



Old Pauline Weaver

Frontiersman — Free Trapper — Scout Guide — Prospector

by RAY WEAVER

The name of Pauline was given him by the Indians, his name being Powell¹, the Mexicans called him Powlino, or Paulino, and the Indians left the "o" off and added the "e." Arthur Woodward and Raymond Carlson have a more intelligent explanation of this, but the fact remains that he was better known as Pauline.

History states that his mother was a Cherokee, this I do not know, in fact I have not proven that he was my great uncle, except by the statements of my father, Warren, and my uncles and that of history.

BANCROFT'S STATEMENT:

Pauline Weaver, one of the earliest Americans who visited Arizona, perhaps before 1830, certainly as early as 1832, was born in Tennessee, about whose life in detail very little is known. He was a famous trapper and explorer, acquainted with all the broad interior and its Indian tribes. He discovered in 1862, the Colorado Placers, and the next year the Hassayampa Mines, in the district bearing his name. In 1865 he was tilling a patch of land on the same stream. I have not found the cause or circumstance of his death.

In May, 1830 he left Fort Smith, Arkansas for the west, with a party of 42 or 43. In this party there were three men who kept a diary or wrote a narrative later, namely Jacop P. Leese, Job F. Dye, and Geo. Nidever, they all name Powell Weaver as one of the party. Many of these men became well known and wealthy in California in the later years, such as Isaac Williams owner of the Chino Ranch. Trapping the different rivers and streams, they arrived in Taos, New Mexico late in the year of 1830.²

Weaver, with Ewing Young on his second expedition to California left San Fernando (Taos), New Mexico September 1831. He trapped along the Gila and other streams on the way, arriving in Los Angeles in April, 1832. I have no record of Weaver coming into California at this time.

P. Weaver is inscribed on the north inner wall of the Casa Granda 1832. He undoubtedly carved his name as he passed the Casa Granda on this trip. There is some doubt as to the last number of this date, of being 2, 3, or 4. A trapper by occupation, and we find him on the Gila River many times, it is quite possible that he carved it later than 1832.³

Charles D. Poston who was with J. Ross Browne on his tour of Arizona in 1864, made this statement in 1865 regarding Weaver, quote: "The oldest living trapper in Arizona, in 1865, is old Pauline Weaver, from White County, Tennessee. His name is carved in the Casa Granda, near the Pima Villages on the Gila River, under date of 1832. This old man has been a peacemaker among the Indians for many years, and is now spending the evening of his life in cultivating a little patch of land on the public domain in the northern part of the territory, on a beautiful little stream called the Hassayampa."

From this date 1832, I have no further record of Weaver until 1842, except that some time in the early part of this period his son was born, Ben Weaver. The mother, an Indian woman of the Chemehuevi Tribe. This tribe was located on the Colorado River below Needles, Califor-

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CORRAL CHIPS...

Dr. George P. Hammond, who for over 30 years has been in charge of the magnificent Bancroft Library collection at the University of California, in Berkeley, was the recipient of the Golden Condor Award of the Society of Pan American Culture on Sunday November 15th, acknowledging his unique services in bilingual bibliography for historians, writers, and educators alert to coming era of communications liason between the English and Spanish-speaking Americas . . . on the previous Sept. 25th . . . Dr. Hammond was presented the Henry R. Wagner award by the Calif. Historical Society.

* * * *

Idwal Jones 76 Southland author and gourmet, died of a heart attack on Nov. 14th., he was the author of "Vermillion," "China Boy,"

"Ark of Eempire," "Vines in the Sun" "Steel Chips" "High Bonnet" and co-author of "Biscailuz, Sheriff of the New West."

* * * *

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* * * *

Eddie Edwards, Desert Rat,
Writes of this and writes of that.
Which is best? I think the choice is
Eddie's book called "Desert Voices."

ADV (HHC)



CORRAL MEETINGS...

November 17th meeting was held at Taix Cafe with Dr. Harvey Johnson in the saddle. Speaker of the evening was John (Sky) Dunlap, who stands five foot twenty on the hoof, his subject was Henry Kuchel, early Orange County printer and publisher of the *Anaheim Gazette*, and, father of Senator Kuchel and Theodore Kuchel. Theodore (Ted) was present with a collection of early Orange County publications and described the founding of the *Anaheim Gazette* which has remained in the Kuchel family for ninety years.

Dec. 15th meeting was held at Taix Cafe. Dr. Harvey Johnson in the saddle. Member Don Perceval brought down from Santa Barbara two of his beautiful paintings, one of which "A Barque", was presented to Ex-Sheriff John Kemble who was on sabbatical leave at the termination of his office as Sheriff. The other painting of the Arizona Ghost Town "White Hills" was presented to outgoing Sheriff Dr. Harvey Johnson. Richard Bailey, Director of the Kern County Museum at Bakersfield then entertained the audience with a talk on the introduction of The Camel Birl "Ostrich" to California and the present Ostrich Ranch at Buttonwillow in Kern County.

Jan. 13th meeting was held at Taix Cafe. Dr. Harvey Johnson pinned the Sheriff Badge on Ervin Strong and presented him the Belly Gun of the late Percy Bonebrake, the insignia for Law and Order in the Corral. Erv then mounted the saddle and introduced the speaker, Ray Billington, who entertained the Corral on the subject of "Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier." Geo. B. Eckhart brought greetings from the Tucson Corral.

