

Notes and Maps to Accompany Chapters 1 – 13 of

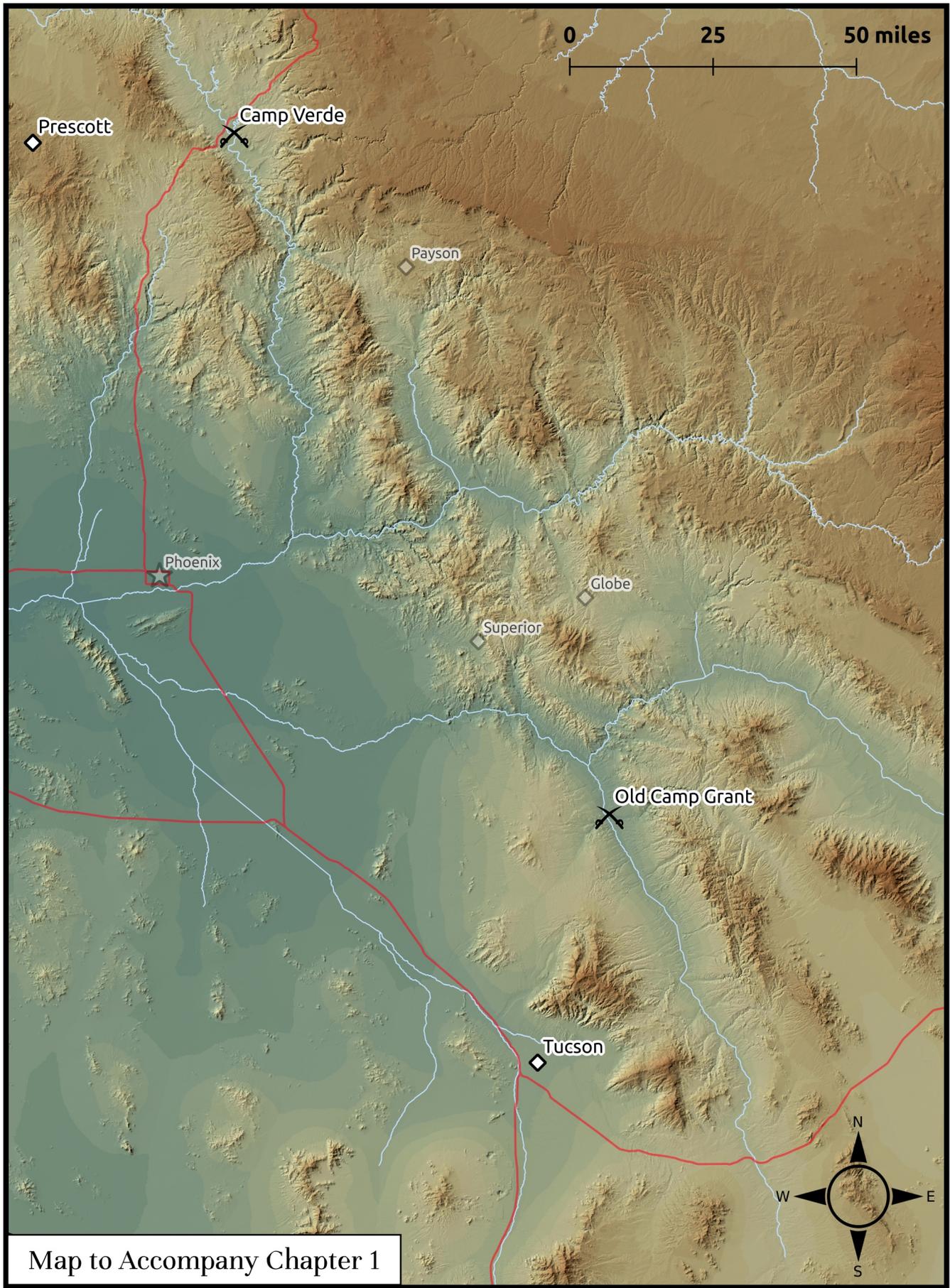
*On the Border with Crook*  
by John G. Bourke

Compiled by Benjamin S. Murphy  
[www.rockingwiththerocks.com](http://www.rockingwiththerocks.com)

**Acknowledgements**

Basemap is from the USGS. Historical territory and state boundaries are from the IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System database. Small-scale datasets are from the Natural Earth project. Arizona rivers are from MapCruzin and OpenStreetMap. Territorial fort locations are from FortWiki. Indian Reservation boundaries are from the U.S. Census Bureau (TIGER).





Map to Accompany Chapter 1

## Notes on Chapter 1

John G. Bourke (1846-1896) was a cavalry officer during the Civil War and the Indian Wars. In the Civil War, he fought for the Union. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in late 1862, when he was 16 years old (he lied about his age in order to enlist). After the War, he attended West Point and graduated in 1869. He wrote many books about his travels in the West and about the cultures of the western American Indians.

[pg. 2] Fort Craig is located along the Rio Grande between Albuquerque and Las Cruces, New Mexico. It is approximately 20 miles south of Socorro.

[pg. 3] Fort McRae is south of Fort Craig along the Rio Grande, north of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

The Mimbres Mountains are the southern portion of the Black Range, which form the western flank of the Rio Grande Valley, northwest of Las Cruces and southwest of Socorro, New Mexico.

Fort Cummings is in southwestern New Mexico, west of Las Cruces.



Old Camp Grant (1871). Photograph reportedly by Timothy H. O'Sullivan. From the National Archives.  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OLD\\_CAMP\\_GRANT,\\_ARIZONA\\_-\\_NARA\\_-\\_524203.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OLD_CAMP_GRANT,_ARIZONA_-_NARA_-_524203.jpg)>

[pg. 4] *Vaquero* is the Spanish word for “cowboy.”

[pg. 5] Moriarty is the fictional archenemy and antagonist of Sherlock Holmes. In subsequent cultural allusions, he has been and is often portrayed as a thorn in Holmes’ side.

[pg. 6] *Vinagrone*s are whip scorpions.

[pg. 7] Louis Prang was a Prussian-American printer and lithographer.

Solomon was a Hebrew king known for his wealth and wisdom. Sardanapalus was a semi-mythical Assyrian king who, according to legend, was a highly self-indulgent and decadent individual.

[pg. 8] The armor that Bourke describes here is now partially owned by the Nebraska History Museum (components have been lost over time). Anthropologists at the University of Nebraska discount Bourke’s hypothesized origin here. Based on their analysis, the armor was crafted at least before the early 1800s; they find it unlikely that it dates to the early Spanish expeditions into North America. Although the origin of the “armor” remains uncertain, based on what is known about the styles of military armor used over time, they argue that these artifacts may have been part of a costume or a uniform for a fraternal organization.<sup>1,2</sup>



Surviving pieces of the “Bourke armor.” <<http://westerndigs.org/origin-of-spanish-armor-found-in-texas-desert-stumps-scientists/>>

*Escaupiles* are a thick (a few inches) cotton garment worn as armor.

[pg. 9] *Pitahayas* are the fruit of columnar cacti.

*Biznaga* is a generic name for short, squat cacti (e.g., barrel cacti).

*Bear grass* is a tall green plant that grows a billowy collection of white flowers at the top of a long stalk.

*Spanish bayonet* is a type of yucca.

*Nopal* is the common name in Mexican Spanish for *Opuntia* cacti (e.g., Prickly Pear) and the pads from such cacti, which are edible.

*Mescal* is a type of agave. The name also refers to liquor produced from this agave.

[pg. 10] “Jersey Lightning” is a slang term for hard apple cider.

*Quetzalcoatl* is an Aztec deity represented as a feathered serpent. The figure of this god draws on the appearance of the Resplendent Quetzal, a colorful bird in the trogon family that is indigenous to Central America. In the footnote, Bourke links this god to the *maguey* (agave), although he (and perhaps his source) is mistaken. The Aztec’s had a separate god, named *Mayahuel*, for the agave.

Khartoum is located in Sudan.

