

TEACHER RESOURCE GUIDE



ARIZONA STATE CAPITOL
MUSEUM

ARIZONA HISTORY

ARIZONA CHRONOLOGY

The Period Before Written History

- Circa 10,000 B.C. Prehistoric Paleo inhabitants of Arizona.
- Circa 2,000 B.C. Cochise Culture develops in what is now southern Arizona. The Cochise people grow vegetable crops including corn.
- Circa 300 B.C. Hohokam settle in southern Arizona.
- 1,000 B.C.-1,000 A.D. Hohokam and Anasazi people build irrigation canals, agricultural villages, roads and complex ceremonial centers.
- 500 A.D. Sinagua are farming near San Francisco Peaks.
- 700-1100 A.D. Anasazi culture develops into its Pueblo Period in which they use adobe bricks, stone slabs, or mud and sticks in home building. Kivas (underground ceremonial chambers) and cotton fabrics are also developed.
- 1064 A.D. Sunset Crater erupts.
- 1276-1299 A.D. Great drought in Arizona.
- Circa 1300 A.D. Casa Grande is built near the Gila River.
- Circa 1400 A.D. Cultural decline of pre-historic groups.

Spanish Period, 1528-1821

- 1528-1536 Eight-year odyssey of Cabeza de Vaca and his companions, shipwrecked off the coast of present-day Texas, stirs interest in exploration of the region.
- 1539 Fray Marcos de Niza searches for the city of Cibola. His description of the possibility of the greatest Spanish discovery yet, encourages more exploration.
- 1540-1542 Coronado claims for Spain the vast lands that are today the American Southwest. His party, either together or in small groups, made the first systematic European exploration of the Southwest. Members of his party were the first Europeans to view the Grand Canyon.
- 1629 Franciscans, first Europeans to live in Arizona, establish missions in the north around the Hopi. Ultimately this venture fails.
- 1687-1711 Father Kino establishes missions San Xavier, San Miguel and Guevavi in Pimeria Alta along the Rio Santa Cruz and Rio San Pedro.

- 1736 Discovery of large chunks and pieces of silver located on the ground near a mining camp called Arizonac.
- 1751 Pima Indian Revolt against the harsh discipline of Jesuit missionaries.
- 1752 Tubac Presidio (fort) established by the Spanish became the first European community in Arizona.
- 1767 The Spanish government expels the Jesuits from its realm, and allows Franciscans to replace them.
- 1774 Juan de Anza and Franciscan Father Graces explore a route to California and cross present day Arizona.
- 1776 Tucson established.
- 1781 Yuma tribes revolt; kill Father Graces.
- 1785-1821 Spanish troops campaign against the Apache and eventually work out a peace. Mining, ranching and missions prosper in Arizona.
- 1810-1821 Mexican Revolution.

Mexican Period, 1821-1848

- 1821 Mexico gains its independence from Spain and considers most of what is modern-day Arizona as part of its land.
- 1824 American mountain men enter Arizona to trap beaver.
- 1835-1836 Texas War against Mexico begins the weakening of Mexican power in land close to the United States.
- 1846 The Mormon Battalion, part of the U. S. Army, marches over 2,000 miles from Council Bluffs, Iowa to San Diego, California, crossing Arizona on their trek.
- 1846-1848 Mexican War is fought by the U.S. Army of the West which takes control of New Mexico and California.
The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the war and the U.S. gains confirmation of its title to Texas as well as the annexation of California and New Mexico (which included Arizona to the Gila River).

American Period, 1848-

- 1848 Discovery of gold in California. Arizona's Gila Trail becomes one of the main routes to the California gold fields.
Members of the Papago tribes help traveling gold seekers survive the harsh desert climate.
- 1850 Compromise of 1850 allows for the admittance into the Union of territories acquired from Mexico as non-slave states. (This included present day New Mexico or Arizona)
- 1852 Americans begin navigating the Colorado River by steamer.
Army Corps of Topographical Engineers begins surveying Arizona.
- 1853 Signing of the Gadsden Purchase, which extends the boundaries of Arizona from the Gila River to the present boundary.
- 1854 Copper is discovered in Arizona, mined and commercially sold.
- 1856 Citizens living in the area of western New Mexico petition Congress to create a separate Territory of Arizona.
- 1857 Major Beale maps a route across northern Arizona, using camels for transportation.
- 1858 Butterfield Overland Stage Line crosses Arizona.
- 1861 Bascom Affair pits Army against Chiricahua Apaches.
Civil War begins and U.S. Military posts are abandoned in the Arizona portion of the New Mexico Territory.
- 1862 Arizona becomes a Confederate territory but the Battle at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico ends the Confederate westward thrust. Battle at Picacho Pass, near Casa Grande, is considered the westernmost battle of the Civil War, and the California Column of the Union Army occupies Arizona.
Battle of Apache Pass between the California Column and the Apaches is the largest in Arizona history.
U. S. Army establishes Fort Bowie in Apache Pass.
- 1863 Territory of Arizona is established and President Abraham Lincoln appoints Arizona Territorial officials.
The Oath of Office is taken by the officials at Navajo Springs, Arizona on December 29. John N. Goodwin is the first territorial governor.
Walker Party discovers gold in the Bradshaw Mountains.

Weaver-Peebles party discovers placer gold at Rich Hill. Wickenburg finds rich lode at Vulture Mine.