Old Pauline . . .

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nia, their territory at that time running several hundred miles on either side of the Colorado and several hundred miles down the Colorado from Fort Mohave.

In the *White Conquest of Arizona*, by Orick Jackson, I find this statement: No matter what biographers may say, Paulin (sic) Weaver has the honor and the distinction of being the first white man to live in Arizona. As long ago as 1830 he explored alone the region lying along the Verde River, forty miles north of the present city of Prescott, and so informed many of his associates in this section in later years when he was permanently located. He came to Arizona to lay out ground for the Hudson Bay Co. and for the purpose of following the trade of trapper for that Company.

In 1842 he is located near the Cajon Pass in San Bernardino County, 15 miles west of the town of San Bernardino. He is here operating a saw pit with Michael White owner of the Rancho Muscupiabe. Pauline was offered this Rancho at an earlier date as a protection to the settlers in the valley from the Mohave Indians, but he turned it down. The road from San Bernardino to Salt Lake went out through this Pass onto the Mohave Desert, and the settlers were much troubled with the Indians from the desert. This Rancho was for one league, but in later years when settled by the land commission it was somehow stretched to eight leagues.

In 1845 we find him on the Rancho San Gorgonio, about 30 miles south east of San Bernardino. He no doubt has been here for some time as in July of this year he and Julian (Isaac) Williams made application to the last Mexican Governor Pio Pico for this Rancho, dated July 2, 1845. It is signed Julian Williams and Paulino Weaver. This application and map was damaged in the 1906 San Francisco fire, but it has been translated almost in its entirety. No record has ever been located of this Grant ever having been confirmed by the United States. It was for three leagues. This land originally belonged to San Gabriel Mission, and was their most easterly outpost. Pauline lived in the old buildings, made of adobe, they were much in ruins at the time. This location was about two miles north of the present town of Beaumont, California, straight out Beaumont Avenue. Isaac Williams, it is to be remembered, left Fort Smith, Arkansas with Pauline.⁵

About the middle of 1846 Commodore Stockton sent Kit Carson east with Official Dispatches, declaring the war with Mexico over. Carson took with him Pauline Weaver and fifteen others, six of these men were Delaware Indians.

In the eastern part of Arizona on the Gila they met Gen. Kearny coming west to assist in the war with Mexico. Upon hearing the news from Calif. Gen. Kearny commanded Carson to accompany him back to Calif., sending the dispatches on to Washington with an Officer, at the same time sending Pauline on to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to guide Col. Cooke, who was to break a wagon road through to Calif., commanding what is now known as the Mormon Battalion. Weaver met Col. Cooke Oct. 19, 1846.

The first eight or ten days out from Santa Fe, Pauline was very sick. Cooke in his journal mentions this several times, he also relates on two other occasions where Pauline made him very angry with his carelessness.⁴

The first census of Los Angeles Co., Feb. 1850, lists Powell Weaver and his brother, Duff Green Weaver (my grandfather) born in Louisiana. This is the earliest record that I have on my grandfather.

August 1851 Pauline served on the Los Angeles Grand Jury. I have an order or warrants made out to him for \$10.00 by the treasurer of the Co. of Los Angeles.

Dec. 21, 1851, he is at his Rancho (San Gorgonio), holding prisoner the Indian Chief, Antonia Garra Jr., waiting for Gen. J. H. Bean, from Los Angeles.⁶

An excerpt from the Los Angeles Star; The capture of Antonio Garra is principally owing to Mr. Weaver's influence with Juan Antonio. Mr. Weaver fitted out the Chaullia Chief with mules, etc. for the trip and has been maintaining the party ever since they brought in the prisoner.

D. G. Weaver's letter to J. H. Bean, Feb. 12, 1852.

Pauline's letter to B. D. Wilson, Nov. 30, 1852.

We come now to Oct. 22, 1853, he now seems to be cashing in as the first transaction is a bill of sale to Dr. Isaac W. Smith for one third interest in the San Gorgonio Rancho. This instrument displays a signature of Powell Weaver, and this signature does not correspond with the one on the application for the San Gorgonio Grant, and from now on he signs with a mark or cross.

Feb. 2, 1854 he sells to I. W. Smith a number of horses and cattle, no signature, but recorded at San Bernardino.

The fifth session of the Calif. Legislature, May 15, 1854, an act for the relief of Powell Weaver was passed. The Comptroller of the state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the State for the sum of five hundred dollars, in favor of Powell Weaver, for animals and provisions furnished the friendly Indians in San Bernar-

dino County, in the year 1851, who were engaged in taking prisoner, Antonia Garra, and four other Indian Chiefs.

Statistics of San Bernardino Co., Oct. 25, 1855. From Mr. V. Johnson Herring, assessor, to Hon. S. H. Marlette, Surveyor General. The Gorgonia Pass has been claimed by Powell Weaver, for nine leagues, as a Grant given him by the Mexican Government; but for the last two years he has not claimed any and will not pay tax on it. (This is a definite indication that he knew the San Gorgonio Grant was not legally his.)

Pauline must have taken advantage of the Homestead Act of 1852, because he sold a quarter section to C. M. Soward, Dec. 22, 1856, signed the instrument with his mark. This is the first time we find him using a mark for his signature. This land must have had a clear title as it was transferred many times later.