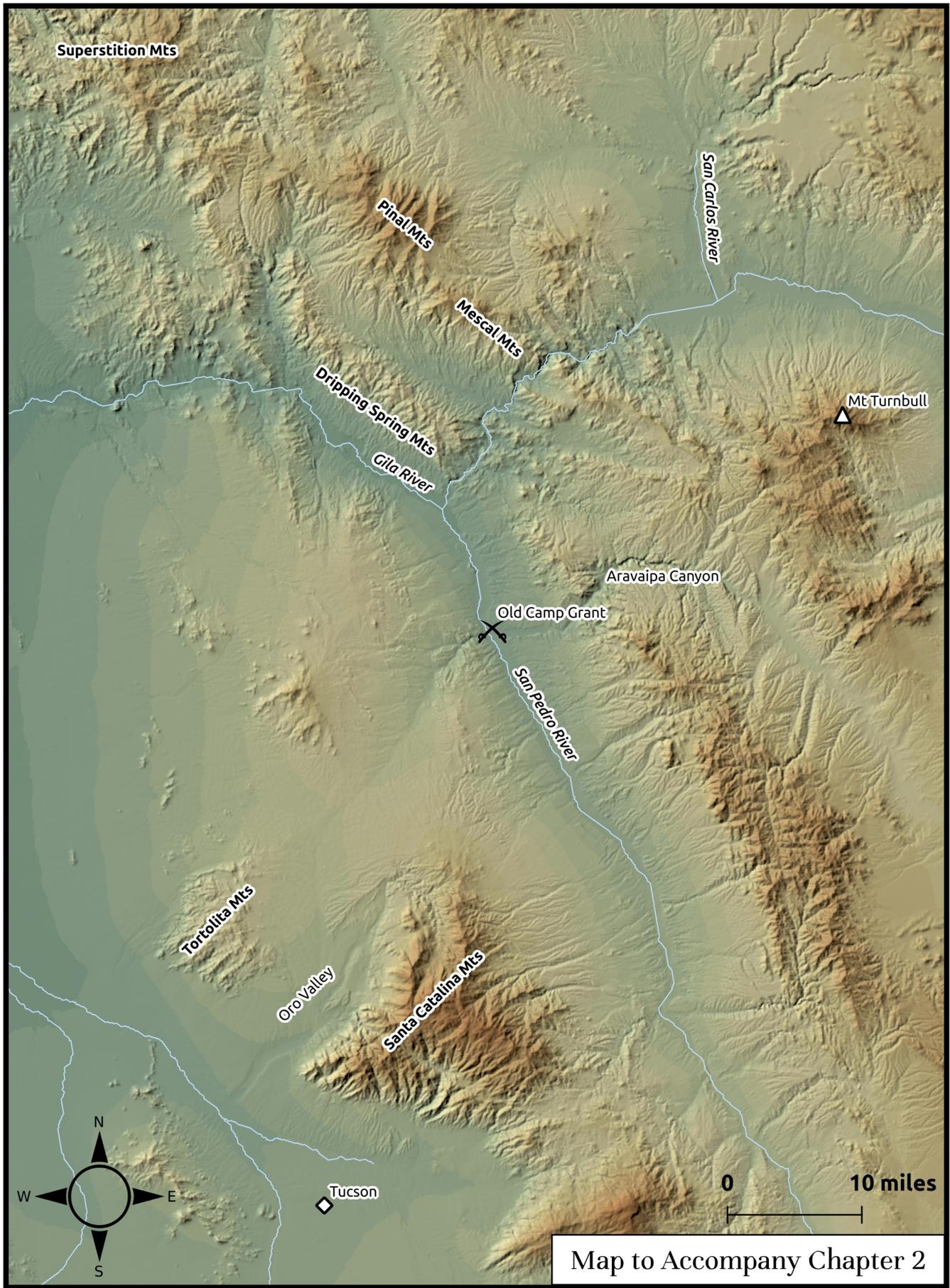
[pg. 12] The word *ennui* means “a feeling of dissatisfaction due to boredom or having nothing to do.”

[pg. 13] Delmonico’s (as referred to here) was a fine-dining establishment in New York City that operated in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

[pg.14] Golondrina (sandspurge) is a small weed-like plant. The word *golondrina* is also the Spanish word for *swallow* (the type of bird).

[1] P. Bleed, L. Long, J. Long, M. Roberg, D. Killick (2015), Scale armor on the North American frontier: Lessons from the John G. Bourke armor: *Plains Anthropologist* 60(235), p. 199-222, doi:10.1179/2052546X15Y.0000000001.

[2] B. de Pastino (2015), Origin of ‘Spanish Armor,’ Said to Have Been Found in Texas Desert, Stumps Scientists <<http://westerndigs.org/origin-of-spanish-armor-found-in-texas-desert-stumps-scientists/>> (Accessed 30 Nov 2018).



Map to Accompany Chapter 2

## Notes on Chapter 2

[pg. 18] “Great Father” is a term used by American Indians to refer to the President of the United States.

The Sierra Blanca are the White Mountains.

[pg. 20] “Lud” is likely a corruption of the word “lord.” In antiquated British English, it has been documented as being used to address a judge in court.

[pg. 21] “Erin” refers to Ireland.

[pg. 22] Sergeant John Mott was a Scottish-American cavalryman. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions following the death of Lt. Howard B. Cushing on May 5, 1871. (See Chapter 6.)

[pg. 26] “Munchausen” refers to the semi-fictional character Baron Munchausen, from German literature, who was distinguished for telling outrageous tall tales based on his military career.

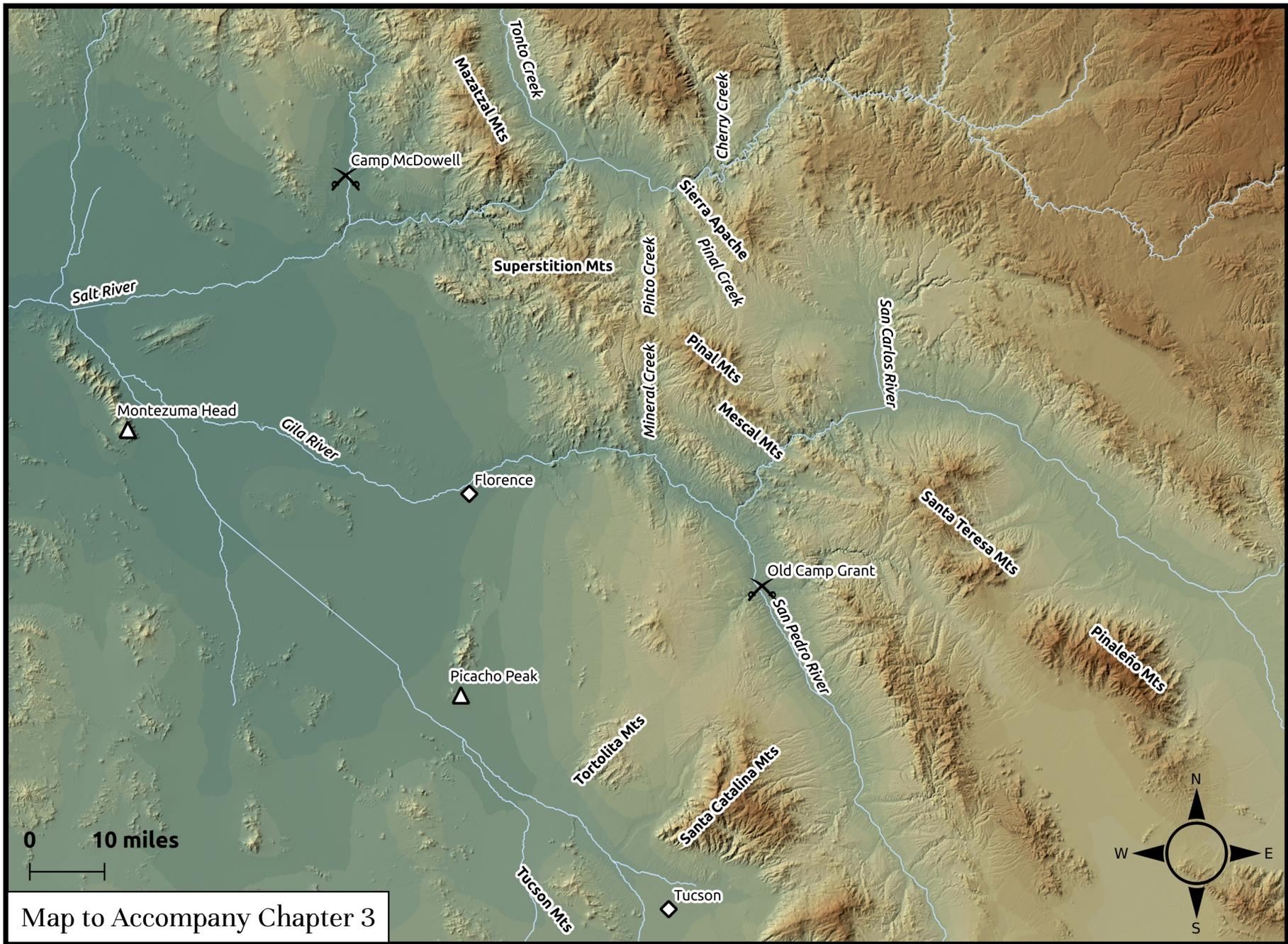
[pg. 27] Patent medicines (also called “nostrums”) were commercial products marketed as over-the-counter medicines with little reference to or explanation of effectiveness or purpose.

[pg. 29] Lt. Howard B. Cushing fought for the Union in the Civil War, although he is better known for his actions against the Apaches in the Indian Wars. He has been called “The Custer of Arizona” because of his military achievements. His brother William led the mission to destroy the Confederate ironclad CSS *Albatross*. His brother Alonzo was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg and posthumously received a Medal of Honor for his actions in repelling Pickett’s Charge on the last day of that battle. Lt. Howard B. Cushing was 32 years old when killed in action on May 5, 1871. He was buried at Fort Lowell, in Tucson, but was later reinterred at the Presidio in San Francisco. (See Chapter 6.)

A “travois” is a type of sled or carriage used by American Indian tribes that would consist of two joined poles that were dragged along the ground.

[pg. 31] Deer Creek and Rock Creek join the Gila River in the Dripping Spring Mountains, just to the east of its confluence with the San Pedro River.