- 1864 Territorial capital moves from its provisional site at Camp Whipple to Prescott. Four counties (Yuma, Yavapai, Pima, and Mohave) are created. Kit Carson leads a military campaign that defeats the Navajo. The Navajo people are forced to take the “long walk” to Bosque Redondo, New Mexico
- 1867 Territorial capitol moves from Prescott to Tucson.
- 1869 John Wesley Powell explores Grand Canyon.
- 1870 Territorial population is 9,568.
- 1870's-1890's This is the Age of Silver. Mining and ranching flourish.
- 1871 A group of citizens ambushes a band of Apaches under the protection of the U.S. Army who are camped outside Camp Grant. This is known as the Camp Grant Massacre.
- 1872 General Crook mounts a concentrated effort to defeat the central Arizona Apache and Yavapai tribes.
- 1876 Territorial prison opens at Yuma.
- 1877 Territorial capitol moves from Tucson back to Prescott. Silver discovered at Tombstone. Copper deposits found at Bisbee.
- 1881 City of Phoenix incorporates. Southern Pacific Railroad crosses southern Arizona. Gunfight at O.K. Corral. The Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) organizes in Arizona and begins a long campaign against alcohol and saloons.
- 1883 Atlantic & Pacific (Santa Fe) Railroad crosses northern Arizona.
- 1886 Geronimo surrenders to General Nelson Miles and the Indian fighting is over.
- 1888 Copper replaces gold and silver in economic importance in Arizona.
- 1889 Territorial capitol moves from Prescott to Phoenix where legislators meet temporarily in the chambers of the Phoenix City Hall.

- 1891 Moses H. Sherman and Marcellus E. Collins of Phoenix donate ten acres of land for a territorial capitol site
- 1892 The Kibbey Decision states that water belongs to the land and is not a separate commodity.
- 1895 Phoenix is linked by rail to northern and southern railroad lines, increasing the ability to move goods and people not only east and west, but also north and south.
- 1898 The Rough Riders, including men from Arizona, fight in Cuba.
- 1899 Construction begins on a new capitol building in Phoenix.
- 1900 State population is 122,931.
The state capitol is completed in 1900 at a cost of approximately \$136,000.
- 1901 Capitol building dedicated on February 25.
- 1903 Salt River Water Users' Association formed. It was the nation's first multi-use reclamation project.
- 1906 Referendum on joint Arizona-New Mexico statehood is rejected in Arizona by a vote of 16,265 to 3,141.
- 1910 Arizona Enabling Act passed by Congress. Arizona Constitutional Convention meets.
Population of Arizona exceeds 204,000.
- 1911 Theodore Roosevelt Dam completed.
President Taft vetoes admission of Arizona over recall of judges. Arizona agrees to make the necessary changes in its constitution.
- 1912 Arizona officially becomes a state on February 14.
Women gain the right to vote in Arizona.
- 1914 Arizona institutes statewide prohibition.
- 1916 Republican Thomas E. Campbell is elected Governor.
- 1917 World War I brings economic boom to Arizona especially in developing cotton farming.
Former Governor George W. P. Hunt demands a recount of votes from the November 1916 election. The Arizona Supreme Court rules that Hunt won the election and Thomas E. Campbell is forced to turn the governorship back to Hunt.

Labor unrest in Bisbee brings deportation of suspected radical I.W.W. Union members by local residents.

- 1919 Grand Canyon National Park is founded.
- 1922 On November 25 the Colorado River Compact is signed by seven states in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The seven state legislatures also have to ratify the compact, and Arizona is very slow to do so.
- 1929 Great Depression begins and lasts into the late 1930s.
- 1930 Planet Pluto is discovered at Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff.
- 1934 Congress passes the Taylor Grazing Act that limits the rancher's access to Federal lands. Ultimately, fencing becomes widespread, and the range is divided into smaller areas.
- 1935 Hoover Dam located on the Colorado River is dedicated on September 30 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 1936 Arizona women are allowed to serve on juries.
- 1940 Population of Arizona is 499,261.
- 1941-1945 World War II brings economic boom to Arizona. Cotton, copper, cattle, farming and industry flourish.
- 1942 Many young Navajo men join the U. S. Marine's Navajo Code Talkers and develop and use a word code based on the complex Navajo language. The Japanese are unable to break this secret code throughout the duration of WW II.
- The federal government authorizes two Japanese relocation centers in Arizona: the Colorado River Relocation Center and the Gila River Relocation center where many American Japanese are sent to live for the duration of WW II.
- 1944 Arizona Legislature finally ratifies the Colorado River Compact setting the stage for projects like the Central Arizona Project (CAP).
- 1946 Arizona right-to-work becomes effective. This means that joining a union is not necessary in order to work.
- 1948 Arizona Indians gain right to vote.
- Motorola builds first plant in Phoenix marking the beginning of high tech industry in Arizona.

- 1950 Election of Governor Howard Pyle, a Republican, increases the power and influence of the Republican Party.
- 1953 Governor Howard Pyle authorizes a raid on a polygamous colony in Short Creek.
- 1960 Arizona population exceeds 1 million.
- 1961 Stewart Udall becomes first Arizonan to serve on Cabinet. He is the Secretary of Interior in the J. F. Kennedy administration.
- 1963 Arizona wins Supreme Court decision in contest with California over share of Colorado River water. Arizona is awarded rights to 2,800,000 acre feet of water a year from the Colorado River.
- 1964 Arizona's U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater is the Republican Party candidate for President.
- 1965 Lorna Lockwood is elected chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court. She is the first woman in the United States to head a state supreme court.
- 1966 Legislative reapportionment. Legislative districts are reapportioned to represent an equal number of people. The Republican Party gains control of the legislature for the first time.
- 1968 Authorization is given for construction of the CAP.
Senator Carl Hayden retires after representing Arizona in Congress since 1912.
- 1972 Cesar Chavez, founder of the National Farm Workers Association, fasts for 25 days in Phoenix over a new Arizona law that prohibits the right of farm workers to strike or boycott.
- 1975 Raul Castro becomes Arizona's first Mexican-American Governor.
- 1980 Groundwater Management Act is passed.
- 1981 Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first woman on U.S. Supreme Court.
- 1984 Population of Arizona exceeds 3 million.
- 1985 CAP brings water to state's interior.
- 1988 Impeachment of Governor Evan Mecham.
Rose Mofford becomes Arizona's first female governor.
- 1991 Central Arizona Project (CAP) is completed all the way to Tucson.

