Murphy's. Nobody touched his fence without hearing from him. Once Borden or "Banty" as many knew him, was disking with the old Case tractor. This was before rubber tires, at least on the Murphy farm, and each rear wheel was studded with steel cleats all around, for better traction. As the wheel turned these cleats would dig into the ground about 4 inches deep. Well, on that day, Borden was disking up toward Uncle Jimmy's fence. The clutch on the tractor started slipping, so Borden got a wrench, not remembering that the tractor was still in gear, though it wasn't moving, lay on his back in front of the rear wheel and gave the bolt on the clutch a hefty turn and the Case just walked right over him!

It broke no bones but it buried those cleats into his legs, (cut the legs off his boxer shorts,) leaving them bleeding freely. He remembered Uncle Jimmy's fence though and was able to catch the tractor and stop it before it hit the fence.

Borden had no love for tractors but he really had a passion for his horses and dogs. His favorite times were when he could be out gathering cattle and staying out overnight in the roundup camps. Here again I have written of an escapade of Bordens in verse. This one I labeled:

BANTY

"Banty" they called him a long time ago.
But you hear it not much any nore,
And where that name comes from, no one seems to know
But he was just cocky, I'm sure.

When you hear that name, 'tis from one in his past,
But there's not many round any more,
But just listen to stories told about him,
And the boy was well named, that's for sure.

Just to show you how cocky and sure of himself
This guy was, when he was a kid,
I'll tell you just one tale that he's oft' laughed about
'Twas a thing that he truly once did.

He was helping with roundup, and 'twas early one morn
When he saddled and swung up aboard.
"That horse sure can buck", he told everyone,
And that horse was as good as his word.

Well, he strung that horse out, to 'ride out the kinks'
Before he started his day.
But what happened next, unless you were there,
"Could'nt happen", you'd probably say,

He spooked out some broomies, who'd come for a drink.
From the brush, by the river, came they.
So he built to them as fast as he could
And he and his horse were away.

He hadn't a rope, but of this gave no thought,
Just the thrill of the race was his care,
And he rode alongside of a big broomie colt
And he reached down and grabbed him some hair!

By the long broomie tail, he had caught him,
A tail that had never been shorn.
He let out a whoop, you could hear him a mile
As he wrapped up that tail 'round his horn.

And he dragged that colt back, and it fought all the way,
But he dragged him right back through the brush.
And the men 'round the campfire, as he rode in close
Quit talkin' and on them fell a hush.

With a whoop and a holler he then set him free,
And that colt was glad to be loose,
And he headed home, as fast as could be,
Last thing o'er the hill: his caboose.

And Banty sat laughing, in his saddle there
As though it had all been a game.
So you'll see, if you'll think. 'twas this kind of prank
That helped to earn him that name.

Mary Ella Murphy
1987

Leo Biddlecome related to me, his experience with a rattlesnake. The Biddlecome family, at that time lived down along the river, somewhere behind the Cattle Company ranch. Like all kids, he found that it was much more to ride a horse than to walk. So with bare feet and riding bareback he was riding down near the Jagow ranch. He slid off the horse, and apparently neither he nor the horse saw the snake but Leo stepped right onto it. Leo knew he was in trouble and headed to the nearest place he could get help. Leo knew that Albert Jagow has some sort of a suction apparatus that he used on his dogs when they were bitten, so he applied the same treatment to Leo. Leo said that it hurt but he suffered no ill effects from the bite.

Another snake bite story concerns Leatha Deming. There was a program, of some sort, at the school and everyone had gone to the school. Leatha stayed at home and while she was outside was bitten by a rattler. Using the old "home remedy" used for this, she quickly grabbed a chicken, wrung its neck and cut it open, then put the inside of the chicken onto the snakebite, and then started to walk to the school. It was probably about a mile away but she got there and then Frank Moody, who had a car, took her into Buckeye to the doctor. There were many home remedies used during those days, and many of them served the purpose though doctors of today scoff at any such techniques.

Another story that I've heard concerns Irwin (Pete) Peterson. I guess that it was his job to check the tanks and windmills on the desert. Pete had ridden to this one windmill and determined that the float was stuck, not allowing the windmill to fill the tank. To fix the float, Pete climbed to the top of the tank and proceeded to go down inside on a ladder hanging there. The ladder however, broke and dumped him onto the bottom of the tank in about a foot or so of water. The tank was too deep for him to reach the top so here he was. He yelled for help and beat on the tank but there was nobody to hear him and his horse had wandered off a ways. Now any of you that remembers Pete, remembers what a string bean of a guy he was, looking like he might have missed a few good meals, but that was the way he was. He had not been in the tank too long when two thirsty hunters pulled up to the well. Pete began to yell and one of the hunters, after locating where the voice was coming from climbed up to take a look. After one startled look the hunter yelled down to the other, "You won't believe this, there's a man in here and he's dang near starved to death".

Gale Peterson, Pete's younger brother, borrowed a one horse trailer, and had pulled his horse way out on the desert, instead of riding him as he usually did. He was trying to show his dad how nice it would be if he'd buy a trailer and then they could save time by hauling their horses out and back. Well the old roads were rough and the floor in the trailer was made of lumber. Probably 2 X 6's, that had made many a trip over the desert. Gale finished his work and loaded his horse back into the trailer and started home. Well, the trailer hit a bump and one of the rear boards in the trailer broke and fell out. This caused no problem but as the trailer traveled on, the boards one by one, began to fall out. The horse, who was no fool, just kept moving his rear feet forward. When Gale reached the ranch, the horse was all humped up and was standing with all four feet on the last boards left in the trailer. I don't imagine Mr. Peterson was too impressed with the trailer.

Things often happened out on the desert, that are funny now but did not seem so funny at the time. One such incident happened to, I think his name was Ray. Anyway this bunch of cowboys were out gathering cattle when this raunchy old cow broke out of the herd and headed out and away. Well old Ray built to her trail swinging his rope and he roped the old cow. But she was not easy to hold and in her trying to get loose and Ray trying to hold her, the rope somehow got under his horse, which no self respecting horse would stand for, and he started to buck and unable to hold the horse or the cow Ray found himself flying through the air to land in a clump of prickly pear. The other men rode up in time to see Ray, looking like a porcupine with all the thorns sticking out of him, come staggering out of the clump of cactus yelling, "I'm blind! I'm blind!" Well, the others reached him and started extracting the cactus thorns, while all the time Ray was yelling "I'm blind, I can't see." To the amazement of all of them some of those cactus thorns had stuck through Ray's eyelids pinning them to his cheeks!

Back in those early days, around the turn of the century, the Gila River was really a river. Cool clean water flowed down the channel between huge cottonwood trees and willows. Lots of fish came from the river, in those days. Mostly bony old Carp and catfish but one time old man Pete Peterson came riding in carrying a salmon. That is right! A salmon had somehow swum up river to Arlington.

Jackie and Carter, when they were young sprouts, often rode with the crew when they were gathering or tending the cattle on the desert. Both were very young when the following story happened. Gale and Pete, and other cowboys were sitting around the campfire, as they are wont to do, when someone asked the kids if they had ever been on a snipe hunt. Both shook their heads and asked what a snipe was. "You mean you've never caught a snipe?" "Boy, you guys have been missing out on a real treat!" By now the boys interest was showing, and they asked where you could find snipe and how did you catch one. Well, the men were happy to tell them that you took a gunny sack and a stick and just went out into the dark and holding the bag open you just dragged it along the ground and those snipes would just run right into the sack. The men could hardly contain themselves while the boys each got a sack and a stick. They were told, " now you have to get way away from the fire 'cause a snipe won't come near the fire." "It helps too if you'll call them, easy like." Well the boys, taking their sticks and sacks hurried out into the dark, away from camp, and the cowboys still laughing to themselves and listening to the boys calling snipe, crawled into their bedrolls. Gale, feeling bad about the little guys, after a while, went out and told them that it was all a joke, and followed these two mad little boys back to camp. They took their "snipe sticks" and yelling mad they attacked the good natured cowboys, pounding them good through their bedrolls.

Seems like nobody can hardly resist a good prank, now and then. There used to be lots of Canadian Geese, come into the valley in the winter. Everyone liked to hunt them. They were wily old birds though and usually landed in a spot where they could not be hunted easily. It took a really good and sneaky hunter to slither close enough to get a good shot. Now Chet McNabb, our school principal, got up early this particular morning, after no doubt hearing the geese honking as they flew over, seeking a spot to land. Well Chet got down to where he was sure he'd find the geese and sure enough there were two or three of them out in the field. Well, he went through the usual procedure of getting his gun ready and crawling on his belly through the field until he was able to get near enough for a shot without spooking the birds. He got his gun up and sighted onto the birds and just blew the stuffing out of the decoys that some of his buddies had "planted" just for his early morning hunt.

One of the last 'poems' I am going to inflict you with concerned Carter Gable and Grandpa Peterson. Carter told this story to me and I got a kick out of it. Hope you will too. Titled simply:

A Tail Hold

I remember once ridin' with grandad,
As I do every now and then,
When we crossed the river, to gather some cows,
I was probably twelve, maybe ten.

We crossed the river early that day,
Those wild old cows to pursue,
And grandad was eager and ready
When we jumped out the very first few.

A great big, red, old, long horned cow
Come a'chargin' out of the brush.
And grandad coiled and swung his rope
And met her halfway in her rush.

As his rope settled astride of her horns,
He wasted not a moment in thought.
He circled around, snagged his rope 'round her legs,
To the ground, with a thump, she was brought.

He said to me, " Here, hold onto this cow,
I've got to git onto their trail."
And he left me there, with that old cow,
A'holdin' her down by the tail!

He'd grabbed her tail, while she was down
And pulled it up into her flank,
And he left me there a holdin' her,
Right there on the river bank.

She kicked and bellered, but she couldn't get up
As long as I could hang on,
And it seemed like an hour that I hung there,
A really long time he was gone.

Yet I didn't dare to turn loose my hold,
That old cow was 'on the fight'!
So with both feet braced against her back
I hung on with all of my might.

I'd have liked to turn loose, but I didn't dare,
She'd eat me, if she got on her feet!
But as long as I could hold onto her tail
I knew that old cow was beat.

When it felt like my arms were an extra foot long,
And my rear hurt, from rocks on the ground,
Granddad came back, took a'hold of the rope
And just led that old cow back around.

I got on my horse and I followed him home,
I was glad when that day was through!
But I knew I'd go out with my granddad again
When he found something else to do.

Mary Ella Murphy

Not too long after I was married I was introduced to one Beldon Willcutt, whom I was later to learn was called Roughcut. I had heard lots of stories about Roughcut but I could not envision this man, whom I met, as that person. He was dressed in a nice black suit, white shirt with tie and black felt hat. His shoes were shined and his hair combed.

He had come back to Arlington to see his son Tom (Dauber) who was leaving, going into the service. Well, even though I remember Beldon Willcutt as a gentleman that day, I don't believe after that I ever saw him in that light again. He was the "town drunk" and could drink more and stay on his feet longer than any man I had ever known, and he was rough cut! He was a good worker and would work for one and then another and then drink until his money was all gone. Goodhearted old guy though. I'll just tell you of one incident that will show you how roughcut he really was. He had taken up with an Indian girl named Stella and they had a couple of little kids when he went to work at an old railroad station way out on the desert. Their food, and supplies were delivered to them by

rail. One day he was unloading a big chunk of ice when he dropped it, cutting off his toe.

Well the rail people got him onto the train, along with the severed toe and took him to Phoenix where his toe was re-attached. In a few days Roughcut was back pumping water at the rail station. His toe was bothering him and he limped around a few days and then deciding that the darn thing was not going to heal he sat down, took out his pocketknife, and cut the toe off and threw it away. Rough Cut!

There, at one time, was a honkeytonk built on top of the hill above the Gillespie dam sometime in the late 20's, and was called "Hilltop". It had a dance hall where most of those about at that time would go on a Saturday night for a little fun. Honestly though I think most people went to see the fights! Lots of home brew made its way to the top of the hill and sold for about 15 cents a bottle. It was pretty potent stuff. I have heard that Nick Nichols, from down near the Homestead Station, would bring his brew in a washtub and would sell it by the dipperful. Nick was not the only bootlegger in the valley however and much local brew found its way to the top of the hill. Barley prices were not much and a five gallon can of honey could be bought for \$3, hence home brew.

It would not be fair to think that only men made themselves known hereabout. There was an old woman down below the Gillespie dam, who lived in two little, old screened shacks. Everyone called her the "dam woman". She told me one time that her name was Jeanette McDonald. Whether it was or whether she had adopted it from the actress, I dont know. She was famous for her attire, or lack of it, probably more than for any other reason. She walked for miles in all directions from her houses. People avavoided her like the plague and were a little afraid of her. I've seen her strolling down the road in nothing more than an apron and a big straw hat. She kept her place really neat. Sweeping her yards and planting cactus and other plants that she scavenged from the desert. She was finally taken from the valley and institutionalized. One letter was received from her, from New Mexico, where she had been taken.

Pete Briones, recalls living in Arlington. His family lived in a big old wooden house located about across from where Carter's corrals are now. It sat in the corner of the field and was apparently not fenced from the rest of the field.

Mr. Peterson always had a lot of cattle in those fields and Pete can remember the big old bulls fighting right outside the walls of the

house. They would bump and thump onto the walls scaring the little kids, who would crawl under the beds. Harry Briones kept a pitchfork in the house and he'd jab the bulls if they got close enough to the window.

One of the Biddlecome boys died when the Measles epidemic struck in Arlington. Nearly all families had members who were ill from this bout with measles.

Lee Francis, Mr. Ford, Roy Francis and some others had gone hunting out on the desert. A loaded gun was placed on the seat of the wagon and somehow discharged and shot Lee Francis' arm off. It took a long time to drive in in that wagon. He lost an awful lot of blood but not his life.

Another hunting incident (not as tragic) happened when a bunch had been hunting and had all got back to the car. Everyone unloaded their guns except for one. Roland Moody was riding on the running board and holding on to the door. The car hit a hard bump and the gun went off and blew the door handle off, right near where Roland was standing.

Gene remembers the old man Lawrence Green, who lived just above the dam. In the winter he always wore a Confederate soldier's coat. He had a long white beard and he always rode an old white horse. Many suspected he carried a weapon under the coat. but nobody ever found out if that was true or not.

Halloween, back in the "good old days" was a time of more than 'trick or treat'. Outhouses mysteriously flipped over, mailboxes too. Windows of both homes and cars were generously smeared with soap. This was all small potatoes however compared to some of the pranks that were pulled. Uncle Jimmy Stovall's old model T car found itself set up on blocks so it wouldn't move. Jimmy was no doubt agitated. One night though one of the Danes in the valley was really mad. Some fellows took Larse Anderson's buggy down to the schoolhouse. They took the wheels off and hoisted the buggy upon onto the roof of the school. The wheels were then re-attached and there sat Larse's buggy astride the top of the school. One mad Dane!

The stories continue to come in. I wish that I could tell each and every one of them. There were stage coach robberies here, gold

bullion stolen and never recovered, as well as army payrolls. Even Barney Oldfield, brought his Race-Car through Arlington. It reached the fantastic speed of 25 miles per hour! Ivy Hazen related to Les Meredith about the time she got all dressed up and waited beside the road to see this "speed demon" pass through.

The stories are not meant to be gossipy. Most are just things remembered and stories that have been told and re-told. I'm sure that some have been embroidered a little but many of the things happened as they've been told. It has been great fun hearing these things brought to light after almost a century.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION FOR THE ARLINGTON SCHOOL.

We tried very hard to get everyone to register but in the meeting and visiting with old friends, some forgot to "sign in". We have added the names of those we remember seeing but I'm sure we have overlooked some, and did not get the names of some husbands or wives. This was not intentional, I assure you. We've added addresses and phone numbers, where we have them, and hope that it will help you to stay in touch with old friends.