“Disappointment Creek” is the original name of Dripping Spring Wash, which forms the broad valley between the Dripping Spring Mountains and the Mescal Mountains.



Map to Accompany Chapter 3

### Notes on Chapter 3

- [pg. 34] *Nopal* is the common name in Mexican Spanish for Prickly Pear.
- [pg. 36] The term *à outrance* means “to the death or the very end.”
- [pg. 37] *Sacaton* is a large, billowy grass native to the desert southwest.
- [pg. 38] Maricopa Wells is along the Gila River, at the eastern base of the Sierra Estrella.
- [pg. 48] *Jacales* are huts constructed of plant materials and adobe. These were used by many American Indian cultures in the Southwest.
- [pg. 49] A *cheval de frise* is an anti-cavalry defensive tool consisting of long wooden or iron spikes projecting from a central rod.
- [pg. 52] “Jack Robinson” is a name used as a figure of speech to represent quickness.
- [pg. 53] *Pitahaya* or *pitaya* is the fruit of columnar cacti. Here and elsewhere, Bourke also uses it to refer to the cactus itself.
- [pg. 54] Montezuma Mountain likely refers to Montezuma Head, the southeastern-most mountain in the Sierra Estrella.
- The “Santa Teresa Range” that Bourke refers to here is actually the Tucson Mountains.
- [pg. 56] *Rebozos* and *tapalos* are essentially shawls that can be worn in different ways.
- The word *entrepôt* means a center for import and export of goods.
- The Well of Zamzam, located in Mecca, is viewed as a source of water granted from God.
- [pg. 57] The term *lucus à non lucendo* refers to an absurd or illogical derivation or explanation.
- [pg. 59] “Murphies” is a slang term for potatoes.
- The Garden of the Hesperides, in Greek mythology, produced golden apples.
- [pg. 62] The cathedral church of San Antonio referred to here is likely the Cathedral of Saint Augustine, the mother church of the Diocese of Tucson. The cathedral was constructed in the late 1860s, rebuilt in 1897, and further modified at various points in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The phrase *à la belle étoile* means “out in the open” or “under the stars.”
- Senegambia is a region of western Africa. Nova Zembla is an island chain in the Arctic.
- [pg. 65] *Angelus* is a Catholic devotion commemorating the Incarnation. The times at which the devotion should be recited (12 noon, 6 pm, and traditionally 6 am) is often marked by ringing a bell as a call to prayer.

## Notes on Chapter 4

- [pg. 67] The Yuba River is located in the western Sierra Nevada. Because its watershed is located in one of the richest parts of the California Mother Lode, the river played an important role in the California Gold Rush.
- Captain Cuttle is a character from a Charles Dickens novel that was published in parts in the late 1840s.
- \$20 in 1870 would be worth approximately \$380 in 2018.
- The Rogue River Indians are a conglomeration of several different tribal groups that all lived in the Rogue River Valley of southwestern Oregon.
- [pg. 69] A “plug hat” is a stiff hat with a narrow brim, such as a bowler hat or top hat.
- Bourke alludes to the New York City Draft Riots of 1863, which were the culmination of discontent with new Civil War draft laws passed earlier that year.
- [pg. 71] *Baile* is the Spanish word for *dance*.
- [pg. 72] The word *alcalde* refers to a magistrate in a Latin American town.
- [pg. 73] The word “calaboose” means “prison” or “jail.”
- The phrase *nolle pros* is used as a verb to mean “abandon” or “dismiss” in a legal context.
- [pg. 75] See the Map to Accompany Chapter 6 for the location of Camp Crittenden.
- [pg. 76] The Modoc War was fought between the U.S. Army and the Modoc peoples in the region that is now Lava Beds National Monument, along the eastern California-Oregon border.
- [pg. 77] Jerked Beef Butte is located in the northern Sierra Ancha, northeast of the Tonto Basin.
- [pg. 78] Pete Kitchen’s ranch was located roughly 3.5 miles north of Nogales.
- The nickname “Dark and Bloody Ground” became attached to a region of the U.S. centered around what is now Kentucky in association with a legendary warning from a Cherokee leader to white settlers that the region was violently contested by multiple Indian tribes.<sup>1</sup> The mythical portion of the legend inaccurately asserts that American Indians avoided the region because of a perceived curse; however, multiple tribes and groups of white settlers did indeed fight over this region through the 1700s. Bourke may also be alluding to the numerous feuds of eastern Kentucky in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the most famous of which was perpetuated by the Hatfield and McCoy families.

[1] The Myth of Kentucky As A “Dark and Bloody Ground”

<<https://30daysofkentuckyarchaeology.wordpress.com/2017/09/29/the-myth-of-kentucky-as-a-dark-and-bloody-ground/>>

(Accessed 30 Nov 2018.)

## Notes on Chapter 5

[pg. 80] *Thermae* are the Roman public bath houses.

A *serape* is a shawl or blanket worn as a cloak.

[pg. 81] Emperor Maximilian (Maximilian I of Mexico) was the puppet monarch installed as the ruler of the Second Mexican Empire by France after their invasion in 1861. Following the Reform War (1857-1861), the Mexican civil war sparked by the contentious Constitution of 1857, the Mexican government was highly indebted to France, Britain, and Spain. When Mexico froze payments on its debts due to its poor financial situation, these nations cooperated in an invasion of the country in late 1861 in order to extract the payments, although Spain and Britain quickly abandoned this cooperative effort when it became clear France intended to seize Mexico. Involved in their own Civil War, the U.S. was unable to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, whereby the nation would usually have opposed European incursion into the Americas. The Second French Empire under Napoleon III chose Maximilian, an Austrian, to be the Emperor of the resulting Mexican puppet state. Maximilian ruled until mid 1867, at which point the Empire collapsed and the Mexican Republic was restored due to continued success of liberal Mexican resistance and the withdrawal of French support.

[pg. 82] Davidson Spring is located in the northernmost Santa Rita foothills.

[pg. 83] James H. Toole was a multi-term mayor of Tucson (two terms in 1873 and 1874, then two additional terms in 1878 and 1879). He originally came to Arizona from California as an officer in the Union California Volunteer Infantry in 1862. After the Civil War, he settled in Tucson and became an important businessman.

[pg. 85] \$1 in 1870 would be equivalent to approximately \$20 at 2018 price levels.

[pg. 86] Sarah Bernhardt was a French actress in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

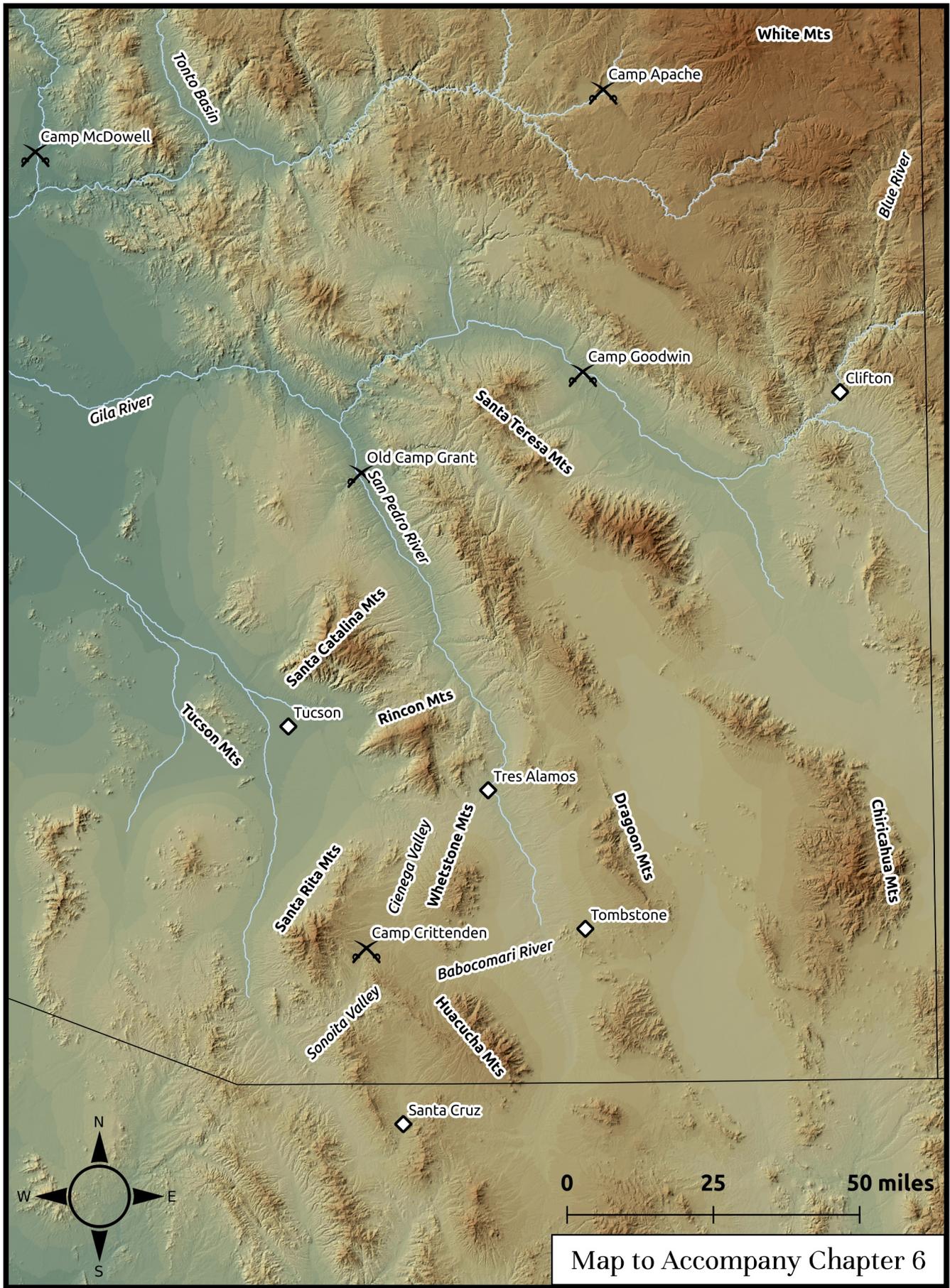
[pg. 87] *Baile* is the Spanish word for “dance.”

