

**HISTORY OF EDUCATION  
OF COCHISE COUNTY**

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**JAMES WALTER BLACK**

HISTORY OF EDUCATION OF COCHISE COUNTY

by

James Walter Black

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A Thesis

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in partial fulfillment of  
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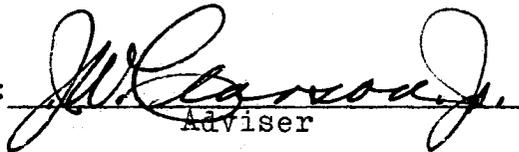
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### ABBREVIATION

A.D.A. -- Average daily attendance

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Statement of the Problem

The problem of this thesis may be stated as follows: this thesis will trace the development of education in the elementary schools, the high schools, higher education, and the reform school in Cochise County; will note some of the influences that have fostered a development of education in Cochise County; and will note any signs of retardation in progress of education in Cochise County.

#### Interest in the Problem

My interest in such a topic came about as a result of the combination of my interest in history and my desire to make education my profession. Cochise County was chosen as the field of investigation largely because of interest in the County through three years of teaching at Benson, and a knowledge that no composite history of education of this County had been made.

Principal emphasis has been put on the development of the secondary schools; only a brief sketch of the elementary schools has been given. This is because a comprehensive study of both systems of education is too large a field to be covered in one paper, and because

conditions in the secondary schools tend to throw light upon elementary schools in so far as elementary schools are the basis upon which high schools generally build their attendance.

#### Method of Attack

In order to present a true picture of education it is not sufficient to limit one's self to facts and figures that tell only of numbers of pupils enrolled and dollars and cents invested in equipment, but it is necessary to delve somewhat into those things that have made education possible in certain communities. It was with this thought in mind that an inquiry was made into the history of the peoples in the different communities; to try to determine upon what basis a community was builded; to note upon what economic foundations a town supported itself; and to attempt to locate some basis for predicting future conditions. On the whole, however, only those things that may be determined as historical fact have been recorded.

The information contained herein was gathered by several different methods. Most of the information that deals with attendance and the financial condition of the schools was obtained by reference to the original files in the County School Superintendent's office at Bisbee. The information that shows the relationship between large tax payers and the support of the schools was gathered

from the Cochise County supervisor's office, the assessor's records, and various miscellaneous files and ledgers in the vaults of the County Court House. Numerous records of the minutes of school boards were inspected for information pertaining to certain schools. A number of interviews were made with pioneer educators, cattlemen, and businessmen, as well as with those individuals who possessed specialized information that concerned the economic, commercial, and social interests of their communities. Some use was also made of old and current newspapers, original documents pertaining to school districts, reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and session laws of the State of Arizona--most of this information being located in the Arizona Pioneer's Historical Society.

#### Form of Presentation

In the treatment of the information it was found advisable to break it up into five main periods that roughly follow the trend in enrollment in the schools as a whole, and the economic and social and civic curves found in the history of the County. The first period, 1877 to 1890, concerns itself with the beginnings and foundations of both the community life and school life of the County; the second period takes up the years of advancement in business and slow progress of education from 1890 to statehood, 1912; the third period treats those years of financial progress of business and rapid

growth of schools from 1912 to 1922; the fourth period falls between the years 1922 and 1930, a general era of progress and plenty in which the southeastern part of the County takes the lead; and the fifth period, from 1930 to the present, which shows the effect of depression upon both the economic affairs of the community and the schools.

The last section of the paper is limited to a few observations of a prognostic nature based upon the past and present history of the County and its relationship to the educational field in general.

## CHAPTER II

### FOUNDATIONS, 1877-1890

The history of Cochise County might well be started from several different localities in the County, or from a number of different angles in respect to the growth of varied commercial and social institutions. In point of time it is a question whether the mining settlements of Bisbee and Tombstone, the Mormon settlement of Saint David, or the military fort of Fort Huachuca should be considered first; they all date their beginnings within a very few years of each other. It is, therefore, only through arbitrary choice that the sequence of community sketches will be presented. It must also be borne in mind that only those communities will be touched upon that have played an important role in the history of Cochise County.

#### Early Mining Efforts

Bisbee: From its very beginning up to the present time the history of Bisbee has been primarily the history of mining: a community with but one economic foundation--copper.

The first location was made on the Rucker claim by Jack Dunn and Lieutenant Rucker, in 1877. In 1880 the Copper Queen Company started under the name of Martin Ballard Company, and in a short time the first smelter was

built. Even as early as 1880 there were a number of individual claims that had been laid out, but most of them were gradually merged with larger companies, as was the case with Phelps Dodge Company. Dr. James Douglas had operated the Atlantic claim for the Phelps Dodge Company, but he soon merged this with the Copper Queen Company to form the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, and by 1890 the Ballard interests were bought up by this same organization.<sup>1</sup>

The first white people to set up homes did so in 1881, and until 1884 these people were kept busy working the various veins of ore. In this period of time the population had been steadily growing, so that in 1882 the population had reached four hundred and ten.<sup>2</sup>

The years from 1884 to 1887 were hard times for the residents of Bisbee because the known veins had been worked out, and many people left the community.<sup>3</sup> However, in 1887 new veins had been located, and the Tombstone Epitaph of June 3, 1887 was able to report that five hundred and fifty men were employed in the following mines: Copper Queen, Atlantic, White Tail Deer, Emma B, and the Mammoth; and were turning out thirty-eight tons of copper per day. In this same year the smelter in Bisbee was blown in, and thus started the

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1. Tombstone Epitaph, November 10, 1927, p. 10.

2. Tombstone Epitaph, July 15, 1882.

3. Bisbee Daily Review, August 3, 1931, section 5.

burning of 3,554 cords of wood a month; a practice that soon left Bisbee without any trees, and has caused much damage from floods. By 1890 enough copper veins had been discovered in the vicinity of Bisbee to assure that town of a good foundation for many years to come.

Tombstone: In the year 1859, six years after the Gadsden Purchase, a Prussian, Frederick Brunckow, visited the Tombstone area and worked a mine for a short period of time. However, Mr. Brunckow's efforts were stopped by the Civil War,<sup>4</sup> and it was not until the spring of 1879 that the present history of Tombstone begins. In that year Al and Ed Schiefelin and Dick Gird located the Lucky Cuss claim, and Tombstone began its career as a producer of silver ore. The Grand Central, the Contention, and the Toughnut Companies were soon formed, and by 1881 actual production had started, with mills at Fairbank and<sup>5</sup> Charleston.

Of all the early towns of southern Arizona, Tombstone experienced the most rapid growth. People were soon attracted to this section by the reports of plentiful silver resources and the accessibility to the stage line; in 1879 the Arizona Mail and Stage Company was organized, and the ten miles between Fairbank and Tombstone were

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4. Tombstone Epitaph, October 18, 1929.

5. Tombstone Epitaph, November 10, 1927.

covered in "a little over one hour".<sup>6</sup> The city started under a charter in the middle of 1881, and in its issue of July 8, 1882, the Tombstone Epitaph was able to boast that the population of Tombstone had reached the fifty-three hundred mark with two thousand eight hundred and eighty Americans, five hundred and fifty-nine Irish, two hundred and seventy-nine English, three hundred Germans, two hundred and fifty-four Canadians, and four hundred and twenty-three Mexicans. Some other evidence of permanency was added to the community when a \$500,000 water line was completed from Huachuca to Tombstone in July of 1882;<sup>7</sup> this also helped to bring down the one and a quarter cent a gallon price that water had originally cost.<sup>8</sup>

For the next forty-five years the residents of Tombstone had the utmost faith in the future greatness of their city. Some evidence of this faith was voiced by the editor of the Tombstone Epitaph in the January 13, 1882, issue of that paper, when he said of his city, ". . . a town that is destined in the near future to have the largest population of any place in Arizona." This evidence of faith persisted even later on when a fire damaged most of the business district in June, 1882; and when water was reported as flooding the Silver Flake mine at the fifty-two foot level, a premonition of the havoc that was to spell the

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6. Stinson, H. C., and Carter, W. N. Arizona, A Comprehensive Review of its History.

7. Tombstone Epitaph, July 15, 1882.

8. Daily Nugget, November 7, 1880.

future doom of the mines of this district.

The most striking outcome of the years from 1879 to 1890 in the history of Tombstone was not so much the discovery of rich silver deposits, but the unconquerable feeling of optimism with which the people of Tombstone became imbued and which became the backbone of the future life of the town. Such a spirit was manifested by the editor of the Tombstone Epitaph when he predicted that,

"While Phoenix is boasting of its boom, and the chronic croakers of Tombstone are complaining of the outlook of this camp, there is no getting around the fact that today we are on the verge of an unprecedented era of prosperity. . . in less than six months the boom of Tombstone will eclipse that of all other sections of Arizona, or for that matter, the Pacific coast, and that the cry of capital will be give me Tombstone for an inheritance." 10

Smaller Towns: Although Bisbee and Tombstone were the largest mining centers, there were several districts of early importance that drew the attention of Arizona; among these Dos Cabezas at first promised much. As early as the first part of the 1870's gold was taken from this region, and by 1882 the town boasted a good hotel, a number of fine saloons, good gold and silver ore, telegraphic facilities, and a population of two hundred and forty-five. <sup>11</sup> Again, an insight into the minds of the inhabitants of these mining areas was offered by the

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9. Tombstone Epitaph, December 14, 1881.  
 10. Tombstone Epitaph, May 8, 1887.  
 11. Tombstone Epitaph, January 16, 1882.

editor of the Tombstone Epitaph when he made the following comment on the future of the Dos Cabezas region:

"The people of Dos Cabezas are waiting on their oars for something to 'turn up'. An earthquake would not come in amiss in that section, anything to bring about a change. Some of these staunch old timers have weathered the cold blasts of adversity for many moons, and now are as firm in their adoration of the 'old ledge' as in days long since passed. That they have mines of great promise, there is no question, but the Dos Cabezasite is the only person on the globe who can sit serenely down and smile, and smile again, amid conditions and adversities which would madden a lowly follower of the lamb. When Gabriel blows his horn he will find some of these genial old fellows sitting on a rock telling each other of the promising future of the camp, or how rich the Juniper mine is." 12

The Courtland-Gleeson District was first "located" in 1877, but not much silver and lead ore were mined until 1883. Silver and lead were the chief minerals from this district for the next seventeen years, and in these years the Silver Bill, Tom Scott, and Gleeson mines did most of the work.

Charleston was another town that bid fair to be of importance in the early life of Cochise County. During the prosperous years of the 1880's this town acted as a mecca for the Mexican trade, and provided workers for the smelter and mills on the San Pedro River. However, when the smelter and mills closed down the Mexicans moved to Nogales, and by 1889 most of the houses and stores were

torn down and used for firewood.<sup>13</sup>

#### Mormon Settlement at St. David

The lure for gold and silver and other metals has been the major factor for the building up of the County of Cochise, but it has not been the sole factor, for in the year 1877 a small band of Mormons saw fit to establish a camp at the present site of Saint David, on the San Pedro River. The settlement was primarily for religious purposes and missionary work. A small fort was built on the east bank of the San Pedro against the walls of which were built a series of one-room dwellings. This construction was used for two or three years, and then the inhabitants<sup>14</sup> moved out to build homes on the land near by.

Cattle at first provided the livelihood for the settlers, but soon agriculture came to the front. Ever since the earthquake of 1887 caused the formation of Artesian wells throughout this district, the main occupation of the people has been truck farming. In recent years the Apache Powder Plant has given much employment for the residents of the district.

#### Railroad and Cattle Centers

The growth of Benson and Willcox has been largely due

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13. Tombstone Prospector, June 14, 1889.

14. Interview with Mrs. Annie M. Goodman, September 2, 1939.

to the development of the transportation systems and the development of the cattle industry. As a matter of fact, the whole history of Cochise County is closely linked up with that of the railroads, for the vast areas of the County have made it necessary that some sort of adequate transportation facilities should be provided in order to bring the numerous resources of the County to the markets of the world. The relationship between mining and the railroads cannot be overemphasized; and in this connection Dr. James Douglas, one of Arizona's most eminent mining men, has said:

"It was not until the Southern Pacific traversed the territories of Arizona and New Mexico that active copper operations were undertaken on deposits, all of which had been discovered prior to the building of the road. As soon, however, as economical access to the world's markets was afforded, active mining and smelting were commenced. But it was only when the railroad systems of the territory expanded and the copper districts were brought into close contact with one another, that ores could be cheaply exchanged and the full benefit of railroad transportation experienced by the mines and smelters, to the mutual advantage of both the carriers and their clients. One is therefore faced by the paradox that without cheap transportation few mines can be made to pay and conservative methods adopted; and yet--until these mines are developed, often at a loss to the shareholders, and with inevitable waste, and thus freight assured to the railroad capitalist--money to build the railroad is not forthcoming." 15

Benson: It was in the capacity of a transportation

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15. Douglas, James. The Copper Queen Mines and Works, Arizona, U.S.A., p. 533.

center that Benson built its foundations. The town was first a stage station for the Butterfield Stage Company at a crossing on the San Pedro River, and in 1880, when the Southern Pacific Company ran its line through Benson, it became the junction for the stage line from Tombstone to the Southern Pacific Railroad.<sup>16</sup> In this same year the Southern Pacific laid out the townsite for the present city, and proceeded to auction off lots.<sup>17</sup> In the following year, 1881, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company laid their tracks to Benson, and thus a connection was made with Mexico, as far as Guaymas. This terminal connection helped Benson's transient population for, by making it necessary for people to stay over night in this town, ". . .the trains reach here at such hours as render it necessary to stop over night. . ."<sup>18</sup>

Besides the practice of agriculture by the Mormons of the community, and the shipping of cattle, Benson became a shipping point for hides; and in 1888, Mr. M. Rosenburg had done a \$50,000 business in the buying, curing, and shipping of hides and pelts.<sup>19</sup> Six years previous to this time, P. G. Forrester had built a smelter, which became known as the Benson Smelting and Reduction

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16. Tombstone Epitaph, October 15, 1929, p. 6.

17. Stinson, H. C., and Carter, W. N. Arizona, A. Comprehensive Review of Its History.

18. Ibid.

19. Tombstone Daily Prospector, November 25, 1889.

Company, but it lasted only for a short time. However, the community had progressed at such a fast rate that by 1882 the settlement could boast a population of eight hundred and twenty.<sup>20</sup>

Willcox: The history of Willcox, like that of Benson, is rooted much in the history of transportation. Previous to July, 1880, when the Southern Pacific Railroad reached here, most of the supplies for the community were transported from Tucson by the Butterfield Stage route; and, until 1884, Willcox was the point from which government freight was shipped to Fort Grant, Fort Thomas, and Bowie.<sup>21</sup>

In this same capacity of transportation center, coke was shipped by enormous mule and horse teams from the Southern Pacific yards at Willcox to the copper mines at Globe; the return trip brought back heavy loads of copper bars. This profitable traffic lasted until the early 1890's.<sup>22</sup>

Willcox was not dependent upon the mines of the country alone for a livelihood, but early turned to cattle raising; and in this capacity soon became the headquarters for all the Sulphur Springs Valley. By 1886 the population of this valley was estimated at one thousand five hundred.<sup>23</sup>

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20. The Tombstone Epitaph, May 13, 1882.  
 21. Daily Tombstone Epitaph, January 29, 1886.  
 22. Interview with Mr. Harry Parks, May 28, 1939.  
 23. Daily Tombstone Epitaph, January 29, 1886.

The development of cattle ranches has been of vast importance to the progress of the entire county. Before the mining attempts at Bisbee and Tombstone had gained a footing, Colonel H. C. Hooker had started his Sierra Bonita Ranch by furnishing beef to the army posts. In 1875, three years after Colonel Hooker had started his business, he moved his family to his ranch. Soon he had acquired thirty-five thousand acres of patented land and twenty thousand acres of leased land--in all a total of about one hundred thousand acres.

Another example of successful cattle raising is furnished by the history of the Riggs family. In 1877 Brannack Riggs and his wife, Mary Riggs, went to Fort Apache and sold dairy products to the Fort. In 1878 Mr. Riggs moved to Fort Thomas on the Gila River, and in the following year went to the Sulphur Springs Valley and started the process of building up a large herd of cattle. During this later period the ranch also supplied butter and milk to Fort Bowie. As the years progressed, the family increased to seven brothers and sisters, children of Brannack Riggs, all of whom became interested in cattle raising, co-operating with each other to the extent that the Riggs' holdings became a virtual monopoly.<sup>24</sup>

With the fencing of the range land it not only became apparent that the railroads played a vast and important

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24. Interview with Mr. William Riggs, May 28, 1939.

part in the development of the mines, but also provided an outlet to the national markets for the cattle industry. Even with the arrival of the railroads it was quite a while before the towns off of the main lines could benefit from the new mode of transportation. A case in point is the trouble that was involved in reaching Tombstone, even as late as 1887. The Southern Pacific Railroad was taken as far as Benson, and then a transfer to the Sonora Railroad was necessary as far as Fairbank, a distance of seventeen miles; the remaining nine miles to Tombstone was made on a Concord coach drawn by six horses.<sup>25</sup>

The mining communities of southeastern Cochise County particularly felt the need for more adequate railroad facilities, for,

"With increased production came increased difficulties in transportation and soon 100 tons of freight per day was being hauled over the Mule Mountains to and from Fairbank, the nearest railroad point. Sixteen mule teams were succeeded by a tractor engine which worked well in dry weather but bogged down completely during the rains. In 1886 a railroad thirty-<sup>26</sup> seven miles long was completed to Fairbank. . ."

#### Fort Huachuca

Any history that deals with the foundations of the settlement of Cochise County would be incomplete without some mention of the Fort at Huachuca. The camp was founded

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25. Tombstone Epitaph, November 12, 1887.

26. The Copper Queen Mines, November, 1938.

on March 3, 1877, by Captain Samuel Marmaduke Whitside, with the purpose of suppressing Indian trouble and providing safety for the settlers. Many times in the early history of the County, had the camp acted as a check against possible Indian depredations, especially in the years 1885 and 1886, when Geronimo caused much worry to the communities of Tombstone and Bisbee and surrounding districts.<sup>27</sup>

In the way of a summary of the increase in the main occupations and interests of the County in its earliest years, it is rather interesting to note that in 1890 the six main tax payers and the assessed valuations of their holdings were as follows:

Southern Pacific Railroad.....	\$748,125	
Arizona and Southeastern R.R.....	267,800	
New Mexico and Arizona R.R.....	227,147	
Copper Queen Mine.....	122,702	
Contention Mining Company.....	53,480	
San Simon Cattle Company.....	51,665	28

Thus, by 1890 the County had come a long way in a period of thirteen years. The mines, the railroads, and the cattle companies had done much in the role of foundation builders for a future society. The County had many miles of valuable railroad lines; the mines had started the development of their great potential resources; and the range land was adding its wealth in the form of valuable cattle lands. Indeed, in regard to the latter it was estimated that in 1881, when Cochise became a separate

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27. Bisbee Daily Review, August 3, 1931, Section six.  
 28. Tombstone Daily Prospector, August 19, 1890.

county from Pima, that the number of head of cattle was about twelve thousand, and by 1886 had increased to about <sup>29</sup> seventy-five thousand head.

### Schools

Early Schools: Even as the trend in the development of the wealth of the County has caused successful towns to spring up, largely relying upon mines and railroad centers, in like manner has school development taken place. However, before the mines had been located and the railroad tracks laid down, two schools had made their appearance in this part of the country.

In the year 1878, the few settlers in the northern part of Sulphur Springs Valley that had been attracted by the small gold mines at Dos Cabezas and the prospect of supplying Bowie with dairy products, built a small school at Ewell Springs, in the Dos Cabezas Mountains, and the first teacher, Father Gregorio, was given his first charges. The school was made of adobe, and the shingles were hauled from Silver City, New Mexico, at the expense of those who were going to benefit directly from the school. <sup>30</sup>

The other pioneer school was located at the religious colony at Saint David. When the group of Mormons arrived at their future townsite, Mrs. Maria McRae took it upon herself to teach the rudiments of education to the children

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29. Daily Tombstone Epitaph, January 24, 1886.