- 1992 Arizona becomes first state to have voter approval of a paid Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil Rights Day state holiday.
- 1997 Governor Fife Symington resigns. Secretary of State Jane Hull becomes Governor.
- 1999 Arizonan's elect five women to the state's top five executive posts: Governor, Jane Hull; Secretary of State, Betsey Bayless; Attorney Gen-eral, Janet Napolitano; Treasurer, Carol Springer; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lisa Graham Keegan.
- 2001 Arizona Diamondbacks win World Series for the first time.

Becoming A State In The Union

Arizona's path to statehood began with its land under the control of Spain, then Mexico. Under U.S. control, Arizona was originally part of the New Mexico Territory, then its own territory and finally ended in statehood. The United States had developed a procedure, through the 1798 Northwest Ordinance, to organize regions into territories and ultimately establish states. However, the territories were governed by the national government with a local assembly. The Northwest Ordinance also outlined the necessary rules for transition of territories into states.

In order to achieve territorial status, strong support from Washington was crucial. First, an act called an "Organic Act" had to be introduced by a congressman or senator to establish a new territory. This law authorized the President of the United States to appoint a Territorial Governor, a Secretary, and three judges for the territorial court. Congress also had to appropriate funds for the operation of the new territory. Once all of these officials arrived in the new territory, the Territorial Governor must issue a proclamation calling for the election of a territorial assembly (a body similar to a state legislature) and a representative to serve as a non-voting member of the House of Representatives in Congress.

For a territory to become a state, its territorial assembly must petition Congress. A piece of legislation was then introduced to Congress for authorization of the territory to draft a constitution. Such legislation included procedures for qualifying voters to elect delegates to a constitutional convention and for submitting the finished document to the voters in the territory for ratification. It also set time limits for the convention and provided funds for the entire process. Upon approval of the constitution, the Territorial Governor issued a call for delegates to elect state officials and to join the other states as an equal member of the federal union.

Arizona's Path to Statehood

Arizona initially was part of the Territory of New Mexico, created as a result of the Compromise of 1850, and then further enlarged by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. In 1856, citizens living in the western half of the New Mexico Territory sent a representative to Washington with a petition request-

ing the introduction of a new bill to create a new territory named Arizona Territory. This first request was unsuccessful. However, as the years passed and the threat of Civil War became a reality, the importance of the Arizona Territory changed. Concern over control of potential railroad routes to the riches of California brought approval for Arizona Territory. The Arizona "Organic Act" was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable James H. Ashley from Ohio in 1862. Territorial status was approved in both houses of Congress and signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. Arizona was now officially its own territory.

Over a period of thirty years and after several attempts to have a statehood bill approved, the people of Arizona Territory were authorized to draft a constitution in 1910. The voters of Arizona Territory ratified the Arizona Constitution Draft and sent it to Washington for approval by Congress and the President. President William Howard Taft initially refused to sign the bill due to a clause about the recall of judges. Arizona Territory again held elections to delete the clause in favor of judge recall. When the change was completed, Taft signed the bill and Arizona became the forty-eighth State on February 14, 1912.

The announcement of the Arizona Statehood Bill signing in Washington was telegraphed to the people of Phoenix. Arizona's first Governor, George W.P. Hunt, was inaugurated and he called the new legislature into its first session. One of the legislature's first acts placed a state constitutional amendment before the people which included the original allowance to recall judges.

Selected Sources:

Farrand, Max. *Legislation of Congress for the Government of the Organized Territories of the United States*. Newark, New Jersey: n.p., 1896.

States that the purpose of his book is to establish the direct connection between the Ordinance of 1787 and the territorial governments that were developed and to trace the changes in administration of the territories.

Lamar, Howard R. *The Far Southwest 1846-1912 A Territorial History*. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1966.

Pomeroy, Earl. *The Territories and the United States, 1861-1890*. Philadelphia: N.P., 1947.

Wagoner, Jay J. *Arizona Territory 1863-1912: A Political History*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1970.

Willoughby, William F. *Territories and Dependencies of the United States, Their Government and Administration*. New York: The Century Press Co., 1905.

Excellent and insightful study of the administration of United States territories with particular attention paid to those territories outside the continental limits of the U.S. with information on the history and structure of territorial governments.

PHOENIX: OUR CAPITOL

Much of the growth of Phoenix in the late 19th and early 20th centuries can be attributed to local boosters. This group of young businessmen actively supported public and private projects that would stimulate the economic development of Phoenix and the Salt River Valley. One of their goals was to

make their city the “permanent political center of Arizona.” These promoters achieved a major coup in 1889 when they convinced the Territorial Legislature to move the capitol from Prescott to Phoenix. Along with the prestige of the capitol, the move boosted the city’s future business prospects.

Phoenix experienced significant growth during the 1890’s. Local business and civic leaders supported a number of efforts during the decade to modernize the city. Phoenix soon boasted electric trolleys, substantial four story brick buildings, first class department stores, as well as continued business development in many areas. Railroads allowed Phoenix to become an important shipping and supply line for the Territory. The community obtained linkages to a second transcontinental railroad line when the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad was completed on February 28, 1895. This opened the city to mid-western markets and in-migration. The community’s population grew from 3,152 in 1890 to 5,544 in 1900. A series of severe droughts and floods encouraged local boosters to take the first steps to stabilize the area’s water supply. They supported the necessity of a dam to serve the Phoenix area. By 1911, the completion of Roosevelt Dam ensured Salt River Valley residents a continuous supply of water.

In the years just after the completion of the Territorial Capitol Building, the community of Phoenix began to extend its leadership role in the economic, political, social, and cultural development of Arizona. These trends were to accelerate after statehood was attained in 1912.

Selected Historic Newspaper Articles Relating to the Capitol

The following excerpts were taken from newspapers and Governors’ reports of the years between 1889-1901. The passages are presented in chronological order with a reference citation following each section. Asterisks indicate selected explanatory footnotes.