Anders, Arliss H. 417 S. Ave. Buckeye, Arizona 85322	602-386-3361
Anders, Monroe & Ruby and David P.O. Box 5865 Arizona City, Arizona 85223	602-466-5727
Anderson, Perry & Sylvia (Harris) 1919 Bonita Drive Cottonwood, Arizona 86326	602-634-5532
Anderson, Vernon 2736 W. Pierson Phoenix, Arizona 80517	602-249-0400
Avey, Susie 1106 N. Bullmoose Dr. Chandler, Arizona	
Avey, Wayne & Carol 1151 East Sunset Dr. Casa Grande, Arizona 85222	602-836-2586
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Biddlecome, Leo 30500 West Yuma Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-3084
Bigbey, Elisa 9640 Sunup Blvd. Tonopah, Arizona 85354	
Bigelow, Charles & Ruth C. P.O. Box 247 Buckeye, Arizona 85326	

Blackson, June 42211 W. Salome Hwy. Tonopah, Arizona 85354	602-386-5160
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Bounds, Ted & Ann (Reid) 769 E. Harrison Chandler, Arizona 85225	602-821-5290
Briones, Pete 9228 S. Palo Verde Rd. Buckeye, Arizona	602-386-4569
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Brown, Dan 5319 W. Acapulco Lane Glendale, Arizona 85306	602-843-8063
Brown, Irene P.O. Box 217 Arlington, Arizona 85322	
Brown, John William & Jodi 9218 W. Mariposa Grande Peoria, Arizona 85382	602-566-3424
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Carnes, Zack Box 686 Quartzite, Arizona 85346	602-927-5155
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Coker, Glen & Pat P.O. Box 306 Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-4744
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Deahl, (Griffin) Jan & Lindsay 7209 N. 36th Dr. Phoenix, Arizona 85051	602-841-7693
Dean, Roy & Mandy (Richardson) and Shawn, Wyatt & Seth 21151 W. Hwy. 85 Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-4336
DeLaPena, Debbie and Chi P.O. Box 121 Arlington, Arizona 85322	602-386-6223
DeLaPena, Michael & Lisa and LaRae, Heather, Seth & Paige P.O. Box 193 Arlington, Arizona 85322	602-397-2204
Dennis, Helen 3009 N. 54th Lane Phoenix, Arizona	602-247-6994
Domzalski, Penny and Joshua 13645 S. 335th Ave. Arlington, Arizona 85322	
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Encinas, (Figueroa) Adelina 26582 W. Hwy. 85 Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-2908
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Figueroa, Laurie 2372 N. Main St. Salinas, California	408-443-4349

Figueroa, Mary {Shorty}
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 Buckeye, Arizona 85326

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Gable, Warren Carter
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Meredith, Les & Joan P.O. Box 69 Arlington, Arizona 85322	
Mills, Lucille Star Route Box 280 Arlington, Arizona 85322	
Moody, Roland & Virginia 1200 Thompson Ajo, Arizona 85321	602-387-6103
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Reid, Elmer Rt. 1 Box 328 Laveen, Arizona	602-237-3702
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Reid, Kenneth 53402 Quail Run Wickenburg, Arizona 85390	602-684-7493

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Richardson, Crystal Star Route 3 Box 280 Arlington, Arizona 85322	
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Richardson, Kevin B. and Heidi, Justin & Nita 34401 W. Arlington School Rd. Arlington, Arizona 85322	602-386-7243
Richardson, Marion 18601 S. Old Hwy 80 Arlington, Arizona 85322	
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Schulz, Stacey (Gable) and son 309 S. 1st St. Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-2244
Silva, Israel, Nathan & Abel 6220 W. Mitchell Dr. Phoenix, Arizona	602-247-7902

Silva, Mary M. 6220 W. Mitchell Dr. Phoenix, Arizona 85033	602-247-7902
Stewart, Randy & Debbie 9130 N. 88th Ave. Peoria, Arizona 85345	602-878-4201
Travis, Ben & Jan P.O. Box 115 Arlington, Arizona 85322	
Travis, Lance & Dienna and Aaren, Michelle, Spencer, Tristen P.O. Box 11, & Tawmie Arlington, Arizona 85322	602-386-3066
Villa, Rosa (Soto) P.O. Box 1250 Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-2639
Vlachos, Lydia (Rangel) 8602 E. Hazelwood Scottsdale, Arizona 85251	602-844-2810
Walker, Robert & Teresa (Anders) P.O. Box 5575 Mohave Valley, Arizona 86440	602-768-1856
Walrad, Ruth K. 305 E. Baseline Rd. Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-4294
Watkins, Fred & Rhonda (Richardson) and Leigh 13301 S. 319th Ave. Arlington, Arizona 85322	602-386-1375
Watkins, Jerry & Sheryl and Farrah & Jennifer P.O. Box 203 Arlington, Arizona 85322	602-386-6000
Wilcox, Forrest & Mrs. P.O. Box 1092 Buckeye, Arizona 85326	602-386-3880
Willcutt, Brian C. Fort McDowell Reservation Scottsdale, Arizona 85264	602-837-3974
Willcutt, Robert Rt. 1 Box 536 Scottsdale, Arizona 85264	602-837-3974
Willcutt, Robert Lee Jr. P.O. Box 17675 Fountain Hills, Arizona	

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Yanez, Marie (Rangel)
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Buckeye, Arizona 85326 602-386-3162

It was a really great get-together, and we hope that you all enjoyed it as much as we did. We'll have to do it again sometime.

PICTURES

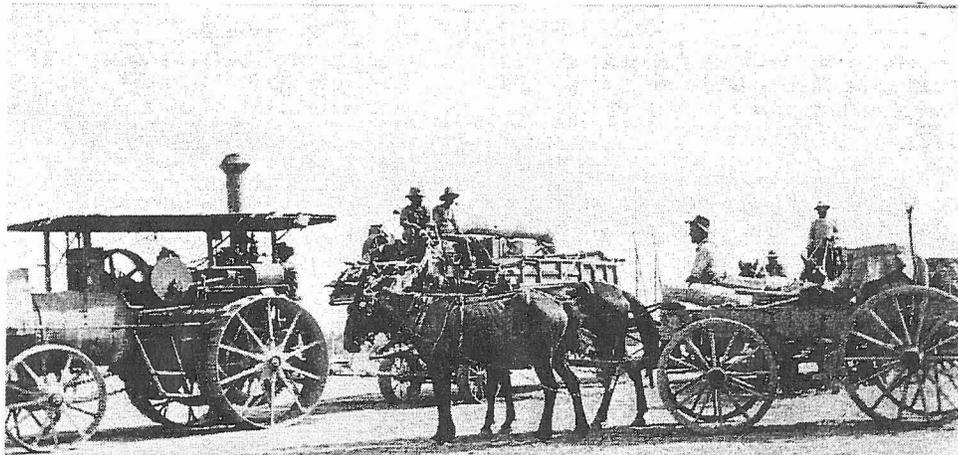
On the following pages you will find
pictures taken as recently as 1994
and some were taken close to
one hundred years ago.

Our thanks again to all those who so generously
loaned their treasured pictures
to be copied and used in our book

You will find that the pages containing pictures, that are not a part of the text, will be hand numbered. This was done due to the difficulty in printing page numbers, that are numbered vertically, and then adding pictures that are printed horizontally.

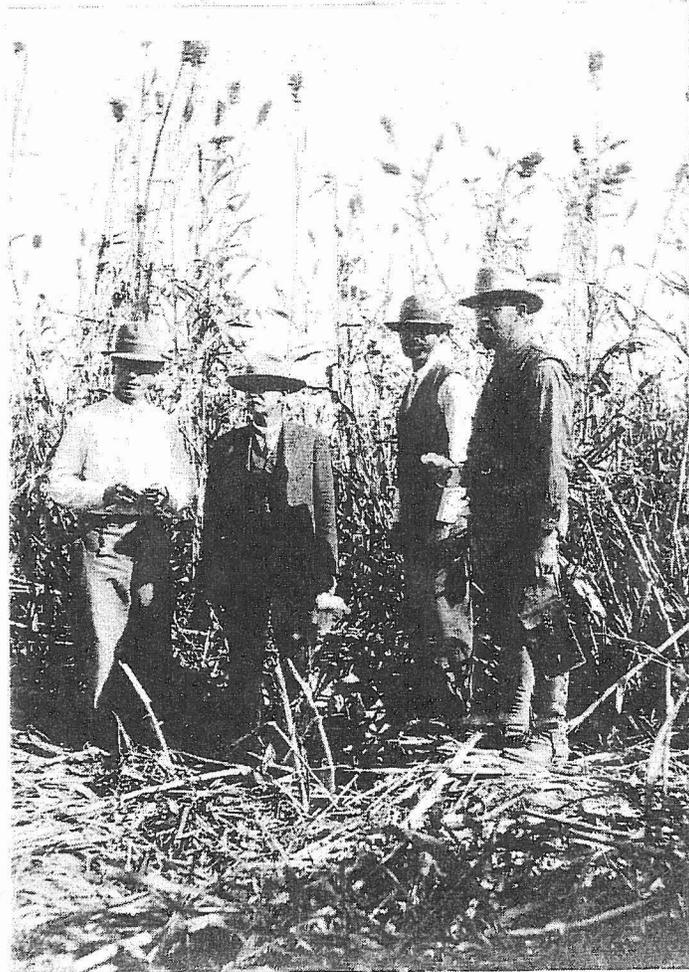
You will find too, including the pictures in the text, that many persons were not identified. I added the blanks on purpose so that if identification can be made by you or by others, you will have a place to add the names.

It seems particularly sad to me that so many people will disappear into anonymity, at least in Arlington, unless we can enter the names now so that those who have no names in our book, will not be forgotten.

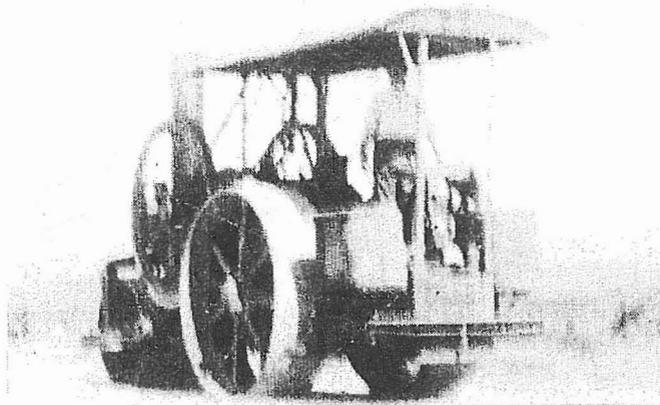


Tip Mile's threshing crew Tip on wagon 1912

Tip Mile's threshing crew in 1912
(Tip is seated on the wagon)

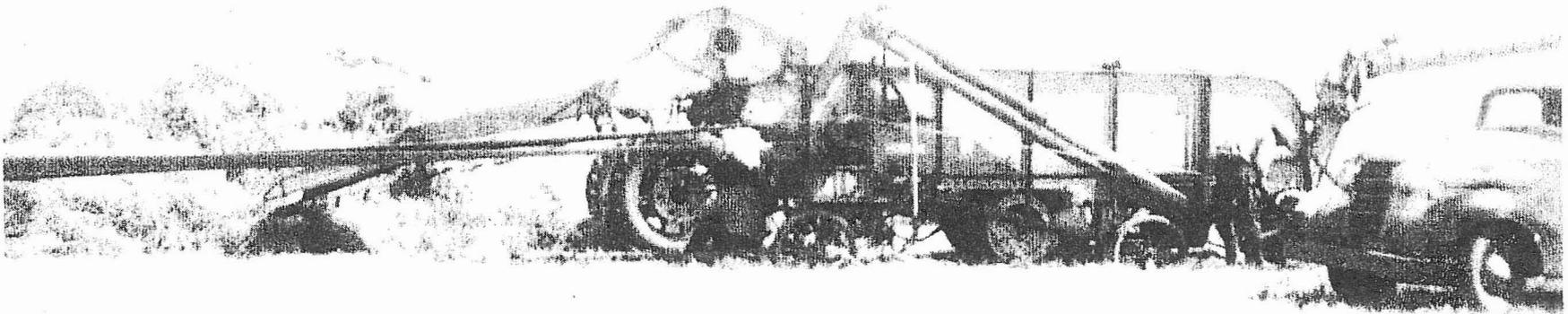


Lars Anderson, James S Day, George Day
and S.C. Mason, on the Hill Ranch,
then known as "Arlington Improvement Co."
Later to be known as Arlington Cattle Co.



Sam Newton's steam powered tractor used during alfalfa seed harvest

4



Threshing machine (powered by steam tractor above)
This picture probably taken in the early
40's before cotton became "King"

51



Sam Richardson sitting atop a load of harvested alfalfa seed.
Probably Sammy and Dianna with him.

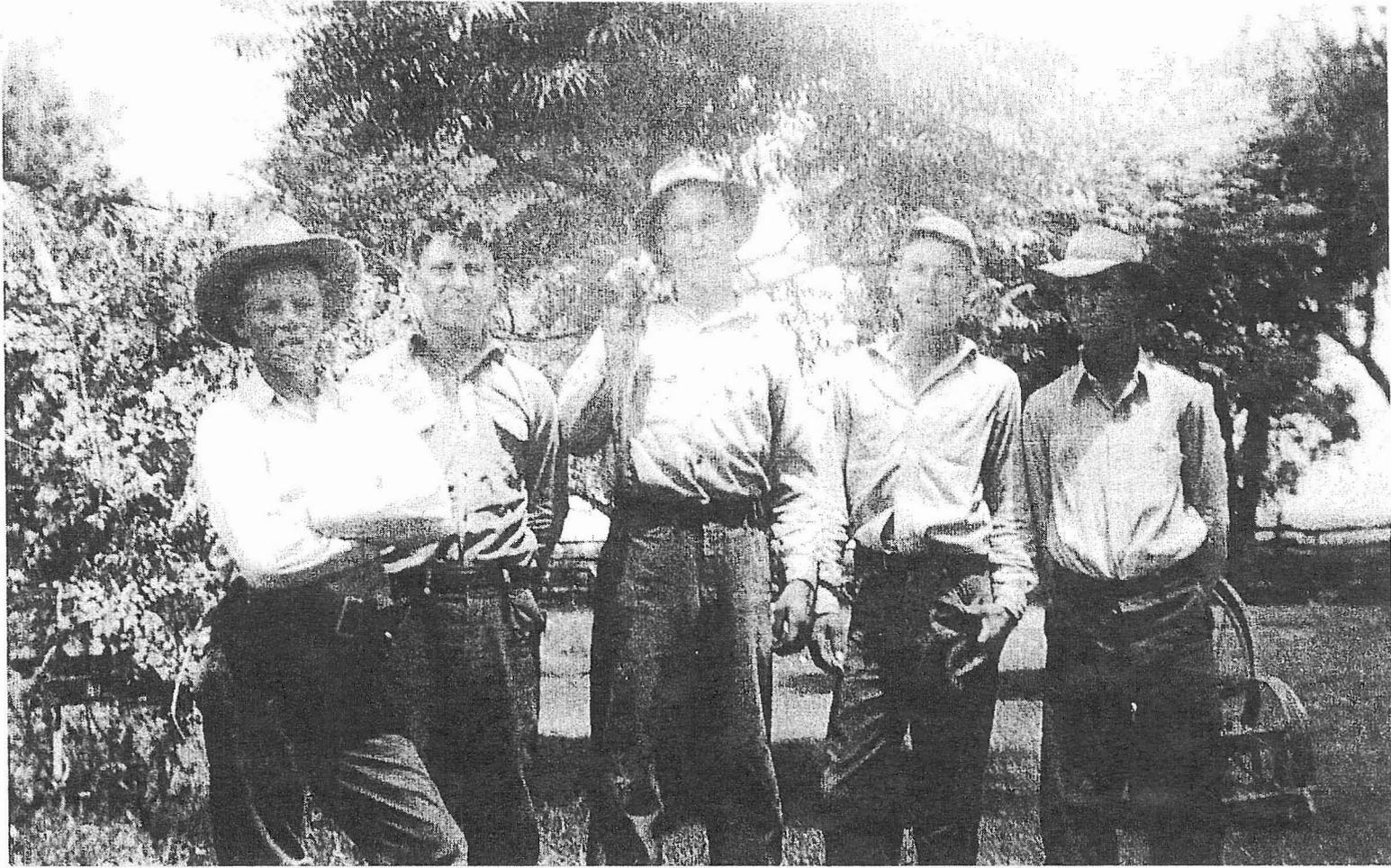


A 1932 arrowhead hunt with George Moody

Top Row: Gail Richardson, Henry Richardson, Roland Moody

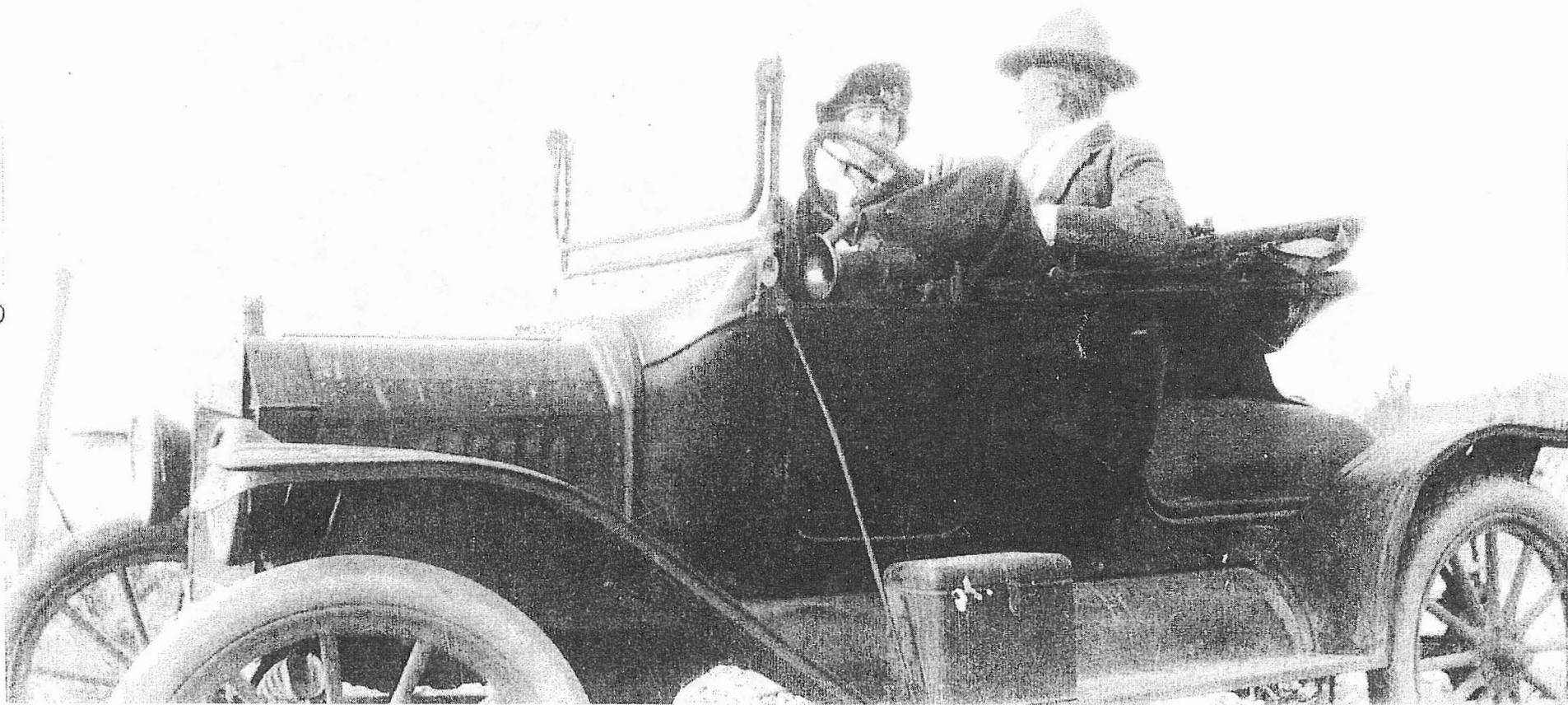
Middle Row: Barbara Humphreys, A. Biddlecome (Roland's
cousin), Sam Richardson

Bottom Row: Eileen Kreager, Maureen Hudgens (?), Sister to A.
Biddlecome, above.