Weaver has left Calif. as we now find him in Yuma, Ariz. Sept. 1857. Captain George Johnson who was then going up the Colorado with the Str. General Jessup, hires Weaver to trap beaver for meat on the trip, he having his traps and Beaver bait. Johnson said Beaver meat is good with or without fresh meat.

Two years and a half later the United States Census, at Tucson, Ariz., July 1860, lists him as Powell Weaver, Old Mountaineer, age 63, born in Tennessee, property valued at \$2100.00.

Tucson, Ariz. at this time was the stopping place or rendezvous of a great many desperate characters, one writer stated that 90% of the inhabitants were of this type.

In Jan. 1862 Weaver with a party discovered the Gold placers seven miles east of La Paz. He took a quill full of this gold to Yuma and this started the gold rush to Arizona.

Shortly after reaching Yuma he went to work for the Northern Army, as scout and guide⁷. In the Rebellion Records there are many letters written by Col. Carleton to many of his officers, stating his respect of Weaver's judgment and ability. He was with the army, March, April and May. Apparently he just couldn't stay put any place for any length of time, because on May 30th, he wrote to his son in Calif., urging him to come to the Colorado diggings without delay. (Ben Weaver was killed by the Indians in 1865, three miles below Wickensburg, on the Brill ranch. His body was found full of arrows and one large rifle slug. The arrows were all broken off so as to strip him of his clothes. He was buried on this ranch, the grave is not located.)

May 1863, Mr. Peebles met Pauline at Yuma, Ariz. by appointment, to guide him into central Ariz., this part of the country having been little explored, Weaver agreeing to go, after some delay in getting a suitable party for the

expedition. They came up the Colorado to La Paz, then east for approximately 100 miles, 40 miles below Prescott, where they struck a very rich placer, many of the men, with nothing but a butcher knife, filled their drinking cups and other containers they might have on them at the time, before they even made camp. Some of the party picked up several thousand dollars in a couple of hours. The creek and town were named in honor of Weaver, a very lively place for many years. Today no one would know a town ever existed there unless they were told. Weaver always first on the ground everywhere, but was always poor!! A large district here was recorded in Yavapai Co. as The Weaver Mining District.

Back on the Colorado at Olive City July 1863, he wrote a letter from there to his brother, (it was published in the *Los Angeles News*) describing the mines and country in general. Starting from Weaver's landing he also gives the directions and the distance to the New Mines.

⁹He had some sort of a ferry here as he states Weaver's Landing, and because when the first Legislature of Arizona in 1864, granted William D. Bradshaw the exclusive right to maintain and keep a ferry across the Colorado River at La Paz, it stipulated in the act, that this shall not be construed to effect the right of Pauline Weaver to assert and prove his claim, if he has any, to the above described ferry, at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona."

March 1864, he is back with the army at Fort Whipple. In April, he, with a detachment of soldiers, are at his ranch on the Hassiampa River, at Walnut Grove. He stayed with the army until his death, June 21, 1867, working out of Fort Whipple, Fort McDowell and Fort Lincoln, where he died.¹⁰

There are many stories of Pauline, of his life in Arizona with the Army and among the Indians.

In company with John Moss an ex-soldier, from Fort Mohave who could speak the Mohave language, he called the chiefs of many tribes together for a meeting. This was at Agua Caliente, located 15 miles north of Sentinel, Ariz. on the Gila River. He and Moss roughly divided the whole country into sections, and bound them to keep within their own lines, except at stated times to trade and barter. Since few of the Indians could speak any English, he gave them all one pass word, to greet the white travelers as token of peaceful intent. The words were "Powlino, Powlino, Tobacco." At first this probably saved lives, but as great numbers of white people came who knew nothing of Weaver and his efforts, Indians were

killed while repeating or calling out the words.

He was buried in the Military Cemetery at Fort Lincoln. In the year 1892 (?) he and all of the Military Personnel were taken up and reinterred in the Military Cemetery at the Presidio, in San Francisco, Calif. Through the efforts of Senator A. H. Favour of Arizona and Sharlot Hall, State Historian, in 1929, the War

Dept. allowed the removal of his body for reburial in Prescott. He was buried on grounds of the Old Governor's Mansion often called The Old Capitol. Reinterred on these grounds with Military and Civilian ceremonies, a large granite boulder bearing a bronze plaque, purchased by the school children of Yavapai Co. placed on the grave.

\$100 REWARD for 1st authentic birth record of PAULINO, PAULINE, or POWELL WEAVER &/or his brother or nephew, DUGG GREEN WEAVER. One legend says a Frenchman, whose surname (TISSEERAND or TESSIER?) by translation became Weaver, was father of Pauline. A bronz plaque, on a boulder over the grave, on the old capitol grounds, Prescott, Yavapai Co. seat, ARIZONA, reads:

Pauline Weaver / pioneer / prospector / scout / guide / free trapper / fur trader / empire builder / patriot / truly a great man / born in Tennessee in 1800 / died at Camp Verde June 21, 1897 / He was born, lived and died on the frontier of this country always in the ever advancing westward move of civilization and was the first settler on the site of Prescott. He was descended from the best blood of the white man and the native American and his greatest achievement was as peacemaker between the races understanding as few ever did the true hearts of the two peoples. —