30. Interview with Mr. William Riggs, May 28, 1939.

of the neighborhood, using her home as a classroom. Two years later one of the rooms in the old fort was set aside as a school and there Mrs. McRae, with the help of Mrs. Susan Curtis, conducted classes. Mrs. Annie M. Goodman, who runs a grocery store and the local post office at the present time at Saint David, was a daughter of Mrs. McRae, and received some of her education in these humble surroundings. In 1882 Miss Felter was given charge as the first teacher with county aid.<sup>31</sup>

Bisbee Schools: Four years after Mrs. McRae had begun her work at Saint David, Miss Clara Judson Stillman was hired by the first school board of Bisbee, which was composed of Mr. H. C. Stillman, Mr. Lewis Williams, and Mr. J. F. Duncan. On October 3, 1881, Clara Stillman taught her first class. For the first three months the money for running the school was raised privately. The school house was located in an abandoned miner's shack, which boasted no windows or man-made floor. However, from fear of an Indian attack, the school was moved to Brewery Gulch, within the confines of the town. By 1882 the enrollment originally five pupils had grown to seventy-eight, of which thirty-nine were Mexicans. In 1883 the Copper Queen Company donated a new building.

The next few years were rather unstable as far as

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31. Interview with Mrs. Annie M. Goodman, September 2, 1939.

regularity of school attendance was concerned. In September of 1883 Daisy Robinson took Miss Stillman's place, and the year was started with twenty pupils, but by the spring sixty-four pupils were in attendance. A unique feature of the school at this time was the public examinations that were held at the end of the year, at which time the prowess of both the teacher and the pupils was exhibited to the critical attention of the citizens of the community. Up until the close of the decade there was not much change in the schools.<sup>32</sup>

Tombstone Schools: The Tombstone schools were the first to take the lead in education in Cochise County. This was a natural state of affairs, as Tombstone was the first town to experience a fast economic development. This early history, however, is full of ups and downs, but the schools maintained a certain lead, as should be expected from a school system located at the county seat of government.

Tombstone's first school district was made under a petition granted by the board of supervisors of Pima County, on January 23, 1880; and the following boundries were given: ". . . corner of Allan and Fourth Streets and running six miles north and six miles east; eight miles south, and eight miles west . . ." The first class<sup>33</sup>

32. Bisbee Daily Review, August 3, 1931, Section 5, p. 1.

33. Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Book I, p. 390.

was begun in February of that year, under the teaching of Miss Lucas, and started out with nine members, but by the end of the year had reached forty.<sup>34</sup>

The following year, 1881, a new school house was built and Mrs. C. A. Stanton and Miss McFarland, who took Miss Lucas' place, taught the classes. By July of this year the enrollment had reached one hundred and twenty-eight and the A.D.A. was eighty-three. The cost for the year had been three thousand dollars. The following school year saw a staff of four teachers with Mr. M. M. Sherman as principal; at this time the increased enrollment of one hundred and eighty-eight A.D.A. necessitated the borrowing of two rooms in other buildings.<sup>35</sup>

Up to this time, the advance of the schools had not been marked by any set backs; but in 1882 the A.D.A. of two hundred and forty had put such a strain upon the finances of the school system that more money was needed, and as it was not forthcoming at the time, the schools were temporarily closed. There followed a period of lively debate as to the payment of back taxes by the Southern Pacific Railroad;<sup>36</sup> whether or not the Tombstone district had been officially formed;<sup>37</sup> and the personal

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34. Annual Report for 1881-1882 of the Department of Education, Arizona Territory, p. 40.

35. Ibid.

36. Tombstone Epitaph, April 11, 1882.

37. Ibid., April 4 and 5.

qualification of certain of the board members, of which the following is a typical comment:

"The address to the pupils by this noble appearing gentleman (a Dutchman trustee), who knows nothing of his own tongue and less of the English, are wonderfully edifying, and the conceited ass takes all the ridicule of the children as applause." 38

However, by December, 1882, the situation had been cleared up, and the school was able to boast of an A.D.A. of two hundred and forty. At this time Mr. Sherman added higher classes in Latin, Algebra, Bookkeeping, and Physiology and suggested the establishment of a high school-- to which Mr. Stephen B. Weeks made the comment, ". . . and this seems to have been and is perhaps to be properly counted as the real beginning of advanced educational work in the Territory."<sup>39</sup>

The remaining years of the decade saw little change in the school situation in Tombstone. Table I on the following page, although containing the figures for only the years 1883 to 1886, inclusive, is indicative of the conditions of the schools until 1890.<sup>40</sup>

Smaller Schools: As information pertaining to most of the schools in Cochise County prior to 1890 is very meager and unreliable, it is only possible to record the

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38. Tombstone Epitaph, April 10, 1882.

39. Weeks, Stephen B. United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, Number 17, 1918, p. 44.

40. Daily Tombstone Epitaph, February 7, 1886.

TABLE I  
COSTS FOR RUNNING TOMBSTONE'S SCHOOLS

## Taxpayer's Committee

	1883 Jan. 1-Aug.1	1883-1884 Sept.1-Sept.1	1884-1885 Sept.1-Sept.1	1885-1886 July 1-Feb.1
Total Expense	\$4,278.35	\$4,199.80	\$5,460.48	\$4,257.86
Average cost per month	\$ 611.16	\$ 599.97	\$ 638.64	\$ 851.57
Months taught	7	7	8 11/20	5
*A.D.A.	238	238	224	229
Average cost per child per month	\$ 2.56 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.72

\*A.D.A. = Average Daily Attendance.

dates of establishment of a few of the early schools; official records are incomplete up to this time.

Prior to the date of the creation of Cochise County, Charleston and Contention City were granted separate school districts by Pima County.<sup>41</sup> Galeyville, with thirty children between the ages of six and twenty-one, was recommended to have a school district by J. H. Lucas, County School Superintendent, on March 19, 1881; Benson's petition was granted on May 10, 1881; Ramsey Canyon's petition, to include east of Huachuca Mountains to the

41. Minutes of Pima County Board of Supervisors, Book I, p. 403. Tucson, July 6, 1880.

Sonora, Mexico, border was granted on August 7, 1882; Barbacomari's petition was filed on October 4, 1882, with twenty children of proper school age in the community; Soldier's Hole petition was granted May 2, 1883, with thirteen children of school age listed; Dragoon's petition was filed June 15, 1883, with nineteen children of school age; and El Dorado's petition was granted August 13, 1883. By 1891, twenty-one districts had been made.

Summary of the School Situation by 1890: By 1890, it had become evident that Cochise County was headed for a potentially successful career not only in the field of mining and cattle raising, but in transportation and agriculture; and that the education of the young people was not going to be neglected.

In 1882, M. H. Sherman, in a report to the Education Department of the Arizona Territory, was able to state that Cochise County had one thousand one hundred and thirty-one pupils enrolled in its public schools, five male and fifteen female teachers, and eleven schools. In this same year the school property was valued at twenty-seven thousand dollars; the total receipts were \$19,312.50, and the total expenses were \$19,104.25.<sup>42</sup> The number of schools in Cochise County compared very favorably with those in

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42. Sherman, M. H. Annual Report for 1881 and 1882,  
Department of Education, Arizona Territory, p. 12.

other counties of the Territory, for in 1883 Governor

Trittle reported the following number of schools in Arizona:

Yavapai .....	29	
Apache .....	15	
Cochise .....	11	
Pima .....	10	
Maricopa .....	10	
Pinal .....	7	
Graham .....	6	
Gila .....	3	
Yuma .....	3	
Mohave .....	3	43

In 1885, B. L. Peel, Cochise County School Superintendent, issued a statement of the number of children enrolled, the number of months taught, and the estimated cost per pupil for fourteen schools in the County.

Town	Children Enrolled	Months Taught	Estimated Cost per Month	
Tombstone	469	10	\$ 650	
Saint David	117	8	110	
Benson	73	8	85	
Contention	62	8	85	
Willcox	39	8	85	
Charleston	34	8	100	
Dos Cabezas	42	8	85	
Fairbank	51	8	90	
Bisbee	65	8	85	
Ramsey Canyon	44	6	85	
Teviston	20	8	85	
Dragoon Summit	24	6	85	
Tres Alamos	40	6	85	
Soldiers Hole	11	3	75	44
TOTAL	- 1,091		\$15,345	(year)

A summary of the receipts and expenditures for the

43. Weeks, Stephen B. United States Bureau of Education,  
Bulletin No. 17, 1918, p. 47.

44. Peel, B. L. Report to the Supervisors by the County  
School Superintendent, May, 1885. (Original)

years from 1883 to 1889 follows very closely the trend of business activities in the County for the same years. It will be noted that the year 1886 saw a decrease in the amount of money taken in and the amount disbursed. This would tend to correspond with the same time that the mines in Tombstone were undergoing a period of depression, and the mines at Bisbee had come to the end of their then-known<sup>45</sup> workings.

TABLE II

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF SCHOOLS, 1883-1889

Receipts		Disbursements
Jan. 1, 1883 on hand	\$ 2,310.84	
Dec. 31, 1883 on hand	15,388.76	\$ 12,946.79
Dec. 31, 1884 on hand	31,558.21	23,302.80
Dec. 31, 1885 on hand	19,509.85	24,046.45
Dec. 31, 1886 on hand	16,784.28	17,601.81
Dec. 31, 1887 on hand	19,544.95	14,537.77
Dec. 31, 1888 on hand	20,691.70	19,016.87
Dec. 31, 1889 on hand	20,118.20	20,065.18
TOTAL	\$145,906.79	\$131,517.67

45. Tombstone Daily Prospector, April 18, 1890.

## CHAPTER III

### SLOW PERIOD OF PROGRESS, 1890-1912

#### Development of Mining Towns

Bisbee: After new copper-bearing ledges had been discovered in 1887 in the Bisbee district, mining settled down to a more-or-less steady production of copper ore. In 1898, Captain James Hoatson of Calumet, Michigan, organized the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. Later in this same year this company bought one hundred and eighty acres of mining land for \$500,000 and by 1931 had paid over fifteen million dollars in dividends. This was added to in 1911 and 1913 by the purchase of the Superior and Pittsburg groups of one thousand three hundred and eighty-four acres at a price of fourteen thousand dollars an acre.<sup>1</sup> The Shattuck Mine was opened in 1904, and had paid over eight million dollars in dividends by 1931.<sup>2</sup>

Although the years from 1890 to 1912 saw a number of mining companies producing in the Bisbee area, the Copper Queen Mining Company obtained an almost virtual monopoly of copper production. The steady advancement of the Copper Queen Mining Company was largely due to the acquisition of

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1. The Bisbee Daily Review and Evening Ore, August 3, 1931, section 4.

2. Ibid.

numerous smaller claims, the extension of the smelter in Bisbee, and the building of the new smelter at Douglas. Table III shows that the great jumps in production appear in 1898 and 1906; it is significant to note that the first big jump in production occurred in the same year that the United States was engaged in the Spanish-American War.

By 1902 the mines at Bisbee had begun to look permanent, and on January 9 of that year the city was incorporated.<sup>3</sup> Previous to this, in 1900, the Bank of Bisbee had opened its doors with W. H. Brophy as president, James S. Douglas as vice president, N. J. Cunningham as cashier, and J. B. Angius and Ben Williams as directors. The original resources totaled \$253,630, and only checking accounts were used--it was not until 1909 that a savings branch was opened. In 1902 the Miners and Merchants Bank with Lem C. Shattuck, L. J. Overlock, and Ivan Burgess as directors, was started with a paid-in capital of \$50,000 and deposits of \$38,000 the first year.<sup>4</sup>

By 1912 Bisbee had become a settled community with every reason to believe that its future was to be bright. In the early part of the century a telephone system had been set up, a small light plant installed, and adequate water supplied by the Bisbee-Naco Water Company. If the price of copper remained high, the town would prosper.

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3. The Bisbee Evening Ore, August 2, 1928.

4. The Bisbee Daily Review and Evening Ore, August 3, 1931, section 3.

TABLE III

DATA CONCERNING THE COPPER QUEEN MINING COMPANY TO 1887,  
AND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY FROM 1887

Year	: Mining Claim Acquired :	: Acres :	: Lb. Copper Produced :	: Dividends Paid :	: Remarks :
1881	: 2	: 26.08	:	:	: Under Messrs Martin
1882	: -	: -	: 34,536,000	: 1,350,000	: & Ballard & original
1883	: -	: -	:	:	: Copper Queen Mining
1884	: 1	: 0.473	:	:	: Company
1885	: 3	: 37.99	: 6,721,535	: --	: Under Copper Queen
1886	: -	: -	: 3,797,360	: --	: Consolidated Mining
1887	: 16	: 188.734	: 5,945,550	: --	: Co. Developing
	:	:	:	:	: mines & rebuilding
	:	:	:	:	: smelting works
1888	: 5	: 59.107	: 9,379,949	: 140,000	: Enlarged smelting
1889	: 1	: 10.77	: 9,408,000	: 105,000	: works & better
1890	: 1	: 11.56	: 9,031,680	: 210,000	: prices paid for
1891	: 3	: 23.19	: 10,203,683	: 420,000	: copper by N.
1892	: 28	: 234.353	: 9,806,764	: 385,000	: Secretan during
	:	:	:	:	: 1888 & 1889
1893	: 6	: 55.685	: 13,795,618	: 300,000	: Large accessions of
1894	: -	: -	: 12,688,372	: 200,000	: property by acquir-
1895	: -	: -	: 15,741,731	: 250,000	: ing the Holbrook &
1896	: -	: -	: 23,298,150	: 400,000	: Cave Co.'s mine,
1897	: -	: -	: 23,999,873	: 700,000	: the Neptune Co., &
1898	: 2	: 0.708	: 33,749,390	: 1,000,000	: other claims. The
1899	: 2	: 0.872	: 36,901,684	: 2,000,000	: Bisbee smelter was
1900	: 6	: 54.722	: 34,382,309	: 2,800,000	: enlarged to an ex-
1901	: 35	: 430.485	: 39,781,333	: 3,150,000	: tent limited by the
1902	: 10	: 196.21	: 35,831,755	: 800,000	: size of the site on
1903	: 7	: 120.168	: 36,939,800	: 800,000	: which the works were
	:	:	:	:	: located up to the
	:	:	:	:	: date of their re-
	:	:	:	:	: moval from Bisbee
	:	:	:	:	: to Douglas
1904	: -	: -	: 61,225,522	: 800,000	:
1905	: -	: -	: 76,791,981	: 2,300,000	: The production of
1906	: -	: -	: 79,807,461	: 6,500,000	: the Douglas
1907	: -	: -	: 62,502,961	: 3,800,000	: Smelter
1908	: -	: -	: 81,986,236	: 3,000,000	:
1909	: -	: -	: 75,869,405	: 4,025,000	:
1910	: -	: -	: 71,928,357	: 6,300,000	:
1911	: 45	: 727.494	: 75,203,813	: 5,200,000	:

Douglas: Once the copper mines of the Bisbee district had been established on a firm basis and were producing at full capacity, it became necessary to build adequate smelting facilities. It was for this reason that James Douglas had the present site of Douglas surveyed and laid out. The new site allowed for plenty of room for expansion, and saved the copper mining companies the expense of hauling coke to Benson. By 1902 the first ore was shipped out of Douglas.<sup>5</sup>

Further impetus to the growth of Douglas was provided by the production of lime and gypsum plaster. In 1912 the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company built a new smelter to handle their ore from the Bisbee mines.<sup>6</sup> By 1912 this new city had taken on a permanent character, and had every reason to believe that its future was assured.

Tombstone: For the years 1890 to 1912 the situation in Tombstone was not a cheery one. By 1890 water had seriously handicapped the work in the Tombstone mines and the prospects of profitable mining were remote. However, the faith of the editor of the Prospector in the future greatness of Tombstone had not wavered, and he was able to comment in the issue of June 5, 1901, of the Tombstone Prospector:

"The time is now nearing when, after a lapse of fifteen years, Tombstone will again enjoy the dawn of a new era and she will be

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5. Bisbee Daily Review, August 3, 1931, section 7.  
6. Tombstone Epitaph, January 14, 1912.

enabled to maintain her boast as the greatest mining camp in the west."

In 1903 W. F. Staunton combined all the important mines in the Tombstone area into the Consolidated Mining Company; and by 1906 a main water pumping shaft had been sunk down to the thousand foot level and was pumping four million gallons of water a day in these workings. This constant draining of the water from the mines allowed for some mining to be done, but by 1909 it was necessary to pump eight million gallons of water a day in order to keep the mines running. In this same year a boiler accident caused the mines to be flooded to the eight hundred foot level; and two years later the mines were closed. During the years from 1903 to 1911, \$2,600,000 worth of minerals had been taken from the vicinity of Tombstone.<sup>7</sup>

Pearce: Douglas was not the only town destined to be founded during this period, for in 1895 John Pearce located a body of ore in the Dragoon Mountains and the town of Pearce was soon organized.<sup>8</sup> By March of this same year, the town was able to boast of thirty-eight new houses and fifteen under construction.<sup>9</sup>

The original company under John Pearce ceased operations in 1905, and was taken over by the Commonwealth Mining and Milling Company. The reason for the transfer of owner-

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7. Tombstone Epitaph, November 10, 1927, p. 19f.

8. Ibid., p. 21.

9. Tombstone Prospector, March 30, 1895.

ship was largely due to labor troubles which began in 1901, at which time union demands on the part of labor brought forth the following comment on the part of the superintendent, Brockman, "The stamp would be hung up until consumed by rust before the Company would allow a union man to work in the Commonwealth Mine."<sup>10</sup>

Courtland, Gleeson, and Benson Mining Activities: In order to give a fair picture of the mining activities in the first part of the nineteenth century, it is necessary to mention a few towns that were influenced for a few years by mining work. In 1896 copper mining began at Gleeson in the Copper Belle and Leonard Mines and in 1901, ore was taken from the Humbolt Mine at Courtland. From 1906 to 1918 were the best mining years for these two towns, for by 1918 the best ores had been exhausted.<sup>11</sup>

Benson's interest in mining was limited to the smelting of ore. This unsuccessful venture began in 1904 when a two-hundred-furnace smelter was started, and ore for one year was contracted for.<sup>12</sup> However, the smelter was not opened for business until 1909, and then only a very limited amount of work was done.<sup>13</sup>

Summary of Conditions: Taken as a whole, the period from 1890 to 1912 was mostly a period of building solidly upon the foundations as laid in the previous period. The

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10. Tombstone Prospector, October 28, 1901.
  11. Tombstone Epitaph, November 10, 1927, p. 20.
  12. Tombstone Prospector, November 25, 1904.
  13. Tombstone Epitaph, August 15, 1909.

copper mining of the Bisbee area was assured of a potential vast field of raw material, and the smelters of Douglas were in turn dependent upon the copper mines for successful production. Tombstone still possessed much silver ore, but was much set back by the flooding of her mines. The following figures, although for the year 1910, tend to show the trend of production of mines by the end of this period.

TABLE IV  
OUTPUT OF COCHISE MINES FOR THE YEAR 1910<sup>14</sup>

Mines	Totals
Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, Bisbee and Courtland	\$ 3,821,256.10
Commonwealth Mining Company, Pearce	21,429.23
Copper Queen Company, Bisbee	9,342,697.42
Great Western Copper Company, Courtland	287,492.09
Hershal Mining Company, Tombstone	34,921.19
Leonard Copper Company, Gleeson	122,666.74
Shattuck Arizona Copper Company, Warren	1,878,982.38
Superior and Pittsburg Copper Company, Warren	3,569,667.26
Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company, Tombstone (flooded)	15,558.18
Total	\$19,104,670.59

14. Tombstone Epitaph, May 7, 1911.

### Marble Quarry at Bowie

Not all of Cochise County's interests in mining were concerned with copper and silver, for in 1908 two Denver men became interested in the possibilities of developing marble mines near Bowie. Twelve hundred acres of high grade marble land were found to be located about seven miles east of Bowie, and Senator Phipps and Gerald Hughes of Denver decided to open a quarry. Between the years 1908 and 1911 one hundred men were put to work, and fifty carloads of marble were shipped--mostly to Denver. The outlay of money expended amounted to about \$250,000; \$50,000 worth of marble was shipped; and \$100,000 was mined but not shipped. The project was finally abandoned in 1911 because the marble was hard to get at, water was lacking, and the demand for marble had fallen. If the demand for marble should ever return, Bowie would undoubtedly become a leading export center for this material.