The Territorial Capitol Moves to Phoenix

Phoenix Herald, January 26, 1889, 2:2.

The bill to remove the Territorial Capital of Arizona,* has passed both houses, and was signed and reported to the Legislature** this morning. A concurrent resolution passed both houses to adjourn at noon on Monday, January 28, to meet in Phoenix, the future capital, on Tuesday, February 7th. It is understood that a fund has been raised by the citizens of Phoenix to pay all the expenses of the removal, and two Pullman cars have been ordered to transport the members to Phoenix, who will leave here on Tuesday, January 29th.

* The Capitol moved from Prescott to Phoenix in 1889

** The Fifteenth Territorial Assembly

Phoenix Capitol Site Location

Phoenix Daily Herald, June 17, 1889, 3:4.

The commissioners appointed to select a capitol site have chosen the ten acres of land offered by Messrs. (M.H.) Sherman and(Marcellus E.) Collins on the west end of Washington Street.*

Besides the ten acres Messra. Sherman and Collins have given a strip of land around the tract, one hundred feet in width, for a driveway, and also agree to extend the street railway** to the capitol.

The capitol, when built, will be in the center of Washington street, so that it can easily be seen from the business portion of the city. The commissioners intend to plant trees on both sides of the street, around the tract donated, and to improve the grounds generally so as to make a park where the good people of Phoenix can take pleasant evening strolls.***

The site chosen is one which a majority of the members of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly petitioned the commission to select; as in their judgment it would be the best for the purpose. Commissioners (S.T.D.) Hammond, (S.M.) Franklin and (C.W.) Johnstone have acted for the best interests of the taxpayers of the Territory in this matter.

* The Territorial Legislature created a 3 member Capitol Site Commission on March 21, 1889. The Commission advertised in three daily newspapers requesting "offers of land to be chosen as a site for the Capitol when the Territory should get ready to build."

** Sherman and Collins owned a Street Improvement Company. Part of the stipulation of their donation of land for a Capitol building was that their street car line would be extended from the city of Phoenix to the Capitol.

***State House Park was located in the western section of Phoenix on Seventeenth Avenue between Adams and Jefferson streets. The Capitol was constructed in the center of State House Park.

THE CAPITOL SITE

Arizona Republican (Phoenix), September 15, 1890.

In the last Legislature provision was made for the appointment of three Capitol Site Commissioners, who should select near Phoenix an eligible site for placing the Capitol of Arizona. Aided by an appropriation of about \$2500 a year the Commissioners were instructed to lay out and ornament the grounds of the site so selected in a manner befitting the uses to which they should be put* The grounds have been placed under the charge of George Hough Smith, an English gardener of some celebrity, who has lived in this Territory for several years and has studied the peculiarities of climate and soil It appears as though every part of the world has been ransacked to furnish the plants and trees that are the main ornament to the grounds. Selections from the flora of Arizona have been arranged by Mr. Smith in tasteful clumps, in several places. Near by the Chinese bamboo grows in tall luxuriance in a miniature jungle, while the cypress of the north, the rose and myrtle of the east, and the palm of the south show thrifty growth in close proximity.

The driveways are bordered with hedges of beautiful scented myrtle, Monterey cypress and evergreen Japanese privet. Other shrubs include a profusion of roses and oleanders, chrysanthemums, jacaranda [sic], with beautiful fern-like foliage, magnolia grandiflora [sic], grevillias, bananas and many others, but little known to the gneral [sic] world but all beautiful and seemingly flourishing.

In the way of trees, by the walks, are set at regular intervals, beautiful Russian mulberries, Carolina poplars, elms, mountain ash, pepper, weeping willow, eucalyptus, orange, lemon, olive and a variety

of palms, embracing the fan palm, the date and several others.

The general effect is a very handsome one, and will have added beauty when the vegetation shall have more matured growth.**

*In 1890 the legislature appointed a special joint committee of six members to report on the condition of the land, and recommend necessary expenditures for its improvement.

**The beautification of the Capitol grounds and the advance in the price of property in the vicinity of the Capitol added largely to the value of the land donated to the Territory. It is said that the choice of the land selected by the Capitol Site Commission may have been the result of real estate plans to build up the West Side residential district.

GOVERNOR MYRON H. McCORD'S MESSAGE (1897)

“The last legislature passed an act authorizing the issue—when approved by Congress— of \$100,000 in Territorial bonds, to draw 5% annual interest, to run 50 years or redeemable after 20 years at the option of the Territory, the proceeds of which are to be used for the erection of a capitol building. Several reasons why good citizens should unite in pressing the enterprise:

1. It will take out of politics a prolific source of bad feeling and corrupt legislation.
2. It will provide a safe place for the Federal and Territorial books and records. At present they are scattered in six different parts of Phoenix and kept in wooden desks and boxes, liable at any time to be stolen or destroyed by fire. The only office that has an iron safe is that of the secretary of the territory. The governor auditor, board of control, treasurer, the attorney-general, the Federal courts, all keep their records and papers in unprotected desks.
3. The Act provides that all the money derived from rents shall be turned into the Territorial treasury and applied to the interest on the bonds. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 is now paid annually for rents by the Federal and Territorial governments, so no additional burden will be added to the taxpayer.
4. The Territory has held since July, 1889, a deed for the 10 acres of ground adjoining Phoenix, containing a clause that in the event that the grounds were not used for capitol purposes they should revert to the grantors. . . . The owners of the site, relying on the good faith and integrity of the legislature and the people, did make the deed of conveyance and parted with all their interests without any possible means of recovery. The Territory can if it wishes defraud the grantors of the consideration and keep the land, but there is no such desire.