Murray Hill and Beacon Street are neighborhoods in New York City and Boston, respectively.

[pg. 88] Shrove Tuesday is the day before Ash Wednesday and is also known as Fat Tuesday, the last day of Carnival or Mardi Gras. Shrovetide comprises the three days (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday) before the start of Lent on Ash Wednesday.

[pg. 89] *Sangre azul* refers to “royal blood”; that is, the phrase indicates noble or aristocratic ancestry.

[pg. 94] See the Map to Accompany Chapter 6 for the location of the Cienega Valley.



Map to Accompany Chapter 6

## Notes on Chapter 6

- [pg. 96] Saint Augustine is the patron saint of the Tucson Diocese, hence the degree of festivities during the corresponding feast (August 28).
- [pg. 97] Magdalena, Mexico, is located further southwest from Santa Cruz, Mexico, in the state of Sonora.
- [pg. 98] A.P.K Safford was the third Governor of Arizona Territory from 1869 to 1877. He was preceded by R.C. McCormick, who also served as a Delegate to the House of Representatives for Arizona Territory from 1869 to 1875.
- The “Thorn Mine” (or perhaps “Thorne Mine”) legend is part of the Lost Dutchman Gold Mine legendarium.
- [pg. 99] The “Santa Teresa” Mountains that Bourke refers to here are actually the Tucson Mountains. (Note the true Santa Teresa Mountains are northeast of Tucson.) Punta de Agua (a ranch site) is located south of the Tucson Mountains in the Santa Cruz Valley.
- [pg. 101] Tres Alamos is now a ghost town.
- The Babocomari River is a tributary of the San Pedro River.
- [pg. 104] In the Camp Grant Massacre, a group of Americans, Mexicans, and Papagos attacked and decimated a peaceful Apache encampment near Old Camp Grant. The assailants were tried for murdered, but the jury pronounced them not guilty.
- [pg. 105] Bear Spring is located at the southwestern end of the Whetstone Mountains. Cushing was ambushed by Juh’s band of Apaches. Juh was a close friend of Geronimo, and historians believe he specifically wanted to kill Cushing.
- [pg. 106] The Sierra Madre Occidental is the major mountain chain that runs northwest-southeast through western Mexico.

## Notes on Chapter 7

General George Crook (1828-1890) was a career U.S. Army officer. He served as a Union officer in the Civil War, but he is most known for his service in the Indian Wars. As a child, he showed little ambition. At the suggestion of a family friend, his family decided that he would attend West Point. Academic studies were not his strong point, and he graduated near the bottom of his class in 1852. Despite a lackluster early life, he nevertheless rose to be one of the most noted American generals of the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>1</sup>



General Crook (center) with the famous Apache scout Alchesay (right).  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George\\_Crook\\_1.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Crook_1.jpg)>

[pg. 108] The phrase “make as much compass” means “take up as much space.”

[pg. 113] See also the Notes on Chapter 9 for a discussion of the Apache (and Yavapai, who were erroneously associated with the Apache) people.

[pg. 114] The arquebus was one of the earliest types of firearms.

The phrase “Punic faith” implies treachery. The term originates from the Romans after their defeat of the Carthaginians in the Punic Wars.

[pg. 115] “Pecksniffian” means hypocritical or sanctimonious.

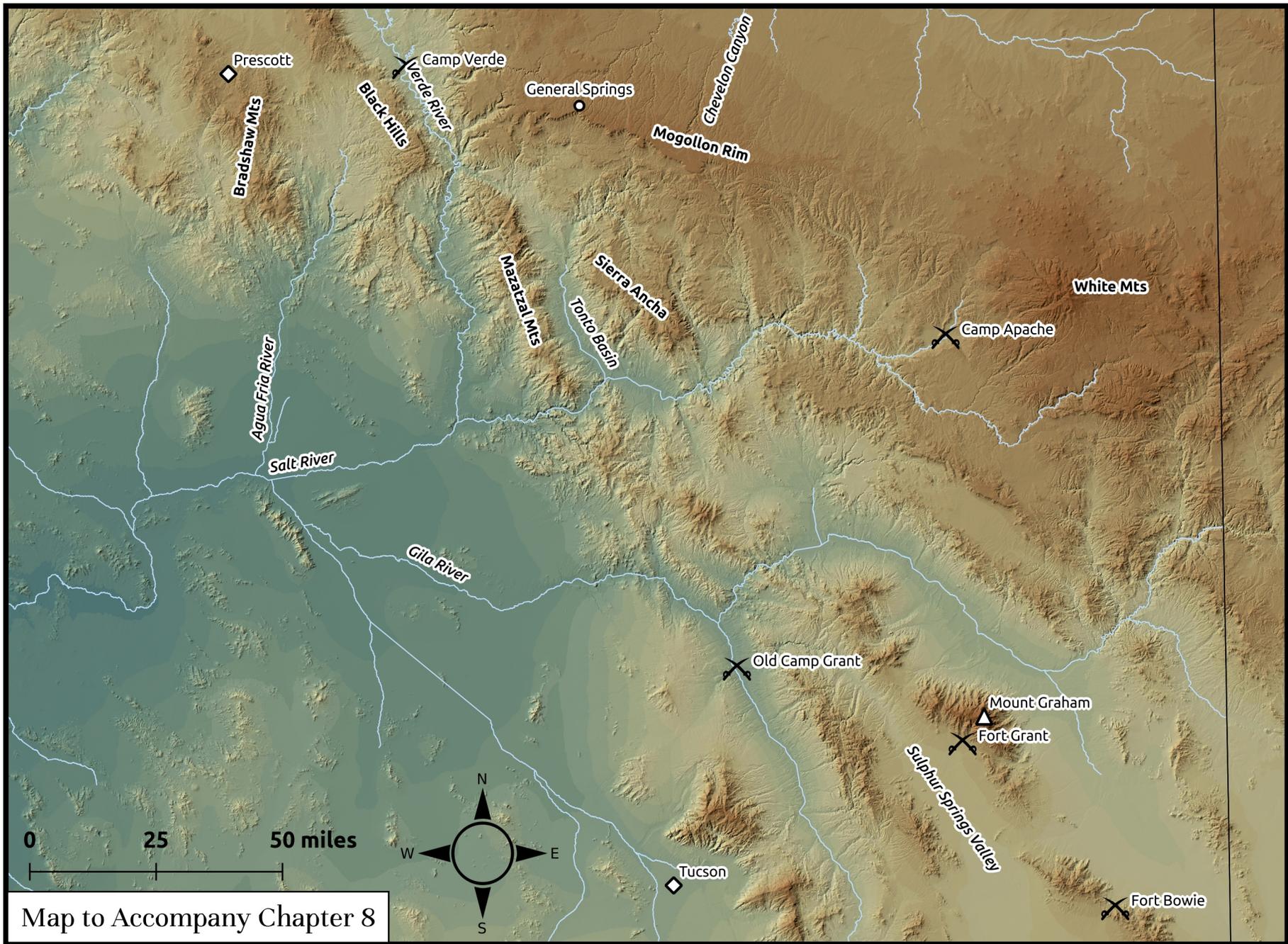
[pg. 118] Strychnine is a toxic pesticide often used to kill small animals such as rodents.

J.R. Bartlett served as U.S. Boundary Commissioner from 1850 to 1853. In this post, he was responsible for surveying the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

R.S. Ewell was a career U.S. Army officer and Confederate general during the Civil War. He was stationed in what is now southern Arizona before the Civil War, and in 1860 he was the commanding officer at Fort Buchanan.