The source of this epitaph (also of nearly everything recently printed on the subject) is "Argonaut Tales" (Edmund Wells, 1927), 1/2 of which is devoted to Pauline whom it alleges was b. in White Co., TENN., son of Henry & a CHEROKEE; that at an early age he worked for the Hudson's Bay Co. but in autumn of 1830 began trapping along the Gila & Colo. Rivers. Now, as to facts (sic) with some documentation: in Fort Smith, ARK., 5-30-1830, he "signed up" with a trapping party of 43, organized by Capt. John RODGERS & Calvin COFFEE, which went via Santa Fe, N.M., to CALIF., by 1832 ("Life & Adventures of Geo. NIDEVER 1802-83", Ellison, 1937); was guide for the Mormon Battalion, Santa Fe to Calif. 1846-7, War with Mexico ("Col. COOKE'S Journal," v.7, Southwest Hist. Series, ed. by Bieber, 1937; see also v. 12); as "Powell" (a corruption of some form of "Paul"?), born LOUISIANA, 50, sawyer, Los Angeles Co., Calif., is in 1850 census; buried 1867 Fort Lincoln military cem., Ariz.; reburied 1892, The Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., & again in 1929 in Prescott. I have rec's that Kit CARSON & Joe WALKER

were in Ariz. with him. He was "one of the creators of the modern Arizona" (p.345-6, "This Reckless Breed of Men," Cleland, 1950). See also Bancroft's works, v.17-24.

The earliest record proof I have found for D. G. Weaver (my grandfather) is in the above mentioned 1850 census where he, too, appears as a sawyer & born in "La." (c1822 as aged 28). Want obituary or data on death (in Jan. 1869 on his ranch in San Bernardino Co.) Traditions assert that: he adopted the name "Duff G.", his original forename having been that of the state in which he was born (Louisiana?) or that his nick-name was "Luciano" (or a foreign word meaning "light"); that he was b. in New Orleans, La., or Saint Louis, or Boone Co., MISSOURI; that he worked on Miss. River boats. Ingersoll's "Century Annals of San Bernardino Co., Calif.", 1904, says he was b. in INDIANA 8-10-1823 & via northern overland route arrived in spring of 1849 in Calif., settling in the San Bernardino Valley where Pauline already had located.

Raymond Duff Weaver
Box 1254, Sacramento 6, Calif.

On Old Mountain Man--Pauline Weaver

DR. ARTHUR WOODWARD

1. The fact that he was listed as Powell Weaver on the list of trappers who left Fort Smith, Arkansas, May 1830 indicates that somewhere along the line in after years he became first, Paulino or Powlino and still later Pauline. It is well known that many of the Anglo-Saxon, French, German and other named trappers who applied for licenses in Santa Fe and elsewhere were often translated phonetically. Powell was one such name, and in Spanish it would become "Paulino," the "w" not being used in the Spanish language would change to "au" to give the same approximate sound as "w". Hence to the Mexicans, Californians and Spanish speaking Indians, he was Paulino. Later when Paulino was translated back into English, there being no Paulino, the natural substitution was Pauline.

2. At the moment I cannot lay my hands upon my copy of *Desert Magazine* for March, 1939, hence cannot give the roster of the party to which Paulino originally belonged. I believe that I gave the names of all save one or two of that group but had to piece it together from various sources.

3. Not too many weeks ago I saw the "P. WEAVER 1832" inscription carved on the inside north wall of one of the rooms in the Casa Grande National Monument structure. The date is 1832 but I do not believe that Paulino carved it. Like Kit Carson, Paulino never learned to write. Hence it is my belief that one of the 1931-32 trapping party carved Weaver's name on that wall. If (like Carson) he had learned to write his name, I believe that he would have signed such documents as the application to "el paraje de San Gorgonio," which consisted of ex-mission lands of San Gabriel, which were adjacent to lands which had been granted to Santiago Johnson about 1842-1843. I saw the badly charred remains of the original diseno, signed by both Julian (Isaac Williams) and Paulino Weaver. I might add, however, that both signatures are in the same handwriting. When I saw the diseno it was with a number of other documents which had survived the fire in San Francisco in 1906 in room 202, General Land Office, Federal Building, Glendale, Calif. Since that time, how-

ever, the papers in questions have been taken to Washington, D.C.

4. Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke noted in his journal, Oct. 23, 1846 "An influenza is prevailing." Weaver was among those who suffered from this illness for on Nov. 1, Cooke wrote: "Weaver was very dangerously ill in the night," and on Nov. 10, the officer observed "Weaver is getting well fast."

Two other guides with Cooke at that time were Antoine Leroux, a famous French-American mountain man, who had been born in Saint Louis, Missouri about 1801, son of Luis William Leroux, native of France and later a Santa Fe trader. According to Antoine Leroux's daughter, Pablita Valdez, nee Leroux, Antoine arrived in New Mexico about 1831 or 1832. In 1833 he married Juana Catarina Vigil. Antoine died at his house, located between Rancho de Arriba and Placito de los Luceros, situated a short distance above the junction of the Rio Pueblo and Rio Lucero in New Mexico, June 30, 1861. The other guide was probably Baptiste Charbonneau, son of Sacajawea, the Shoshone woman guide of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and Toussaint Charbonneau, born at the winter quarters of the Expedition, February 11, 1805. Baptiste became a well known personage in the west, trapper, guide and hunter. He died in 1885 on the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming, and according to Grace Raymond Hebard, author of "Sacajawea, Guide of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," Arthur H. Clark Co. 1932, the tribesmen buried him in a secret grave in the mountains west of the Shoshone agency.