GOVERNOR N. O. MURPHY'S REPORT, 1900

Since my last report the capitol has been finished, and the various Territorial offices are now (September) being moved into it. It was constructed under the close supervision of an able, painstaking, and honorable commission and it is safe to say that no public building anywhere has been erected with results more favorable to the taxpayers. . . . Description of Building Follows:

The top of the dome is 76 ft. from the basement floor, and is surmounted by a statue of Victory 16 ft. in height, making the height to the top of the statue 92ft. The rotunda is 44 ft. in diameter, while

the great central light shaft, extending from the dome to the basement floor, is 20 ft. in diameter, leaving a corridor 12 ft. in width circling the light shaft on each floor

The first story is of granite and the superstructure of tufa stone- all Arizona products. The second or executive floor contains the offices of the governor, secretary of the Territory, auditor, and treasurer. The Territorial library is also on this floor in one of the most pleasant rooms in the building, 20 X 54 ft. in size.

The third or legislative floor contains the court room and chambers for the supreme court of the Territory; also the assembly and council rooms for the legislative bodies. The capitol will be lighted by gas and electric lights. Provisions for heating the building by steam have been made. The heating plants are located in the substory. On the substory or first floor, are located the offices of the live stock sanitary commission, adjutant-general, and the capitol grounds and building commission.

Capitol Becomes Property of Territory

Arizona Republican (Phoenix), August 5, 1900,1:3,4.

The capitol of Arizona was yesterday turned over to the capitol site commission by the contractor, Tom Lovell, and is now the property of the territory. Mr. Lovell received the last installment of his contract, \$117,290.28, and will leave this morning for his home in Texas. The building has been frequently described since the plans of the architect, J. Riley Gordon, were adopted more than two years ago. Though the plans have been somewhat changed since then, a description of the contemplated building is a good description of the completed structure, for while the changes have been frequently important in detail, they have not often altered the appearance of the structure.

The first step toward the building of the capitol was an authorization by the Nineteenth legislature of an appropriation of \$100,000 for that purpose. The Twentieth legislature added \$30,000 to the appropriation and though the building was then in outline, changes were made giving it greater solidity. This amount has been practically exhausted.* Every dollar of it has gone honestly into the building and so much has been given for the money that it is said that Mr. Lowell has worked nearly two years without profit He has justified the faith of the [Capitol] commission, for from the lowermost grain of cement in the deep foundation to the point of the topmost flame in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty [called Winged Victory today] surmounting the dome, there is not a dishonest or defective thing in the whole structure.

The style is one of the five classes of the Ionic Grecian architecture. Its length is 184 feet and its depth is eighty-four feet. The height of the top of the dome from the ground is seventy-six feet. The dome and "well hole," the latter surrounded on each floor by a handsome oaken balustrade, is forty-four [sic] feet in diameter. The building is constructed as nearly as possible of Arizona material. The foundation is made of malapai, the walls of the first story of granite, and the rest of the walls of tufa. The structure is as nearly fire-proof as it was possible to make it. The floor of the basement is of cement, and though the other floors are of lumber they are laid upon cement and are as unflammable as the cement. The corridors are paved with ornamental tiling, altogether 9,000 square feet. The bases or "wash boards," as they are sometimes called, of the walls in the corridors are marble. No woodwork is visible in the corridors except the doors and balustrades. The ceilings are extremely rich and

ornamental, particularly those of the upper stories. There are numberless toilet rooms and drinking fountains of handsome design. The Otis Elevator company is engaged in putting in a \$6,000 elevator. It is already in working order and nothing remains to complete it except the putting on of the protecting grill work. That will be finished in three days. Two handsome circular iron stairways on either rear side of the rotunda, lead to the upper floors. The building is heated by steam. The system has been tested and found to be in good working order.

The disposition of the various departments has not yet been completed. The governor's chambers will occupy three rooms in the second story on the north side of the east front. The secretary's (of state's) quarters will comprise the rooms on the south side and include a large vault. Opposite the executive chambers are the three rooms of the auditor, the board of control and the board of equalization. The office of the territorial treasurer, if one should be desired in the building, will be adjoining the executive chambers on the south, and the attorney-general should he desire a more formal official residence can have a room immediately south of the secretary's chambers.

A large room on this floor occupying the southwest corner and embracing practically all the space bounded by the corridor, the rotunda and the outer walls, has been set aside for the territorial library. This is much the largest and rather the handsomest in the building.

The legislative rooms are in the ends of the third floor These chambers are surrounded on three sides by galleries. Each chamber is well provided with committee rooms. The present location of the legislative halls is in a sense temporary, for if the building should ever be finished according to the complete plans of the architect, they will be moved to a large circular annex on the west side. There is a small room occupying the middle of the east front of the third story. It was designed for a supreme court room and is conveniently surrounded by chambers intended for the justices and the clerk. These judiciary quarters will not be immediately occupied, since the lease of quarters in the court house will not expire until April 1 of next year.

*The final cost of constructing the Capitol Building was approximately \$136,000.

THE DAY WE DEDICATED

Arizona Gazette, February 26, 1901, 1:3-6; 5.

In commemoration of the admission of Arizona as a territory, an event that occurred February 24, 1863, away back in the stormy period of our nation's history, Arizona's new and elegant capitol building was yesterday dedicated

The parade left the city at 1:30 promptly for the capitol. It was composed of the Pioneer and Indian school bands, the governor and his staff, territorial and county officials in carriages, Companies C, D and E of Arizona militia, the Normal school cadets and Indian school cadets, followed by a long line of private carriages. On arrival at the capitol the governor* as chairman of the occasion began the literary exercises

"It is a fitting monument to the vigor, courage and patriotism of this young commonwealth. It would do credit to any state in the union, and we are all justly proud of it No more honest and capable public work has ever been taken by me in the erection

of this building and I congratulate you, my friends, upon the duty faithfully performed by your servants, the members of the capitol commission

The capitol was evolved, it is here and has but one further promotion before it, and that is to become the capitol of the grand state of Arizona.”

*Territorial Governor Nathan O. Murphy.