- [pg. 119] The San Francisco Committee of Vigilance was an extralegal civilian militia organization (that is, a vigilante group) that was twice established (first in 1851 and again in 1856, each time for a few months) to combat the rampant crime and corruption in the city during its explosive growth in the 1850s.
- [pg. 120] Bourke refers to the Bascom Affair (late January to early February 1861), named after the lieutenant placed in charge of this military operation. ‘Cocheis’ is the Chiricahua Apache chief Cochise. Some consider this event to have directly precipitated the Apache Wars.
- [pg. 121] The “Great Rebellion” refers to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, in which southwestern Indians rose up against their Spanish colonizers and overlords. Though the Spanish were temporarily forced out of the region, they returned twelve years later to reoccupy the region and encountered little resistance.
- [pg. 123] Father Eusebio Kino (1645-1711) was the Jesuit missionary who establish the San Xavier del Bac mission.
- [pg. 124] Emmet Crawford (1844-1886) was an Army officer who served in both the Union infantry during the Civil War and the cavalry during the Indian Wars. He was wrongfully killed by Mexican irregular troops in a skirmish while his unit was in pursuit of Geronimo in the Sierra Madre. (An agreement between the U.S. and Mexico permitted either nation’s army to enter the other nation while in pursuit of hostile Indians.)
- [pg. 131] *Nopal* is Prickly Pear.
- [pg. 132] A *jacal* is a hut constructed of plant materials and adobe.
- [pg. 134] A *crone* is an old woman.
- Impedimenta* is equipment for an expedition; the word generally connotes bulky or cumbersome equipment.

[1] General George Crook: His Autobiography. (Edited by Martin F. Schmitt)



Map to Accompany Chapter 8

## Notes on Chapter 8

[pg. 138] Emperor Maximilian (see Notes on Chapter 5) arrived in the early 1860s, so some of the individuals to whom Bourke refers had been fighting in northwestern Mexico for at least ten years.

[pg. 140] *Hediondilla* is the Sonoran (Mexican) common name for creosote.



Camp Apache (1871). Photograph reportedly by Timothy H. O'Sullivan. From the National Archives.  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CAMP\\_APACHE,\\_ARIZONA\\_-\\_NARA\\_-\\_524206.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CAMP_APACHE,_ARIZONA_-_NARA_-_524206.jpg)>

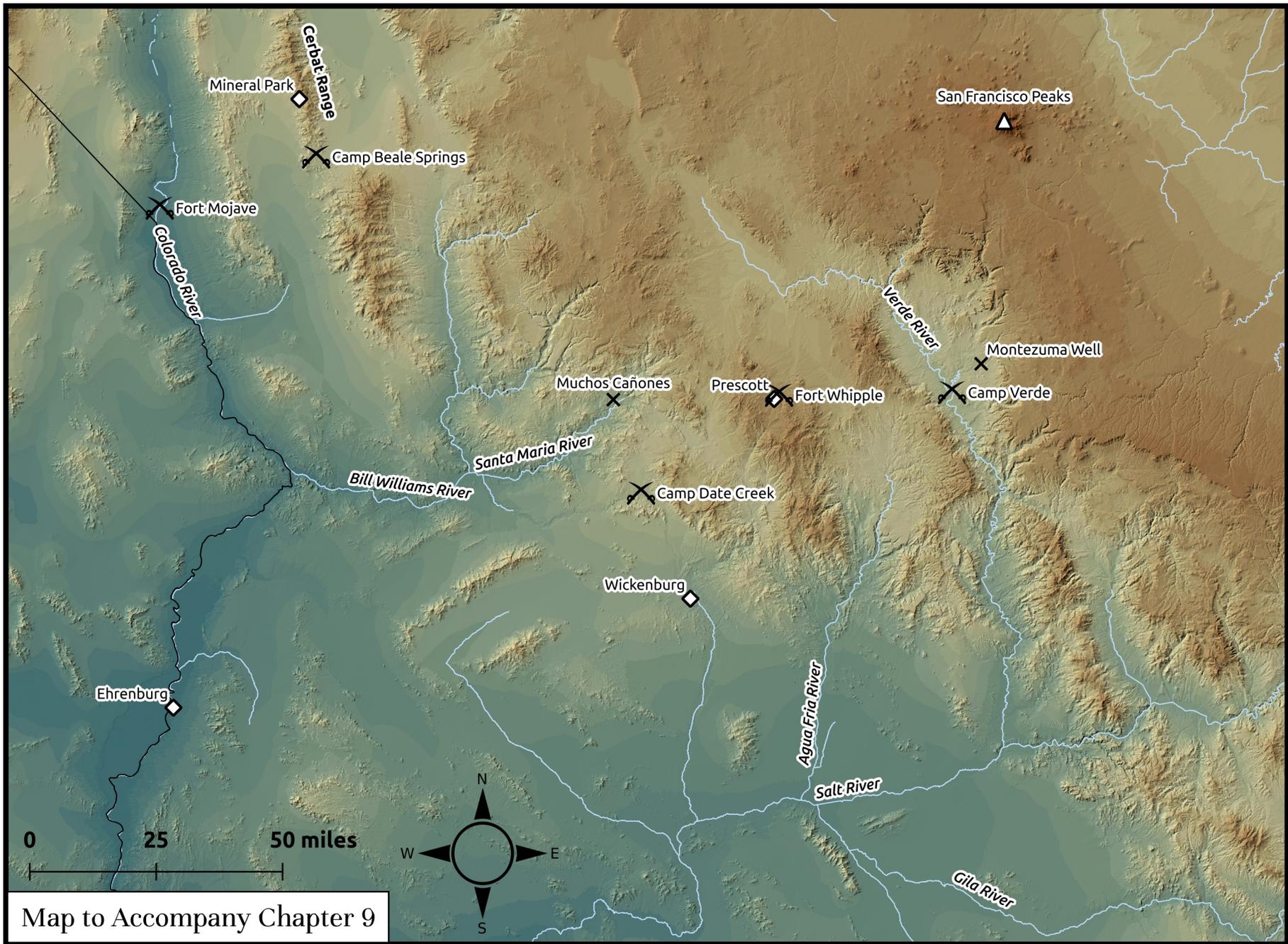


Soldiers Quarters, Camp Apache (1871). Photograph reportedly by Timothy H. O'Sullivan. From the National Archives.  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SOLDIERS%27 QUARTERS, CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA - NARA - 524202.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SOLDIERS%27_QUARTERS,_CAMP_APACHE,_ARIZONA_-_NARA_-_524202.jpg)>



Officers Quarters, Camp Apache (1871). Photograph reportedly by Timothy H. O'Sullivan. From the National Archives.  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OFFICERS%27 QUARTERS, CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA - NARA - 524201.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OFFICERS%27_QUARTERS,_CAMP_APACHE,_ARIZONA_-_NARA_-_524201.jpg)>

- [pg. 148] Fossil Creek, West Clear Creek, and Wet Beaver Creek all cut major southwest-draining canyons off of the Mogollon Rim between Payson (immediately south of General Springs) and Camp Verde.
- [pg. 149] See the Map to Accompany Chapter 9 for the location of Montezuma Well.
- [pg. 152] The Granada War was a series of military actions under the Catholic monarchs of Spain (Isabella I of Castille and Ferdinand II of Aragon) in the late 1400s to retake southernmost Spain from its Muslim rulers.
- [pg. 154] According to legend, the Pactolus River, in modern Turkey, is where King Midas bathed to remove his “golden touch.” The river was known for its placer gold deposits, credited to Midas’s washing away his wealth in gold. The allusion here compares the rivers of the California Gold Rush to this famous gold-rich river.
- See the Notes on Chapter 7 for reference to the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance.
- [pg. 155] During the Reform War (1857-1861), the Mexican civil war triggered by the liberal Constitution of 1857, Generals Pesqueira and Gándara were rival commanders in Sonora (the Mexican state directly over the border from Arizona). Both were at various points Governors of Sonora. Pesqueira supported the Constitution of 1857 and the liberal political forces that had crafted it. (Pesqueira was commander of the forces involved in the Crabb Massacre; see *Across American and Asia* by Pumpelly). Gándara was perhaps more moderate in his political views, but he ended up opposing the liberals and thereby siding with the conservatives, who wished to maintain the power of the military and ruling elite and to keep the Catholic church’s prominent role in Mexican politics. During the French intervention and the Second Mexican Empire, both men continued to fight for their respective side. Gándara collaborated with the French-backed government of Emperor Maximilian in order to gain political power, while Pesqueira resisted the Emperor and his forces.
- [pg. 156] Aesculapius (Asclepius) is the Greco-Roman god of medicine.

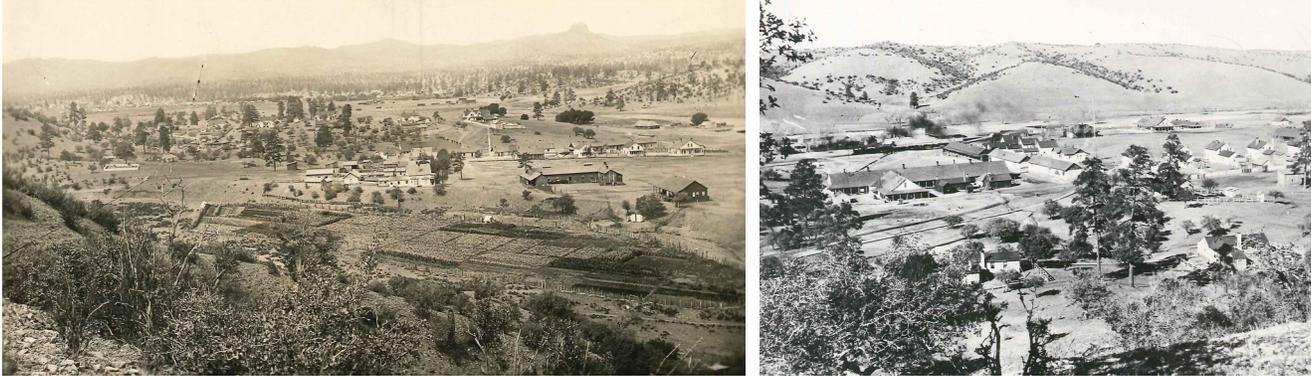


Map to Accompany Chapter 9

## Notes on Chapter 9

[pg. 159] Doré was a French artist known most for his illustrations accompanying literary works.