### Development of the Railroads

The permanent character that the copper mines had assumed by the first decade of the twentieth century had a great effect upon the building of railroads in Cochise County. In September of 1902 the Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company incorporated with the idea of building a

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15. Interview with Mr. Danna T. Milner, September 1, 1939.

railroad from Naco, Arizona, to Durango County in Colorado. The first section of this line was laid and opened from Cochise to Pearce in 1902, and provided an outlet for the Commonwealth Mine at Pearce. During 1909 the road was extended to Kelton and Gleeson, but the rest was soon abandoned. In 1910 the line was incorporated in the Arizona Eastern Railroad. A connecting link between the mines in the northern part of the Sulphur Springs Valley and the Globe mines was begun in 1894 when the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad Company was incorporated. The road finally reached Globe in 1898 after a delay in which the railroad company had to get the permission of the San Carlos Reservation Indians to cross their reservation. The line that was originally built by the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company to connect Benson with Nogales was taken over by the Southern Pacific Company in 1897.<sup>16</sup>

The first line from Bisbee to Fairbank was opened in May, 1889, and ore from the Copper Queen Mines was shipped to Fairbank. On January 1, 1895, Fairbank and Benson were connected; six years later the line was extended east from Bisbee to Douglas. In June of this year, 1901, the original name of Southwestern Railroad of Arizona, and Arizona and Southeastern was changed to El Paso and Southwestern Railroad. The through line from Benson to El Paso, via Fairbank and Douglas, was completed on June 30, 1903;

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16. Southern Pacific Bulletin, November, 1928, p. 21.

from Douglas to Courtland on June 20, 1909; and from Lewis Springs to Fort Huachuca on June 16, 1913. By 1912 both the southern and northern parts of Cochise County were served with through lines to Tucson, for in November of that year the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company<sup>17</sup> completed their tracks to Tucson.

The following table summarizes the valuation of the railroads and the number of miles of tracks in Cochise County. It is interesting to note that by 1911 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was second to the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company.

TABLE V  
RAILROADS IN COCHISE COUNTY IN 1911<sup>18</sup>

Railroad	Miles of Track	Valuation
Arizona Eastern, Cochise Division	34.98	\$ 110,187.00
Arizona Eastern, Globe Division	7.10	71,000.00
El Paso & Southwestern	183.50	2,119,512.50
Johnson, Dragoon and Northern	8.20	4,100.00
New Mexico and Arizona	35.40	336,300.00
Southern Pacific	102.25	1,789,375.00
Totals	371.43	\$4,430,474.50
Pullman Palace Car Company for Cochise		10,549.34

17. Southern Pacific Bulletin, November, 1928, p. 21f.  
18. Tombstone Epitaph, June 25, 1911.

## Development of Schools

Elementary Schools: The development of the elementary schools in Cochise County closely follows the progress made in the various parts of the county. The towns of Bisbee, Douglas, and Tombstone are good examples of these changes.

The schools of Bisbee grew slowly along with the gradual but persistent progress of the town. In 1899 the first graduation of eighth grade pupils took place, and by 1901 this grade graduated twelve pupils. Lincoln and Lowell Schools were built in 1901 and 1902, and by 1904 a school superintendent was hired in order better to take charge of the great increase in the school population and new school facilities. Up to this time the schools had been financed without the aid of bond issues, but it became necessary to resort to this means of collecting revenue in 1905, and at this time the first bond election was called, by which \$75,000 was raised.<sup>19</sup> In 1907 there were five schools in the town--Central, Lincoln, Lowell, South Bisbee, and Don Louis--with an enrollment of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen pupils. The records of the county school superintendent tells the story of the increase in the number of pupils in the schools and the valuation of the school properties of Bisbee. The advance in the A.D.A. for the years 1891, 1902, 1906, and 1910 is as follows: 73, 485, 916, and 1,197; whereas, the valuations for the same years

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19. Bisbee Daily Review, August 3, 1931, p. 1, section 5.

were as follows: \$550, \$20,525, \$81,000, and \$108,950.

The new town of Douglas experienced a very rapid development in its school system as well as in the growth of the town itself. The first public school was started on November 4, 1901, under the guidance of Daisy Maude Lincoln, in a twelve by twenty-four-foot building on the present site of the Gadsden Hotel. The school started with nineteen pupils, but in a few months the number had been increased to eighty-five, and a twelve-foot addition had to be made to the building. In 1902 H. G. Hendrix was made principal and Edith Hess took Miss Lincoln's place as teacher. Three months after school had opened, the enrollment reached three hundred and eleven. The next school year saw the number of teachers raised to five; all five teaching in the same room--the small children in the morning, and the older children in the afternoon. The large increase in the enrollment made the building of additional school facilities a necessity, and by 1908 there were five schools in operation, which represented bond issues to the amount of \$96,800.<sup>20</sup> The A.D.A. for the Douglas elementary schools was forty in 1902, seven hundred and sixty-one in 1906, and one thousand two hundred and seventy-one in 1910; the value of the school properties in 1902 was \$121.30; in 1906, \$37,150; and in

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20. Douglas Daily Dispatch, May 22, 1938, p. 6f.

1910, \$132,600.

Even as the schools of Bisbee and Douglas reflected the prosperity of those towns, so the schools of Tombstone reflected the poor conditions in this town. From the early 1890's to 1912 there was always a great problem of how to raise enough money to run the schools of Tombstone. The flooded mines had caused much of the population to leave the town, and this necessitated the cutting down of the teaching force to half its numbers in 1911.<sup>21</sup> The future of the schools, as well as of the town itself, was indeed doubtful. The A.D.A. figures for the elementary schools of Tombstone were as follows: 1891, 211; 1902, 156; 1906, 264; and 1910, 255. The increase in 1906 can probably be accounted for by the opening of the mines through the use of water pumps. The value of school property for these same years respectively, was: \$11,400, \$5,400, \$7,600, and \$9,500.

As a whole, the elementary schools of the county showed a steady increase in the number of schools and the value of school property. From 1891 to 1910 the number of schools had increased from twenty-eight to one hundred and forty; the A.D.A. from five hundred and fifty-one to three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six; and the valuation of school property from \$24,500 to \$294,910.

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21. Arizona Journal of Education, June, 1911, p. 80.

High Schools: The period from 1890 to 1912 saw the establishment of four high schools in Cochise County. In June, 1906, Bisbee graduated its first high-school students--four girls. One year later the high school was established in Central Building.<sup>22</sup> In 1910 the A.D.A. had reached one hundred and ten pupils. The Douglas school system was not long behind Bisbee in providing higher education. The first step toward establishing high-school work was taken in 1905, when the first two years were offered. In 1908 the A.D.A. was fifty-six, and in the same year seven pupils were graduated.<sup>23</sup>

The first record of high-school work in Tombstone indicates that as early as 1893 there were as many as twenty-five children registered for high-school classes.<sup>24</sup> However, it was not until 1908 that the tax payers voted to establish a high school for the community.<sup>25</sup> In this year the A.D.A. was seventeen. The fourth high school was established at Willcox in 1909,<sup>26</sup> and in the following year this school had an A.D.A. of thirteen.

By 1912 the high-school situation was quite well summed up by a letter from E. H. Stover, Cochise County School Superintendent, to Kirk T. Moore, Superintendent of

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22. Pamphlet issued by Bisbee High School.  
 23. Douglas Daily Dispatch, May 22, 1938, p. 6f.  
 24. Tombstone Prospector, October 12, 1893.  
 25. Tombstone Epitaph, May 31, 1908.  
 26. Ibid., September 19, 1909.

Public Instruction for Arizona Territory, in which he indicated the condition of the high schools in 1911.

"The four high schools of the County are located at Tombstone, Bisbee, Douglas, and Willcox.

"In June Bisbee graduated sixteen pupils from the high school course and Douglas fourteen. The graduation exercises at Douglas were held in their new and commodious building which is centrally located and finely adapted to the needs of the city and surrounding districts.

"On February 24, with appropriate exercises, Willcox dedicated their new high school building, the second in the county to be built entirely for high-school purposes and reflecting much credit upon the community.

"The total number enrolled during the past year, in these four schools, was 244 and the average daily attendance was 194.

"Twenty-two teachers, eleven men and eleven women, most of them college graduates, have been employed. With such a corps of teachers, with apparatus and facilities adapted to the present needs good work has been accomplished and larger results anticipated for the future.

"The location of these schools at different points in the county makes a high school education, fitting for the territorial University, easily possible for the average boy or girl who is endowed with good health and has cultivated a fair amount of the American characteristic embodied in these words 'I will find a way or make one'." 27

#### Reform School at Benson

A history of Cochise County during this period must necessarily make some mention of the Reform School that was started at Benson. In this respect, it is interesting to note that Governor Murphy signed the bill for a reform

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27. Original letter from E. H. Stover to Kirk T. Moore, August 22, 1911.

school in 1901; the site was to be furnished by the City of Benson, and a forty-acre plant near the city was to be donated.<sup>28</sup>

In 1904 the school had twenty-three inmates of which nine were Americans, one a Negro, twelve were Mexicans, and two were Italians. By November of that year, the number had reached thirty-four.<sup>29</sup> Two years later, March 5, 1906, the Tombstone Prospector announced that there were forty-eight boys and three girls at the school, and that the cost per capita was \$29.22 a month. In 1909 the Territorial Industrial School Committee recommended the removal of the school to a new location in the San Pedro Valley in two years.<sup>30</sup>

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28. Tombstone Prospector, March 22, 1901.

29. Ibid., November 23, 1904.

30. Tombstone Epitaph, March 14, 1909.

## CHAPTER IV

### FROM STATEHOOD THROUGH THE WAR, 1912-1922

#### Business Conditions

Mining: From 1912 to 1922, the mining conditions of Cochise County experienced first a rapid period of prosperity and then a rapid period of depression. The war years created a vast demand for copper, and much was produced. As soon as the war had ended, however, the demand for copper fell to normal, and a period of curtailed operations set in. Indeed, the overproduction of copper during the war had caused such a surplus that when the demand fell off it was necessary for some of the copper companies to close down entirely until the overproduction had been consumed. In 1919 the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company announced a fifty per cent smaller production output. In the November 30, 1919, issue of the Tombstone Epitaph appeared this comment in connection with the situation at the Calumet plant: "Mr. Campbell (Secretary for the Company) said copper producers found their product accumulating rapidly with no hope of large sales until a peace treaty was signed with the Central Powers. Retrenchment, therefore, had become necessary."

Similar conditions caused the Shattuck-Arizona Mine

to lay off one hundred men in 1921<sup>1</sup> and to close down on January 1, 1922.

Despite these post-war slumps, mining in southern Cochise County had made vast strides since 1877. The Bisbee district, from 1880 to 1921 produced, in round numbers, 2,800,000,000 pounds of copper with a gross value of \$470,000,000; 25,000,000 ounces of silver with a value of \$17,000,000; 580,000 ounces of gold with a value of \$11,000,000; and some lead and manganese. The gross value of all metals produced to the end of 1921 was \$500,000,000, the total dividends of which were approximately \$150,000,000.<sup>2</sup>

The Tombstone mines were still working under the handicap of water. However, in 1913 the Phelps Dodge Company took over most of the mines under the name of Bunker Hill Mines Company and worked above the water level until 1918, when the mines were leased. The new company took the name of Tombstone Gold and Silver Mines Corporation, and was formed by E. W. Hudson, W. W. Grace, Earl Grace, M. L. Snapp of Phoenix, W. Ray Gardner of Pennsylvania, and A. E. Davis and V. G. Mellgren of Tombstone. The capital was placed at one million dollars,

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1. Tombstone Epitaph, November 28, 1921, p. 5.

2. Bisbee Daily Review and Evening Ore, August 3, 1931, section 4. From Elsing, Morris, History of Mining.

and shares were sold at one dollar par.<sup>3</sup>

In connection with mining towns, it is interesting to note that although Pearce was the third largest town in the Sulphur Springs Valley in 1919, mining was no longer its sole activity--

"While the business enterprises of Pearce first relied entirely on mining activity and the cattle industry for trade now it is known that fully half the volume of trade comes from those who have taken homesteads and engaged in farming." 4

Railroads: The railroads did not expand much during this period but profited greatly by the war boom caused in mining and cattle raising. The El Paso and Southwestern system was greatly aided by the vast amount of freight and copper good shipped over its line by the Phelps Dodge interests. In light of the fact that this line was once owned by the Phelps Dodge interests, it is significant to note a remark made by James Douglas of the Phelps Dodge Company:

"The new mines which it (Phelps Dodge) acquires are regarded as a reserve rather than as a source of immediately increased production, and no secret is made of the fact that the securities of the railroad on which the company depends for the prompt supply of fuel and the local handling of its ores and copper, are owned by interests friendly to the copper company, though Phelps Dodge and Company do not directly or indirectly own a share or bond in any of the roads of the El Paso and Southwestern system." 5

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3. Tombstone Epitaph, March 2, 1933, p. 1.

4. Ibid., December 21, 1919, p. 7.

5. Douglas, James. The Copper Queen Mines and Works Arizona, U.S.A., p. 550.

Summary: Although other branches of business and industry in Cochise County felt the prosperity and depression of war years, mining was affected the greatest. The following table gives some indication of the great increase in the valuation of the three main mineral producing counties of Arizona for the years from 1915 to 1920.

TABLE VI  
VALUATION OF PRODUCING MINES<sup>6</sup>

County	1915	1917	1920
Cochise	\$57,339,568	\$ 98,532,398	\$175,075,859
Gila	\$18,594,200	\$110,907,937	\$143,244,298
Yavapai	\$15,430,919	\$ 62,123,661	\$129,744,334

The great production of ore came to an end in 1920, at which time it was found that the surplus of minerals far surpassed the demand. In this year, G. H. Dowell, general manager of the Copper Queen Mine, said there were 940,000,000 pounds of copper on hand in the United States. At this time copper was selling for fifteen cents a pound, and the cost of production was seventeen or eighteen cents a pound. The Copper Queen Mine had on hand 35,000,000

6. These figures may be found in the State Tax Commissioner's Reports for the same years, or in the Tombstone Epitaph editions of July 18, 1915; July 15, 1917; and August 1, 1920.

pounds of copper in 1920.<sup>7</sup> Tables VII and VIII show the extent to which mining was curtailed in 1921 and 1922.

TABLE VII  
TAX COMMISSIONER'S VALUATION OF COCHISE  
COUNTY PRODUCING MINES, 1921<sup>8</sup>

Producing mines	Valuation
Arizona United Mining Company	\$ 444,366
Bunker Hill Mines Company	461,217
Calumet and Arizona Mining Company	41,024,156
Calumet and Arizona, Germania Group	35,191
Commonwealth Mining & Milling Company	73,730
Thomas Higgins Estate	762,980
Phelps Dodge Corp., Copper Queen Branch	59,387,427
Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company	3,582,554
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$105,771,621</b>

TABLE VIII  
TAX COMMISSIONER'S VALUATION OF COCHISE  
COUNTY PRODUCING MINES, 1922<sup>9</sup>

Bunker Hill Mines, Tombstone	\$ 273,192
Phelps Dodge Corp., Copper Queen Branch, Bisbee and Douglas	47,305,380
Calumet and Arizona Mining Co., Bisbee	31,538,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$79,116,827</b>

7. Tombstone Epitaph, November 7, 1920, p. 5.  
8. Tombstone Epitaph, July 17, 1921, p. 2.  
9. Tombstone Epitaph, July 2, 1922, p. 1.

### General Elementary School Conditions

The years from 1912 to 1922 saw a great increase in the elementary-school enrollment in Cochise County. The A.D.A., which was 3,926 in 1910; reached 5,677 in 1915; and 7,077 in 1920; four years later, the enrollment started to decrease and has decreased ever since. This great increase in numbers from 1910 to 1920 is undoubtedly due to the increase in the mining sections of the country, resulting from the war-time production.

As might be expected, Bisbee and Douglas showed the greatest increases in expansion. The A.D.A. in the Bisbee schools jumped from 1,521 in 1915 to 2,484 in 1920, and increases in evaluation of school property rose from \$118,900 to \$472,700 in the same period. The increased enrollment and the small size of the buildings made it necessary for the school district to adopt the 6-3-3 plan in 1916. The schools of Douglas experienced a like advance in the valuation of school property and rise in the A.D.A. and succeeded in keeping ahead of Bisbee as far as attendance was concerned. In 1915 the A.D.A. for Douglas schools was 1,965 and in 1920 had reached 2,662. This increase made it necessary for the school district to issue bonds for \$90,000 in 1914 and \$100,000 in 1919.<sup>10</sup>

The Tombstone schools seemed to just about hold their own in enrollment for the years through the war, but the

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10. Douglas Daily Dispatch, May 22, 1938, p. 7.

valuation of the school property declined from \$15,600 in 1915 to less than \$7,000 in 1920. During this period, March 18, 1915, the Parent Teachers Association was formed in order to add new life and interest in education in the <sup>11</sup> district.

The greatest advancement, outside of the mining towns, was made by Willcox, District Number 13. The increased enrollment had made it necessary for the district to issue bonds for \$7,500 in 1910; \$12,000 in 1921; and \$100,000 more in March of 1921. <sup>12</sup> The A.D.A. for 1915 was one hundred and thirty-nine and by 1920 had reached one hundred and ninety-one.

The most significant thing about the schools in general during this period was the vast number of school districts that were created. By 1920 there were eighty-nine districts, seventy-nine of which were active. Table IX shows the relative position of the schools in Cochise County for 1915-1916 as compared with the schools in the rest of the State of Arizona. It is interesting to note that Cochise County had nearly twice as many school districts as its nearest rival, Yavapai. It is also significant that Cochise County ran a close second to Maricopa in the number of teachers hired, the number of children enrolled, and the total expenditures for maintenance.

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11. Tombstone Epitaph, March 21, 1915.

12. Minutes of the School Board, February 28, 1928.

TABLE IX  
STATISTICS OF ARIZONA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1915-1916

Counties	Area in square mi.	Ages 6 - 21	Districts	School buildings	Teachers	Children enrolled	Total expenditure for maintenance
Apache	11,379	1,197	19	10	35	1,039	\$ 32,956
Cochise	6,170	12,161	87	90	316	9,545	287,537
Coconino	18,238	1,287	13	17	34	1,155	65,298
Gila	4,683	4,426	27	37	120	4,050	123,120
Graham	4,508	3,171	33	43	80	2,773	64,312
Greenlee	2,000	4,242	18	26	94	3,488	107,089
Maricopa	8,891	13,735	51	65	345	10,473	348,045
Mohave	13,390	1,169	21	21	24	812	24,401
Navajo	10,300	2,522	24	24	65	1,786	71,933
Pima	9,505	6,371	31	30	129	4,007	122,887
Pinal	5,380	2,614	36	37	74	2,509	70,309
Santa Cruz	1,229	2,957	23	25	57	1,686	38,077
Yavapai	8,150	3,697	46	40	116	2,784	112,397
Yuma	9,987	2,084	26	25	57	1,584	47,174
Total	113,810	61,633	455	490	1,546	49,051	1,515,576

In general, the period from 1912 to 1922 showed much advancement for the schools of the County. However, Miss Elsie Toles, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and former County School Superintendent of Cochise County, made the remark in 1921 that the three main problems at that time that faced the schools were: lack of drinking water, unsanitary and poor outbuildings in the majority of schools, and lack of rooms and dwellings for rural teachers.<sup>13</sup>

#### High-School Conditions

Bisbee: The period from 1912 to 1922 was a very active one for the Bisbee High School. The enrollment started with an A.D.A. of one hundred and nineteen in 1913-1914, and reached four hundred and forty-eight for the year 1921-1922. Until the fall of 1914, the high-school classes were held in the old Central building; but in 1913 bonds for \$80,000 were voted and a new building was completed in November of 1914. In this year twelve teachers were employed and courses in college preparation, business, art, manual training, domestic science, science, and general education were offered. Night school was added in 1914 with an enrollment of two hundred; and in 1917 junior high schools were started.

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13. Tombstone Epitaph, February 13, 1921, p. 2f.

During the war the students of the school did their part by purchasing one hundred and fifty dollars worth of Liberty Bonds and fifty dollars worth of war stamps. At this same time, the student body maintained six French orphans for two years at eighteen dollars per month; later, they supported three Near-East orphans for two years at fifteen dollars per month.<sup>14</sup> In 1919 the school was<sup>15</sup> destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in 1920.