Col. Cooke had hassles with all of his guides, mainly, I suspect, because he expected too much of them when placed in an unknown section of country. Cooke himself said, "I have no guide that knows anything about the country and I fear such exploring as we go will be very slow or hazardous work." Since the expedition headed by Cooke was forced to abandon the regular trail because of the wagon train with the Mormon Battalion, which he commanded, the mountain men, not having been over the new terrain, were as green as the commander himself. Enroute to Tucson, Weaver became con-

fused but after the party left that pueblo and struck northwest to the Gila, Paulino was on his own stamping grounds. He argued with the other guides as to the best route to take, and Cooke cited him as the best authority on the road, water holes, etc. Weaver pointed out the best camp sites, advised firing of thickets on the river to clear the camp sites and to open up the trail for the wagons. Beyond the Colorado however, it was another story. The trail selected by Cooke was that followed by General Kearney a few weeks before. This road led south of the sand dunes beyond Yuma, it crossed into what is now northern Baja California, and cut northwest at a point near Mexicali, striking into the Carrizo country, following the creek into Vallecitos. Beyond the latter place, which later became a well known camping place on the Los Angeles—Ft. Yuma Road, some four miles distant, is the steep rocky hill, known as Vallecito Hill. At that time there was no wagon road up the incline. The hillside is studded with boulders. Having driven a wagon over that particular stretch of bad road (which was relatively unimproved from 1847 until 1919) I can sympathize with Weaver when he saw it for the first time, and remarked to Cooke, "I think we're penned up."

"Ah," replied Cooke, "then you never saw this mountain before, I suppose. I have heard nothing of it; find a crossing or I shall send a company of men who will soon do it."

Apparently such was the case for later, January 23, 1847, Weaver told Cooke that he had never traveled the cart road from Warner's Ranch to Temecula.

5. In checking over the "Life Sketch of Jacob P. Leese" as published by Mrs. F. H. Day in *The Hesperian*, Vol. II, No. 4, San Francisco, June, 1859, I find the following names of the men composing the trapping party headed by Captain John Rogers and Calvin Coffee as organized April 1, 1830. Some of these men have names spelled differently in other accounts but since this expedition as it started from Fort Smith, contains many names later to become famous in the history of the west, I believe they are worth recording:

Captain John Rogers
Calvin Coffee
Captain Robert Bean
William Bean
John Sanders (or Saunders)
John Porter
Isaac Graham
Henry Nail (or Nale)
George Nidever
Mark Nidever
Alexander St. Clair
Pruett St. Clair

Thomas Durgan (or Dungan)
James Anderson
Dr. James Craig
Job Dye
Isaac Williams
Jonas Bidler
Gabriel Allen
Joseph Gipson (or Gibson)
Frederick Christ (or Crist)
Powell Weaver
Cambridge Green
James Green
Pleasant Austin
James Bacey
John Foy
James E. Wilkinson
John Chase
Jonas English
Charles Sapulding
John Price
George Gould
Thomas Hammond
John Pullum (or Pollon)
Cyrus Christian
Ambrose Tomlinson
Jacob P. Leese

Names gathered from other sources (first names unknown) who may have been members of this party were:

Van Buren
Baldwin
Potter
Hace
Bowen
Carmichael
Frazier

Job Dye (a member of this outfit) dictated a manuscript biography to Thomas Savage, a researcher for Bancroft, July 1877 which is now in the archives of the Bancroft Library. However, even earlier Dye had written "Recollection of a Pioneer of California" which appeared in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (Weekly), May 1 to June 19 incl., 1869. In this autobiography, which is longer than the manuscript dictated in 1877, he lists the men mentioned in the list I have given. It may be said however, that all of the men who started in this party did not stay together but split up into other groups at various points enroute to the mountains.

6. The Garra Revolt, instigated by a partially educated Luiseno Indian, Antonio Garra, Sr., was in most respects a rather sordid affair which did not reflect much glory upon the participants, white or red. The alleged reason for the "revolt" was brought about by the Sheriff of San Diego County, Agoston Harazthy and

the Tax Assessor of the same county, when they decided to tax the back country Indians. General Joshua Bean, who headed the military in the southern California Militia advised the Indians not to pay said taxes. This put the fat in the fire and Garra tried to scatter said fire throughout the entire southland. The whole affair ended with the execution of the ring-leaders. Antonio Garra had gone to the Cahuilla country to organize that band headed by the noted chief Juan Antonio. The latter, however, captured Antonio Garra, and held him prisoner until General Bean could arrive to claim the captive. On Dec. 21, 1851, Garra wrote a brief note in phonetic Spanish to Bean. The following is a copy of the original document as it appears in the Bancroft Library Collections:

"Al Senor Genera Vin
Que aqui, estamos en S. Gorgonio llamados
de usted once personas aqui en el Rancho de
Senor Paulino Guiva.

Sn. Gorgonio 21 de Dcre 1851

Q.S.M.B.

Antonio Garra

S.P. muchos saludos doy ustet.