[pg. 160] See the Notes on Chapter 10 for information regarding Vincent Colyer.



Fort Whipple (dates unknown). From the Arizona Historical Society.  
<<https://ahsmapping.wordpress.com/fort-whipple/>>

[pg. 161] Cataract Canyon, Wickyty-wizz (Meriwhitica) Canyon, Diamond Creek (Peach Springs Canyon) are all tributaries of the Grand Canyon on the Colorado Plateau.

[pg. 165] Jimsonweed is a member of the nightshade family; it has hallucinogenic properties.

[pg. 166] The site of the Wickenburg (Loring) Massacre is roughly four miles west of Wickenburg.

[pg. 170] The attempted assassination of General Crook occurred in September 1872.

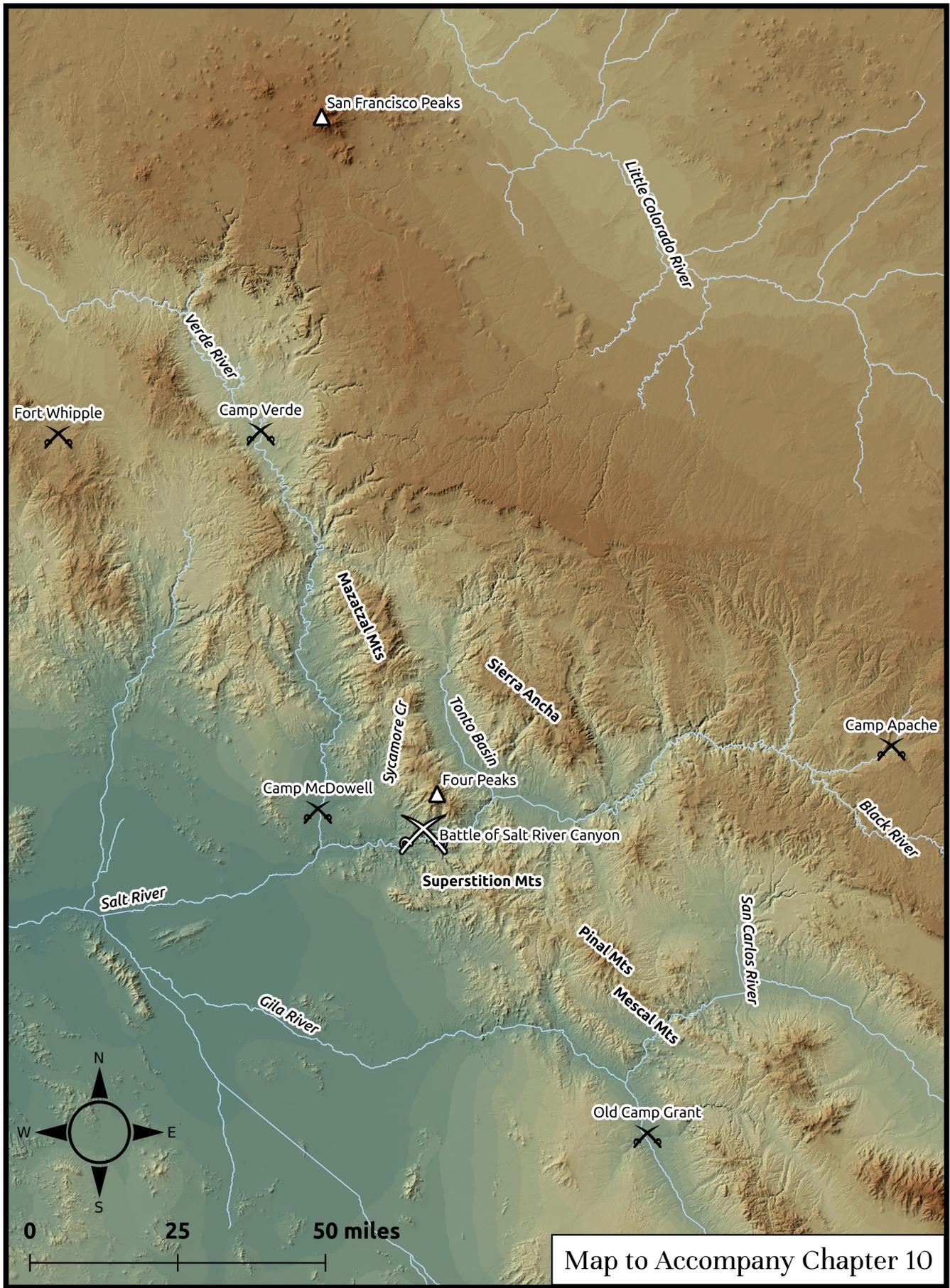
[pg. 171] The region that is now Phoenix was first settled by Americans in the late 1860s and early 1870s, but it wasn't until the mid 1870s (after Crook's Tonto Basin campaign) that the town began to significantly grow and develop.

[pg. 172] John Townsend's ranch was several miles east of Cleator, southwest of Cordes Junction, near the Agua Fria River. He was killed by Indians near his ranch in September 1873.

Phillip Darrel Duppa (1832-1892) was an English-American who settled in the area of what is now Phoenix. He is viewed as one of the founders of the city.

[pg. 174] See the Map to Accompany Chapter 6 for southern geographic locations mentioned here.

“Apache-Mojave” and “Apache-Yuma” were the contemporary terms for the Yavapai people. From the point of view of American settlers, the Apaches and the Yavapai were the same, as they were capable of similar depredations. However, the two tribes are ethnically very different. The Apaches speak an Athabaskan language and are related to the Navajo and other tribes today located in Alaska and Canada. Their ancestors are believed to have arrived in the American Southwest sometime between 1200 and 1500 AD. The Yavapai speak a Yuman language and are related to the Havasupai and other tribes in western Arizona. The Yavapai and Apache territories in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century overlapped in central Arizona. Many of the actions of Crook's Tonto Basin campaign (including the Battle of Skeleton Cave and the Battle of Turret Peak) were against the Yavapai, not the Apaches.



Map to Accompany Chapter 10

## Notes on Chapter 10

[pg. 176] Vincent Colyer was an American artist who advocated for better treatment of American Indians. He participated in advancing President Grant's attempted peace policy towards the Indians. Because Colyer was a Quaker, Grant's "Peace Policy" was sometimes labeled as a "Quaker Policy."

[pg. 177] "Colorado Chiquito" is the early Spanish name for the Little Colorado River.



Cooley's Ranch (1873). From the National Archives.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cooley%27s\\_Ranch,\\_10\\_miles\\_east\\_of\\_Camp\\_Apache,\\_Arizona,\\_1873\\_-\\_NARA\\_-\\_519733.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cooley%27s_Ranch,_10_miles_east_of_Camp_Apache,_Arizona,_1873_-_NARA_-_519733.jpg)

[pg. 179] Cooley's Ranch was approximately 10 miles east of Fort Apache.

Peter Moran was an English-American etching artist and painter. He was the youngest of four brothers who were all artists. Moran Point, along the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, is named after his brother Thomas Moran.

Delmonico's (as referred to here) was a fine-dining establishment in New York City that operated in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

"Grama" is a type of tall grass.

[pg. 184] The northernmost and tallest of the Four Peaks is named Brown's Peak. Some sources state that the peak is named for Major W.H. Brown of the 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, although it is difficult to validate this claim.

[pg. 187] *Niña de la Tierra* is the Spanish name for the Jerusalem Cricket, which is a large, flightless insect. They look like a combination of an ant and a cricket, and they can grow to be over two inches in length.