Douglas: Although the elementary schools of Douglas were able to boast a greater enrollment than the Bisbee schools in 1920, this was not true of the high school. Douglas recorded an A.D.A. of one hundred and eleven in 1913-1914, and three hundred and sixty-two in 1921-1922. The school was accredited in 1921 by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.<sup>16</sup>

Tombstone: The progress of secondary education in Tombstone was greatly influenced by the poor condition of the mines of the vicinity. However, while the number of pupils enrolled was small, the gain in the A.D.A. was appreciable--from sixteen in 1913-1914 to forty-one in 1921-1922. A union high-school district was organized on March 11, 1922, and included Buena, Fairbank, and Tombstone.<sup>17</sup> Bonds for \$80,000 were voted for a new union

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14. Pamphlet issued by the Bisbee High School.

15. Bisbee Daily Review, August 3, 1931, p. 1 ff.

16. Seventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1922-1924.

17. Tombstone Epitaph, March 12, 1922, p. 1.

18

high school building in the same year.

Benson: The town of Benson started a four-year high school in 1914 when it rented the State Industrial School building for one hundred dollars a year. The first elected board consisted of H. W. Etz, H. P. Merrill, J. T. Mahoney, M. P. Cosby, and D. C. Naegle. The minutes of the Board of Education show that much emphasis was placed upon foreign languages. Table X shows this and the fact that a wide selection of courses was offered.

The minutes also show that: "All pupils are required to take spelling three times a week, and to take voice twice a week....All pupils whose writing is illegible must take penmanship at least three times a week."<sup>19</sup>

One of the early acts of the Board of Education of Benson High School was to provide that all teachers should file a health certificate showing them free from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases.<sup>20</sup> This procedure is now universal in the State of Arizona.

The school started with an A.D.A. of forty-five for the year 1914-1915 and increased to sixty-three for the year 1921-1922. The first graduation exercises were held on May 19, 1915, at which time three students graduated.

Others: A number of other high schools were started

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18. Tombstone Epitaph, June 4, 1922, p. 1.

19. Original Minutes of the Board of Education of Benson High School, March 16, 1914.

20. Ibid., July 29, 1916.

TABLE X

20a

EARLY COURSES OFFERED IN THE BENSON HIGH SCHOOL

<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
English	English
Algebra	Plane Geometry
Agriculture, Physiography or Botany	Ancient History
Manual Training, or Domestic Science	Latin
Bookkeeping	Spanish
Commercial Geography	Typewriting and Stenography
Arithmetic	Zoology and Physiology
Spanish	
Latin	
<u>Third Year</u>	<u>Fourth Year</u>
English	English
Physics	American History
Algebra	Civics
Geometry	Chemistry
Latin	Latin
German	German
Medieval and Modern History	Spanish
Spanish	Trigonometry
Commercial Arithmetic	Geology
	Bookkeeping, Typewriting, and Stenography
	Commercial Law and Business Forms
	Reviews

during this period and the last part of the previous period. Willcox started a high school in 1909 with an A.D.A. of thirteen for the school year. By 1913-1914 the A.D.A. had tripled, and by 1921-1922 the A.D.A. had reached one hundred and eight. In the following year, a new building was built

20a. Original Minutes of the Board of Education of Benson High School, March 16, 1914.

at a cost of \$100,000 and was dedicated in December of that  
<sup>21</sup>  
 year.

In 1920 a high school was organized at Bowie with an enrollment of twenty-five; the board members were W. G. Richards, Joe Chambers, and W. M. Aldrich. Two years later, a new high-school building was built at a cost of \$75,000.  
<sup>22</sup> This high school was to serve a territory ten miles west, nine miles east, twelve miles south, and eight miles north from the center of Bowie. It is interesting to note that seventy-eight per cent of the expenses of the school did, and do, come from railroad taxes. By 1922 San Simon, St. David, and Pearce also had high schools. During this period, 1912 to 1922, the number of high schools had increased from four to nine by 1922, and the A.D.A. had increased from two hundred and eighty-two to eleven hundred and forty-one.

Reform School at Benson: From 1901, when the Industrial School had been located at Benson, up to 1914 the cost for maintenance and improvement of the institution had been in excess of \$240,000.  
<sup>23</sup> In 1912 the State of Arizona received a grant from Congress of two thousand acres at Fort Grant, and it was decided to use this for a

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21. Tombstone Epitaph, December 11, 1921, p. 1.  
 22. Interview with Mr. Spikes, Superintendent of Schools at Bowie, September 1, 1939.  
 23. Weeks, Stephen B. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 17, 1918, p. 91.

new Industrial School. In this year, Charles Olson, Secretary of the Board of Control for the school, said that there were ninety-three boys and eleven girls in the school, and there was room for only fifty children.<sup>24</sup> The removal of the children to Fort Grant was begun in 1913 and completed in 1914, when the town of Benson rented the buildings at Benson for a high school.

#### Summary of the Period

The period from 1912 to 1922 was one in which Cochise County experienced the boom days of the pre-war and the war demand of mining production. The increased production of mining wealth, the great demand for agricultural products and cattle, and the increased demand for adequate transportation facilities all caused a building up of the population in the County. As a result, new schools had to be constructed to take care of the increased population of school-age children. Douglas and Bisbee early took the lead in increased school enrollment in the mining districts, and Willcox in the cattle and agricultural center. The post-war letdown made its results soon felt in the commerce and industry of the County, but the schools continued to expand for a number of years after the war had ended. It was at the end of this period that Cochise County reached the apex of its growth in numbers in the educational field.

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24. Tombstone Epitaph, December 16, 1912.

## CHAPTER V

### THE CREST OF THE WAVE, 1922-1930

#### Progress of Mining Activities

During the period from 1922 to 1930, the mining conditions in Cochise County were in good shape, and most of the mines were actively producing ore. Phelps Dodge continued to lead the field in copper production, and by 1929 was able to report current assets of \$37,902,000; liabilities of \$5,660,000; and a profit of \$9,600,000 for the year.<sup>1</sup> In 1925 the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company discovered a new ore body.<sup>2</sup> By 1931 this company had paid a total amount of dividends amounting to nearly \$47,000,000.<sup>3</sup> The Shattuck-Denn Mining Company was formed in October, 1925. Up to this time, the Denn Company and the Shattuck Company had operated as separate organizations. The Denn Company had started as the Denn-Arizona Development Company in 1905, and was capitalized at \$750,000. The name was changed in 1907 to the Denn-Arizona Mining Company, which was capitalized at \$3,500,000. The consolidation with the Shattuck Company in 1925 caused the new company to authorize the sale of one million shares of no-par-

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1. Tombstone Epitaph, May 1, 1930, p. 1.

2. Ibid., October 15, 1929, p. 6.

3. The Bisbee Daily Review and Evening Ore, August 3, 1931, section 4, p. 2.

value stock, of which 799,416 shares were issued.<sup>4</sup> For the rest of this period, the Shattuck-Denn Mining Company was very successful in its mining operations.

By 1930 the Bisbee area had proved to be very valuable in mineral deposits. From 1880 to 1930 this area had produced about 2,200,000 pounds of copper per acre, with a gross value of metals of \$400,000 per acre.<sup>5</sup>

The Commonwealth Development Company of Pearce also profited by the good business conditions from 1922 to 1930. By 1927 this company was shipping eight cars of ore a day to the Douglas smelters.<sup>6</sup> During this same period, the mining conditions in the Courtland and Gleeson Districts were somewhat better than they had been. From 1922 to 1926 the Silver Bell mine was run by the Mystery Mining Company, and quite a large tonnage of silver ore was shipped. Some lead and copper were also shipped. From 1906 to 1926 the Courtland and Gleeson area had produced 16,427,540 pounds of copper with a value of \$8,211,262, and 3,668,223 pounds of lead with a value of \$282,887.<sup>7</sup>

The mining conditions in Tombstone did not improve very much during this period of prosperity. In 1924 the Grand Central Mining Company was organized to treat the old

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4. Tombstone Epitaph, October 15, 1929, p. 6.

5. The Bisbee Daily Review and Evening Ore, August 3, 1931, section 4, p. 2.

6. Tombstone Epitaph, November 10, 1927, p. 23.

7. Ibid., November 10, 1927, p. 20.

tailings of the Grand Central Mill at Fairbank, but was forced to close down in 1926. The only thing that helped Tombstone, now that most of the silver mines were closed, was the smelting of lead. The output from this source from 1909 to 1925 was valued at \$5,500,000.<sup>8</sup> The smelting of lead was greatly aided by the opening of a new lead smelter in Douglas, which was blown in on August 18, 1927. The new plant cost \$400,000 and occupied the buildings of the old Phelps Dodge smelter.<sup>9</sup>

Cochise County produced more lead in 1929 than any other county in the State of Arizona--6,329,861 pounds. In this same year Cochise County was second in production of gold, with 63,178 ounces; second in the production of silver, with 2,172,954 ounces; and third in the production of copper, with 162,262,088 pounds.<sup>10</sup>

#### The Apache Powder Company

The year 1922 saw the beginning of a new industry in Cochise County--the manufacture of explosives. Construction work was started on the plant of the Apache Powder Company in June of 1919,<sup>11</sup> and finished in April, 1922. The plant covered in excess of six hundred acres on which were located about sixty-five buildings.

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8. Tombstone Epitaph, November 10, 1927, p. 19.

9. Ibid., September 1, 1927, p. 1.

10. Ibid., September 12, 1929, p. 1.

11. Ibid., March 5, 1922, p. 11.

Electricity was produced by a one thousand horsepower steam engine, which generated five hundred kilowatts of electrical energy. The plant was connected by a standard gauge railroad to the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, and various parts of the plant were centralized by means of three and one-half miles of narrow gauge track. The output of the company was about sixty thousand pounds of powder per day, or a capacity of one million pounds per month. The sulphuric acid was obtained from a thirty-ton plant at Douglas. The total cost was estimated at about three million dollars. The large mining companies of the State of Arizona were the principal stockholders, and the officers of the company were: C. E. Mills of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company of Miami, President; W. F. Harper of New York, Vice President; J. E. Curry of Bisbee, Secretary; W. W. Edwards, General Manager; and D. E. Fogg, Assistant Manager.

The Apache Powder Company was a great boon to Cochise County in general, and to the St. David and Benson districts in particular. In 1924 the Apache Powder Company had a valuation of \$698,418, and contributed \$2,231.74 to the county common school fund, and \$4,637.83 to the county high-school maintenance funds through taxes. <sup>12</sup> Four

years later the valuation of the company was \$921,779, and the amount of taxes collected for the common school fund amounted to over three thousand dollars, and the taxes to the high-school maintenance fund was over five thousand dollars.<sup>13</sup> St. David benefited by the new source of taxable property that was given their district, and Benson saw a building boom that was caused by the building of homes for the employees of the company.

#### Summary of General Conditions in the County

As early as 1912 there had been much agitation to have the county seat moved from Tombstone to the Southern part of the county. By 1929 it was quite evident that Bisbee had become the business center of Cochise County and that the future of Tombstone was in doubt. Ever since water had been reported in the Tombstone mines the main interests of that city lay chiefly in its being the county seat. On November 19, 1929, the taxpayers of Cochise County voted to move the county seat to Bisbee.<sup>14</sup> The voters indicated a choice for or against removal from Tombstone; and if they were in favor of removal they were to choose between Bisbee and Douglas as the new place. The result of the election was a vote of 5,926 for removal and 2,724 against removal; 4,609 for Bisbee, and 3,644 for

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13. Cochise County Tax Rolls for 1928.

14. Tombstone Epitaph, November 21, 1929, p. 1.

Douglas.<sup>15</sup> Bonds to the value of \$300,000 were voted for a new court house in August, 1930, and construction was started in December, 1930.<sup>16</sup> The new building was completed the following year, and was dedicated by Governor George W. P. Hunt on August 2, 1931.<sup>17</sup>

The last half of the 1920's saw little change in the assessed valuation figures of Cochise County, the largest difference being in the value of producing mines. The total assessed valuation in 1930 was only about \$150,000 greater than in 1925, but the valuation of the producing mines had increased some two million dollars over the same years.<sup>18</sup> Up to 1930 business conditions in Cochise County showed a steady increase, but in 1931 the effects of the depression were being felt. In that year the assessed valuation of the County fell below the \$100,000,000 mark, the first time in two decades. This was an eight-million-dollar decrease from 1930.<sup>19</sup>

#### Condition of the Schools

Elementary Schools: The general condition of the elementary schools from 1922 to 1930 was static; however, the individual schools varied in the extent of their

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15. Tombstone Epitaph, December 5, 1929, p. 1.

16. Bisbee Daily Review and Evening Ore, August 3, 1931, section 3.

17. Tombstone Epitaph, August 6, 1931, p. 3.

18. Ibid., July 16, 1931, p. 1.

19. Ibid.

progress. The majority of the schools experienced their boom years in the middle of the 1920's, but by 1930 they had again fallen to slightly above the 1920 level. Two outstanding exceptions to this trend were the schools of Bisbee and Tombstone.

The A.D.A. of the Bisbee schools for the years 1920, 1925, and 1930 was 2,484; 2,410; and 2,542, respectively. This would tend to show that the immediate post-war period had its effect upon school attendance as well as upon mining conditions, but that the community was influenced by the period of prosperity that followed the post-war depression. Though the amount of attendance increased in 1930 over the attendance of 1920, the amount of expenditures and receipts was less in 1930 than in 1920 by some thirty thousand dollars.<sup>20</sup>

The elementary schools of Tombstone experienced a similar fluctuation of attendance, but the expenditures and receipts of the schools showed a steady increase. In 1920 the A.D.A. was one hundred and ninety-seven, the expenditures were \$9,871, and the receipts were \$14,666; by 1930 the expenditures had increased steadily to \$17,861,<sup>21</sup> and the receipts to \$25,787.

Of the large number of schools that showed an A.D.A.

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20. Records of the Cochise County School Superintendent for the years 1920, 1925, and 1930.

21. Ibid.

increase in the middle 1920's over the first part of the decade and then leveled off to a number slightly over the 1920 mark, Benson, Willcox, St. David, Dos Cabezas, and Bowie were good examples. The Benson schools showed an increase from one hundred and forty-four in 1920, to two hundred and fifteen in 1925, and a loss of thirty-six by 1930; however, the expenditures and receipts almost quadrupled from 1920 to 1930. One reason for the increased enrollment was the influx of families that had come to make their homes at Benson because of the establishment of the Apache Powder Company in 1922. In 1926 the taxpayers found it expedient to vote \$55,000 for the building of a new grammar school. The following year the school was completed and put into use.<sup>22</sup>

The Willcox school experienced almost the same changes that the Benson school did. The A.D.A. was one hundred and ninety-one in 1920, two hundred and fifty-three in 1925, and two hundred and twelve in 1930; the expenditures rose from \$15,662 in 1920 to \$28,277 in 1930; the receipts rose from \$15,887 in 1920 to \$36,362 in 1930. In 1925 the eighth grade was moved to the high school, and one music teacher was hired for both schools;<sup>23</sup> and in 1927 the school board decided to have one principal for the high school

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22. Tombstone Epitaph, October 15, 1929, p. 6.

23. Minutes of the Board of the Willcox Union High School, January 24, 1925.

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and the grammar school.

During this period, from 1922-1930, the Douglas schools were the only schools of importance that showed a decrease in 1925 over the figures of 1920 for A.D.A, and, although an increase was made in the next five years, the attendance failed to reach the level of 1920. In 1920 the A.D.A. was 2,662; in 1925 it was 2,120; and in 1930 it was 2,442. The valuation of the school district for the same period of years showed a gradual decrease, from \$17,887,999 in 1920, to \$13,599,849 in 1930.<sup>25</sup>

Three other of the larger schools that showed a peculiarity of their own were San Simon, Pearce, and Courtland. The San Simon elementary schools kept about the same attendance for the ten-year period; fifty-six in 1920, fifty-four in 1925, and fifty-seven in 1930; at the same time the expenditures and receipts about doubled. The Pearce district experienced a drastic decline in attendance from 1920 to 1930--eighty-two in 1920, sixty-six in 1925, and forty-one in 1930. The Courtland school had the same per cent decrease in A.D.A. for the ten years, as did the Pearce school, but their enrollment was about fifty per cent smaller; however, one difference was apparent, and that was the fifty per cent increase in A.D.A. that oc-

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24. Minutes of the Board of the Willcox Union High School, March 28, 1927.

25. Douglas Daily Dispatch, May 22, 1938, p. 7.

curred in 1925 over the previous five years in Courtland.

High Schools: A general survey of the high schools of Cochise County, using the school years 1921-1922, 1924-1925, and 1928-1929 as the basis for statistics, shows that the schools gained in attendance in this period; however, as each individual school varied, it will be expedient to say a few words about each school system.

The Tombstone High School showed a small, though gradual, increase during this period. The A.D.A. was 40.93 in 1920, 46.15 in 1925, and 51.01 in 1929. In 1923,<sup>26</sup> a new \$100,000 building was put into use. The school was placed on the approved list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1925;<sup>27</sup> and in 1926, in order to increase the efficiency of the system, the eighth grade was put in with the high school building in a step toward organizing a junior high school.<sup>28</sup> Bisbee, like Tombstone, saw an increase in its enrollment, but with a larger percentage of increase from 1925 to 1929. In 1922 the A.D.A. of the Bisbee High School was 447.88, in 1925 it was 471.13, and in 1929 it had reached a high of 610.4. During this same period, the receipts of the school dropped from \$119,008 in 1922 to \$84,381 in 1929.

The Benson Union High School increased its A.D.A. from

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26. Tombstone Epitaph, September 16, 1923, p. 1.

27. Ibid., April 24, 1925, p. 5.

28. Ibid., May 20, 1926, p. 1.

63 in 1922, to 75.87 in 1929. In 1929 the city built a new high school from the sale of bonds amounting to \$70,000;<sup>29</sup> up to this time, the high school had been housed in the old Reformatory building.

The Willcox Union High School district is a very good example of the tendency of Cochise County to unify the number of districts in the County in the last twenty years. An educational survey made of the district in 1932 makes the following statement:

"The . . . district is at present composed of two elementary school districts--Willcox #13 and Stewart #57. Formerly there were four districts but in 1922 McHaley #84 was absorbed by Willcox #13, and McAlister #59 was absorbed by Stewart #57 in 1923. The total area of Willcox Union High School district is 275 square miles, 203 square miles being located in the Willcox elementary school district and 72 in the Stewart district." 30

The A.D.A. of this school was 108 in 1921-1922, 77.86 in 1924-1925,<sup>31</sup> and 105.9 in 1928-1929. The school started out the decade, 1922, with a new building that cost about \$100,000. With the high school embracing such a large area, it was little wonder that one of the main problems was that of transportation. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the school board passed the following

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29. Minutes of the Board of Education of the Benson Union High School, April 15, 1929.

30. Program of Studies for Willcox Union High School, under the direction of Dr. Emil L. Larson, p. 5.

31. County School Superintendent's Reports for 1921-1922, 1924-1925, and 1928-1929.

ruling, "...that all transportation be abolished for students not making an average grade."<sup>32</sup>

The Bowie High School experienced quite a fluctuation in A.D.A. In 1925 the attendance was almost fifty per cent lower than it was in 1922, but by 1929 it surpassed the 1922 level. The attendance at the San Simon School did not have a setback in 1925, the A.D.A. remaining between twenty-one and twenty-five for the seven-year period. These same years saw a gradual decrease in the A.D.A. of the St. David High School--43 in 1922, 38.54 in 1925, and 34.01 in 1929. In 1922 agitation was started to raise \$75,000 to build a new high school building,<sup>33</sup> but it was not until 1927 that the bonds were sold and the building started. Pearce High School, unlike the grammar school, succeeded in gaining in enrollment, from 23 in 1922, to 37.49 in 1929. The Douglas High School experienced a slight falling off of A.D.A. from 1922 to 1925, 362.3 to 334.29, but succeeded in adding about one hundred and fifteen to the attendance by 1929.

#### Summary of School Conditions

Although there was some tendency for the A.D.A. of the elementary schools to decrease between the years 1922 to 1930, it was during this time that the level of advancement

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32. Minutes of the Board of Education of the Willcox Union High School, August 31, 1929.

33. Tombstone Epitaph, August 27, 1922, p. 1.

seemed to remain more nearly constant than at any other time. This was also generally true of the high school conditions, although the last part of the decade began to show an increased attendance. In 1929 the high schools reached their greatest peak, as far as numbers is concerned; in that year the A.D.A. reached 1,558.08, an increase from 1,141.31 in 1922.

One of the most noteworthy changes in the educational system of the County, between 1920 and 1930, was the amalgamation and unification of the various school districts. In 1920 there were seventy-nine school districts, but by 1930 the number had been reduced to forty-six.