The note on flimsy paper was addressed to Al Senor General en San Gabriel. This was sealed with red wax.

The translation is:

To the Senor General Bean.

Here we are in San Gorgonio, eleven persons called by you to the Rancho of Senor Paulino Weaver.

Who Kisses Your Hand.

Antonio Garra

P.S. I give you many good greetings.

7. Paulino's Civil War services in Arizona although of brief duration might have been more productive had the officers been more versed in their knowledge of the terrain and the dangers of traversing it by one man with a small escort. On March 25, 1862, Major Edwin A. Rigg, stationed at Fort Yuma, wrote to Colonel James H. Carleton, Commanding District of Southern California:

"To prevent, however, making rapid marches at the wrong places, I have sent old man Weaver and his companion, Moore, who know the country well, and are well known to the Indians, to strike across from Suttons (formerly a stage station on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, some fifty five miles west of Maricopa Wells, on the Gila AW) into the Maricopa country, and through them obtain positive information of the enemy being at the Pimas. He knows every foot of ground through

the whole country, and is almost an Indian himself, having assisted the Maricopas against the Apaches. He will be able to have the information at Grinnel's (another stage station, AW) in nine days from this date." In the same report Rigg also praised Weaver regarding his knowledge of the most feasible route of taking the Federal troops from Ft. Yuma into Tucson. The old trapper had advised going via the Gila and the Pima villages, while the untrained military had originally planned an alternate route via Tinajas Altas, a perfectly impracticable trail. Said Rigg: "After consulting, as the colonel desired, Mr. Jones and others who know the country well, particularly Mr. Weaver (an old trapper and scout), I came to the conclusion that the above plan was the best and adopted it. They should only show face enough to keep them near them (i.e. keep the Confederates in view), and whilst the others are getting in their rear; and if Weaver is successful, which I have every confidence that he will be, Hunter (the Confederate commander) must be caught." Rigg continued to use Weaver's advice regarding the possible trails that Hunter might take in his retreat to the Rio Grande from Tucson. On May 3, 1862, Col. James H. Carlton wrote to Lt. Colonel J. R. West, in command at Tucson that he was sending "by an ambulance, which you can keep, Mr. Weaver and Sergeant Wheeling, of F Company, First Infantry California Volunteers. Get some animals, if necessary, from the Pimas, and have them escorted up the Salinas (Salt) toward Zuni. When they are past danger from the Apaches the escort can return, and these men proceed to New Mexico to gain information. Wheeling should be disguised. If necessary you can add a couple of reliable men, citizens, if they can be got of the tight stamp, to the party for New Mexico. Talk with Weaver on the point and agree upon the best plan. Canby, if he is still at liberty, can send an escort of his own cavalry back with Weaver. I wish you to fix this matter in the best possible manner, and so manage it so that no one will know when the party gets off, except the party and yourself, or where it is to go but Weaver and yourself.

"He can have sealed instructions for the escort to return to be handed to the commander at the proper point."

Accordingly West gave instructions to Lieutenant R. Wellman on May 10, 1862, who was then stationed at the Pima Villages, to prepare himself and forty men of Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with sixteen days rations, fifty rounds of carbine and twenty rounds of pistol ammunition, to escort Weaver and the Sergeant through the Apache country, "by such road as he may designate.

The escort was to be gone nine days, at the expiration of which time, or as soon as Weaver deemed it judicious to do so, the escort was to return to its post.

Weaver, Sergeant Wheeling and their escort left the Pima Villages for their spy mission on the morning of May 11, 1862. The outfit had sixteen days subsistence consisting of pemmican and toasted corn meal mixed with brown sugar, loaded on pack mules.

Ten days later Col. West advised Lieutenant Benjamin Cutler, Acting Assistant Adjutant General at Fort Barrett, Pima Villages, that the escort and the two scouts had failed to get through the Apache country. West also said:

"Weaver is at this post (Tucson) soliciting an escort for another route. This I do not deem judicious to furnish. First, I doubt the man's knowledge of the country that he now proposes to travel through, and second, I would prefer that the colonel commanding should determine what further is to be done in the premises. With that in view, and for another reason explained in a letter of equal date herewith, I send him back with an escort to headquarters."

The reason advanced by West in his other communication to Cutler, on the same day, was that although Weaver had failed to get through the Apache country, West thought the scout might be useful in aiding the party to take a short cut, saving some twenty-five miles on the route from Ft. Barrett to Fort Yuma.

One other man, a soldier George Oakes, a private in Co. I, 1st California Volunteer Infantry, who marched up the Gila with the California Column in the early part of 1862 knew Paulino. Said Oakes:

"We followed the old stage road around the bend of the Gila and back up to Maricopa Wells. The Yumas and Maricopas had had a battle near this station and there were plenty of skeletons scattered around. Old Paulino Weaver, who was our guide from Fort Yuma, had helped the Maricopas in this fight a few years before and told us about it. He said only one or two of the Yumas got back to the Colorado.

"He (Weaver) had come to Arizona about thirty years before and knew the country and the Indians well. He was pretty much an Indian himself and liked to scout far ahead of us. He had been so much alone that his speech was part English, part Spanish, with a few Indian words thrown in for good measure. He wore his clothes 'til they fell off him, and if he had shook those long gray whiskers of his all of a sudden I'll bet woodchucks, gophers and trade rats would have jumped out of them. His mother may have washed him when he was little, but after he got away from home he

didn't believe in using water to wash in. After a hard march we would peel off our clothes and jump into the muddy Gila, but not Paulino. No sir! He didn't believe in washing. Said it made him sick."