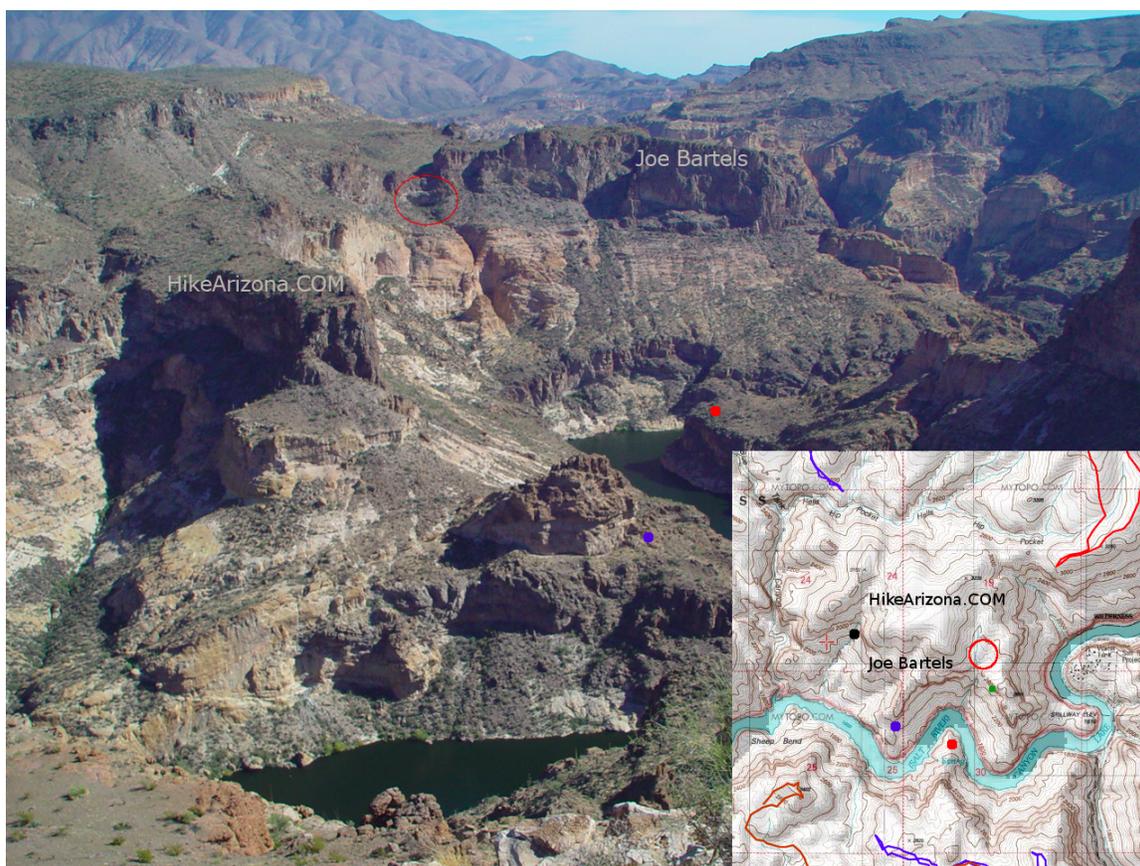
*Golondrina* (sandspurge) is a small weed-like plant.

[pg. 188] Carlisle Indian Industrial School (located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania) was a prominent American Indian boarding school between 1879 and 1918.

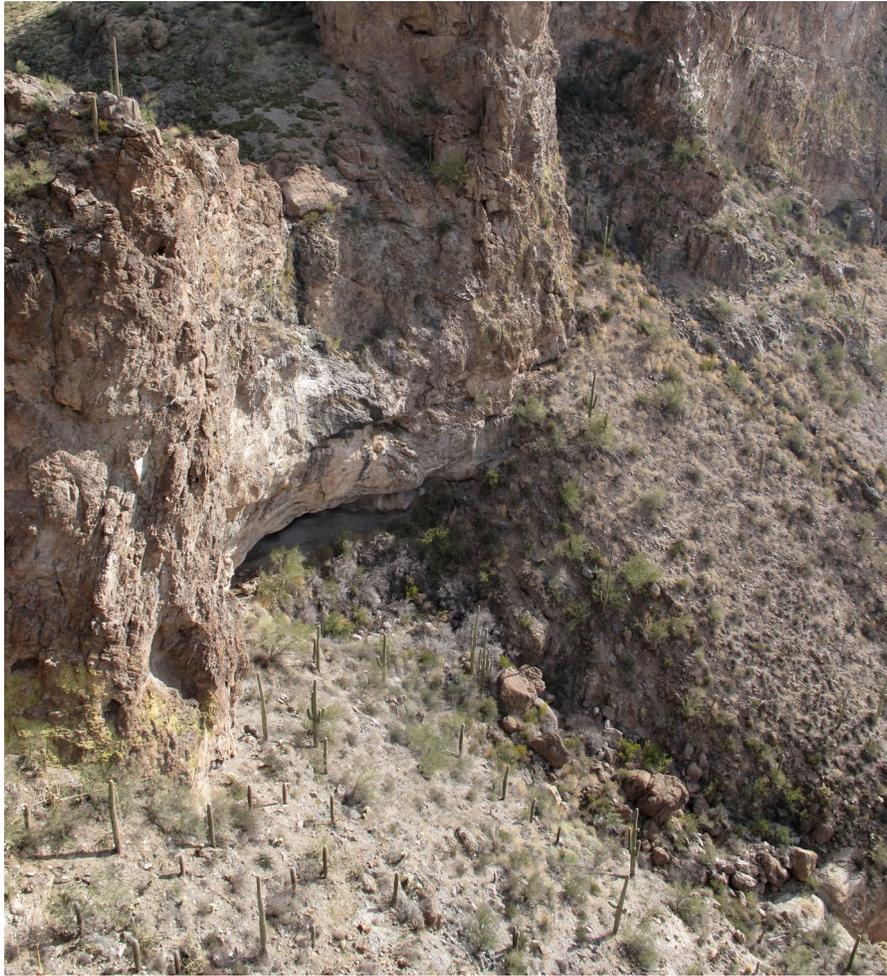
*Aparejos* are packsaddles.

[pg. 190] A *wickiup* is a hut made from brush and grass.

[pg. 196] The engagement described here is now referred to as the Battle of Skeleton Cave or the Battle of Salt River Canyon.



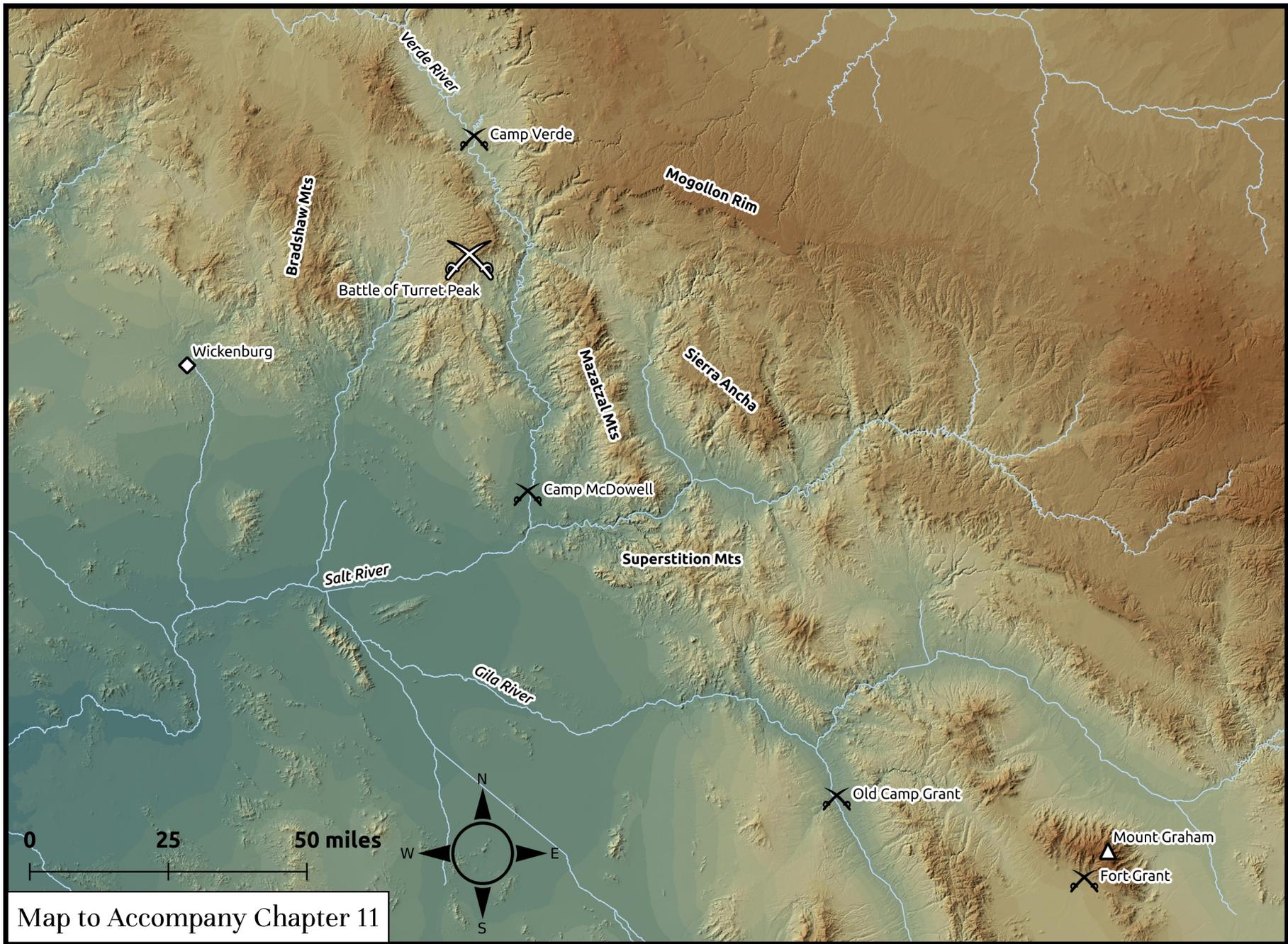
Red circle shows the location of Skeleton Cave. Photograph by Joe Bartels (HikeArizona.com).  
<<https://hikearizona.com/decoder.php?ZTN=2387>>