## CHAPTER VI

### POST-DEPRESSION PERIOD, 1930-1938

#### Industry and its Relationship to the Support of Education

Solidarity of Industry: Perhaps the outstanding feature of business and industry in Cochise County from 1930 to 1938 is the fact that certain industries of the County have become permanent and stable. This means that many of the communities have in turn taken on a degree of solidarity that may have been missing in previous years. One very good example of this is to be found in the Phelps Dodge Corporation and the community in which it, or its branches, are located.

The vast resources and outlay of the Phelps Dodge Corporation were materially added to in 1931, when this corporation merged with the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. By 1931 the Phelps Dodge Corporation's holdings of mining property in the Warren district had grown from the original twenty acres in the Atlanta Claim to about seven thousand acres; and the Calumet and Arizona from one hundred and sixty acres in 1902, to two thousand one hundred acres. The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers makes the following statement as to the production of ore in the Warren district:

"The production of ore has been practically continuous from its discovery in 1880 to the present time. From the beginning to date the approximate production of metals from the district has been as follows:

Gold.....	1,500,000 ounces
Silver.....	59,000,000 ounces
Copper.....	4,500,000,000 pounds" 1

The years from 1930 to 1938 also saw a steady improvement in the mining conditions around Tombstone; however, not much was done to reclaim the valuable deposits still to be found in the flooded mines of the district. In 1933 the first shipment since 1925 was made from the re-running of the Herschel dump,<sup>2</sup> and by the following year the Tombstone Epitaph reported that about three hundred men were employed in running the dump or working in small mines.<sup>3</sup> During the last few years of the period, 1930-1938, the ore shipments had averaged one car per day, mostly from the Tombstone Development Company.<sup>4</sup> In 1938 there were about two hundred men leasing mines in the Tombstone district; one hundred, or more, were receiving full-time support therefrom.<sup>5</sup> The only major crisis to affect Tombstone during the post-depression period was the failure of the Cochise County State Bank on September 5, 1931; this also caused the branch bank at Benson to close.

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1. The Copper Queen Mines; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, p. 13.
  2. Tombstone Epitaph, February 23, 1933, p. 1.
  3. Ibid., June 21, 1934, p. 1.
  4. Ibid., January 6, 1938, p. 1.
  5. Ibid., July 7, 1938, p. 1.

The reason for this action was the closing of the First National Bank of El Paso, where the reserves of the Tombstone and Benson banks were kept.<sup>6</sup>

Benson and St. David continued to prosper from the activities of the Apache Powder Company. This continued activity on the part of the Powder Company was made possible, through the depression and post-depression years, by the demand for powder in the building and construction of the Hoover (Boulder) Dam. Even in the midst of the depression<sup>7</sup> the Powder Company was operating five days a week; this, in spite of the fact that mining activities, which supplied the principal market for powder, were very nearly at a stand still.

Another stabilizing influence for the southern and western parts of Cochise County was the construction and laying of natural gas lines. In 1933 the Western Gas Company laid its lines through Cochise County, and gave the cities of Douglas and Bisbee the benefits of natural gas; by 1938 the El Paso Natural Gas Company, formerly the Western Gas Company, connected Tombstone and Benson with the natural gas supply. This new industry not only gave the communities a more permanent aspect, but also supplied a new source of taxable income.

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6. Tombstone Epitaph, September 10, 1931, p. 1.

7. Ibid., December 17, 1931, p. 1.

Largest Taxpayers to the General School Fund: The extent to which industry supports the public education of Cochise County is readily seen by an analysis of the tax rolls of the County.<sup>8</sup> Of the seven largest taxpayers, two of them were mining enterprises, one a powder company, three public utilities, and one a transportation company.

Consistently the largest donor to the general school fund, from 1934 to 1938, was the Phelps Dodge Company. This organization contributed an average of over forty per cent of the total amount that makes up the fund. In 1934 the valuation of the Phelps Dodge Company was placed at \$16,004,393, and the amount of taxes paid amounted to \$108,989.92, which was 40.11 per cent of the total paid. During the intervening years the valuation had increased so that in 1938 the figure was set at \$18,808,192. The amount of taxes paid, however, fell to \$86,235.56, 42.62 per cent of the total taxes. As most of the holdings of the Phelps Dodge Company are located in the south and south-eastern part of the County, this would indicate that this section of the County, from this one source, supplies a goodly portion of the general school fund money.

The second largest taxpayer is the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. From its numerous interests, widely

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8. The information relating to industry and its support of the general school fund was obtained from the tax rolls of Cochise County in the office of the County Supervisor, Bisbee, Arizona.

spread throughout the entire Cochise County, the Southern Pacific Company claimed a valuation of \$11,625,535 in 1934, and paid a tax of \$79,169.89, which was 29.13 per cent of the total tax of the County. From 1934 to 1938 the valuation of this company changed but little, so that by 1938 the valuation was only \$625,535 under its 1934 valuation. The amount of taxes paid, however, had dropped to \$50,688.79, which was 25.05 per cent of the total taxes paid. The Southern Pacific Company represented the one source among the highest taxpayers the interests of which were county-wide.

The third largest taxpayer since 1937 has been the Shattuck-Denn Mining Corporation. In that year, 1937, this corporation paid \$7,002.72 on an assessed valuation of \$1,425,345, or 3.18 per cent of the total taxes and in 1938 the valuation had increased to \$1,441,781, the amount of taxes had fallen to \$6,610.67, 3.27 per cent of the total amount of taxes. In the three years from 1934 through 1936, the Shattuck-Denn Corporation had an assessed valuation of slightly more than \$400,000, and paid only a little more than one per cent of the total taxes.

The public utilities represented among the highest taxpayers were the Arizona Edison Company, the fourth largest contributor; the Telephone and Telegraph Companies; and the Western Gas Company, later known as the El Paso Natural Gas Company. These three sources of tax revenue

contributed on the average 5.93 per cent of the total taxes paid into the general school fund each year.

The seventh largest individual source of tax support to the general fund was the Apache Powder Company, through its interests at Benson and St. David. This organization was assessed at \$598,153 in 1934, and paid \$4,073.42 in that year, or an amount that represented 1.50 per cent of the total taxes for the year. The valuation of the Apache Powder Company's holdings changed but slightly over the next four years, so that by 1938 the valuation was \$590,247. The amount paid in taxes for that year, 1938, was \$2,706.28, or 1.34 per cent of the total taxes paid.

From this review of the largest taxpayers of Cochise County, it is easy to see that a majority of the taxes paid into the general school fund came from unified sources. In 1934, the seven largest taxpayers accounted for 77.82 per cent of the total money paid into the general school fund; 77.81 per cent in 1935; 77.87 per cent in 1936; 78.20 per cent in 1937; and 78.51 per cent in 1938.

Largest Taxpayers to the Support of Individual High Schools, 1933-1938: In the preceding discussion, it was noted that the largest taxpayers to the general school fund were, with the exception of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Telephone and Telegraph Companies, located mostly in the southern part of the County. In the

case of the individual high schools it is of interest to note the various sources of maintenance and bond and interest support.

The main support of the high-school maintenance and bond and interest taxes for the Tombstone High School came from the Southern Pacific Company. With an assessed valuation of \$1,154,890 in 1933, the Southern Pacific Company payed \$7,275.81 towards the maintenance tax, and \$5,889.94 towards bonds and interest. This represented 73.23 per cent of the total for the year. The next two largest taxpayers for this same year were the Boquillas Land and Cattle Company, with 2.35 per cent, and the Telephone and Telegraph Company with 2.25 per cent of the total. The following year, 1934, the Western Gas Company replaced the other two organizations in the amount paid to the high-school funds, with an amount equal to 4.12 per cent of the total. In 1938 the assessed valuation of the Southern Pacific Company had dropped to \$904,748, but the amount of money to the maintenance fund had increased to \$11,852.21, and this represented 61.92 per cent of the total taxes to the fund. By this same year, the El Paso Natural Gas Company had property in the district with a valuation of \$75,042, and was paying 5.14 per cent of the taxes towards

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9. The information relating to the high-school maintenance and bond and interest taxes was obtained from an analysis of the Cochise County tax rolls, 1933-1938, in the County Supervisor's office, Bisbee, Arizona.

maintenance and bonds and interest. The Boquillas Company and the Telephone and Telegraph Company were paying about the same amounts as they had been in 1933.

Of the nine high schools in Cochise County, the Southern Pacific Company was the highest single taxpayer to the maintenance and bond and interest funds in six of the school districts. These were Tombstone, Willcox, Benson, Bowie, San Simon, and St. David.

To the Benson funds, the Southern Pacific Company paid slightly in excess of 75 per cent of the total for every year except 1938, when the amount paid represented 71.90 per cent. The amount of money paid from this source increased from \$13,709.02 in 1933, to \$20,261.85 in 1938, falling off from \$22,788.53 in 1937. The other high taxpayers were the Telephone and Telegraph Company, with an average per cent of 5.94, and the El Paso Natural Gas Company, with a per cent average of 1.80.

Willcox High School was another district that looked largely to the Southern Pacific Company for support of the maintenance and bond and interest fund. For the entire six-year period, from 1933 to 1938, the Southern Pacific Company paid in to this fund an average of 58.06 per cent of the total received. The amount of money paid into both the maintenance and bond and interest funds ranged from \$9,681.38 on a valuation of \$977,916 in 1933, to \$12,077.32 on a valuation of \$914,948 in 1938. The other chief source

of revenue was the Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was responsible for more than six per cent of the entire fund for the six-year period. The amount of money paid in varied from a low of \$1,079.82 in 1933, to a high of \$1,778.19 in 1936. The Southern Arizona Public Service Company was also consistently responsible for an amount in excess of one per cent for the same period.

In Bowie, the consistent sources of revenue were also the Southern Pacific Company and the Telephone and Telegraph Company. As there was no bond or interest taxes to pay, the tax went entirely to the maintenance fund. For the six-year average, the Southern Pacific Company accounted for 79.12 per cent of the total. The amount paid, however, varied from \$4,344.08 on a valuation of \$1,497,960 in 1933, and \$6,070.91 on a valuation of \$1,411,840 in 1935, to \$7,037.06 on a valuation of \$1,353,280 in 1938. The Telephone and Telegraph Company paid an average of 6.42 per cent of the total for the six-year period, which represented an average yearly payment of \$444.03.

The Southern Pacific Company and the Telephone and Telegraph Company were also the highest payers into the maintenance fund of the San Simon High School, and the amounts paid and percentage of the total were almost the same as they were in Bowie. The Southern Pacific Company averaged 77.70 per cent of the taxes, or an average payment

of \$5,348.49 on property assessed well over \$800,000. The Telephone and Telegraph Company contributed an average amount of 7.69 per cent of the total.

In the St. David High School district, the Southern Pacific Company shared high tax-paying honors with the Apache Powder Company, the average payments into the maintenance fund being 45.59 per cent and 38.14 per cent respectively. The amount of money paid by the Southern Pacific Company varied from a low of \$3,455.77 on \$705,260 valuation in 1933, to a high for 1937 of \$7,161.45 on \$669,294 of valuation. The Apache Powder Company paid a low of \$3,455.77 on a valuation of \$551,384 in 1933, and a high of \$5,900.18 on a valuation of \$541,301 in 1938. The two other major taxpayers were the Boquillas Land and Cattle Company with an average payment of 4.97 per cent of the total, and the El Paso Natural Gas Company, with an average of 3.99 per cent of the total.

Of the nine high schools in Cochise County only three did not rely upon the Southern Pacific Company for the largest amount of their taxable support. These were Bisbee, Douglas, and Pearce. Bisbee and Douglas relied mostly upon the Phelps Dodge Corporation, and Pearce had no large industries upon which it could depend.

The Phelps Dodge Corporation accounted for an average of 78.26 per cent of the total money paid to the high-school maintenance fund of Bisbee for the years from 1933

to 1938. This percentage represented payments ranging from \$9,593.94 on an assessed valuation of \$15,989,892 in 1937, to \$46,680.24 on an assessed valuation of \$15,058,144 in 1935. The total amount of payments for the six-year period was \$178,173.03, or an average yearly payment of \$29,695.50. The closest rivals to the Phelps Dodge Corporation were the Shattuck-Denn Mining Company and the Southern Pacific Company. The Shattuck-Denn Company contributed a total of \$8,552.57 for the period, which was an average of \$1,425.42 a year, or 4.17 per cent of the total; and the Southern Pacific Company contributed a total of \$7,894.01, which was an average of \$1,315.66, or 3.41 per cent.

The majority of the maintenance taxes for the Douglas High School district was paid by the Phelps Dodge Corporation, the Southern Pacific Company, and the Arizona Edison Company. Of these three companies, the Phelps Dodge Corporation paid a six-year average of 37.80 per cent of the total, or an average tax of \$13,304.73 a year on an assessed valuation of nearly \$2,500,000; the Southern Pacific Company paid an average of 11.10 per cent of the total, or an average tax of \$3,878.62 on an assessed valuation of about \$800,000; and the Arizona Edison Company paid an average of 5.69 per cent of the total taxes, or an average of \$2,017.28 a year on property assessed at over \$350,000.

The Pearce Union High School district was the only high-school district that did not have the good fortune to have a single large taxpayer between the years 1934 and 1938. In 1933 the Southern Pacific Company had property valued at \$331,100 and paid a sum of \$2,516.36, or 49.88 per cent of the total tax to the maintenance fund of the high school. From 1934 to 1938 the two largest single tax sources were the Telephone and Telegraph Company and William Riggs, but their total average amount paid was less than ten per cent.

From this discussion of the tax sources of high schools it will be seen that all the high schools except one were fortunate in being able to rely upon one or more sources of large individual taxpayers. It was also noted that the Southern Pacific Company was generally one of the largest contributors, the Phelps Dodge Corporation, however, being the largest source in the two southeastern districts.

#### Decrease of Enrollment in Elementary Schools

The years from 1930 to 1938 saw a gradual decrease in the total enrollment of the elementary schools of Cochise County. In the school year of 1929-1930, the A.D.A. was 6,868.39 for the County; in 1934-1935 this figure had dropped to 5,880.07; and in 1937-1938 it had lowered still further, to 5,718. Of the school districts that lost steadily in enrollment for these years, 1930 to 1938, the

most outstanding were Tombstone, with a decrease in A.D.A. from 217.61 in 1929-1930, to 205.50 in 1934-1935, and a further decrease to 179.03 in 1937-1938; Bisbee, with a decrease from 2,542.50 in 1929-1930, to 1,682.1 in 1934-1935, and 1,796.6 in 1937-1938; Bowie, with A.D.A.'s of 131.11, 116.29, and 95.45, for the same respective years; Naco, with 85.15, 68.15, and 59.97 for the same years; and Douglas, with 2,442.63, 2,127.07, and 1,958.84, also for the same years.

Willcox and San Simon experienced a decrease in their A.D.A. from 1929-1930 to 1934-1935, but gained some of their attendance back by 1937-1938. The A.D.A. of Willcox fell off from 212.11 in 1929-1930, to 205.55 in 1934-1935, but rose to 230.63 in 1937-1938. San Simon district fluctuated from an A.D.A. of 57.15 to 44.55 and to 54.08 for the same years.

Benson, Dos Cabezas, St. David, Pearce, and Pomerene were the most outstanding school districts whose A.D.A. increased from 1929-1930 to 1934-1935, but decreased from 1934-1935 to 1937-1938. For Benson, these figures of A.D.A. in the respective years were 189, 226.44, and 209; for Dos Cabezas, 44.95, 86, and 58.53; for St. David, 102.30, 128.37, and 123.50; for Pearce, 41.12, 49.4, and 39.9; and for Pomerene, 43.41, 88.50, and 79.55.

During this period of decreased enrollment, some change had taken place in the number of school districts

in the County. There were forty-six elementary school districts in 1930, forty-five in 1935, and forty-three in 1938. However, this process of amalgamation had been in progress since 1920, when there were seventy-nine districts. The greatest rate of increase in the number of school districts had taken place from 1910 to 1920, when thirty districts were added to the forty-nine that were existing in 1910; and the greatest decrease occurred in the ten years following 1920, when the number was decreased by thirty-three.

#### Decrease of Enrollment in the High Schools

The general decrease in the enrollment of the high schools in the County was more noticeable than that which took place in the elementary schools during the same period, 1930 to 1938. In 1931-1932 the total A.D.A. was 1,543, by 1934-1935 it had dropped to 1,467.67, and by 1937-1938 it had reached a low of 1,293. This decrease was not the rule in all of the high schools.

Two schools of the nine had a steady increase of enrollment from 1931-1932 to 1937-1938. These were Tombstone and Willcox. The A.D.A. in the Tombstone Union High School increased gradually from sixty-five in 1931-1932, to 95.22 in 1937-1938; and the Willcox Union High School increased from ninety-nine to 112.18 in the same period.

The A.D.A. in the Bisbee, San Simon, Pearce, and Douglas high schools accounted for the major per cent of

loss in the County. Bisbee's attendance dropped from 683 in 1931-1932, to 451.4 in 1937-1938; San Simon, from forty-seven to 19.7; Pearce, from forty-seven to 40.61; and Douglas, from 458 to 422.75, for the same years.

Benson Union High School experienced little change in enrollment from 1931-1932 to 1936-1937, but in that year the A.D.A. fell off from 75.63 to 70.56; however, by 1937-1938, the number had reached 76.2. Bowie High School had the same sort of experience as Benson Union High School, a drop from an A.D.A. of 36.22 in 1934-1935 to 27.71 in 1936-1937, and a return to 35.21 by the following year. Fluctuation was greatest in the St. David High School; here the A.D.A. was forty-seven in 1931-1932, 48.07 in 1934-1935, 55.13 in 1936-1937, and down to 39.75 in 1937-1938.

#### Federal Government Help Given to the Schools

Since 1933, when the Democratic party went into office, to 1938, the Federal Government had extended much help to the public schools of the country, and Cochise County was no exception. From questionnaires that were sent to the officials of fourteen schools in the County, it was possible to gather some generalities in connection with government aid and the schools. Of the fourteen questionnaires, two were not returned, and one school reported no help from the government.

Of the eleven schools that reported government aid

three school systems used the facilities of the Public Works Administration. The aid from this source was used to build a concrete swimming pool, well, concrete tennis courts, fences, and a gymnasium; also to provide wages of a part-time recreation director.

The help received from the Works Progress Administration was utilized by six of the schools. This source provided for material and labor to construct two garages, a gymnasium, tennis courts, basketball courts, sidewalks, and a shop building.

Six schools reported availing themselves of funds from the National Youth Administration for such purposes as landscaping the school grounds, clerical work, mimeographing, janitor work, typing, library work, and filing. One school reported the use of Civil Works Administration (CWA) funds for the building of tennis courts.

It is quite evident that a number of the school districts benefited from the use of government aid, but that the majority of the districts did not.

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION

#### Economic Conditions of the County

Stability of Mining: Mining has always been one of the leading industries of Cochise County, and from present reports it will so continue for many years. Although the earliest mining activities were chiefly centered around Tombstone, it was not long before Bisbee equalled and passed Tombstone. The flooding of the Tombstone mines cut short the future greatness of Tombstone as a mining center, and passed this honor along to the Bisbee area, which promises future ore deposits that should last for many years to come.

Throughout the history of mining in southern Cochise County, there has been a great tendency toward large ownership, with the result that today there are only two major producing companies, the Shattuck-Denn Mining Corporation and the Phelps Dodge Mining Corporation. However, the early method of ownership by a number of single interests served the purpose of building progressively through competition. Speaking of the time when the Copper Queen interests bought up the Neptune Company interests, James Douglas made the following remarks:

"Mining property was still cheap, and, had the faith and hope of the Copper Queen administration been as strong as they should have been, the whole of the limestone area within sight could have been secured for a trifle. But the welfare and development of the district at large would not have progressed as rapidly under single, as they have under multiple, ownership." 1

Although mining was developed in numerous communities in the County, these developments have been short-lived, with the result that the southeastern part of the County remains the only mining area of importance. Mining served to further the development of numerous other industries and businesses throughout the County, chief among which are the Apache Powder Company, the smelters at Douglas, and the various agencies that make the large-scale production of silver and copper possible, such as transportation, housing, food, and clothing.