When the troops reached White's Mill, owned by a leathery down-easter from Maine, located at Casa Blanca, midway between Maricopa Wells and Sacaton, near the Gila River, Paulino decided he had gone far enough, according to Oakes, Weaver said:

"If you fellers can't find the road from here to Tucson you can go to Hell.' That was the last we saw of him. He headed west and maybe went to visit his friends the Maricopas." (see *Man of the West*, Reminiscences of George Washington Oakes. Recorded by Ben Jaastad. Edited and annotated by Arthur Woodward, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson, 1956).

9. Paulino apparently had some intentions of operating a ferry near La Paz, on the Colorado River, Arizona shore. On Friday, October 18, 1864, Mr. Bigelow, chairman of the committee on corporations in the Arizona Legislature, announced in the Council that "on tomorrow or on an early day thereafter, he would introduce a bill granting to P. Weaver, J. R. Simmons and others a right to establish and maintain a ferry on the Colorado river near La Paz." (First Legislative Assembly Journals of the Territory of Arizona, Prescott, 1865, p.140) If Mr. Bigelow ever presented such a bill I never found it in the Journals. AW).

8. After gold was discovered on the Colorado river in early March, 1862 Weaver in common with many others gravitated thither. He was at Olive City, on the Colorado (named after Olive Oatman) at a miners' meeting held at that place March 20, 1863, when it was proposed to make a division of the La Paz Mining District. At that time he was accredited with being the oldest white inhabitant along the river and he then had a plan to ally the river tribes, the Mohave, Pima and Maricopa against the Apache. Paulino reported that the chiefs of the river people wanted to go to San Francisco and wished him to accompany them.

The *Los Angeles Star*, March 7, 1863, had reported: "Old Pauline Weaver has gone to make peace between the Apache Tontos, Maricopas and Cuchanos (Yuma) Indians, thereby making it safe for prospectors to go through their country. He was employed to do so by authorities at Fort Yuma."

10. Although Paulino had been reported killed by the Indians in June 1865, he lived on until June 21, 1867 two years after he had been badly wounded and reported dead.

At the time he was employed as a scout by the 14th U.S. Infantry stationed at Camp Lin-

coln (later renamed Camp Verde) located on the Verde River, 50 miles east of Prescott, Ariz. Judge E. W. Wells, of Prescott in his book "Argonaut Tales" presents a romantic story of Weaver's life in Arizona, complete with many passages of dialogue. Unfortunately, his penchant for the romantic carried him away and he has Paulino dying in October of 1867 instead of June. The contemporary account of Paulino's death as carried by *The Weekly Arizona Miner*, July 13, 1867 states:

"Death of Captain Weaver: Powell Weaver or Pauline Weaver as he was commonly called, the noted trapper and pathfinder, and the oldest of the Arizona pioneers is dead. His disease was congestive chills and he expired at Camp Lincoln on the Verde 50 miles east of Prescott, on the 21st of June where he was buried by the companies of the 14th Regiment for which he had been acting as a guide in Indian scouting. He first came to Arizona in 1830, more than thirty years before its organization as a Territory, and in 1863 with Walker he opened this central region and the famous Weaver and Walker gold diggings. He rests after a career of three score years and ten, so eventful that the simplest records of its incidents will read like a romance; his body sleeps as he would have it amidst the grand mountains which he loved to explore and the rude solitude of which he preferred beyond all the excitement and ease of civilization and society.

'Earth lie gently on his bones'."

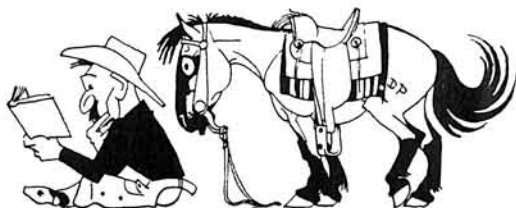
Sharlot M. Hall in her booklet, "First Citizen of Prescott, Pauline Weaver, Trapper and Mountain Man. With an introduction by Alph-eus H. Favour." n.d. but probably published in 1929, states that in June 1892, Camp Verde was abandoned and the military dead were removed to San Francisco National Cemetery. There the records showed that Pauline Weaver was re-interred in grave No. 1181 on the west side.

On March 24, 1928 permission was granted by the War Department to move Paulino's bones back to Prescott. The school children of the county raised the funds for the removal and the erection of a permanent monument was voted by the Arizona Legislature. A bronze tablet was set into the stone and on October 27, 1929, the old scout was buried in his final resting place, near the log house which was the home of Arizona's first government.

Ed. Note: Upon receipt of the article on Pauline Weaver from Ray Weaver, I immediately wrote for his permission to forward it on to Dr. Arthur Woodward for his perusal, knowing our old Companero Arturo had done considerable diggin on the subject, with the result of these additional notes . . . Muchas Gracias Senor . . . We are all anxiously awaiting the publication of your darling "The Great Western."

—S.P.

DOWN THE WESTERN BOOK TRAIL . . .



FREEMAN'S, A STAGE STOP ON THE MOJAVE, by E. I. Edwards, Glendale, Calif.: La Siesta Press: 1964: 48 p., illus.; wrappers.