In the Richardson Yard. with the catch of the day

Dick Kreager, Gail Richardson, Weldon Harvey, Robert Harvey, Ira Reid



May Richardson and Tony Kreager

In Tony's fashionable Model T Ford



May Richardson (Kreager) in 1918
Sitting on the turnstile gate in front of the #3 school



Drace Anderson

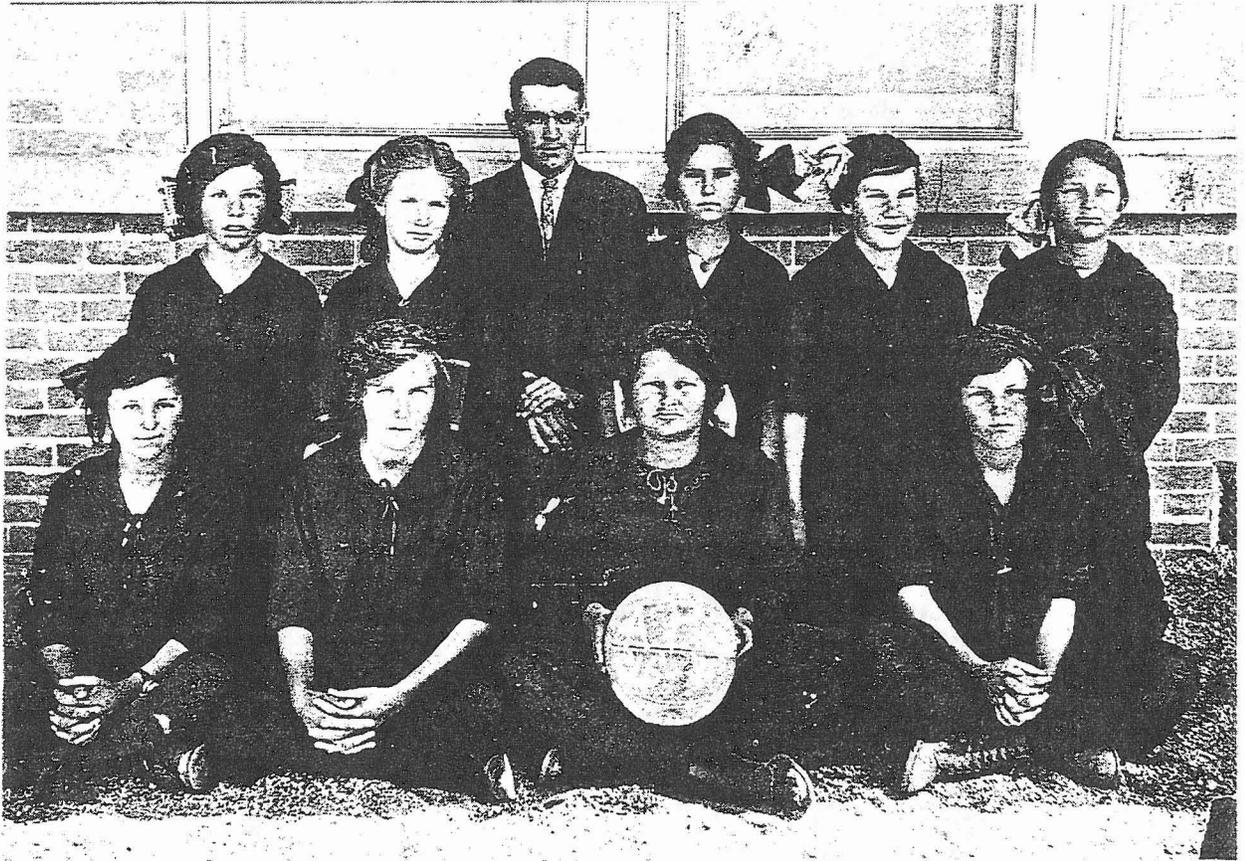
Checking on the Herefords on his alfalfa Pasture



**Race Day at Arlington School
May 12, 1933**

Boys (L to R) Dick Kreager, Bob Richardson, Nipe Martinez, Sidney Geering, _____,
Sterling Elms, _____, Burton Johnson, _____, Harry Briones

Girls (R to) Peggy _____, Eileen Kreager, Mildred Johnson, _____,
Joy Moody, The only other that is identified is Beth Richardson (last on left)



Girls Basketball Team 1916/17

**Back Row: May Richardson, Rowens Shepherd,
Mr. Imes, Eula Fitzpatrick, Cecil Perry,
Emma Jagow**

**Bottom Row: Clara Herman, Ona Perry,
Henrietta Jagow, Grace Bassett**



Arlington School Basketball Team 1927/28

Standing: Jack Deming, Coach Albert Lindstrom,
Perry Anderson

Kneeling: Ted Pierce, Henry Richardson, Boyd Pierce



King and Queen of the May
1930

Carter Gable and Eileen Kreager



Arlington School's First Schoolbus

Sorry we don't have a 'before and after' but we only have the 'after'
After its rollover, that is, on the hill above Gillespie Dam
Tony Kreager purchased it and made a farm truck from it



Arlington School Playground about 1925

Bottom Row: Bill Jagow, Perry Anderson, Arthur Ritter, Willy Nielson and Johnny Lowdermilk

Second Row: Thelma Anderson, Emma Jagow, Mabel Jagow, Marin Anderson, Henrietta Jagow, Mary Thompson, Josephine Olea, Roma Murphy, Gordon Deming, Jessie Richardson

Top Row: Vernon Anderson, Julia Manering, Sam Richardson, Doren Ritter

On right of Mrs. Newkirk (holding child) Bernice Perry, Borden Murphy, Dorothy Deming, Willa Lee Murphy

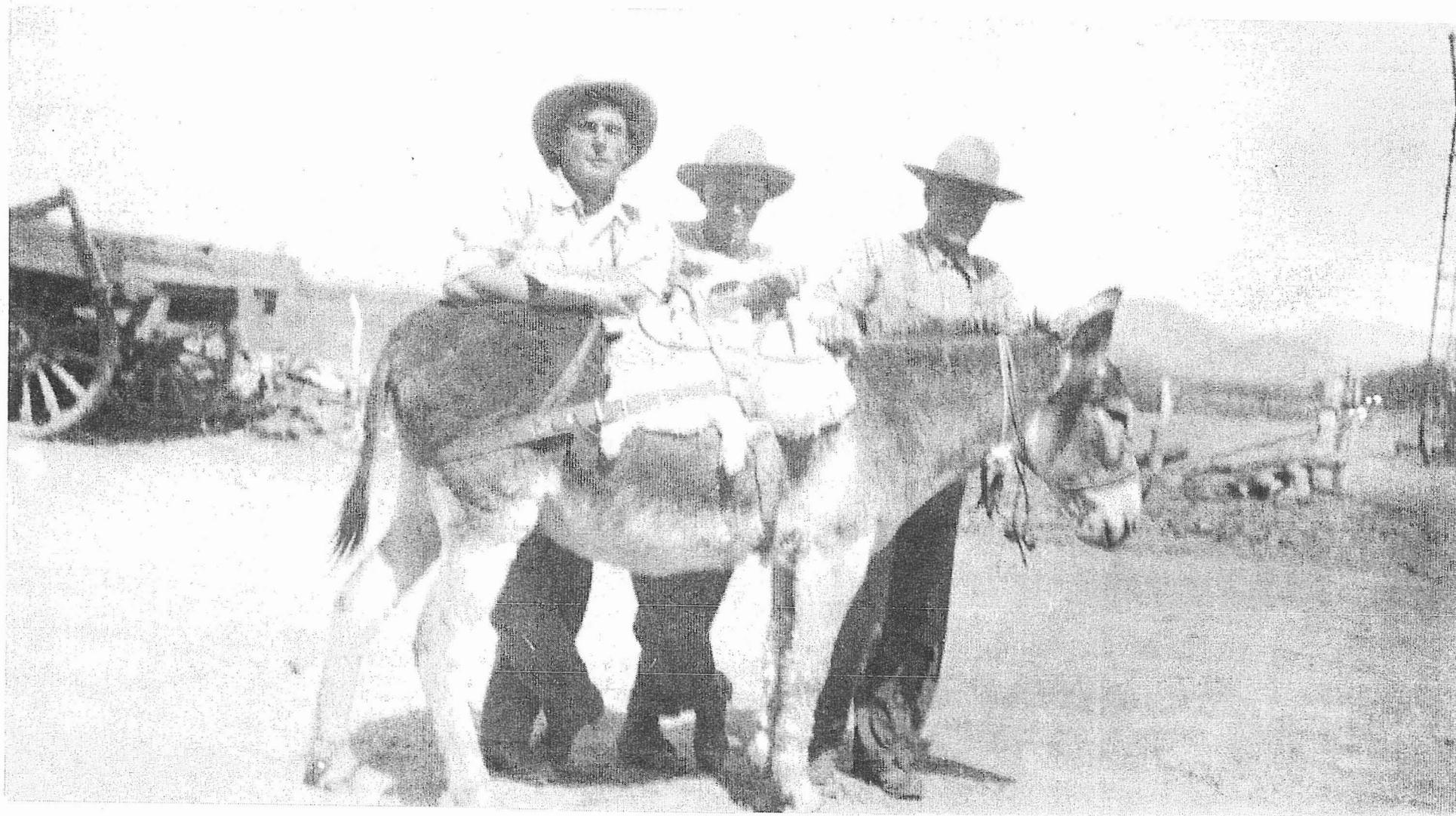
May be errors in identities: Two sources differ. Partially hidden persons may include Sylvia Harris, Dorothy Deming, Letha Deming, Joe Thompson and Herman Jagow



Anderson Cousins
Perry and Marin
Children of:

Drace and Jessie

Lars and Dorothy

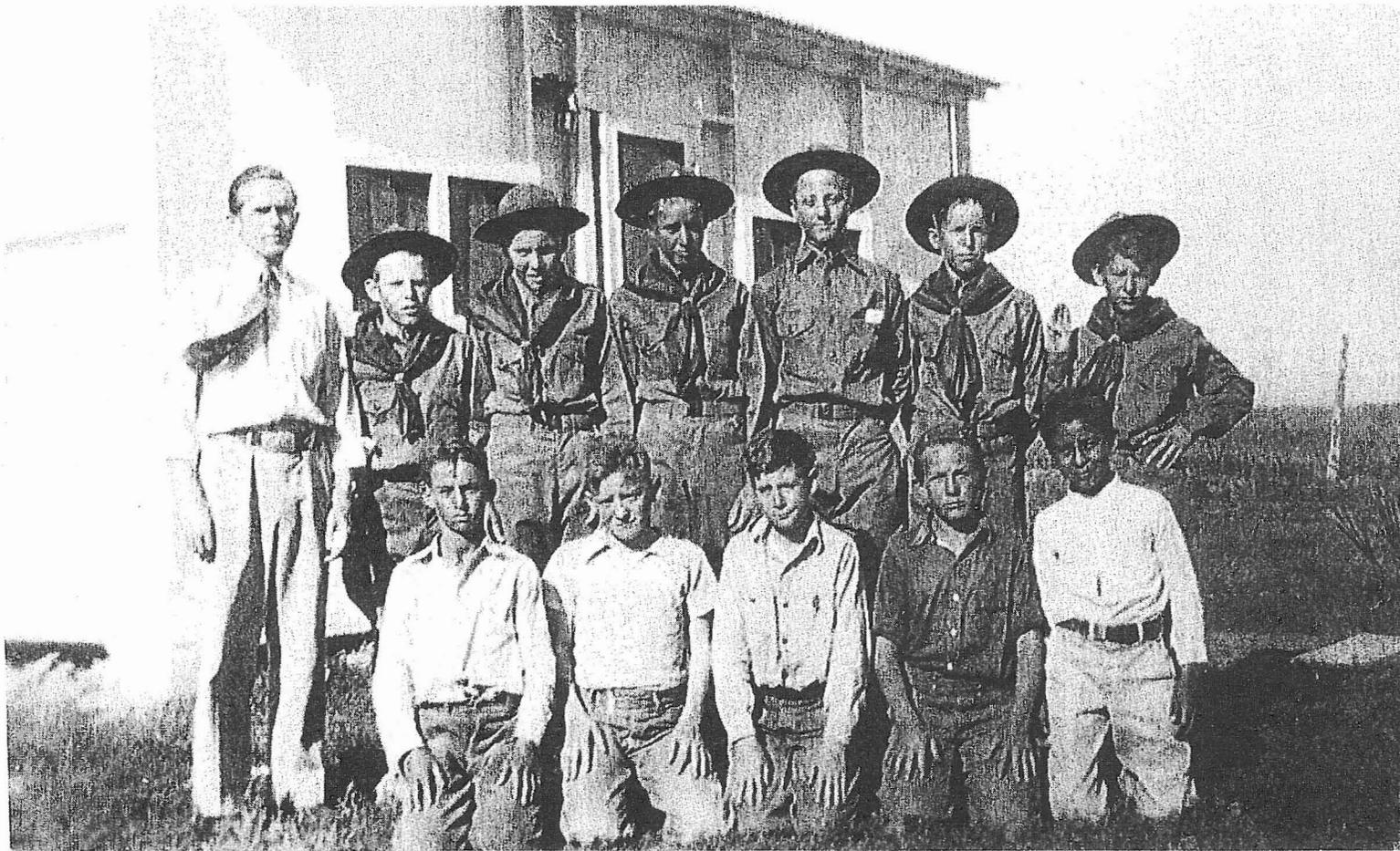


Picture is believed to have been taken on the Hill Ranch probably in the early 30's

Les Humphreys on the left, Charley Bassett in the center
The other gentleman is not identified



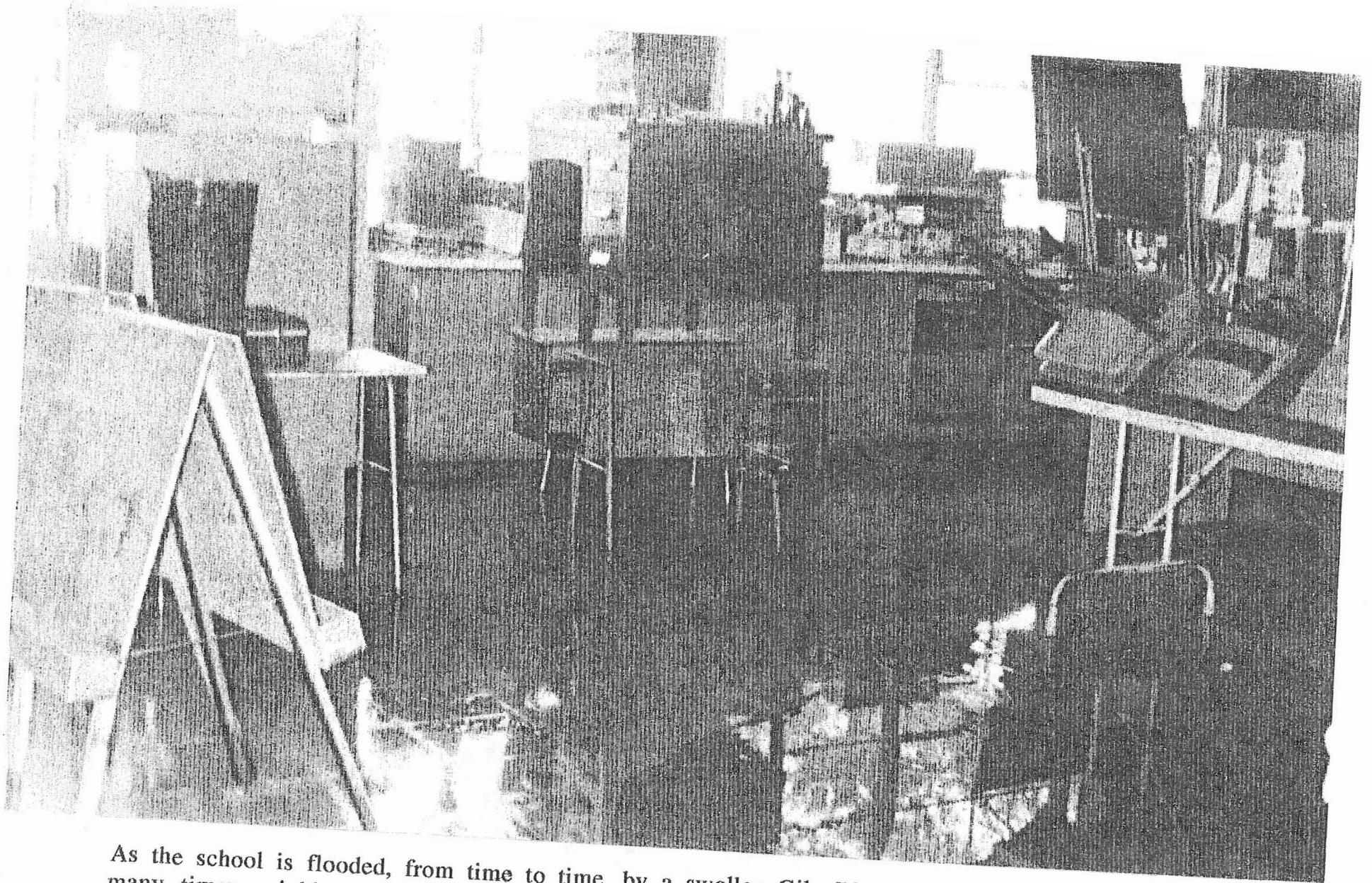
Les and Dorothy Humphreys
(Can you believe that "wasp-waist" of Dorothy's?)
Believed to have been taken in Arlington about 1910