The Stability of the Railroads: Mining and the railroads are very closely connected, and this point was clearly shown in Cochise County. In order for the large-scale production of mining and smelting to be possible, it early became necessary to develop an efficient transportation system. This was achieved partly through the natural desire of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to build a southern route across the United States, and partly through the direct efforts of the mining interests to build their

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1. Douglas, James. The Copper Queen Mines and Works, Arizona, U.S.A., p. 536.

own, or supervised, branches. As a result of this local incentive to construct adequate transportation facilities for the mining interests, there was also added the need for the transportation of those things necessary to the development of cattle raising. The final outcome has been that the entire County is well served with railroads and highways.

Other Economic Factors: The settlement of Cochise County early necessitated the development of public utilities. This has resulted in the building of many telephone and telegraph lines, the construction of light plants, and the establishment of an adequate natural gas supply, at least for the towns of the western and southern parts of the County.

Through the farsightedness of some of the early pioneers, cattle raising has become one of the major industries of the County. Large tracts of land were early homesteaded and rented by cattlemen, and through the process of amalgamation of smaller holdings a number of large cattle ranches came into being. Although much of the range land is capable of grazing but a few head of cattle to the section, some of the better land, notably in the vicinity of the Dos Cabezas Mountains, is capable of feeding twenty-five head to the section.<sup>2</sup>

Poultry raising, truck farming, and the raising of

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2. Interview with William Riggs, May 28, 1939.

alfalfa became the chief assets of a few of the smaller communities, such as St. David and Pomerene.

#### General Conditions of the Schools

Elementary Schools: The elementary schools, for the first sixty years of their existence, experienced a period of sudden growth and gradual decline. During this time, it was noted that in certain sections of Cochise County the progress was gradual, while in other sections the progress was more erratic, tending to fluctuate with the business conditions at the time. This general tendency of progress was particularly apparent from 1910 to 1920; however, since 1920 the tendency has been towards a gradual decline in the number of pupils using the schools. Although the A.D.A. of the schools has been declining, there has been a constant trend to better the quality of instruction and the physical environment of the schools. This endeavor to better the schools has also resulted in the amalgamation of numerous school districts, in order to provide more efficient and less expensive school systems.

High Schools: The same tendency towards a rapid advance of attendance and a resulting decrease of enrollment, has also been apparent in the development of the high schools of the County. However, the changes took place at a later time than in the elementary schools. The period of greatest advance in A.D.A. took place from

1916 to 1931, and was followed by a steady decline since that time. The number of high schools increased from three, in 1908, to nine in 1921, and ever since that time the number has remained constant. As the A.D.A. of the elementary schools has shown a steady decrease since 1920, it is probable that the A.D.A. in the high schools will continue to fall for a number of years, at least.

Relationship Between Business and Schools: Throughout the history of the schools of Cochise County the occupation of the people has had a marked effect upon the stability of the schools. Those sections of the County that have relied mainly upon farming and cattle raising have shown gradual, but little expansion and fluctuation in their school enrollments. This is also true of the towns that were built for the chief purpose of serving the railroads. However, those sections of the County that have depended upon mining have shown a general tendency toward instability in their school enrollment.

It appears, from a study of the economic conditions of the County, that the potential wealth of the County is very promising and has become more-or-less definitely localized. This would indicate that much of the welfare of the County depends upon national and foreign conditions. As long as there is a demand for copper and other related minerals there will be a demand for labor and a resulting demand for the use of schools; and as long as there is a

demand for the use of cattle there will, likewise, be a demand for labor, with its effect felt by the schools. The railroad towns will likewise benefit from increased mining and cattle activities.

As the schools receive most of their support through the taxation of property, and as most of the property with high assessed valuation is in the hands of large industrial holders, the future of the schools of the County is linked largely with the success or failure of these industries. The dependence of industry upon foreign and domestic conditions would indicate, in turn, that much of the welfare of the schools is far removed from the confines of the local school districts or the County, and even the State of Arizona.

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district, April 9, 1881.
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school district, May 10, 1881.
20. Petition (original) by the people of Galeyville for  
school district, March 19, 1881.
21. Petition (original) by the people of Benson for school  
district, May 10, 1881.
22. Petition (original) by the people of Ramsey's Canyon  
for school district, August 1, 1882.
23. Petition (original) by the people of Barbacomari for  
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24. Petition (original) by the people of Soldier's Hole for  
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39. Tombstone Prospector (includes Tombstone Daily Prospector)  
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1890: January 8; April 18; August 13, 19, 26; September 3.  
1891: February 9.  
1892: July 29.  
1893: August 9; October 12.  
1895: March 21, 30; May 31; September 3.  
1901: March 22; June 5; October 28; November 7, 11.  
1904: May 18; November 23, 25.  
1905: January 5.  
1906: March 5; June 13.
40. Tombstone Epitaph (includes Tombstone Daily Epitaph and Daily Tombstone Epitaph)  
1881: December 14, 24.  
1882: January 13, 14, 17; March 7; April 4, 5, 10, 11, 17; May 13; June 7; July 1, 8, 15, 16; September 9; October 7.  
1886: January 19, 24, 29; February 7, 12, 28; March 3, 7; April 14; June 3.  
1887: April 28, 30; May 5, 8, 28, 29; June 3; November 12; December 10.  
1888: February 11; June 30.  
1890: February 22; March 1; September 4; October 5.  
1901: June 10.  
1908: May 31; December 20.  
1909: March 14; August 15, 29; September 19.  
1910: May 1.  
1911: May 7, 14; June 25.  
1912: January 14; February 8; May 5; July 7; August 4; September 8; December 16.  
1913: July 13; August 23.  
1915: March 21; July 18.  
1916: February 20; April 2.  
1917: July 15.  
1919: January 19; February 9; April 20; July 20; November 30; December 21.  
1920: August 1; November 7.  
1921: February 13; May 15; July 17; November 28; December 11.  
1922: February 12; March 5, 12; June 4; July 2; August 27.

Tombstone Epitaph (continued)

1923: January 5; June 17; July 8, 15; August 5, 12.  
 1924: October 31; November 28; December 5.  
 1925: January 16; April 10, 17, 24; June 26.  
 1926: May 20; June 10; July 22; August 19.  
 1927: May 5, 12, 26; September 1; November 10, 17.  
 1928: June 14  
 1929: May 9; September 12; October 15, 18; November  
 21; December 5.  
 1930: May 1.  
 1931: April 30; May 21; July 16, 23; August 6,  
 September 10; December 17.  
 1933: February 23; March 2; November 9.  
 1934: June 21; November 1, 22.  
 1935: June 26.  
 1936: June 18.  
 1937: August 12.  
 1938: January 26; July 7; November 24; December 22.  
 1939: August 4.

## Persons Interviewed

41. Baldwin, F. C. (Bisbee) May 27, 1939.
42. Fulghum, Ruby E. (Bisbee) May 26, 1939.
43. Goodman, Annie M. (St. David) September 2, 1939.
44. Milner, Danna T. (Willcox) September 1, 1939.
45. Parks, Harry (Willcox) May 28, 1939.
46. Riggs, William (Dos Cabezas) May 28, 1939.
47. Spikes, A. R. (Bowie) September 1, 1939.

A P P E N D I X

## SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DATA

Year	A.D.A.	Total Expenditures	Total Receipts	Total Evaluation
1891	551	\$ 20,770.22	\$ 24,702.23	\$ 24,500
1902	1,275	30,857.77	37,139.46	48,703.05
1905-06	2,674	73,933.65	88,672.66	158,180
1909-10	3,926.64	130,325.04	138,474.48	294,910
1914-15	5,677.27	267,562.30	297,966.15	394,818
1919-20	7,077.88	601,882.30	703,847.08	958,570
1924-25	6,802.79	574,180.15	655,370.92	---
1929-30	6,868.39	643,306.04	759,872.49	---
1934-35	5,880.07	429,787.57	406,547.58	39,479,287
1937-38	5,718	521,310.27	626,061.34	44,820,579

SUMMARY OF HIGH SCHOOL DATA

Year	High Schools	A.D.A.	Total Expenditures	Total Receipts	Total Evaluation
1908-09	3	168	\$ 19,062.50	\$ 23,041.63	\$ - - - -
1909-10	4	199.46	21,523.79	25,864.16	- - - -
1913-14	4	281.05	45,538.44	62,994.76	59,600
1914-15	4	378.62	84,673.99	93,123.14	165,849
1916-17	5	485.05	93,551.83	93,551.83	191,511
1921-22	9	1,141.51	208,386.10	313,244.15	- - - -
1924-25	9	1,104.21	226,406.35	265,194.79	- - - -
1928-29	9	1,558.08	269,852.68	269,753.57	- - - -
1931-32	9	1,543	267,160.30	274,111.83	- - - -
1934-35	9	1,467.67	207,626.72	180,778.85	33,858,627
1936-37	9	1,360	262,189.49	358,191.73	55,186,655
1937-38	9	1,293	270,966.90	236,476.74	38,360,709

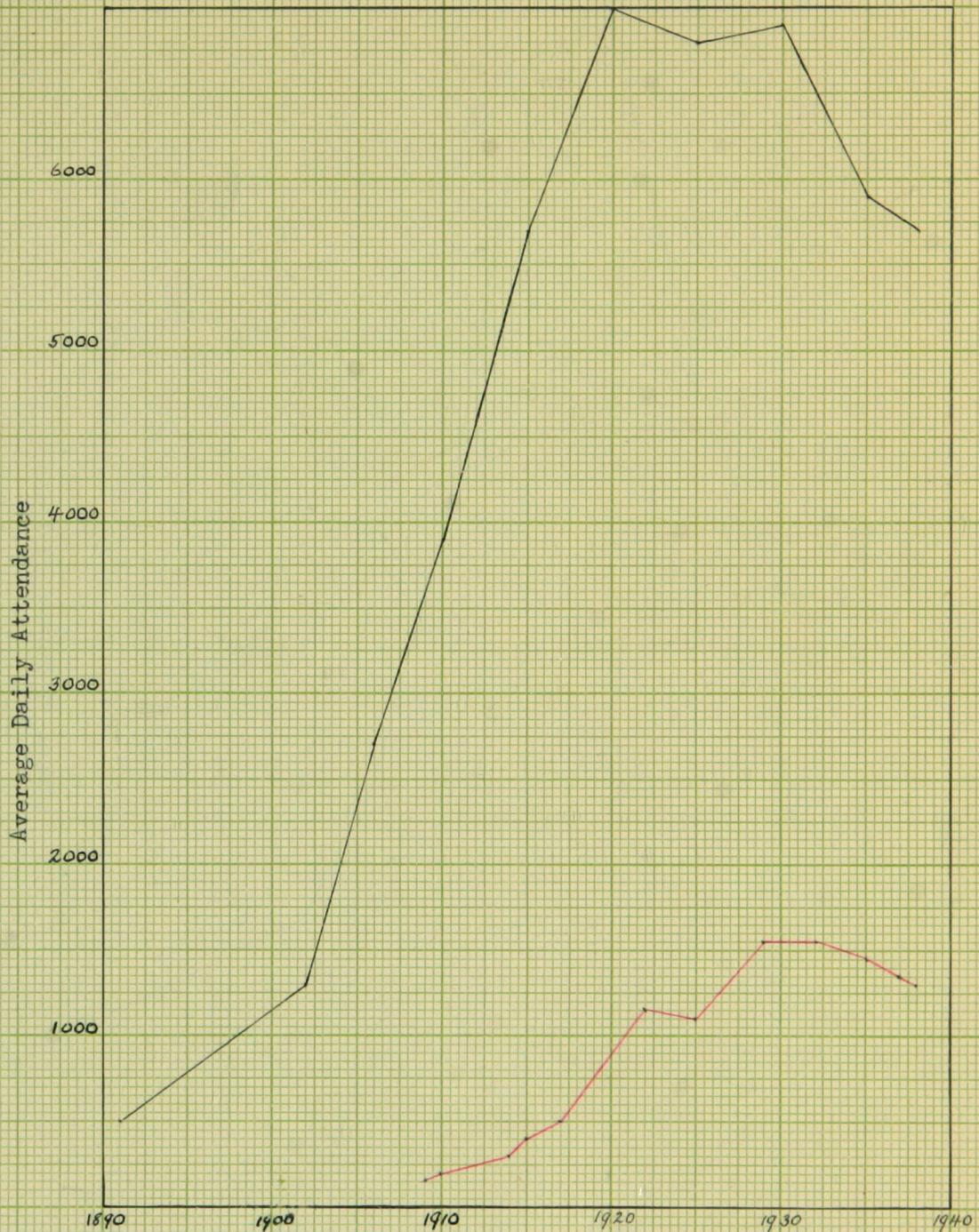


Chart 1. Average Daily Attendance of Elementary and High Schools of Cochise County 1890-1938

Elementary Schools \_\_\_\_\_  
High Schools \_\_\_\_\_

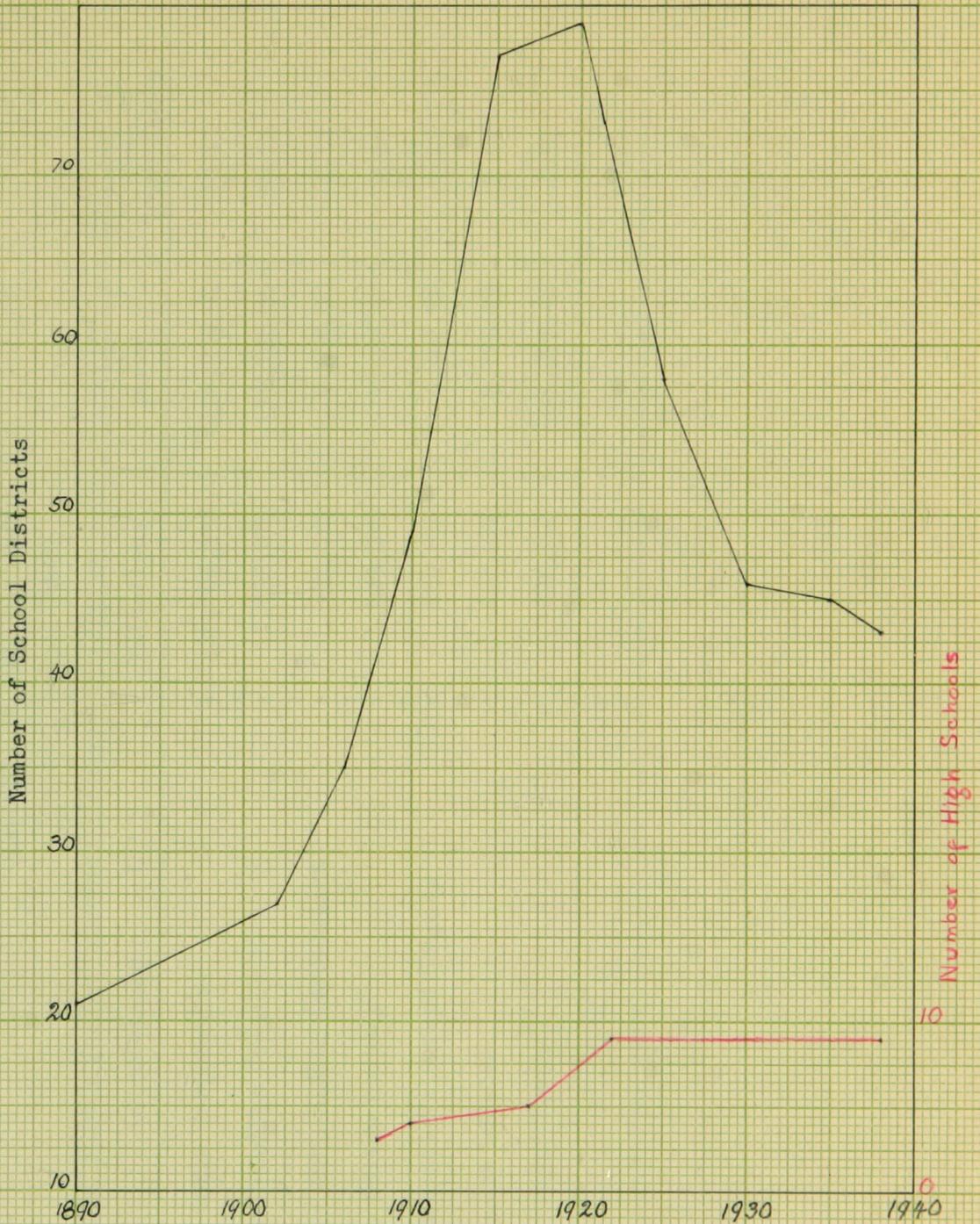


Chart 2. Number of Elementary School Districts and High Schools in Cochise County 1890-1938

ANALYSIS OF 1934 TAX ROLLS  
(General School Fund)

Corporations	Valuations	Taxes	Per cent of Total Taxes
Phelps Dodge Corporation	\$16,004,593	\$108,989.92	40.11
Southern Pacific Company	11,625,535	79,169.89	29.13
Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation	450,000	3,004.50	1.13
Arizona Edison Company	1,029,070	7,007.97	2.58
Telephone and Telegraph Company	939,988	6,401.52	2.35
Western Gas Company	407,671	2,776.24	1.02
Apache Powder Company	598,153	4,073.42	1.50
		77.82	

ANALYSIS OF 1936 TAX ROLLS  
(General School Fund)

Corporations	Valuations	Taxes	Per cent of Total Taxes
Phelps Dodge Corporation	\$17,314,018	\$89,496.16	41.81
Southern Pacific Company	11,467,790	59,277.01	27.70
Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation	437,768	2,262.82	1.06
Arizona Edison Company	1,009,445	5,217.82	2.44
Telephone and Telegraph Company	923,730	4,774.76	2.23
Western Gas Company	481,759	2,490.21	1.16
Apache Powder Company	600,207	3,102.47	1.47
			<u>77.87</u>
	<u>1 9 3 5</u>		
Phelps Dodge Corporation	\$17,518,622	\$89,327.45	42.01
Southern Pacific Company	11,467,790	58,474.26	27.50
Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation	421,436	2,148.90	1.01
Arizona Edison Company	1,028,170	5,242.64	2.46
Telephone and Telegraph Company	922,653	4,704.61	2.21
Western Gas Company	495,858	2,528.38	1.19
Apache Powder Company	594,873	3,033.26	1.43
			<u>77.81</u>

ANALYSIS OF 1938 TAX ROLLS  
(General School Fund)

Corporations	Valuations	Taxes	Per cent of Total Taxes
Phelps Dodge Corporation, Copper Queen Branch	\$18,808,192	\$86,235.56	42.62
Southern Pacific Company	11,055,351	50,688.79	25.05
Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation	1,441,761	6,610.57	3.27
Arizona Edison Company	1,076,077	4,933.81	2.44
Telephone and Telegraph Company	992,913	4,552.50	2.25
El Paso Natural Gas Company	677,724	3,107.36	1.54
Apache Powder Company	590,247	2,706.28	1.34
	<u>1937</u>		<u>78.51</u>
Phelps Dodge Corporation	\$18,490,840	\$90,845.50	41.25
Southern Pacific Company	11,943,510	58,678.46	26.65
Shattuck Denn Mining Corporation	1,425,345	7,002.72	3.18
Arizona Edison Company	1,024,792	5,034.80	2.29
Telephone and Telegraph Company	996,429	4,895.46	2.22
El Paso Natural Gas Company	567,136	2,786.34	1.27
Apache Powder Company	599,068	2,943.22	1.34
			<u>78.20</u>

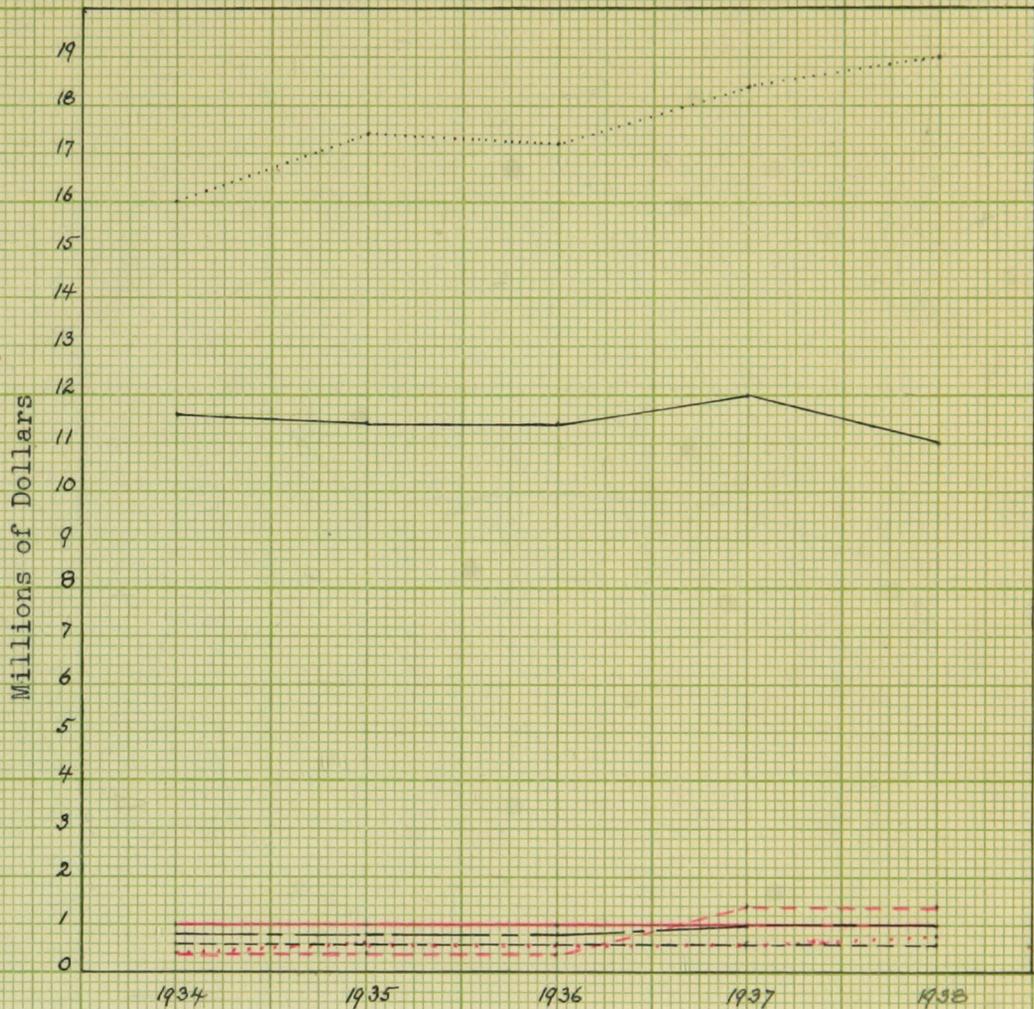


Chart 3. Assessed Valuation of Largest Taxpayers to the General School Fund 1934 to 1938

Legend

- Apache Powder Co. -----
- Natural Gas Co. ....
- Telephone & Telegraph Co. - - - - -
- Arizona Edison Co. \_\_\_\_\_
- Shattuck-Denn Mining Co. - - - - -
- Southern Pacific Railroad Co. \_\_\_\_\_
- Phelps Dodge Corporation .....