NEW FLOOR IN CAPITOL TO BE DANCE SCENE

Arizona Republican, November 3, 1923.

Decision to give a dance in the Capitol on Thursday night, November 15, during fair week was reached yesterday noon at a meeting of the state employees held in the house chambers at the Capitol. The dance is to dedicate the new tile floor containing the great seal of the state, which is now being laid in the ground floor corridor of the building The dance will be invitational and each attache will be permitted to invite three or four guests for the evening. An orchestra will be stationed in the corridor of the first floor to furnish music for the dance and several of the offices on the ground floor of the building will be arranged to form reception rooms The Capitol of Arizona is the second one in the United States in which the great seal of the state has been laid in tile on the floor. The other capitol having such a seal is the capitol of Missouri The seal laid in colored tile,* is in place, and as seen from the upper floors of the Capitol through the rotunda adds materially [sic] to the appearance of the new white tile floor

* It was later discovered that the State Seal was missing two of the five C's which appear in its original design; namely citrus and cattle.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ARIZONA CAPITOL BUILDING

In 1889, the Territorial Government of Arizona moved from Prescott to Phoenix. Phoenix City Hall was not yet completed. However, it created a temporary residence for Arizona's territorial officials. In 1891, a suitable piece of land on which to build the Capitol building was offered to the Territorial Government by Moses H. Sherman and Marcellus E. Collins. The people of Arizona hoped that the Capitol building they were planning would do much to speed up the statehood process.

The original appropriation to construct the building was \$100,000 with an additional \$30,000 allocated later. The completed building cost \$135,000, \$5,000 over the total appropriation. The architect James Riley Gordon, of San Antonio, Texas, submitted the winning design in a contest held to select the design for the new structure. Thomas Lovell of Denton, Texas was awarded the construction contract.

Ground was broken for the Capitol building on February 16, 1899, and construction was completed on August 17, 1900. The appropriation for the new building stipulated that, as much as possible, it had to be constructed of materials from Arizona. The construction incorporated Malapai rock from Camelback Mountain in the foundation, granite from South Mountain in the first floor, and tofa stone from Yavapai County in the second, third, and fourth floors. The first territorial governor to occupy the Capitol building, Nathan O. Murphy, moved in on October 22, 1900. A dedication ceremony for the new structure was held on February 25, 1901.

In 1912, the Territorial Capitol became the State Capitol of Arizona when Arizona joined the Union of States on February 14. Additions to the building were made in both 1919 and 1938. In 1974, the Executive Branch offices moved into the newly completed tower of the Capitol building. The Arizona State Senate and House of Representatives had moved into their own wings in 1960.

The original Capitol Building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The restoration of the building to its 1912 appearance was completed in 1981 at a cost of just under \$4 million dollars.

Reference: Documents, Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.

JAMES RILEY GORDON, Architect

Arizona Gazette, (Phoenix) August 17, 1900, 8:3

James Riley Gordon was born in Winchester, Virginia, the son of Colonel George Muir Gordon and Sarah Virginia Riley. His family moved to San Antonio, Texas, when he was eleven years old. After completing his studies in architecture and engineering, he joined the United States Civil Engineering Corps with the International and Great Northern Railroad.

He served under the United States Supervising Office and on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol and there he acquired the knowledge of the construction of public buildings, the field in which he later specialized.

Mr. Gordon designed the Capitol Building at Phoenix, Arizona, the Capitol of Montana at Helena and the Capitol of Mississippi at Jackson. He was awarded the Congressional Medal for the Texas State Building, in Spanish design, at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Mr. Gordon moved to New York in 1902. He became a member of the firm of Gordon, Tracy and Swartout for a few years after which he practiced architecture by himself for thirty years in New York

He designed public buildings in almost every part of the United States, and in addition to three capitol buildings, he designed seventy-two court houses and many banks, churches, hospitals, hotels, synagogues, theaters, railroad stations and institutions throughout the country.

Mr. Gordon traveled extensively in Europe; in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland to study public buildings. He was commissioned in conjunction with another architect to design one of the buildings for the New York World's Fair in 1939, but did not live to accomplish the task. James Riley Gordon passed away in New York City in 1937.