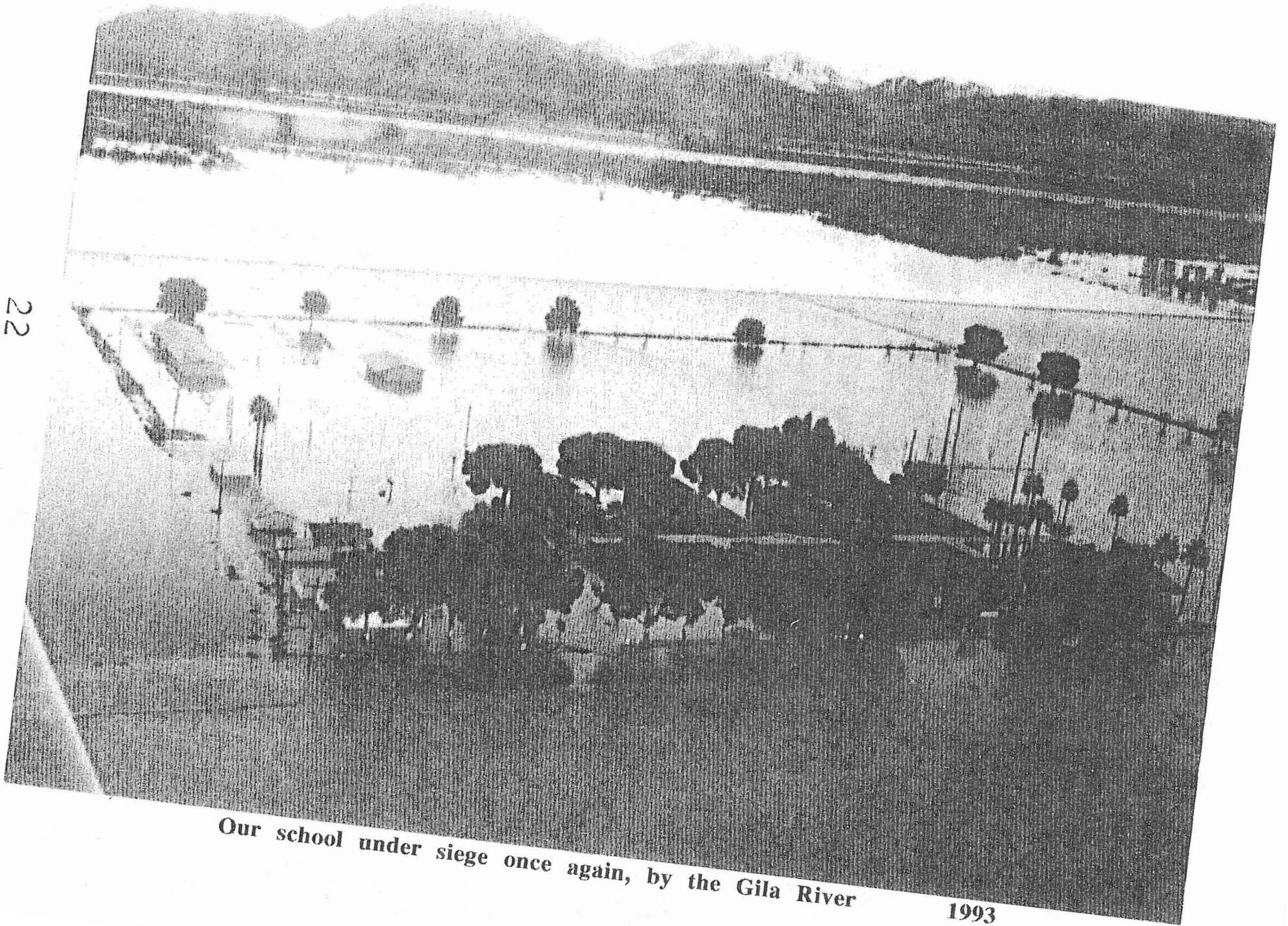
Boy Scout Troop of 1930

Back Row: Virgil Crawley, Scoutmaster, Dick Kreager, Howard Anderson, Darrell Thornton,
Carter Gable, Doyle Thornton, Kenneth Reid

Front Row: Ira Reid, _____ Brisco (?), Richard Avant, Kenneth Worthington,
_____ Estrada (?)



As the school is flooded, from time to time, by a swollen Gila River, teachers, school kids, and many times neighbors, prepare for the invading waters by stacking books, supplies and even desks and chairs above the high water marks set in earlier times of flood



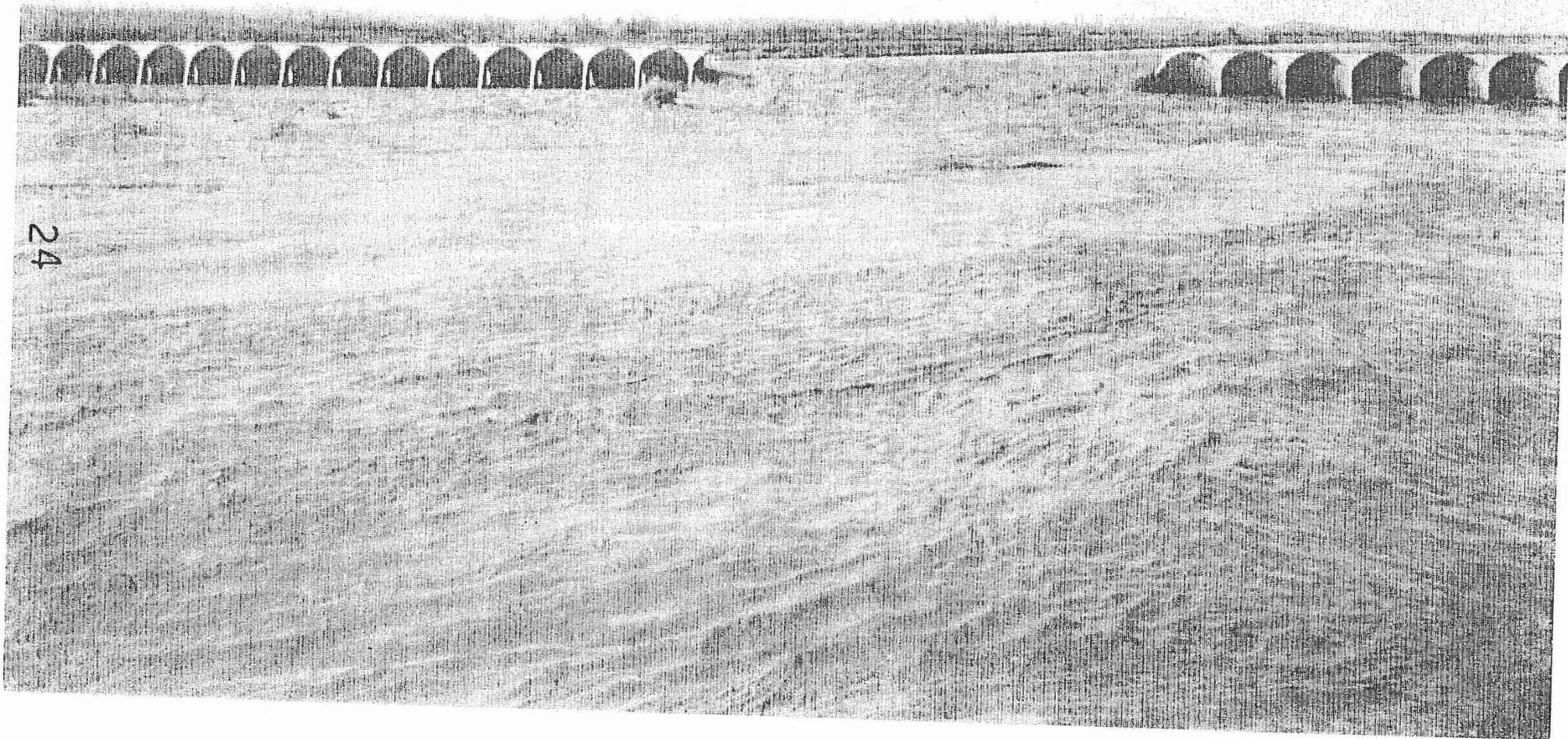
Our school under siege once again, by the Gila River

1993

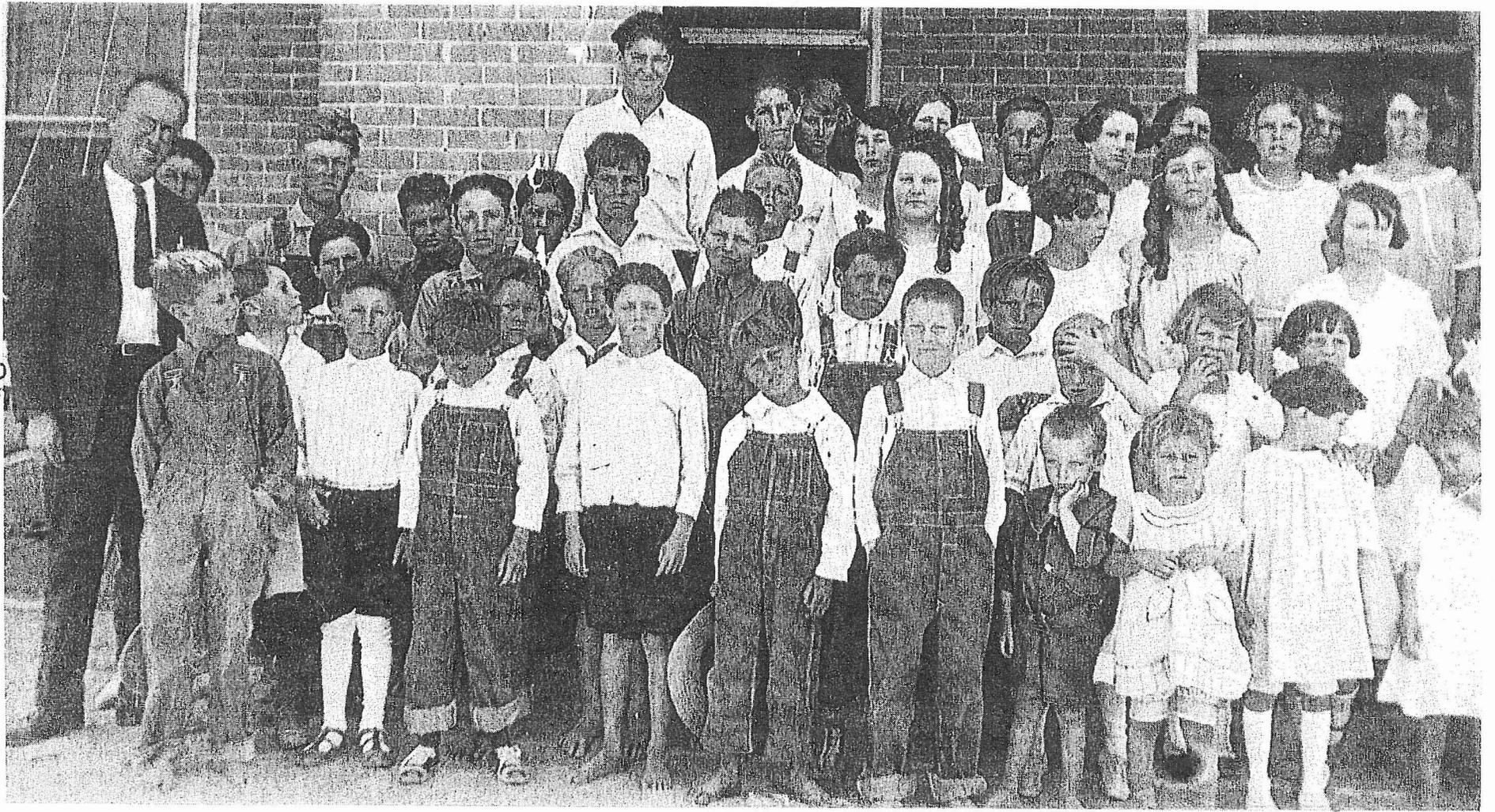
23



A furious Gila River pours over the top of the Gillespie Dam
Flooding the farmland throughout the valley
and claiming, permanently, many acres on those farms lying closest to the river.



The ageing Gillispie Dam, unable to withstand the force of the flood water, breaks!



Early 1920's Class

This photo was received with some names written on the back, however it was not stipulated which name went with which face.

It is unknown whether this was one or more grades or whether it was the whole school in the early 1920's.

Mr. Newkirk, I am told, is the teacher on the left and am not sure whether or not some of the ones on the far right are teachers or students.

Sam Richardson (sixth from right side, back row), Vernon Anderson (hand on forehead), Jessie Richardson (fingers in mouth), Arthur Bassett, Henry Richardson, Jack Deming, Sylvia Bassett, Willie Nielson, Doren Ritter, Gordon Deming, Virginia Deming, Marin Anderson (long ringlets and big ribbon), Josephine Olea, Wilbur Anderson, Willa Lee Murphy (head turned, in the front row).

27



1930

First & Second Grades
By number

1:	Virginia Olea	13:	Floyd Ealy
2:	_____	14:	Carter Gable
3:	Teacher: Mary Sell	15:	Nipe Martinez
4:	Louise Jagow	16:	Jackie Gable
5:	Mary Briones	17:	Jake Stephens
6:	Lucy Briones	18:	_____
7:	Donita Ealy	19:	_____
8:	Betty Hudgens	20:	_____
9:	_____	21:	_____
10:	Tony Pablo	22:	_____
11:	Taco Martinez	23:	_____
12:	Albert Lindstrom Jr.	24:	_____
		25:	_____



Class in the early 1930's

Back Row: _____, Roland Moody, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, Teacher: Iva Peterson

Middle Row: _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, Nipe Martinez, _____,

Bottom Row: Jackie Gable, _____, Betty Hudgens,
Darlene Rice, Betty Olea, Floyd Ealy, Carter Gable



1935 - 1936

7th & 8th Grades

By number

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1: Teacher, Jim Rundell | 9: Dorothy Saunders |
| 2: Bill Mills | 10: Doris Bassett |
| 3: Merlin Anderson | 11: Darlene Rice |
| 4: Eugene Jagow | 12: Robert Treon |
| 5: Gerald Elms | 13: Jackie Gable |
| 6: L.J. Woods | 14: John Ratliff |
| 7: George Bassett | 15: Ralph Fletcher |
| 8: Fay Oliver | 16: _____ |
| | 17: _____ |
| | 18: _____ |



Probably 1931/32

Back Row: _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____,

Ivy Moody, Burton Johnson, _____, _____,

_____, _____, Nipe Martinez, Bob Richardson,

Teacher: Mary Sell

Front Row: _____, Donita Ealy, Mildred Johnson,

Eileen Kreager, Loretha Fisher, Sidney Geering, _____,

Dick Kreager, Taco Martinez, Harry Briones, Sterling Elms



1930

First & Second Grades
By number

1: Virginia Olea	13: Floyd Ealy
2: _____	14: Carter Gable
3: Teacher: Mary Sell	15: Nipe Martinez
4: Louise Jagow	16: Jackie Gable
5: Mary Briones	17: Jake Stephens
6: Lucy Briones	18: _____
7: Donita Ealy	19: _____
8: Betty Hudgens	20: _____
9: _____	21: _____
10: Tony Pablo	22: _____
11: Taco Martinez	23: _____
12: Albert Lindstrom Jr.	24: _____
	25: _____



1935 - 1936

5th and 6th Grades

By Number

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1: Teacher, Dessie Miller | 10: Zelma Mills |
| 2: Wade Oliver | 11: Elouise Treon |
| 3: Floyd Ealy | 12: Donita Ealy |
| 4: Bessie Briones | 13: Thelma Mills |
| 5: Betty Bassett | 14: Stella Martinez |
| 6: Sally Ealy | 15: Dick Kreager |
| 7: Bob Richardson | 16: Carter Gable |
| 8: Eileen Kreager | 17 thru 31: Not identified |
| 9: Beth Richardson | |



1939

6th 7th & 8th Grades

Top Row: Kenneth Reid, Dick Kreager, Doyle Thornton, Bob Richardson, Carter Gable,
Howard Anderson, Robert Harvey, Ira Reid

Bottom Row: Elouise Treon, Cora Etta Pierce, _____., Teacher _____,

Teacher: Jim Rundell, Bonnie Francis, Bertha Stanley, Betty Bassett, Eileen Kreager