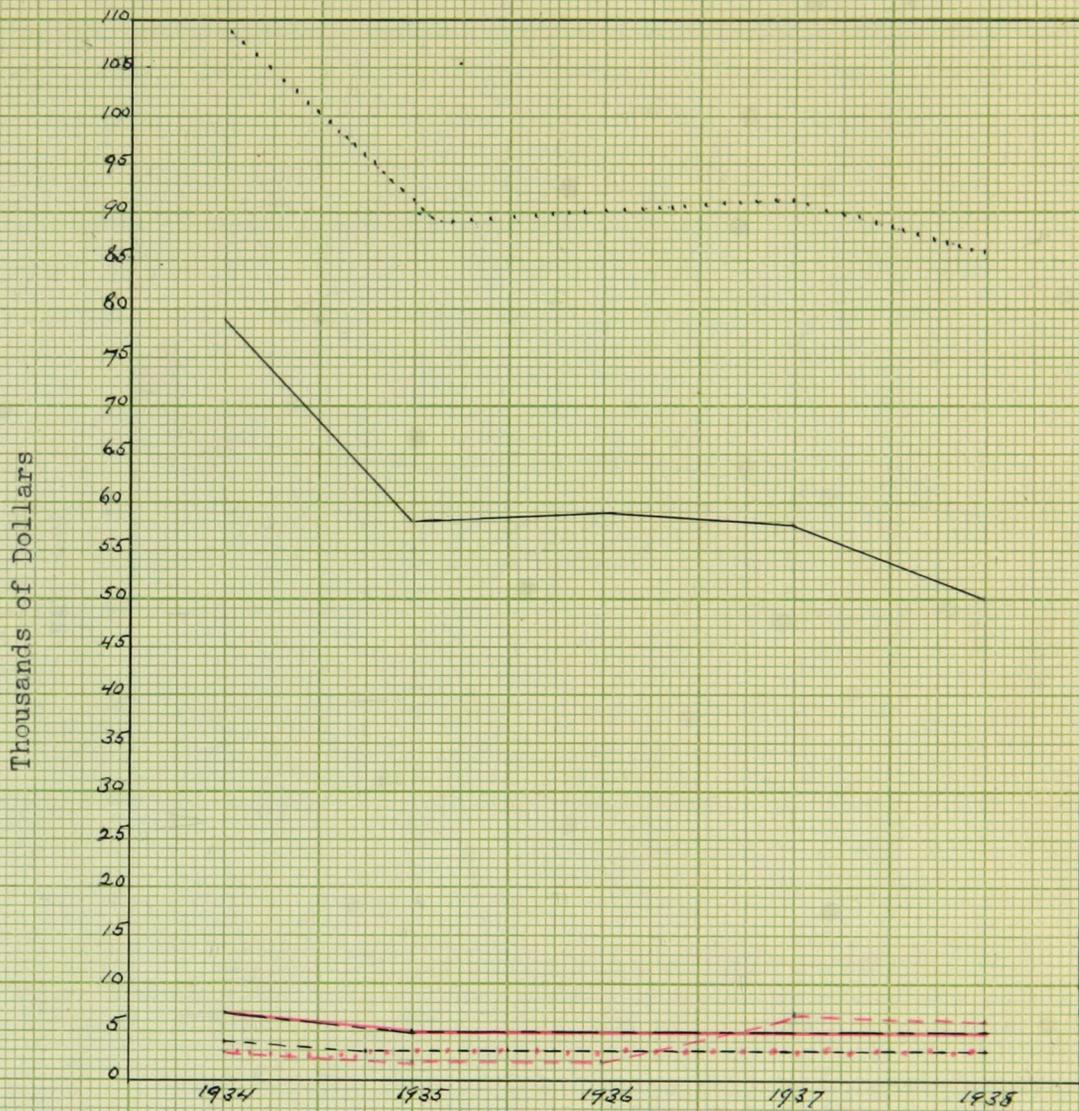


Chart 4. Taxes Paid by Largest Taxpayers to the General School Fund 1934 to 1938

Legend

- Apache Powder Co. -----
- Natural Gas Co. - - - - -
- Telephone & Telegraph Co. - - - - -
- Arizona Edison Co. \_\_\_\_\_
- Shattuck-Denn Mining Co. - - - - -
- Southern Pacific Railroad Co. \_\_\_\_\_
- Phelps Dodge Corporation .....

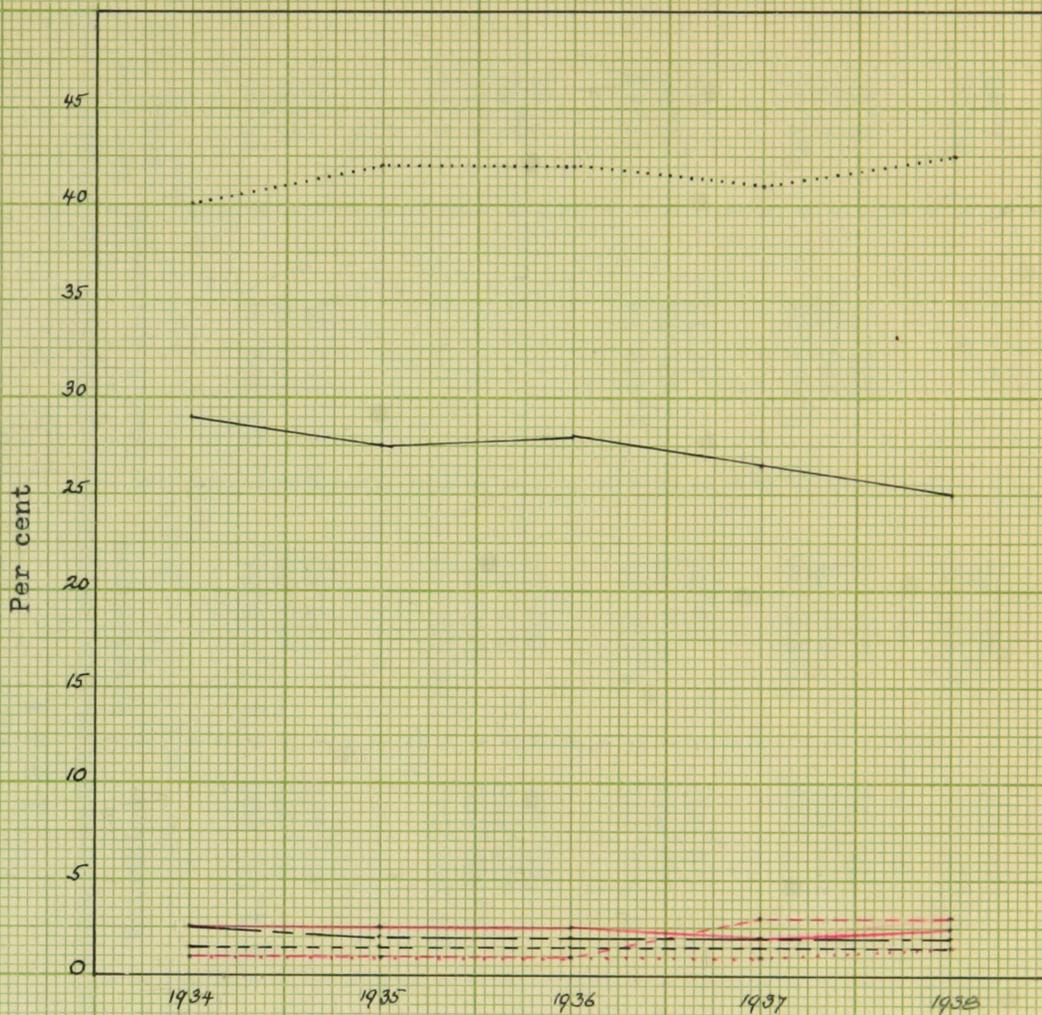


Chart 5. Per cent of Total Taxes Paid by Largest Taxpayers to the General School Fund 1934 to 1938

Legend

- Apache Powder Co. -----
- Natural Gas Co. ..... (red)
- Telephone & Telegraph Co. - - - - -
- Arizona Edison Co. \_\_\_\_\_ (red)
- Shattuck-Denn Mining Co. - - - - - (red)
- Southern Pacific Railroad Co. \_\_\_\_\_
- Phelps Dodge Corporation ..... (black)

ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE, BOND AND INTEREST, AND TAX ROLLS

1 9 3 3

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<u>1. Tombstone</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,154,890	\$ 7,275.81	\$5,889.94	73.23
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	37,023	235.24	188.82	2.35
Telephone and Telegraph Company	35,493	223.60	181.01	2.25
<u>2. Bisbee</u>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation,				
Copper Queen Branch	18,995,049	15,196.03	- - -	79.10
Shattuck Denn Mining Company	1,000,000	800.00	- - -	4.17
Arizona Edison Company	403,636	322.91	- - -	1.68
Southern Pacific Company	340,955	501.40	- - -	2.92
<u>3. Benson</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	1,885,771	8,240.28	5,468.74	77.40
Telephone and Telegraph Company	145,244	711.70	421.21	5.96
Apache Powder Company	16,251	79.63	47.13	.67
<u>4. Willcox</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	977,916	7,627.75	2,053.63	57.98
Telephone and Telegraph Company	109,073	850.77	229.05	6.47
Bank of Willcox	58,575	456.98	123.01	3.47
<u>5. Bowie</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	1,497,960	4,344.08	- - -	80.06
Telephone and Telegraph Company	111,608	323.66	- - -	5.96

## 1933 (Cont'd.)

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
6. <u>San Simon</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 906,068	\$ 2,989.96	-	78.62
Telephone and Telegraph Company	87,687	289.36	-	7.61
7. <u>Marcus</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	705,260	3,455.77	-	49.82
Apache Powder Company	551,384	2,701.78	-	39.95
8. <u>Pearce</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	331,100	2,516.36	-	49.88

ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE, BOND AND INTEREST AND TAX ROLLS

1 9 3 4

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<b>1. Tombstone</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,005,650	\$ 8,648.59	\$1,407.91	66.72
Western Gas Company	62,139	534.40	86.99	4.12
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	38,817	333.83	54.34	2.58
Telephone and Telegraph Company	34,945	300.53	48.92	2.32
<b>2. Bisbee</b>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	13,483,687	32,360.85	--	78.06
Southern Pacific Company	679,591	1,631.02	--	3.93
Shattuck Denn Mining Company	450,000	1,080.00	--	2.61
Arizona Edison Company	366,525	879.66	--	2.12
Telephone and Telegraph Company	215,437	517.05	--	1.25
<b>3. Benson</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	1,828,651	10,425.31	2,377.24	76.84
Telephone and Telegraph Company	142,296	811.09	184.98	5.98
Southern Arizona Public Service	23,913	136.31	31.09	1.00
Western Gas Company	22,558	128.58	29.33	.95
Apache Powder Company	16,251	92.63	21.13	.68
<b>4. Willcox</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	948,284	8,629.38	3,603.48	59.48
Telephone and Telegraph Company	107,962	982.46	410.26	6.77
Southern Arizona Public Service	24,818	225.85	94.31	1.56

## 1934 (Cont'd.)

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<u>5. Bowie</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,453,140	\$ 4,795.36	-	79.81
Telephone and Telegraph Company	109,991	362.97	-	6.04
<u>6. San Simon</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	878,592	4,217.24	-	77.81
Telephone and Telegraph Company	86,397	414.71	-	7.65
<u>7. Marcus</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	683,160	6,080.13	-	47.36
Apache Powder Company	551,902	4,911.93	-	38.26
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	50,837	452.45	-	3.52
Western Gas Company	46,171	410.92	-	3.20
Telephone and Telegraph Company	21,941	195.27	-	1.52
<u>8. Pearce</u>				
William Riggs	17,986	194.25	-	5.36
Telephone and Telegraph Company	13,706	148.02	-	4.08
<u>9. Douglas</u>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	2,457,994	6,390.79	-	38.54
Southern Pacific Company	718,842	1,868.98	-	11.27
Arizona Edison Company	364,795	948.47	-	5.72
Gadsden Hotel	117,265	304.89	-	1.84
Telephone and Telegraph Company	100,413	261.07	-	1.57

ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE, BOND AND INTEREST, AND TAX ROLLS

1 9 3 5

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<b>1. Tombstone</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 944,550	\$11,617.98	\$ 3,872.67	63.15
Western Gas Company	74,937	921.73	307.24	5.01
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	50,129	616.59	205.53	3.35
Tombstone Development Company	46,745	574.96	191.65	3.13
Telephone and Telegraph Company	33,688	414.36	138.12	2.25
<b>2. Bisbee</b>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	15,058,144	46,680.24	- - -	79.66
Southern Pacific Company	679,591	2,106.74	- - -	3.60
Shattuck Denn Mining Company	421,436	1,306.45	- - -	2.23
Arizona Edison Company	363,775	1,127.70	- - -	1.92
Telephone and Telegraph Company	209,191	648.49	- - -	1.11
<b>3. Benson</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	1,824,404	15,507.43	4,925.89	75.72
Telephone and Telegraph Company	141,441	1,202.25	381.89	5.87
Western Gas Company	27,196	231.17	73.43	1.13
Southern Arizona Public Service	23,925	203.36	64.60	.99
Apache Powder Company	16,251	138.13	43.88	.67
<b>4. Willcox</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	948,284	9,767.33	2,939.68	58.56
Telephone and Telegraph Company	107,006	1,102.17	331.72	6.61
Southern Arizona Public Service	24,718	254.60	76.62	1.53

1935 (Cont'd.)

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
5. <u>Bowie</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,411,840	\$ 6,070.91	-	78.83
Telephone and Telegraph Company	109,403	470.43	-	6.10
6. <u>San Simon</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	878,592	6,501.58	-	78.02
Telephone and Telegraph Company	86,012	636.50	-	7.64
7. <u>Marcus</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	641,434	6,799.20	-	44.44
Apache Powder Company	548,622	5,815.39	-	38.01
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	77,758	824.23	-	5.39
Western Gas Company	55,966	593.24	-	3.88
Telephone and Telegraph Company	21,741	230.45	-	1.51
8. <u>Pearce</u>				
Telephone and Telegraph Company	13,552	152.80	-	3.76
William Riggs	19,396	219.17	-	5.40
9. <u>Douglas</u>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	2,395,967	13,177.82	-	37.60
Southern Pacific Company	718,842	3,953.63	-	11.28
Arizona Edison Company	364,645	2,005.55	-	5.72
Gadsden Hotel	120,115	660.63	-	1.89
Telephone and Telegraph Company	95,088	522.98	-	1.49
Western Gas Company	79,972	439.85	-	1.26

## ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE, BOND AND INTEREST, AND TAX ROLLS

1936

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
1. Tombstone				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 944,550	\$12,845.88	\$ 3,117.03	62.72
Western Gas Company	74,937	1,019.14	247.29	4.98
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	56,893	773.74	187.75	3.78
Tombstone Development Company	47,568	646.92	156.97	3.16
Telephone and Telegraph Company	33,663	457.82	111.09	2.24
2. Bisbee				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	14,934,722	35,843.33	- - -	79.90
Southern Pacific Company	679,591	1,631.01	- - -	3.64
Shattuck Denn Mining Company	437,768	1,050.64	- - -	2.34
Arizona Edison Company	360,125	840.30	- - -	1.87
Telephone and Telegraph Company	209,566	502.96	- - -	1.12
3. Benson				
Southern Pacific Company	1,824,404	15,142.55	4,925.89	75.70
Telephone and Telegraph Company	141,529	1,174.69	382.13	5.67
Western Gas Company	27,196	225.73	73.43	1.13
Southern Arizona Public Service	23,895	198.33	64.52	.99
4. Willcox				
Southern Pacific Company	948,284	10,525.96	5,215.56	59.34
Telephone and Telegraph Company	107,119	1,189.03	589.16	6.59
Southern Arizona Public Service	25,034	277.88	137.69	1.54
Three Links Cattle Company	18,546	205.86	102.00	1.14

1 9 3 6 (Cont'd.)

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<u>5. Bowie</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,411,840	\$ 7,482.75	-	78.97
Telephone and Telegraph Company	109,403	579.83	-	6.12
<u>6. San Simon</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	878,592	6,062.28	-	77.58
Telephone and Telegraph Company	86,100	594.10	-	7.60
<u>7. Marcus</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	641,434	5,837.05	-	44.27
Apache Powder Company	553,906	5,040.54	-	38.23
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	77,708	707.14	-	5.36
Western Gas Company	55,966	509.29	-	3.86
Telephone and Telegraph Company	21,741	197.84	-	1.50
<u>8. Pearce</u>				
William Riggs	25,664	356.73	-	6.92
Telephone and Telegraph Company	13,552	188.37	-	3.65
<u>9. Douglas</u>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	2,310,525	12,476.83	-	37.19
Southern Pacific Company	718,842	3,881.75	-	11.57
Arizona Edison Company	361,070	1,949.77	-	5.61
Gadsden Hotel	117,540	634.71	-	1.89
Telephone and Telegraph Company	94,906	512.49	-	1.53
Western Gas Company	79,942	431.69	-	1.29

ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE, BOND AND INTEREST, AND TAX ROLLS

1 9 3 7

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<b>1. Tombstone</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 979,550	\$11,950.51	\$5,526.38	63.08
El Paso Natural Gas Company	74,937	914.23	269.77	4.83
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	59,783	729.35	215.22	3.85
Tombstone Development Company	47,568	580.33	171.24	3.06
Telephone and Telegraph Company	34,994	426.93	125.98	2.25
<b>2. Bisbee</b>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	15,989,892	9,593.94	-	76.17
Shattuck Denn Mining Company	1,425,345	855.21	-	6.79
Southern Pacific Company	697,631	418.58	-	3.32
Arizona Edison Company	345,340	207.20	-	1.65
Telephone and Telegraph Company	245,553	147.33	-	1.17
<b>3. Benson</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	1,899,044	18,040.92	4,747.61	76.21
Telephone and Telegraph Company	149,800	1,423.10	374.51	6.01
El Paso Natural Gas Company	27,446	260.74	68.62	1.10
Southern Arizona Public Service	24,338	231.21	60.85	.98
<b>4. Willcox</b>				
Southern Pacific Company	985,324	9,262.04	3,350.10	57.49
Telephone and Telegraph Company	112,084	1,053.59	381.09	6.54
Southern Arizona Public Service	25,022	235.21	85.07	1.46

1937 (Cont'd.)