Looking down at Skeleton Cave. Photograph by Joe Bartels (HikeArizona.com).  
<<https://hikearizona.com/decoder.php?ZTN=2387>>



Looking into Skeleton Cave. Photograph by Joe Bartels (HikeArizona.com).  
<<https://hikearizona.com/decoder.php?ZTN=2387>>



Map to Accompany Chapter 11

## Notes on Chapter 11

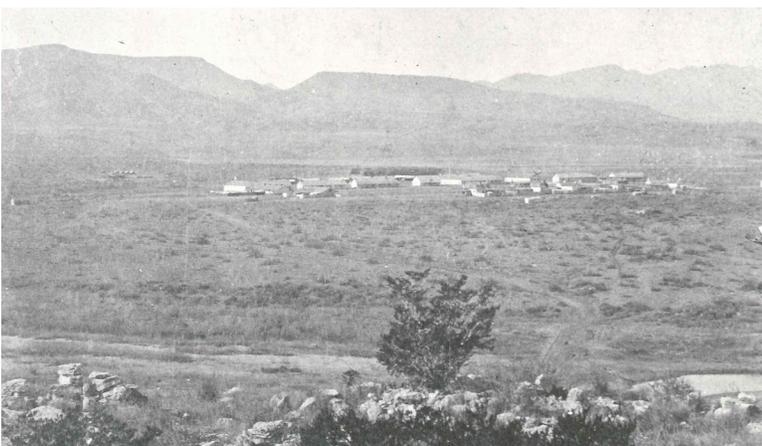
[pg. 203] Refer back to page 66 for information about Jack Long.

[pg. 204] “Shave tail” refers to the practice in the U.S. Cavalry of giving horses with shaved tails to new troopers so that other troops would know that the rider was inexperienced, perhaps dangerously so (to the point of not being able to control the horse). “Shave-tail Louie” was a nickname given to such new cavalry officers, with “Louie” being a nickname for Lieutenant (the lowest cavalry officer rank).

[pg. 208] *Epizootic* refers generally to a major disease outbreak (i.e., an epidemic) in any non-human species.

[pg. 209] The engagement described here is now referred to as the Battle of Turret Peak.

[pg. 211] The ruins described here are more likely the remains of a Sinaguan pueblo.<sup>1</sup>



Fort Verde (date unknown). From the Arizona Historical Society.

<https://ahsmapping.wordpress.com/fort-verde/>

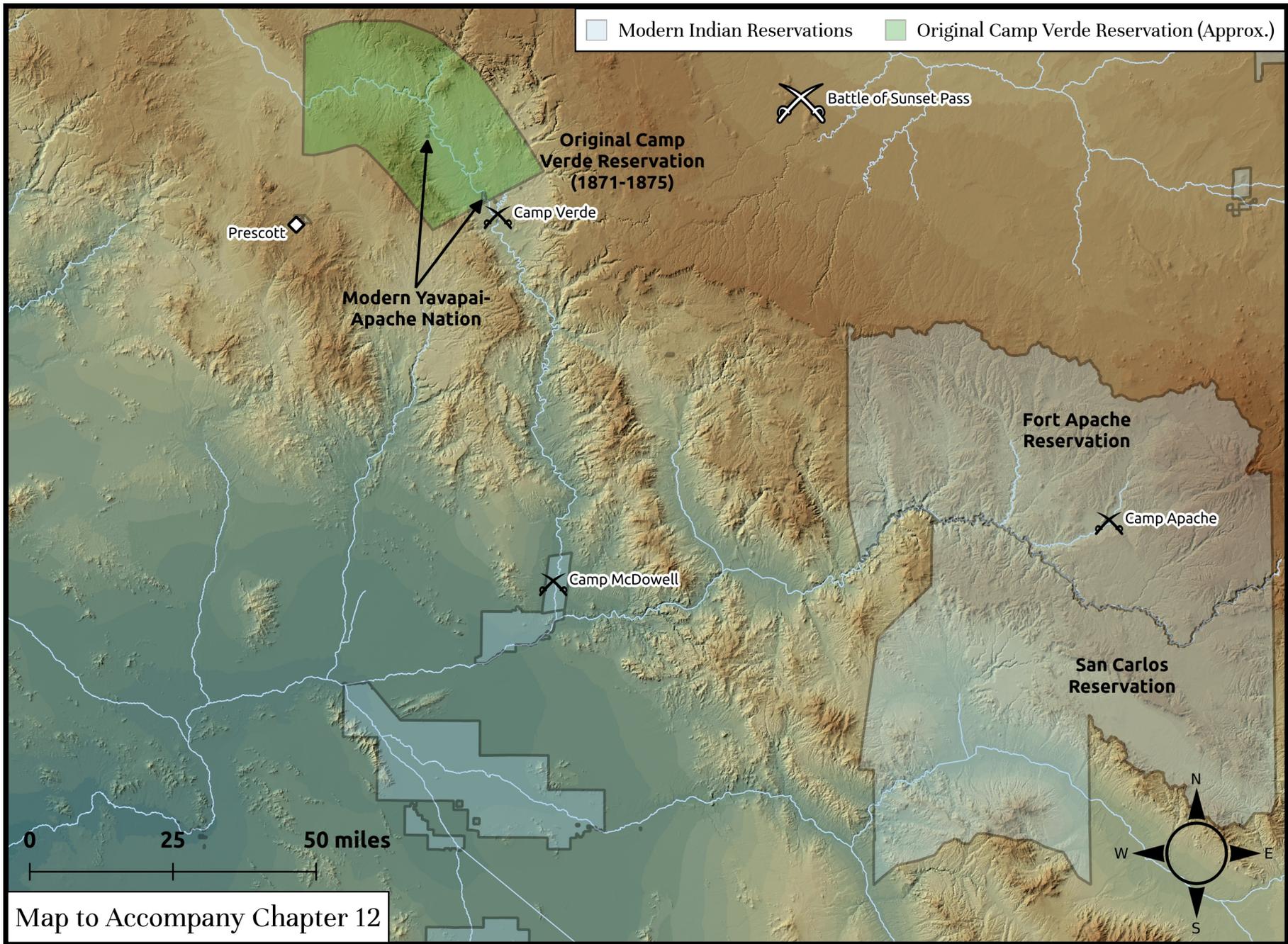


Turret Peak. Photograph by Jeff Burgess.

<https://jeffreydavidburgess.com/the-battle-of-turret-peak-1873/>

[1] S. Ayers (2011), *Speculative History: Was Coronado the first to see the Verde?*

<https://www.cvbugle.com/news/2011/apr/05/speculative-history-was-coronado-the-first-to-see/> (Accessed 1 Dec 2018).



## Notes on Chapter 12

- [pg. 217] This forced migration to the San Carlos Reservation, which occurred in February-March 1875, is now referred to as the Exodus by the Yavapai-Apache Nation.<sup>1</sup>
- [pg. 218] Red Rock Country is the Sedona area. Hell Canyon is a major tributary that feeds the Verde River near its beginning in the northwesternmost Verde Valley, southwest of Williams. Rattlesnake Canyon, northeast of Camp Verde and southeast of Sedona along I-17, drains southwestward off of the Colorado Plateau into the Verde Valley.
- [pg. 227] Carlisle Indian Industrial School (1879-1918) was a boarding school for American Indians. Hampton University (at the time known as Hampton Normal and Agricultural School) had a program for educating American Indians from 1878 to 1923.

[1] The Yavapai-Apache in the Verde Valley <<http://www.yavapai-apache.org/history/>> (Accessed 1 Dec 2018).

## Notes on Chapter 13

[pg. 230] The Moquis are the Hopi Indians.

“Colorado Chiquito” is the early Spanish name for the Little Colorado River.

[pg. 231] Walpi, historically spelled in several different ways (including “Hualpi”), is a Hopi village that has been continuously inhabited since it was first settled in approximately 900 AD.



Walpi, Arizona (1941). Photograph by Ansel Adams. From the National Archives.  
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%22Walpi,\\_Arizona,\\_1941.%22,\\_1941\\_-\\_NARA\\_-\\_519990.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%22Walpi,_Arizona,_1941.%22,_1941_-_NARA_-_519990.jpg)>

Cataract Canyon, as currently defined, is a feeder canyon for Havasu Canyon. The village of Supai (in the Havasupai Reservation) is located at the confluence of Cataract Canyon and other smaller canyons; at that point, Havasu Canyon begins and feeds into the Grand Canyon.

“Abomination of Desolation” is a phrase from the Book of Daniel.

[pg. 232] Maricopa Wells is along the Gila River, at the eastern base of the Sierra Estrella.

[pg. 233] A “Hibernianism” (or “Hibernicism”) is an expression that is characteristically Irish.

[pg. 235] The territory of the Chiricahua Apaches in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century covered southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico.

[pg. 236] A “moxa” is an herbal substance that is burned near or on the skin as a medicinal treatment. The term usually refers to a practice from Chinese or Japanese medicine.

Governor Pesqueira is the same individual referred to in Chapter 8. His epithet here references his role as Governor of Sonora.

[pg. 238] The adjective *Teutonic* means *German*.

Aesculapius (Asclepius) is the Greco-Roman god of medicine.