1939

2nd & Third Grades

Top Row: _____, Della Reid, _____, Gilbert

Rangel, Pete Briones, Marvin Worthington, Lee Ora Reid, Billy Harvey

Middle Row: Nadie Rangel, _____, _____,

Stella Reid, Harry Briones, Teacher: Maybelle Brazee, _____,

_____, _____, _____

Bottom Row: _____, _____, _____,



First Grade in 1948

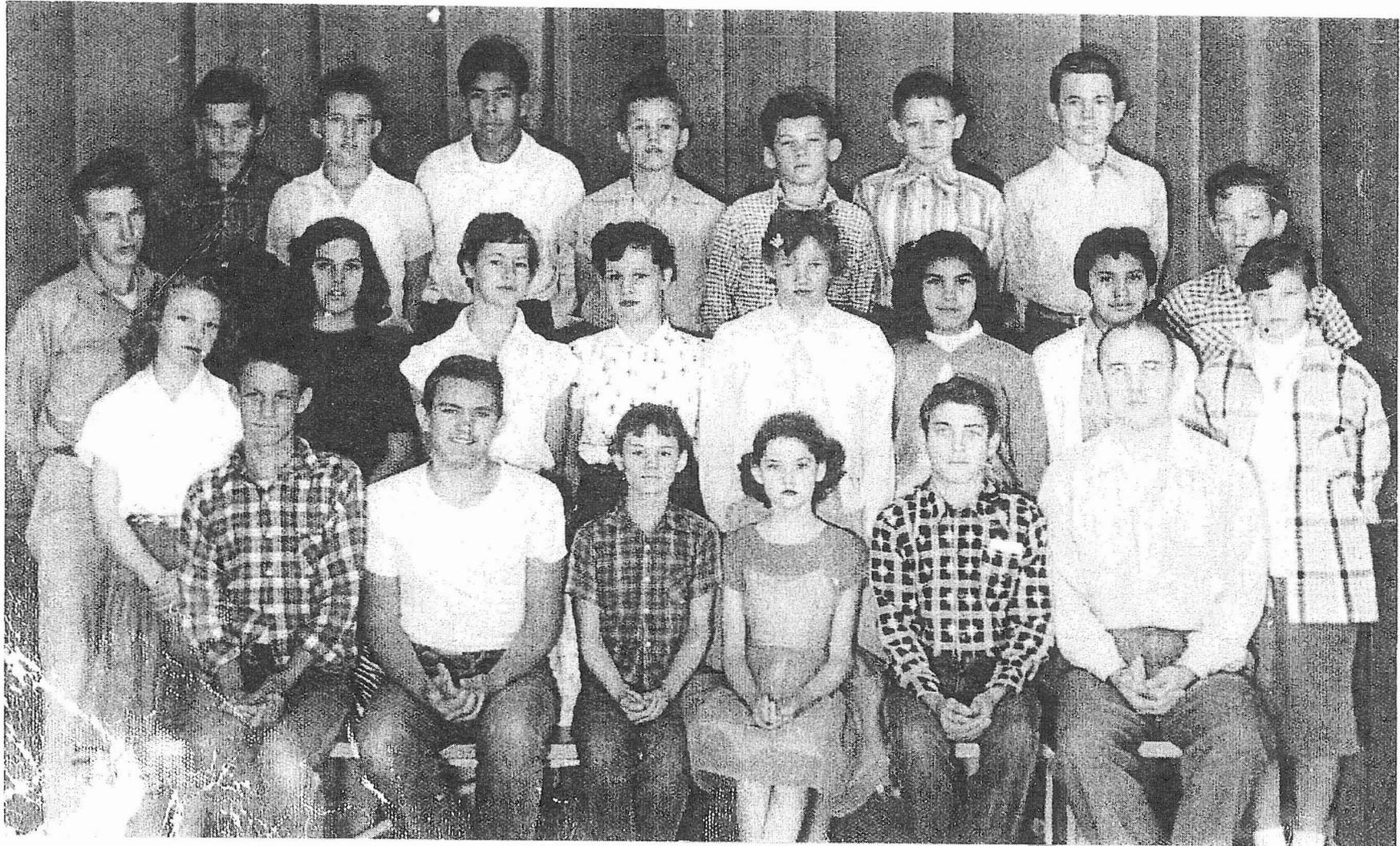
Top Row: _____, _____, _____,

Mabel Pablo, Barbara Flores, Caroleen Murphy

Bottom Row: Sharon Murphy, _____, _____,

_____, _____, Linda Lohr

Grace McElhannon taught this class in one of the wood frame buildings behind the grey brick school #3



1956
(?)

7th & 8th Grades

Top Row: Earl Roberts, Jimmy Lowdermilk, Rudy_____.

Ronnie_____, Larry Hinkle, _____, Robert Kirk

Two boys on either end, behind middle row: Robert

Richardson, Ray Hollenstein

Middle Row: Sylvia Carr, Elsa Townzen, Melvie Sue Tidwell, Jean

Elder, Lottie_____, Carmen Flores, Lupe_____. Charlene

Estes

Front Row: Elmer_____, Eddie VanLandingham, Lois Hudson,

Sharon Murphy, Eddie_____, Teacher: Mr. Jones

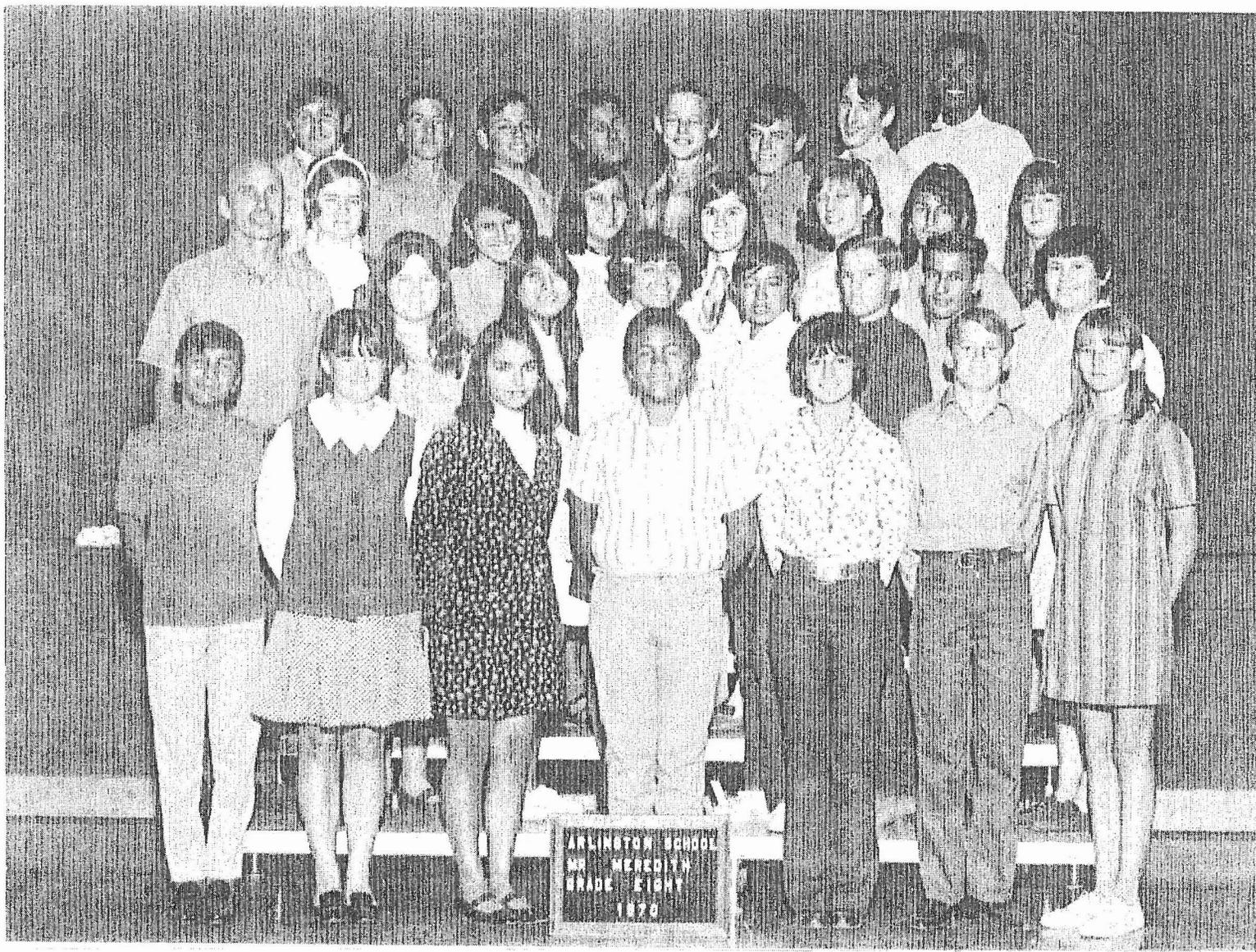


1961

Graduating Class

Boys: _____, James Kirk, Gus Jagow, Jim Laser, Hugh
Richardson, John Wm. Brown, Ray Ramos, Dennis Beach, Teacher:
Les Meredith

Girls: Jonnie Ellen Davis, Mary Lou _____, Alice Flores,
_____, Deborah Murphy, Linda Shipman, Sharon
Scroggins, Anita Alvarez



1970

Graduating Class

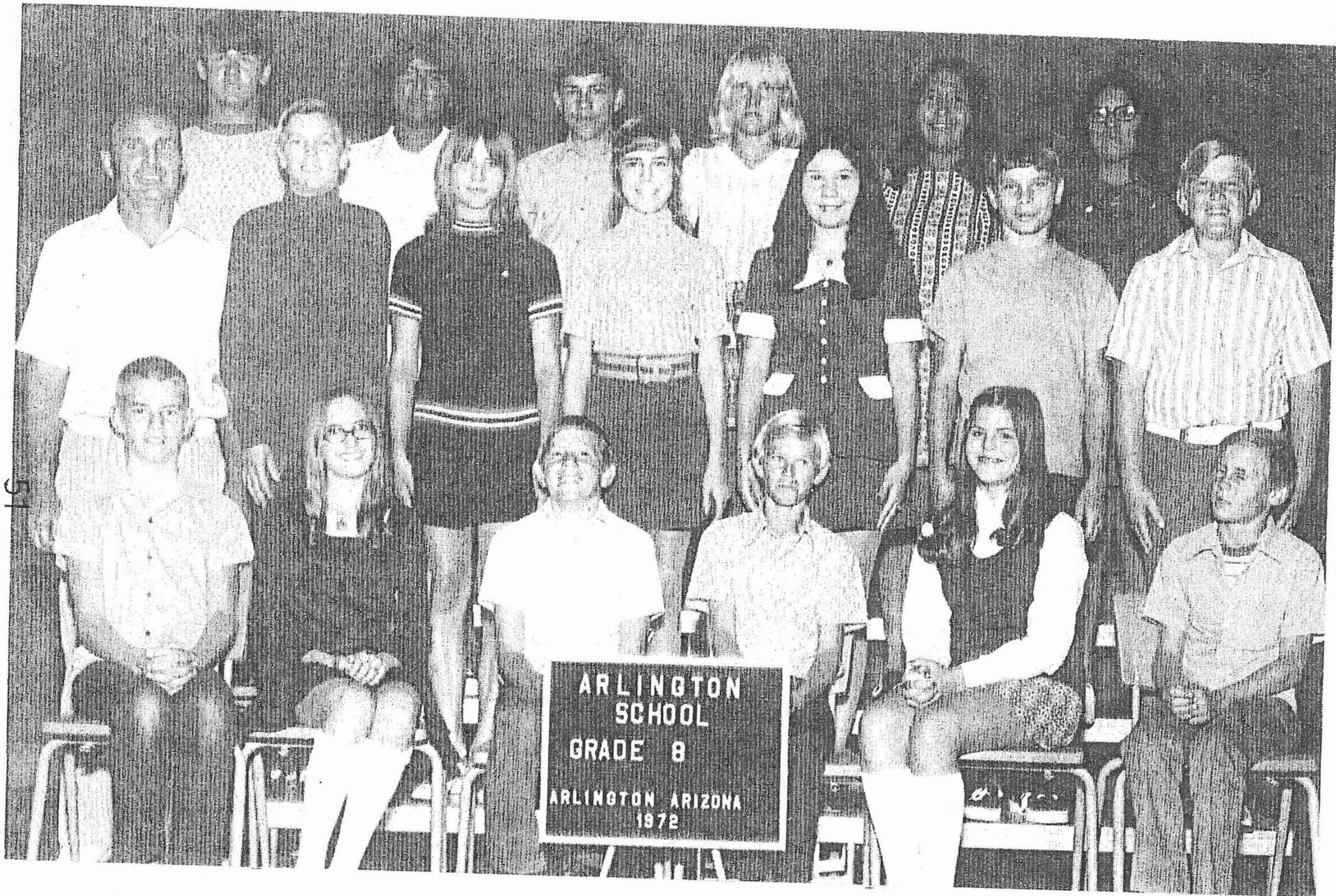
Back Row: Frank Juarez, Dolio Vasquez, Danny DeLaPena, Larry
Garcia, _____, David Lackey, Stanley Gable, Freeman Taft

Top Middle Row: Mandy Richardson, Eloisa Tijerina, _____,
Robin Carney, _____, Elsa Tijerina, Susan Leffue

Bottom Middle Row: Mr. Meredith, _____, _____,
_____, _____, Larry Peabody, _____,

Laurie Figueroa

Front Row: _____, _____, _____,
_____, Marla McKeeby, Kenneth Avey, _____



1972

Graduating Class

Back Row: Alva Cornelison, Andy Ortega, Jimmy DeLaPena, Janet
Dempsey, Brenda Martinez, Alberto Ortega

Middle Row: Mr. Meredith, Jeff Coker, Abby Dempsey, Margaret
Stewart, Francisca Soto, Benny Coker, Mark Miller

Front Row: David Peabody, Christine Meredith, Ricky King, Terry
Dempsey, LeeAnn Chancellor, Terry Kirkpatrick

53

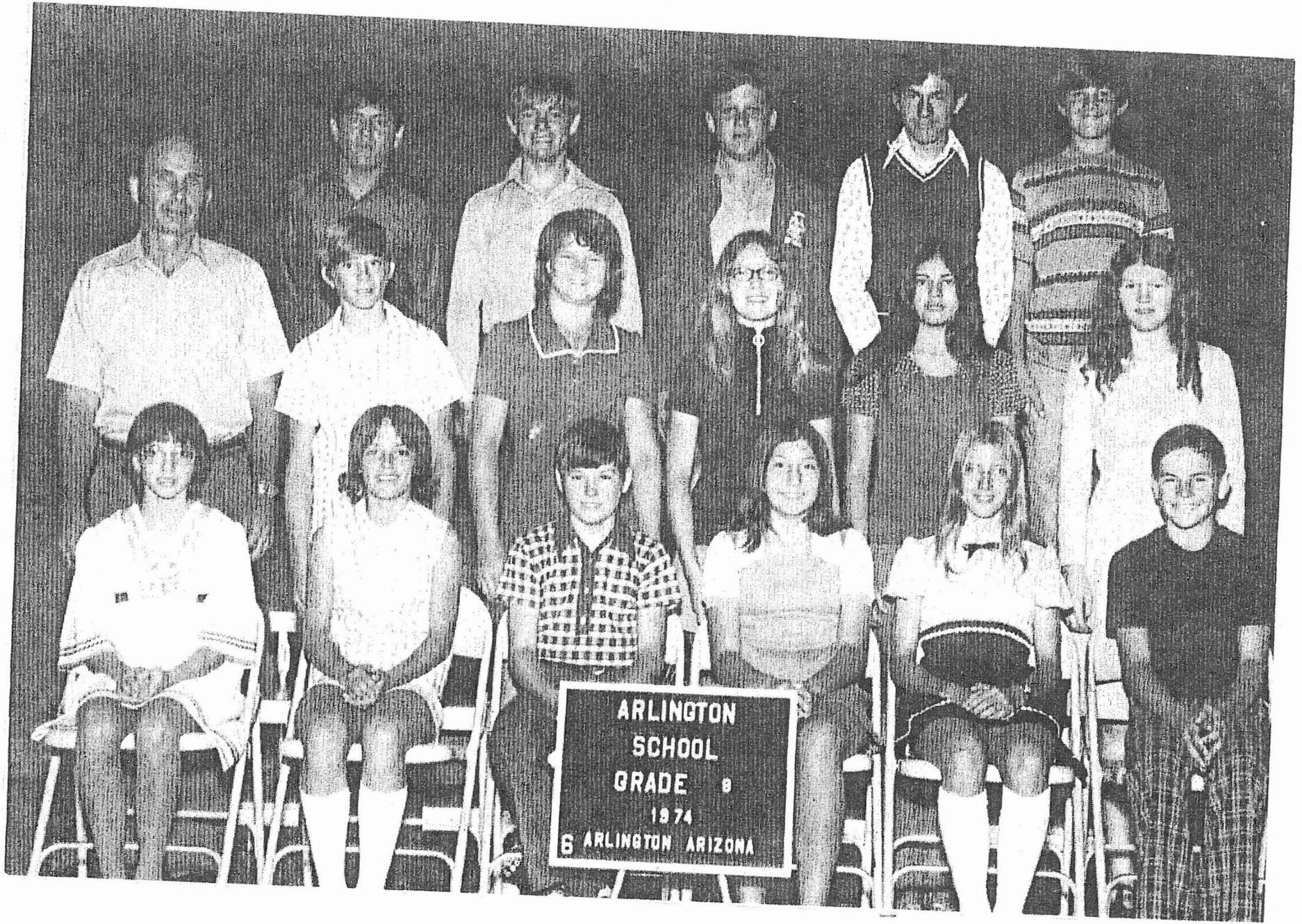


1974

Graduation Class

Back Row: Myra Juarez, Rosemarie Figueroa, Melanie Richardson,
Rosa Soto, Bobby Brey, Carla Roglin, Tom Pablo, Ricky Antone,
Jay Martinez, Mr. Meredith