Winged Victory

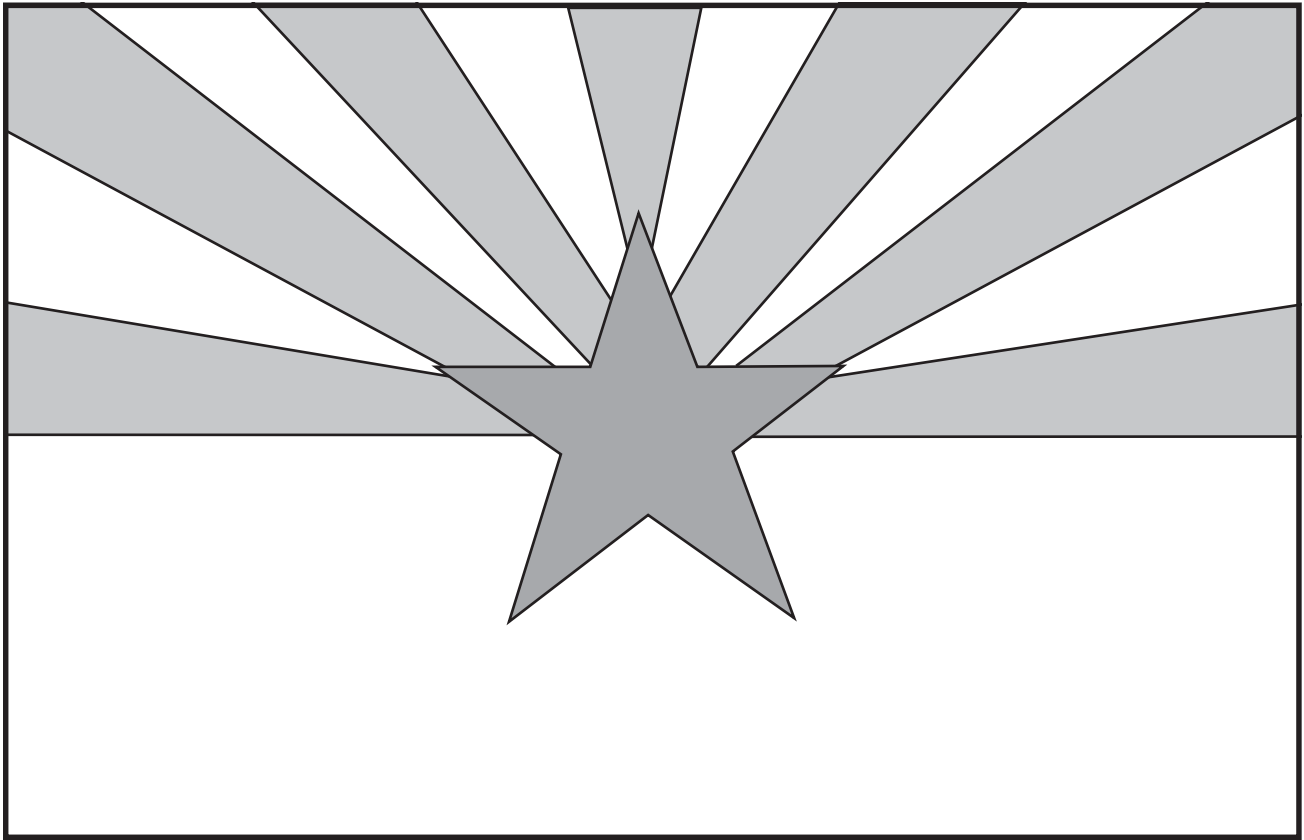
The statue which adorns the copper dome of the Arizona State Capitol has been referred to as the *Goddess of Liberty*, *Statue of Justice*, *Madame de Vaunte* and more recently *Winged Victory*. The name *Winged Victory* has evolved because of her resemblance to the Greek statue of the same name. The only noticeable difference is Arizona's statue has both arms intact and a head.

Winged Victory is a zinc statue that was cast in Ohio and purchased by Arizona Territory for \$160 in 1898. When the Capitol was completed in 1900, *Winged Victory* was atop the dome. She served as a wind vane until the 1950's when the state legislators had her anchored facing the East. Her right hand holds the torch of liberty high above her head and her left hand presents the wreath of victory.

In 1976, the statue was removed from the top of the Capitol and repaired. Her wings were sealed, bullet holes patched, angle irons welded from the inside, and her cracked body cavity filled with 15 cubic-feet of Styrofoam™. She was covered with nine gallons of white gel marine paint and a one-eighth inch layer of fiberglass to shield her from the elements. Originally, *Winged Victory* weighed 400 pounds, but after the repairs were completed she weighed in at 600 pounds.

Winged Victory is a wind vane free to move with the Arizona breezes once again.

Arizona State Flag Story



Charles Wilfred Harris, Colonel in the Arizona National Guard, served as the captain of the unit's rifle team in 1910. During the rifle competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, the Arizona team was the only team without an emblem of any kind. Colonel Harris was chiefly responsible for the creation of the rifle team flag that in 1917 became the Arizona State Flag.

Blue and gold are the colors of Arizona. Red and gold are the colors carried by Coronado's Expedition of 1540 to the Seven Cities of Cibola. The blue is "liberty blue" identical to the color in the United States flag field of stars. Since Arizona is a western state the rays of the setting sun seemed appropriate. There are thirteen rays representing the original "thirteen colonies." The large copper star identifies Arizona as the largest producer of copper in the United States.

On February 27, 1917, the legislature passed the bill to adopt this flag as the official Arizona State Flag despite dissenting votes and Governor Campbell's refusal to affix his signature to the bill.

WHY “ARIZONA?”

Historians disagree on how the name Arizona became attached to this region. One theory speculates that the name came from a small mining camp named Real Arissona in Northern Mexico.

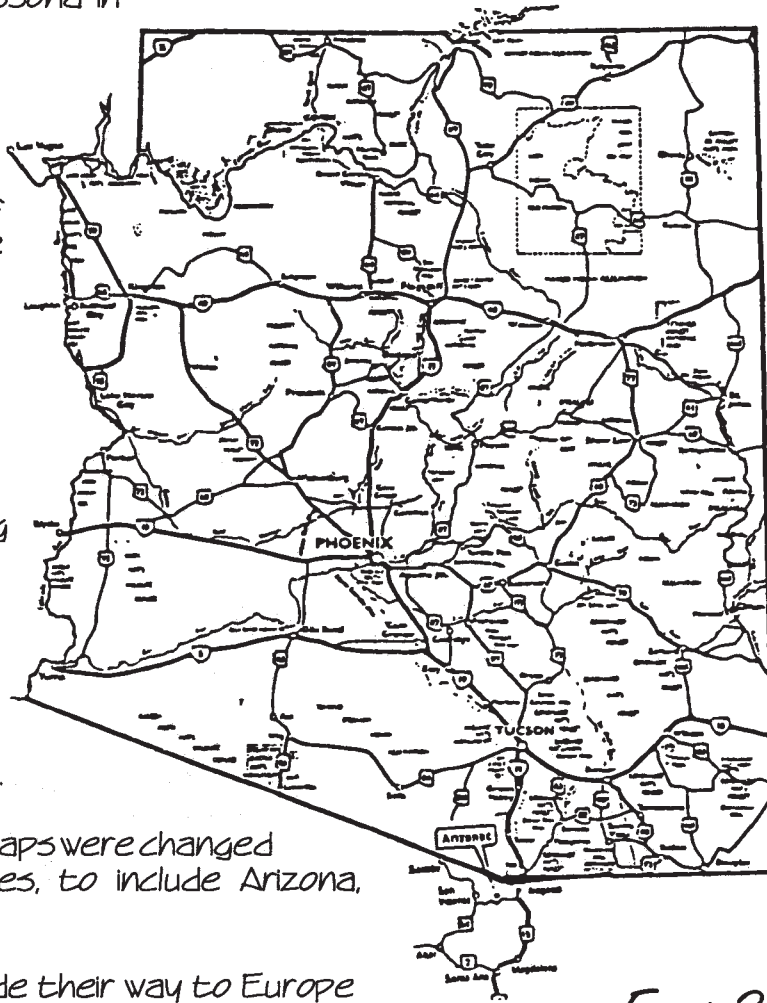
In 1736 a discovery of almost pure silver near Real Arissona brought thousands of prospectors to the area. Real Arissona may have been the first “boom town” in the Southwest.