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
5. <u>Bowie</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,458,240	\$ 4,812.19	-	78.92
Telephone and Telegraph Company	114,064	376.42	-	6.17
6. <u>San Simon</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	912,912	5,568.76	-	78.03
Telephone and Telegraph Company	89,833	548.01	-	7.67
7. <u>Marcus</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	669,294	7,161.45	-	44.89
Apache Powder Company	550,047	5,885.50	-	36.90
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	81,873	876.04	-	5.49
El Paso Natural Gas Company	55,966	598.84	-	3.75
Telephone and Telegraph Company	22,348	239.12	-	1.50
8. <u>Pearce</u>				
William M. Riggs	19,709	112.34	-	5.33
Telephone and Telegraph Company	13,860	79.00	-	3.75
9. <u>Douglas</u>				
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION	2,431,537	15,318.68	-	36.08
Southern Pacific Company	755,642	4,760.55	-	11.21
Arizona Edison Company	381,902	2,405.98	-	5.67
Bank of Douglas	166,698	1,050.20	-	2.47
El Paso Natural Gas Company	165,069	1,039.93	-	2.45
Gadsden Hotel	120,315	757.98	-	1.79
Telephone and Telegraph Company	106,929	673.65	-	1.59
PHELPS DODGE MERCANTILE COMPANY	71,340	449.44	-	1.06

## ANALYSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE, BOND AND INTEREST, AND TAX ROLLS

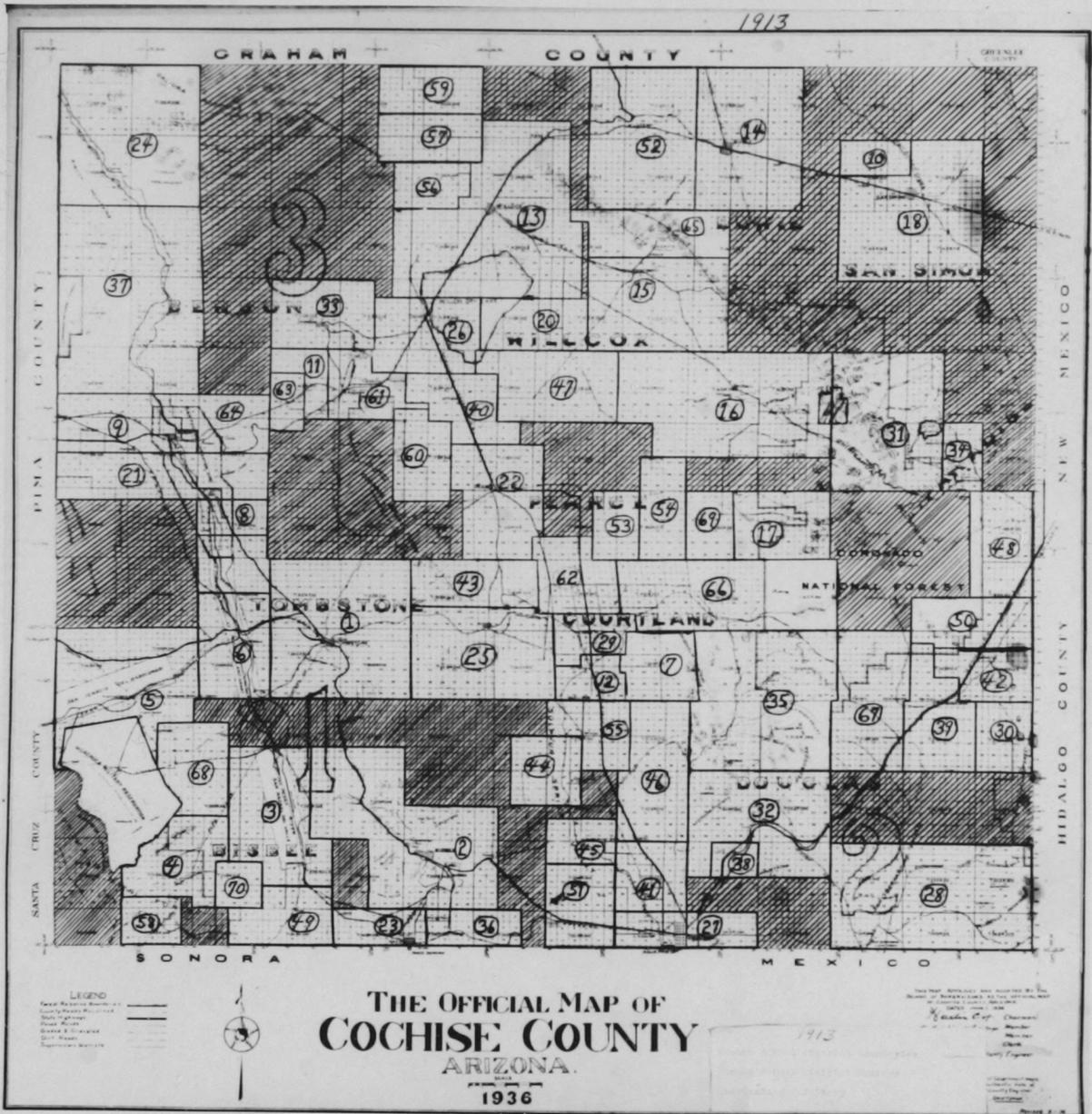
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	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<u>1. Tombstone</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 904,748	\$11,852.21	\$3,980.89	61.92
El Paso Natural Gas Company	75,042	983.05	330.18	5.14
Boquillas Land and Cattle Co.	55,005	720.57	242.02	3.76
Telephone and Telegraph Company	34,893	457.10	153.53	2.39
Tombstone Development Company	28,867	378.16	127.02	1.98
<u>2. Bisbee</u>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	16,041,104	38,498.65	- -	76.71
Shattuck Denn Mining Company	1,441,781	3,460.27	- -	6.88
Southern Pacific Company	643,859	1,545.26	- -	3.08
Arizona Edison Company	346,974	832.74	- -	1.66
Telephone and Telegraph Company	246,074	590.57	- -	1.18
<u>3. Benson</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	1,761,901	16,033.29	4,228.56	71.90
Telephone and Telegraph Company	151,140	1,375.37	362.74	6.17
El Paso Natural Gas Company	115,425	1,050.37	277.02	4.71
Southern Arizona Public Service	23,906	217.55	57.37	.98
<u>4. Willcox</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	914,948	8,783.50	3,293.82	56.52
Telephone and Telegraph Company	111,062	1,066.19	399.82	6.86
Southern Arizona Public Service	25,011	240.10	90.05	1.55
Thomas A. Huffman	18,969	182.10	68.29	1.17

1938 (Cont'd.)

	Valuation	Maintenance Tax	Bond & Interest	Per cent of Total Tax
<u>5. Bowie</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	\$ 1,353,280	\$ 7,037.06	-	78.17
Telephone and Telegraph Company	112,535	585.17	-	6.50
<u>6. San Simon</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	847,704	6,951.17	-	76.18
Telephone and Telegraph Company	88,529	725.94	-	7.96
<u>7. Marcus</u>				
Southern Pacific Company	618,035	6,736.58	-	42.78
Apache Powder Company	541,301	5,900.18	-	37.47
El Paso Natural Gas Company	76,458	833.39	-	5.29
Boquillas Land & Cattle Company	74,982	817.30	-	5.19
Telephone and Telegraph Company	22,141	241.34	-	1.53
<u>8. Pearce</u>				
Telephone and Telegraph Company	13,860	97.02	-	3.90
William W. Riggs	8,235	57.65	-	2.32
<u>9. Douglas</u>				
Phelps Dodge Corporation	2,697,117	19,149.53	-	39.63
Southern Pacific Company	694,112	4,928.20	-	10.20
Arizona Edison Company	391,077	2,776.65	-	5.75
El Paso Natural Gas Company	165,727	1,176.66	-	2.44
Gadsden Hotel	121,465	862.40	-	1.78
Telephone and Telegraph Company	107,139	760.68	-	1.57

1913



Common School District Boundaries

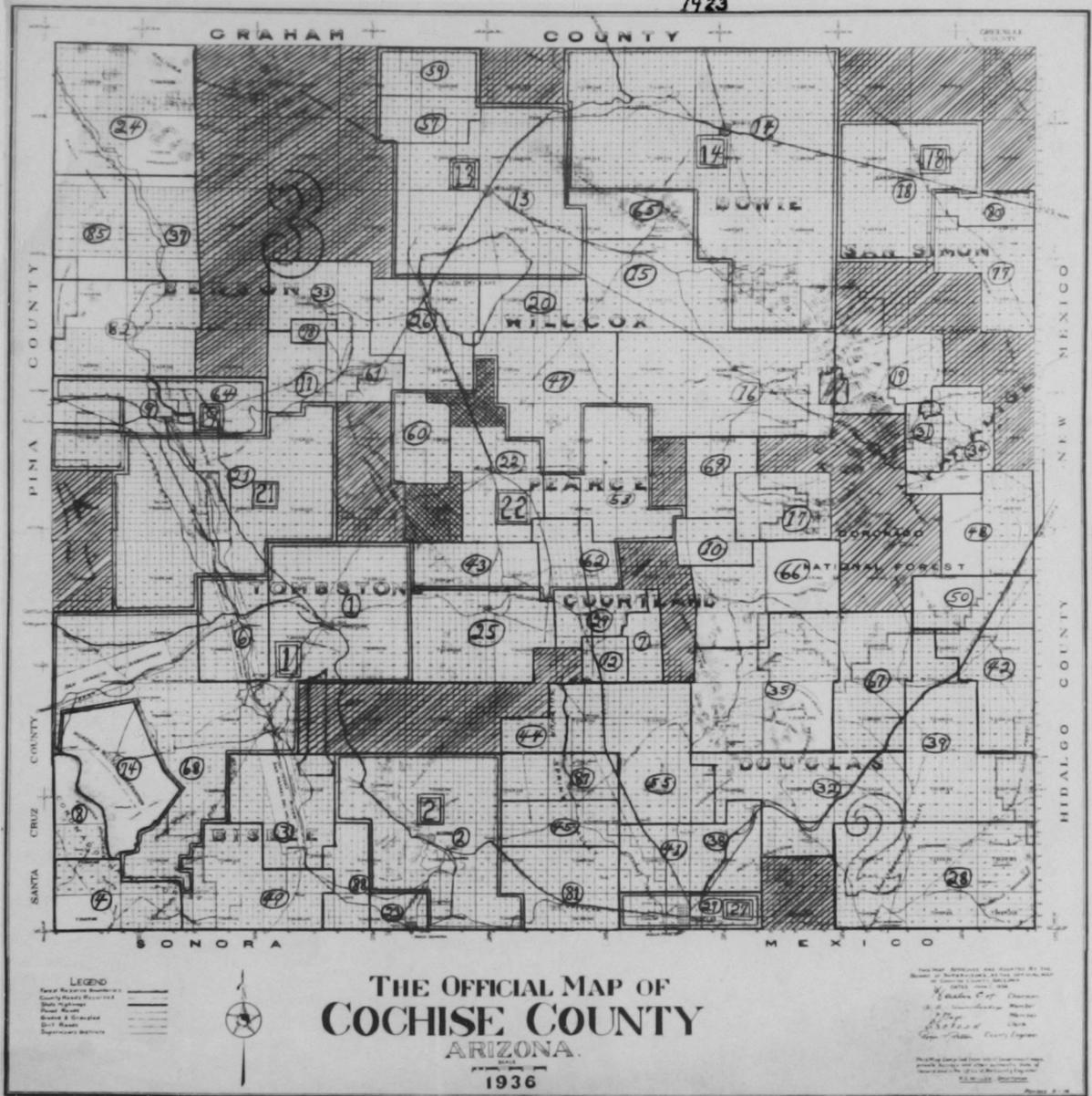
Common School District Numbers

Unorganized Territory





1923



Common School District Boundaries

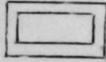
High School District Boundaries

Common School District Numbers

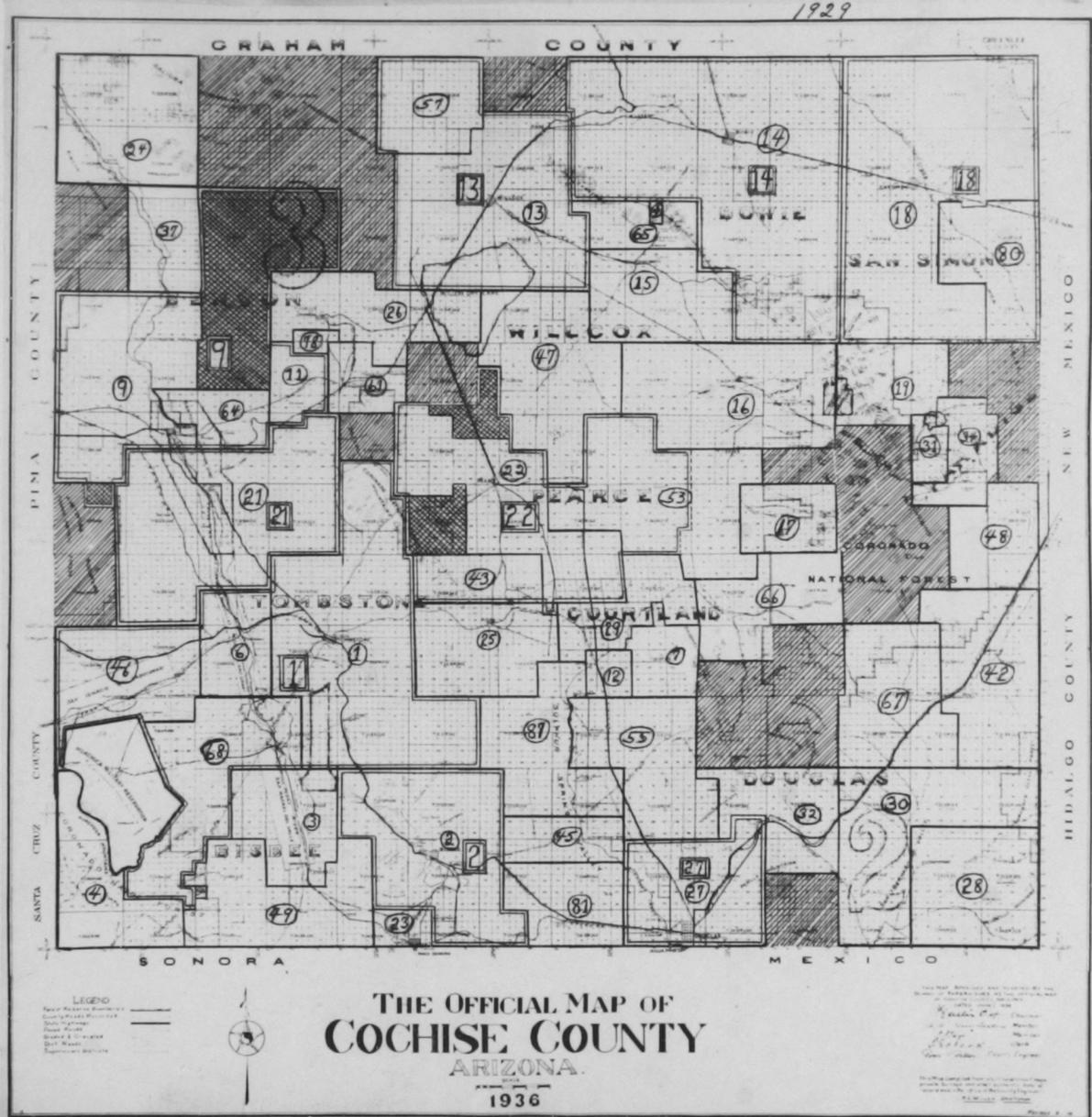
High School District Numbers

Unorganized Territory

Territory in H.S. District but not in a Common School Dist.



1929



Common School District Boundaries

High School District Boundaries

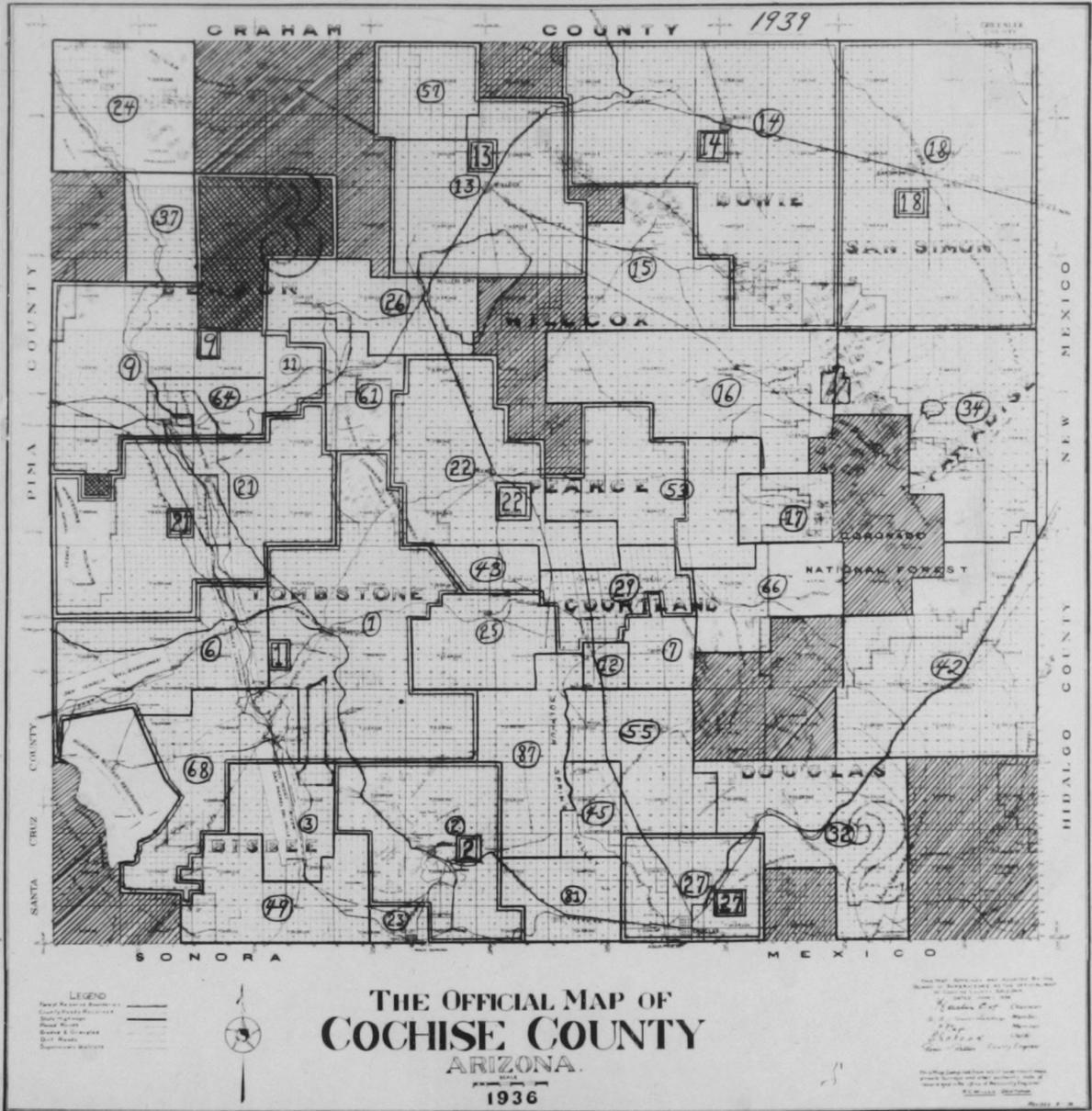
Common School District Numbers

High School District Numbers

Unorganized Territory

Territory in H.S. District but not in a Common School District





Common School District Boundaries

High School District Boundaries

Common School District Numbers

High School District Numbers

Unorganized Territory

Territory in H.S. District but not in a Common School Dist.