Front Row: Kenny Finchum, Vic Caratachea, Alline Tilley, Debbie
Hightower, Webber Arnold, Pedro Vasquez, Dean Wilmott, Tom
Tsosi



1974/75

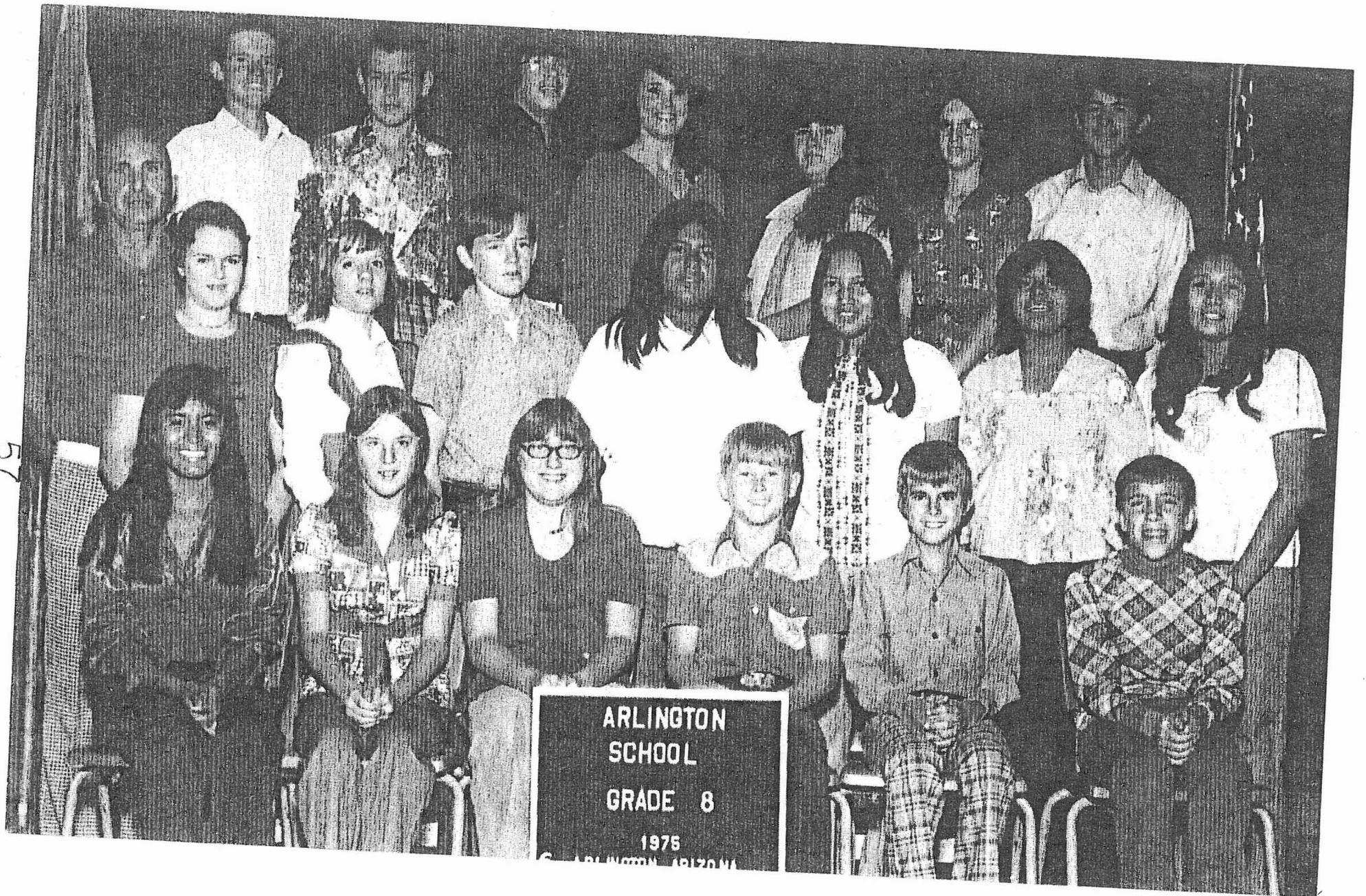
Graduating Class

Back Row: _____, Scott Cornelison, James Bunch, Eddie
Soto, Dean Miller

Middle Row: Mr. Meredith, Lon Miller, Debbie Brown, Violet
Cornelison, Evie Honne, Glenda Ollis

Front Row: Roxanne Meredith, Kathy Finchum, Johnny Leffue,
Debbie Dillow, Cindy Troyer, David Bean

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ARLINGTON
SCHOOL
GRADE 8
1975
ARLINGTON, ARIZONA

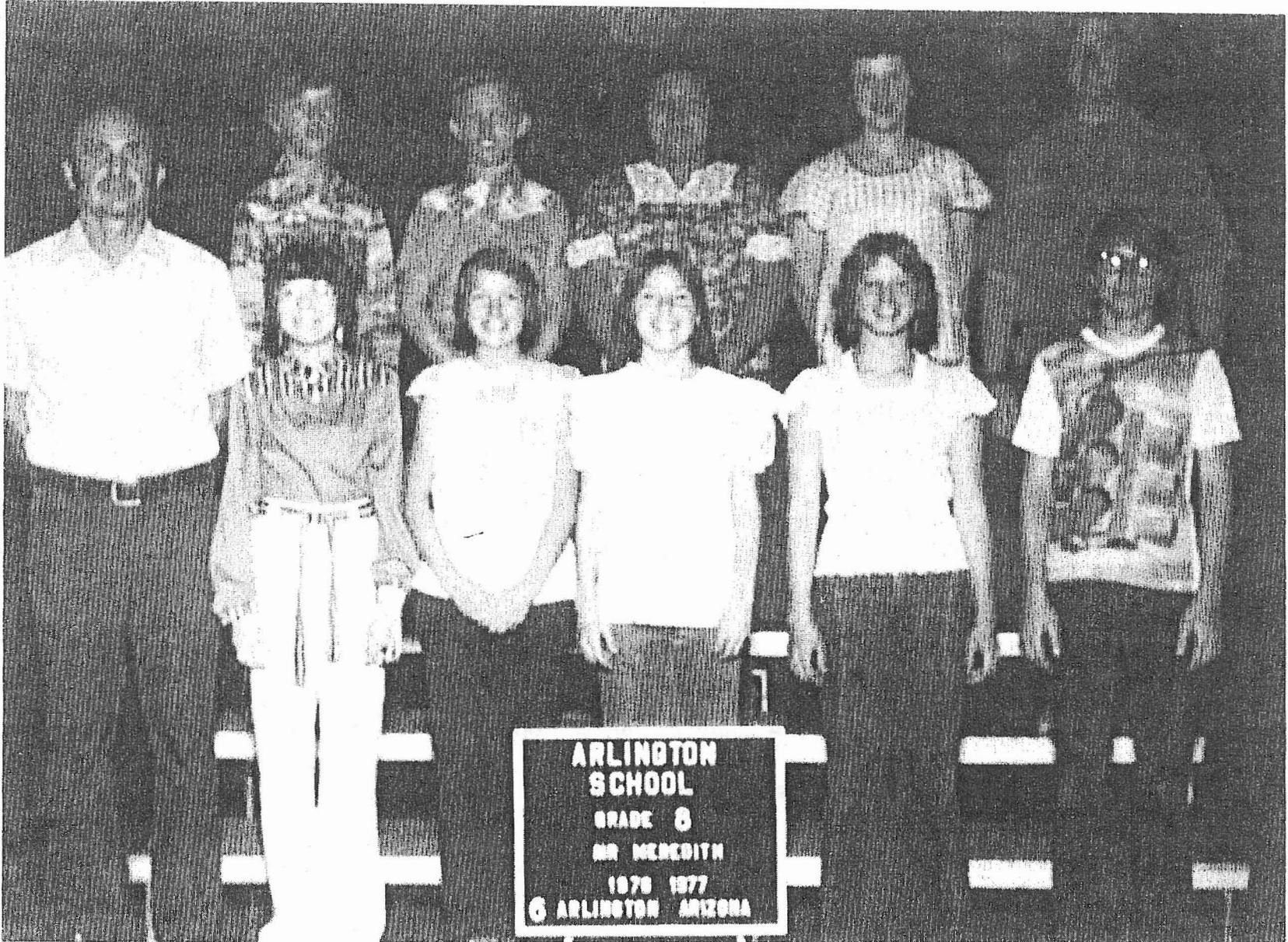
1975/76

Graduating Class

Back Row: Raymond Brown, Timmy Robbins, Dino Stonecalf,
Dyleen Chambers, Anna Caratachea, Jerilyn Meredith, Michael
DeLaPena

Middle Row: Mr. Meredith, Valerie Stewart, Renee King, David Ollis,
Ramon Juan, Teresa Bigcrane, Marcella Pablo, Flora Martinez

Front Row: Caroline Antone, Peggy Turner, Verna Cornelison,
Danny Brown, Mike Hightower, Dean Cramer



ARLINGTON
SCHOOL
GRADE 8
MR MEREDITH
1976 1977
6 ARLINGTON ARIZONA

1976/77

Graduating Class

Back Row: Scott Sawyer, David Chambers, Martha Martinez,

Donna Becket, Ray Ivie

Front Row: Mr. Meredith, Tammie Moser, Darrie Finchum,

Mickey Mehaffie, Velvet Musgrave, Doug Townsend

61



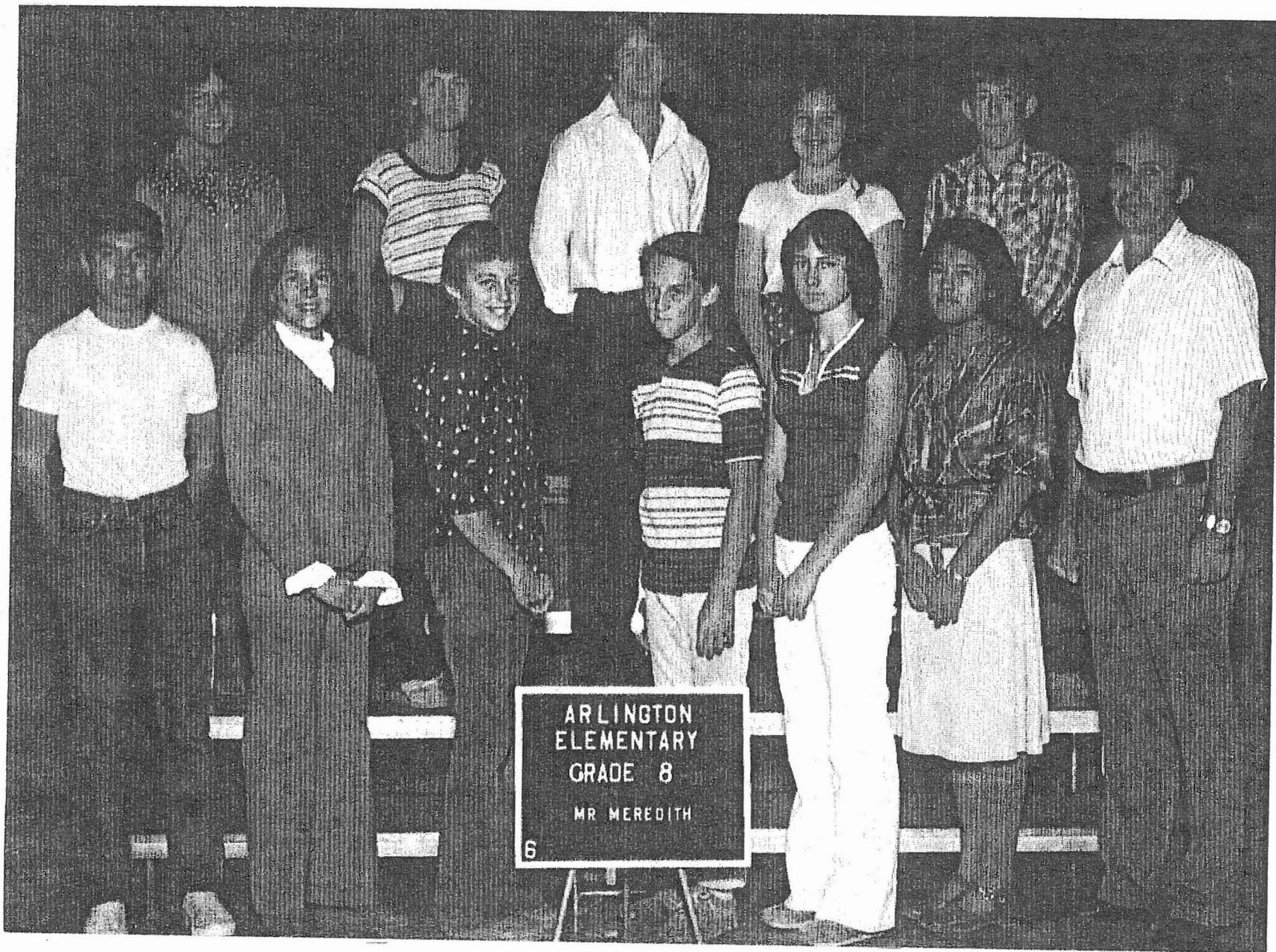
ARLINGTON
SCHOOL
GRADE 8
MR MEREDITH
1977-1978
6 ARLINGTON ARIZONA

1977/78

Graduating Class

Back Row: Mr. Meredith, Oscar Honne, _____, Kim
Sawyer, Ronald Kee, Hector Honne

Front Row: Dennis Chambers, Kelly Finchum, Angie Luera,
_____, Connie King

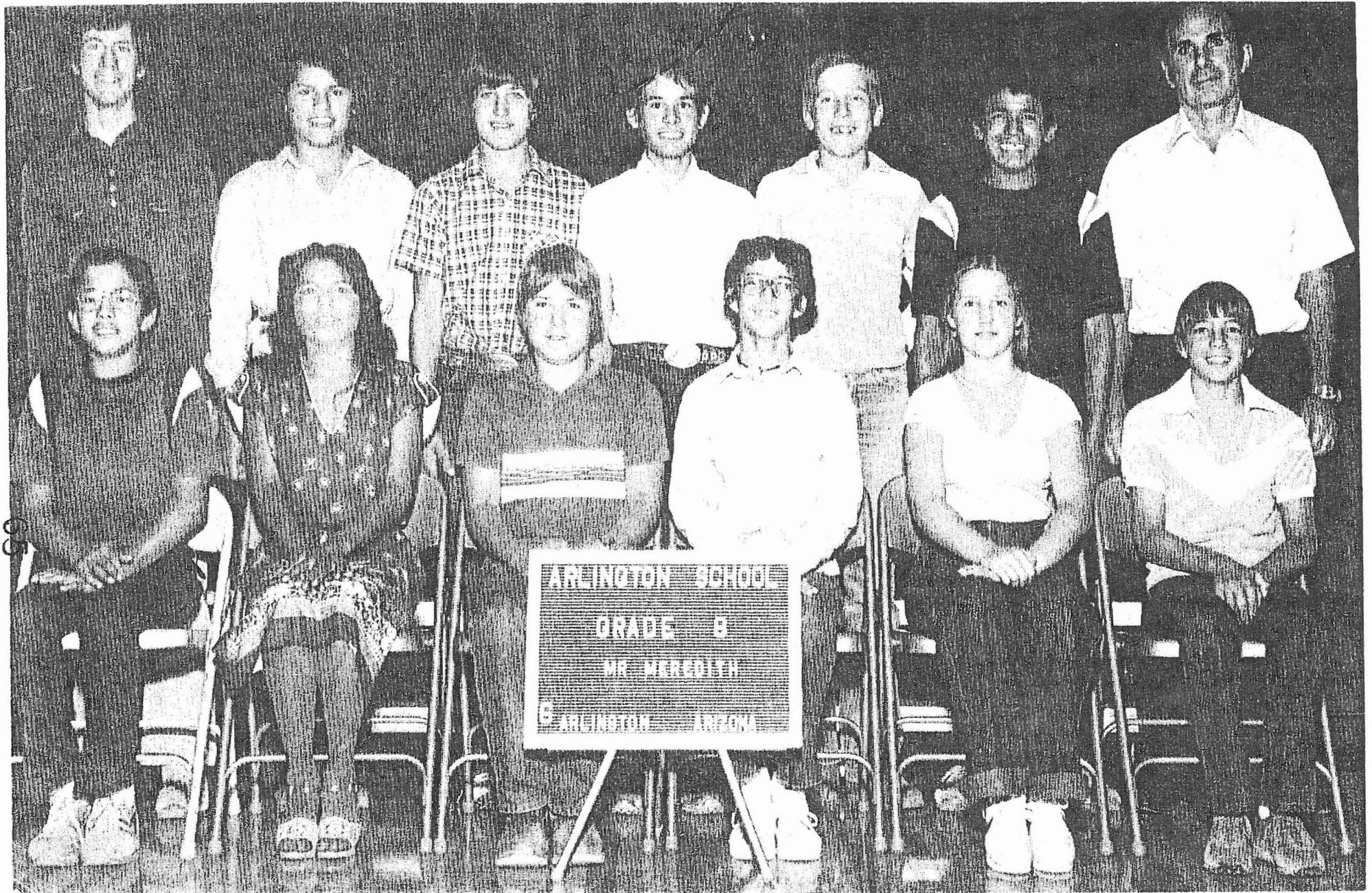


1979/80

Graduating Class

Back Row: Richard Ortiz, Melba Honne, David Brown, Angie
Mehaffie, Donald Lowdermilk

Front Row: Albert Gutterrez, Stacy Settle, Bobby McGraw. Joe
Johnson, Cassie Sawyer, Mary Lou Ramirez