Real Arissona comes from the Spanish word “real,” meaning camp, and “Arissona” is believed to be a Spanish phonetic spelling for “arizonac,” a Pima or Papago word combination meaning a small spring.

Father Kino’s original maps were changed by Spanish missionaries, to include Arizona, dropping the “c”.

When Kino’s maps made their way to Europe and were reproduced the name Arizona was attached to the entire northern frontier of New Spain.

Today Arizonac is a remote village just eight miles south of the international border between the United States and Mexico.



Fact?
or
Theory!

POST FIELD TRIP QUIZ
ARIZONA HISTORY

Fill In The Blanks

1. Who was President of the United States at the time Arizona became a territory?

2. Arizona was a territory from _____ to _____ .
3. Name, in chronological order, the four sites of the Arizona capitol during Territorial Days: _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ .
4. In what year was the Capitol building completed? _____ .
5. One of the modern devices in the Capitol Building when it opened was?
_____ .
6. The statue on top of the Capitol Building is a _____ ?

Multiple Choice

Circle the most correct answer.

7. The motto "Ditat Deus" on the Arizona state seal means:
 - a. God Enriches
 - b. In God We Trust
 - c. We The People
 - d. A Rising Sun
8. The individual who was elected Arizona's First Supreme Court Chief Justice:
 - a. Alfred Franklin
 - b. Edward Kent
 - c. George W. P. Hunt
 - d. William T. Howell
9. The architect of the Capitol building was:
 - a. John C. Fremont
 - b. James Riley Gordon
 - c. John N. Goodwin
 - d. Frank Lloyd Wright

10. Which one of the following individuals was President of the United States at the time Arizona became a state?
 - a. Woodrow Wilson
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt
 - d. William Taft

11. Arizona's Territorial Governor who was known as "The Pathfinder" was:
 - a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. A.P.K. Safford
 - c. John C. Fremont
 - d. Alexander O. Brodie

12. Only one of the flags listed below has not flown over Arizona during her long history.
 - a. British
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Mexican
 - d. Confederate

13. The Great Seal of Arizona has five "C" words which represented important parts of Arizona's economy in 1912. Which of the following is not one of the five "C's"?
 - a. climate
 - b. copper
 - c. citrus
 - d. corn
 - e. cattle

14. How many terms did George Hunt serve as Governor of Arizona?
 - a. 10
 - b. 3
 - c. 7
 - d. 5

15. All of Arizona's Territorial Governors were chosen by the:
 - a. Arizona Territorial Legislature
 - b. people of Arizona
 - c. President of the United States
 - d. lottery system

16. George W.P. Hunt is buried at:
 - a. the State Capitol Grounds
 - b. Phoenix Pioneers Cemetery
 - c. Papago Park
 - d. family cemetery in Missouri

17. All of the following materials were used to build the Capitol building, except one.
- a. Malapai Rock
 - b. Cedar Pine
 - c. White Oak
 - d. Tuff Stone

Short Answer

18. Answer any two of the items below in one or two sentences.

Discuss the difference between a territory and a state. _____

Explain why the copper in the dome of the Capitol building has not changed its color.

Explain why some of the lights on the fixtures in the Capitol building face up and some face down. _____

Identification

19. Identify and state the historical significance of two of the following in two or four sentences each.

George W. P. Hunt _____

Enabling Act _____

Charles W. Harris _____

John N. Goodwin _____

Essay

20. Briefly answer one of the questions noted below using the resource materials supplied by your teacher.
- Put yourself in the place of an Arizona news reporter visiting the new Territorial Capitol building during its dedication ceremony on February 25, 1901. Describe the new building to your readers. What features does it have which are new and innovative for Phoenix?
 - Describe what life was like in Phoenix in 1900. How did the construction of a new Capitol building fit in with the plans of prominent Phoenix boosters for the community?

POST FIELD TRIP QUIZ ANSWER SHEET
ARIZONA HISTORY

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. 1863 - 1912
3. Prescott, Tucson, Prescott, Phoenix
4. 1900
5. steam heat, elevator, electricity (new in the west in 1900)
6. wind vane or weather vane
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. d
11. c
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. c
16. c
17. b

Sample Answers

18.
 - A territory is an organized political entity which does not yet enjoy the full and equal status of a state. For example, most territorial officials were chosen by the President of the United States while state officials are elected by the citizens of a state.
 - The copper in the dome of the Capitol building was chemically coated during the restoration to avoid oxidation or color change.
 - The lights that face upward were piped for carbide gas while the lights that face down were wired for electricity. Electricity was new in the west when the Capitol building was completed and people did not yet trust it.
19.
 - George W.P. Hunt was first elected Governor of Arizona. Elected Governor seven times. Favored a good road system, prison reform, and the end to capital punishment among others.
 - Enabling Act is also known as the Statehood Bill. This act, passed during President William H. Taft's administration, allowed the Territory of Arizona to write a constitution and elect state officials.
 - Charles W. Harris was a Colonel in the Arizona National Guard who designed the Arizona National Guard flag. The basic design was adopted for the state flag in 1917.

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