1980/81

Graduating Class

Back Row: Keith Sipes, Grace Honne, Jeff Gladden, Damon

DeLaPena, David Lowdermilk, David Luera, Mr. Meredith

Front Row: Joey Hernandez, Julie Luera, Mark Landers, Shawn

Cassidy, Martha Todaro, Lenny Jones



1981/82

Graduating Class

Back Row: Mr. Meredith, _____, Kirk Musgrave,

Kim Sly, Lourdes _____, Patsy Lowdermilk, Johnny

Caratachea, Dean Hallman

Front Row: Frank Honne, _____, _____,

Tonya Kirkpatrick, _____, Danny Drumm, _____

McCrain

600

69



1982/83

Graduating Class

Back Row: Mr. Meredith, Huey Downing, Alma Stella Apodaca,
Tonya Kirkpatrick, Bart Jarman, Kathy Ogden, Tommy Hernandez
Front Row: Brenda Vercandi, Paul Mehaffie, _____,
Duran DeLaPena, _____, Christina Guitierrez, Lisa Yanez



1983/84

Graduating Class

Back Row: Luis Garcia, Thomas Troyer, Brian Willcutt, Daniel

Ruiz, Mario Moreno, Charlie Cubel

Middle Row: Sabino Davila, _____, Margarita Montano,

Rita Yanez, Stacy Gable, Mr. Meredith

Front Row: Brandi Goodro, Raul Casillas, _____, Wanda

Vanosdell, Norma Honne, Daniel Downing, Julio Luera

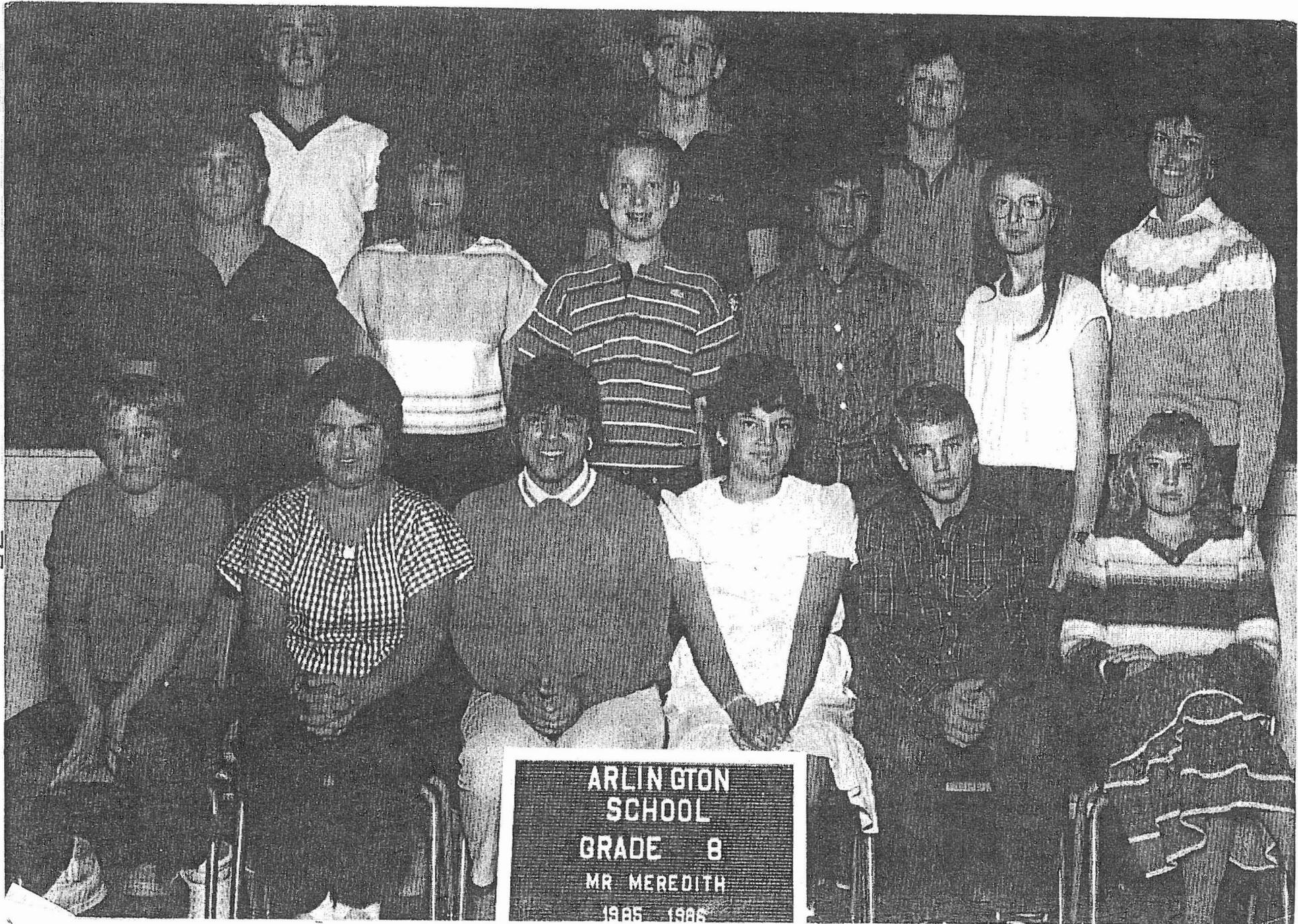


1984/85

Graduating Class

Back Row: Mr. Meredith, Travis Landers, Charlie Cubel, Tommy
Vanosdell, Scott Sly, Doug Parker

Front Row: Scott Hansen, Jadda Kemp, Oscar Montano, Drumm
Taylor, Tomasa Luera, Reynaldo Gonzales



ARLINGTON
SCHOOL
GRADE 8
MR MEREDITH
1985 1986

1985/86

Graduating Class

Back Row: Sam Cubel, Eric Sawyer, Michelle Lowdermilk

Middle Row: Jason Vanosdell, Tina Morena, Andy Todaro, Tyson

Tewa, Donna Murphy, Substitute Teacher: Carolyn Hardison

Front Row: Justin Gladden, Elvia Molina, Maria Gonzalez, Olivia

Montano, Travis Gable, Juanita Mattingly



1986/87

Graduating Class

Standing: Mr. Meredith

Seated: Brian Orosco, Kelly Hightower, Ashley Vanosdell,
Alicia Gonzalez, Jose Garcia



ARLINGTON SCHOOL
GRADE 8
MR MEREDITH
1987 1988
6 ARLINGTON ARIZONA

67

1987/88

Graduating Class

Back Row: Mr. Meredith, Claudia Martinez, Cody Musgrave,

Pancho Garcia, Reuben Vidano, Cho-Lee Cooney

Front Row: Sean Eckleberry, Matthew Vanosdell, Brandon Melton,

Tonia Downing, Chi DeLaPena



1988/89

Graduating Class

Standing: Mr. Meredith

Seated: Brandon Sewiumptewa, Renee Vedania, Piper Taylor

Shelly Gable

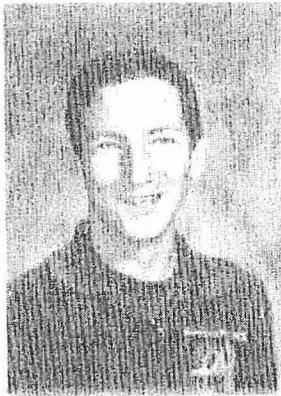
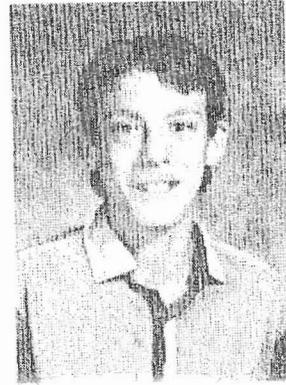


1989/90

Graduating Class

Back Row: Melissa Molina, Tammy Morrow, Candy Garcia,
Kenneth Payne, Mr. Meredith

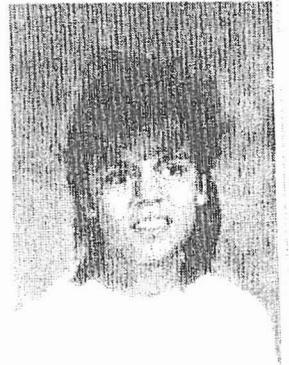
Front Row: Andrian Garcia, Celeste Smith, Teresa Martinez
Jennifer Morrow, Mandy DeLaPena, Luis Garcia, Not pictured:
Rosemary Vidana



ROBERTSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Mr. Meredith - Grade 3

1990 - 1991



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50



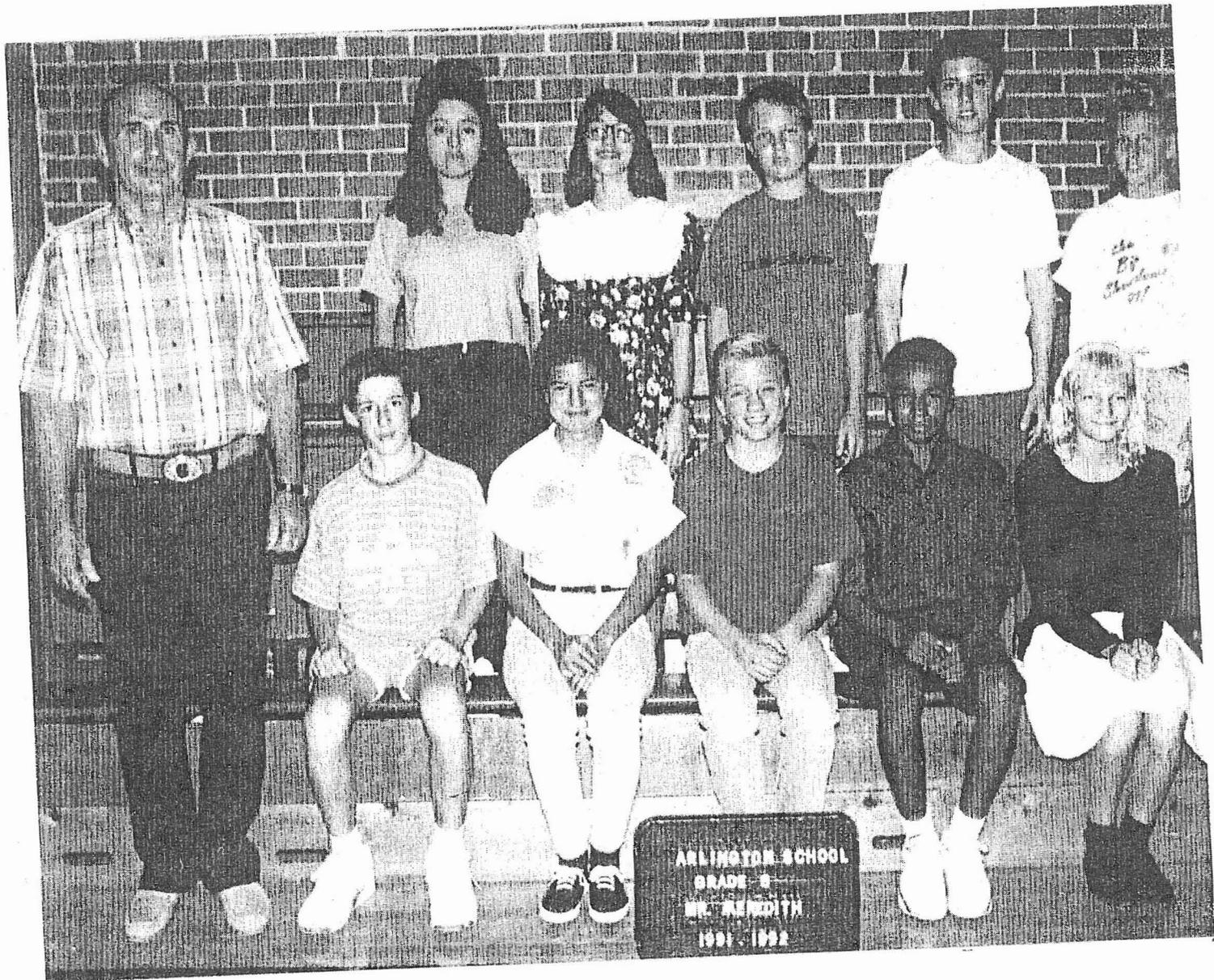
1990/91

Graduating Class

Top Row: Amy McDowell, Mr. Meredith, Joshua Ortega

Middle Row: Tammy Morrow, Matt Brown, Teresa Martinez,
Nancie Diaz

Bottom Row: Candy Garcia, Melissa Molina, Delfina Honne
Lorenia Rabago



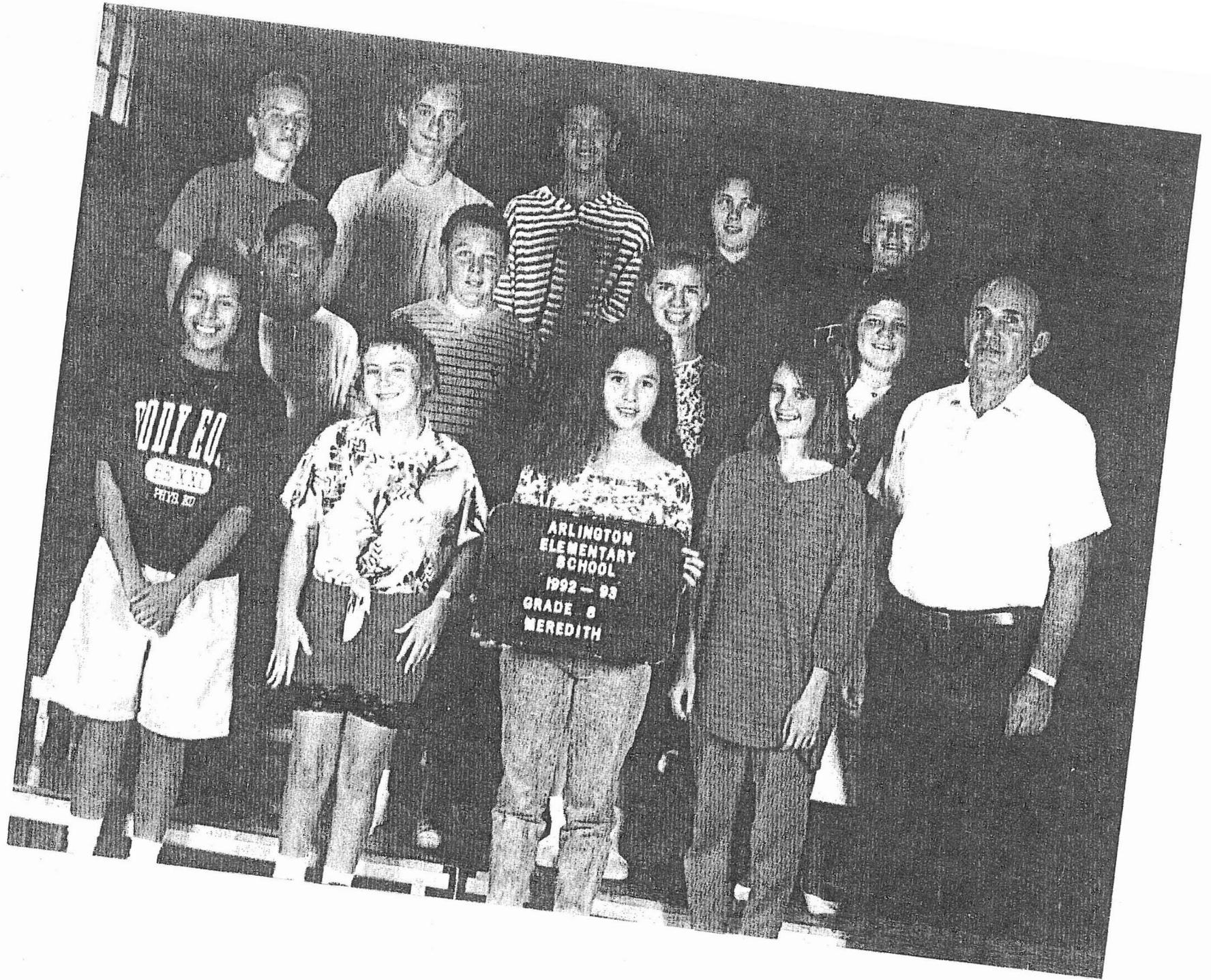
1991/1992

Graduating Class

Standing: Mr. Meredith

Back Row: Imelda Avina, Meagan Gable, Nathan Melton, Henry
Morrow, Amber Eberle

Front Row: Jason Hardison, Carmen Martinez, Justin Wennberg,
Rudy Cooney, Jeanna Coker



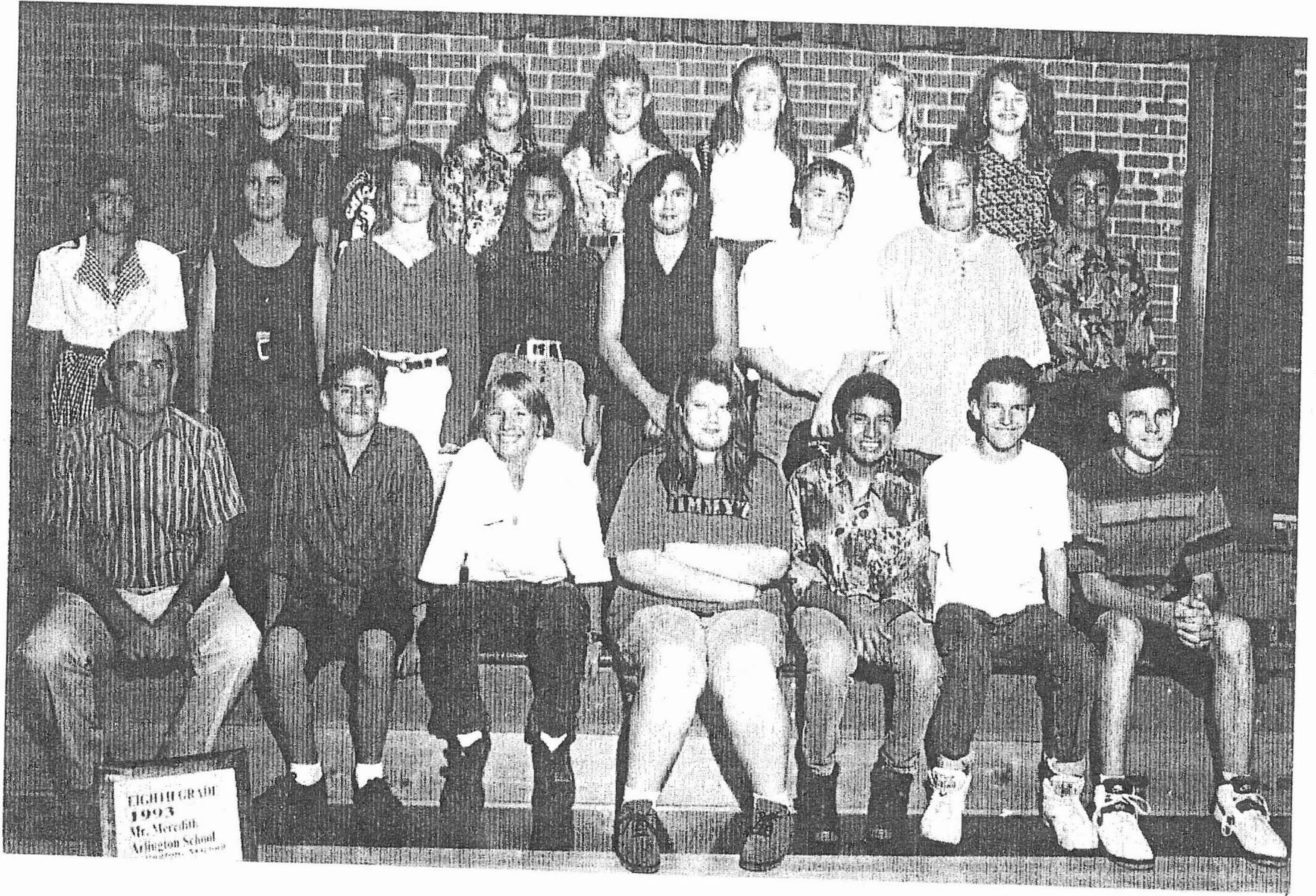
1992/93

Graduating Class

Back Row: Mark Eberle, David Propes, Jose Martinez, Amelia
Vidano, Brian Johnson

Middle Row: Manny Sandoval, Abel Chadd, Amy Eblin, Amanda
Villareal

Front Row: Carmen Munoz, Priscilla Kirkpatrick, Shelly Soto,
Meredith Larson, Mr. Meredith



1993/94

Graduating Class

Back Row: Ernesto Villa, Edgar Vega, Ernie Nevarez, Lisa Munger,

Stacey Graves, Crystal Richardson, Jennifer Melton, Allyson Gable

Middle Row: Imelda Figueroa, Alejandro Valerio, Rachel Eberle,

Maria Piedra, Joanna Martinez, Aaron Gragg, Michael Neal, Miguel

Figueroa

Front Row: Mr. Meredith, Jose Martinez, Carl Garner, Carlene

Lonsway, Israel Avina, James Bayless, Jarrod Pierpoint

Les Meredith

As you can see, in the foregoing graduating class pictures, Les Meredith's teaching career has been a long one. Thirty Four years, to be exact! He has touched the lives of many, many students prior to their going on to high school and college or to trade schools and even some who have gone directly into the work place.

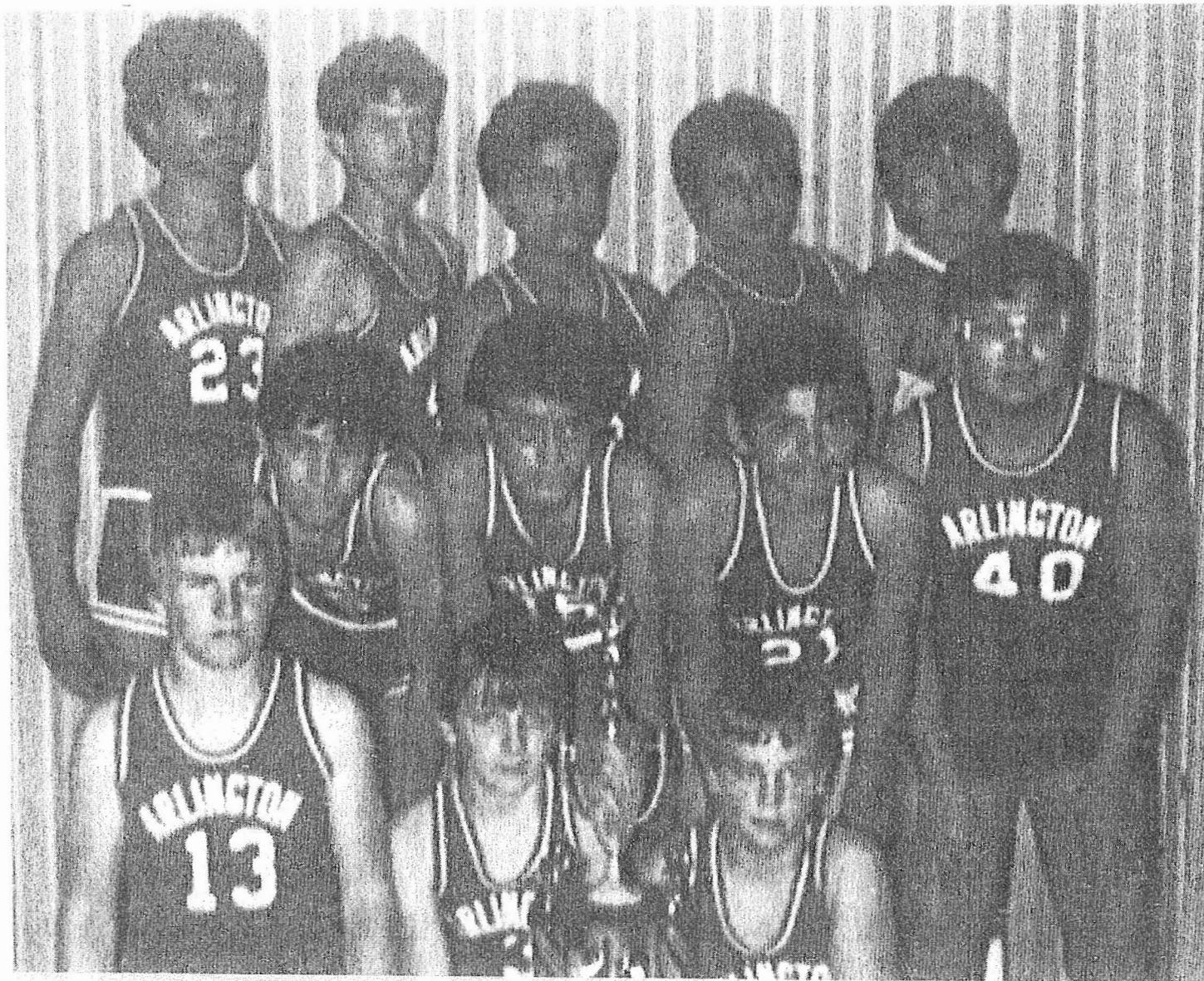
Les, a native son, having been born in Chandler, Arizona and raised in and around the college town of Tempe. Though Les attended several schools, as his parents moved about, his favorite was always the home in Tempe.

Education was predominate in this college town and when Les graduated from high school he enrolled at Arizona State University. Les attended school for two years before joining the armed forces. During the Korean War in 1955-56 he served with the Army Security Agency and spent 8 months in Japan. Les, always a lover of sports, played basketball with an army team and was thus able to see much of Japan as he toured with the basketball team.

6
3 Les, also a man with a love for hunting, earned himself a name among the local Japanese people. They called him the "white hunter". this being due to the fact that he shared his 'kills' with the housewives of Japan, who often found themselves in possession of freshly killed duck.

On Les' return from the service, he resumed his education. On his return to ASU he again met Joan, whom he had known since primary days. Somehow it was different now though. They were both attending school. They both enjoyed music and, together with some others, they formed a band. They played for church functions all around the state, and being together so often they started seriously to date.

In 1957 Les and Joan were married and Joan worked while Les continued his studies. She worked until 1959 when Les graduated with a teaching degree. By now Les and Joan had a baby girl, and when a friend offered him a teaching position at the Arlington School, he and Joan decided to make the move, and the rest you know! Here in Arlington, 34 years later, Les is still teaching and says he plans never to retire.



Second Place Champions - 1984 Basketball Team

Back Row: Luis Garcia, Tommy Troyer, Daniel Ruiz, Mario Montano, Brian Willcutt

Middle Row: Renaldo Gonzales, Sabino Davila, Oscar Montano, Tommy Vanosdell

Bottom Row: Jason Vanosdell, Eric Sawyer, Travis Gable



Girls Volleyball Team

1986

Back Row: Claudia Martinez, Ashley Vanosdell, Cho Lee Cooney,

Chi DeLaPena, Alicia Gonzales, Shelly Gable

Front Row: Piper Taylor, Tonia Downing, Mandy DeLaPena, April Caratachea,

Teresa Martinez



1984 Cheer Leaders

Lisa Yanez

Norma Honne

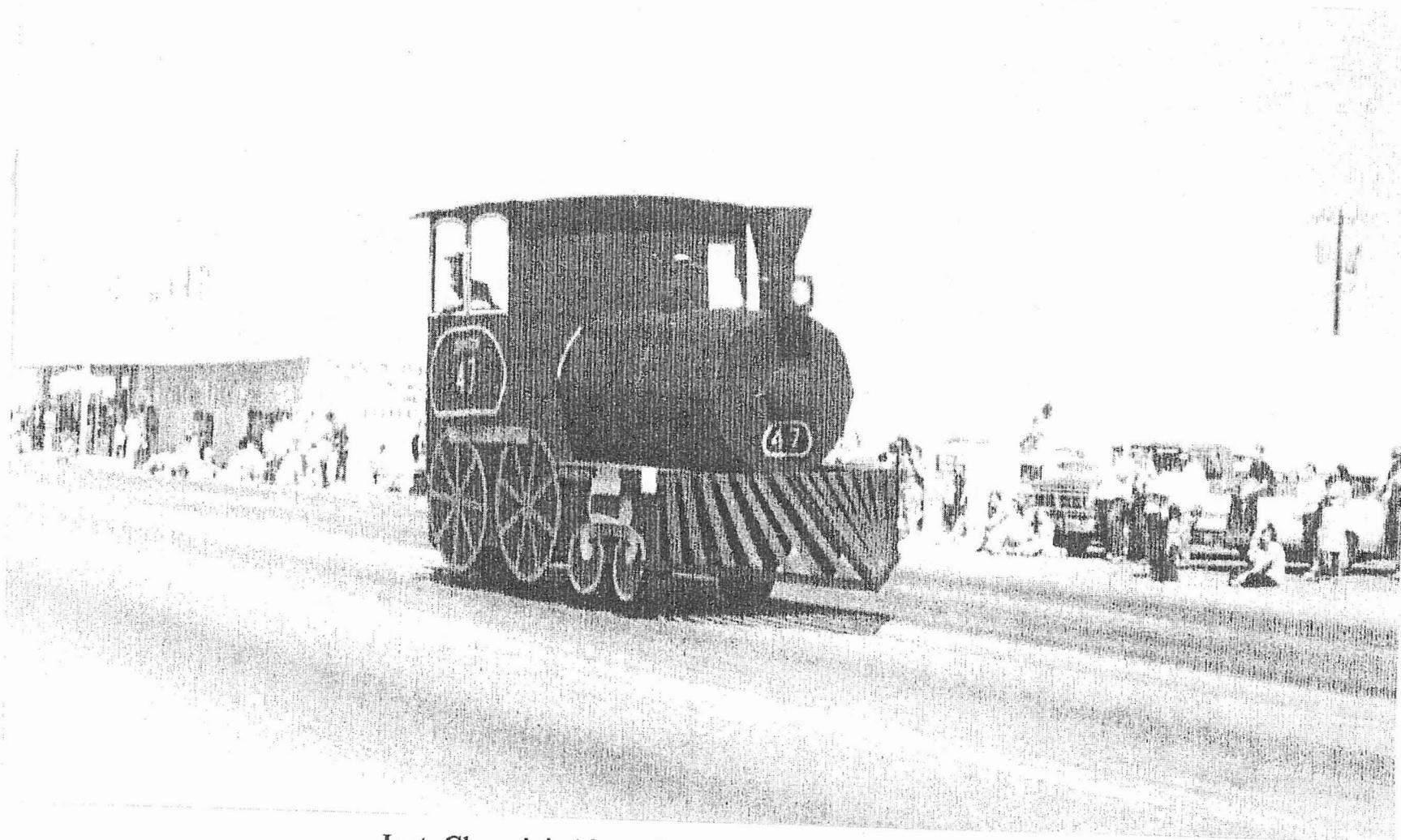
Stacy Gable

Margarita Montano



The Arlington Belle
Flyin' the colors in a Helzapoppin' Parade

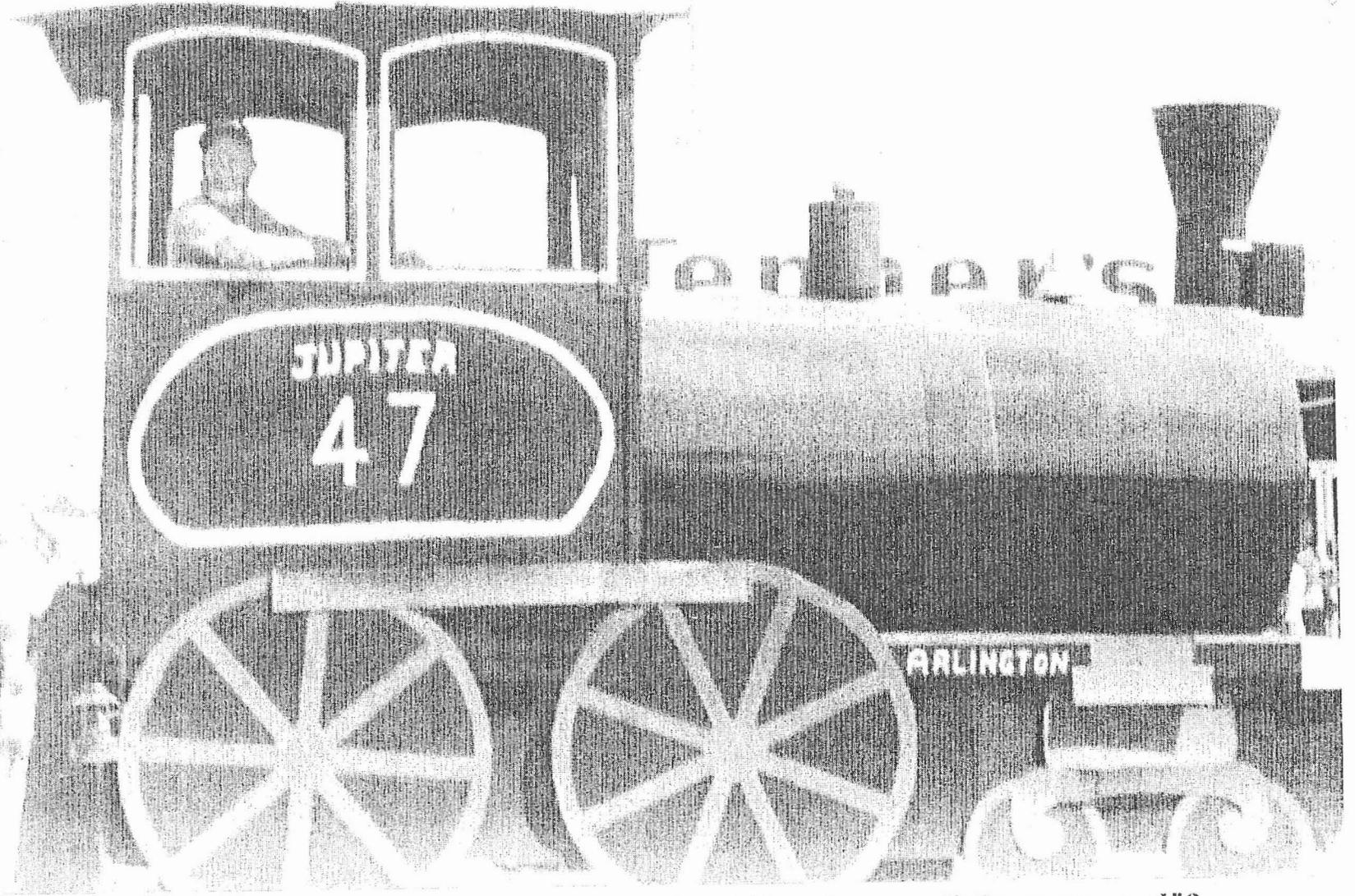
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Just Chuggin' Along in a Helzapoppin' Parade



Everybody loves a parade
The kids too, get in the spirit of Helzapoppin'



Boy! Can't you just hear that engineer holler "Shovel on a little more coal"?

*Well folks, they say that all good
things must come to an end.*

*This is the end of our history, at least for now,
and we do hope that you too,
can enjoy this work and
consider it one of those 'good' things.*

Your Arlington Centennial Committee