This little booklet, presented by the author to the Regular Members at our December meeting, was a most delightful surprise.

Deputy Sheriff Edie Edwards has put in form the story of the little Freeman Raymond ranch and stage stop at the junction of the Walker's Pass road and the Bishop-Mojave road at Coyote Holes on the Mojave Desert. Perhaps the most exciting and interesting part tells about Tiburcio Vasquez and his hold-up of the ranch and the stage. But Eddie has also worked out all the essential lives of Freeman, his wife, and others, told in full from newspapers and contemporary books, the expense record book

by Freeman Raymond from family knowledge by the Ritzer "boys," great-nephews of Raymond living with him in the 1890's. Pictures furnished by the Ritzers of the ranch its eventual ruin by a flood, of the Raymonds and the financial record book, with also Eddie's recent photographs of Coyote Holes area, really occupy about one half of the book (and note that there is a new view of Sid Platford).

But sometimes I wonder why the place was named "Freeman Junction" instead of "Raymond Junction."

The Westerners Brand Book Number 11. The California Deserts, Their People, Their History and Their Legends. Russ Leadabrand,

(Continued on page 12)

Frank Adam Schilling

April 9, 1885 — December 27, 1964



A Tribute

by PAUL GALLEHER

After retirement, Frank had time to more actively pursue his many hobbies. He was interested in the military history of the Southwest, and spent much time in researching the early forts of Arizona and New Mexico. The result was an interesting, detailed map of the camps and forts of the area, which was printed in 1960. One of a number of contributions he made to periodical literature was an article entitled "Military Posts of the Old Frontier"

which appeared in the Historical Quarterly of the Historical Society of Southern California.

Frank began his active and eventful career as a railroader. Seventeen years later, after serving as water-boy, section-crew leader, road-master's clerk and junction-yard timekeeper, he emerged a full-fledged engineer and architect. He had studied correspondence courses all the while and "arrived" with his membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers.

One of Frank's hobbies was photography, and many albums bespeak his pursuit of this avocation with pictures of old locomotives, section gangs, bridges under construction, Indians and archaeology, natural history, western folklore, etc. His home was filled with albums, portfolios, sketch books and a reference library of more than 2,000 color slides of western trees which he gave to the University of Arizona. He also gave many of his books to the Coast Guard as well as an extensive collection of pictures of lighthouses which he and his wife Minnie had taken on an extensive trip of the entire Pacific Coast. Every light house was included. He authored, in a 60,000-word book, "Folk Lore of California Trees", and during the past twenty years he was a popular platform and radio lecturer on many subjects of the Western American theme. He prepared a unique series of charcoal sketches of all of the California missions which were published in three parts of the Historical Quarterly of Southern California, in 1959.

Frank was an active member in a number of organizations, including the Southwest Museum, Historical Society of Southern California, Utah State Historical Society, Southern California Nature Club, and the Sierra Club in addition to several engineering and building societies. He came to California in 1915 where he spent most of his professional time in the building and construction of schools and churches throughout the California area. Frank was a contributor to a number of our Annual Brand Books during his term of membership, and gave three or four talks before the Corral.

The hobbies of Frank Schilling are among the true interests of the Westerners, and he has made a sincere, honest and lasting impression on the Corral he served so faithfully. He has now moved into that elite society of Westerners who have preceded him to Westernland Paradise.

Editor; Don Perceval, Decorations; Dr. Harvey Johnson, Sheriff. Los Angeles Corral, 1964. xiv, 250 p., illus., Printed by the Ward Ritchie Press. 525 copies.

The California Deserts, their people, their history and their legends, is the subject title for our new Brand Book, edited by Russ Leadabrand. In it there are about a dozen extremely significant articles devoted to our deserts. There is not space for review of each article, although each would be well worth the writing. We can read many different stories, such as descriptions of the lost "Ghost Towns of Inyo" by Nell Murbarger and "Forgotten Army Forts of the Mojave" by L. Burr Belden (C.M.) or geology and history about "Red Rock Canyon" by Richard C. Bailey and "Early Man in the California Desert" (Pleistocene) by Gerald A. Smith. History tells us a good bit about "Slavers in the Mojave" by Paul Bailey (R.M.), "A Historian's Search for Sackett's Lost Wells" by Horace Parker (C.M.) and "War on the Colorado River" (on the water development of the Hoover and Parker Dams) by John Upton Terrell (R.M.); California history from the early 1840's to the present day. "King of the Desert Freighters" by Remi Nadeau (C.M. and himself great-great-grandson of "The King of the Desert") tells us a great deal about one important aspect of mining. E. I. (Eddie) Ed-

wards (R.M., new Deputy Sheriff) gives us his longest and really most absorbing account, "The Mystery of Death Valley's Lost Wagon Train." Randall Henderson's "The Desert Was Our Beat" is indeed an intriguing history of his "Desert, the Magazine of the West" with its well-known writers and picture makers. Russ Leadabrand's (R.M. and Editor) "Photographer of the Desert," the story of Burton Frasher, is of interest as is also the nineteen page portfolio of photos (29 pictures by Burton Frasher) made in the period of 1920 to 1938 in Death Valley and nearby. There are pictures of Rbyclite, of Death Valley Scotty and his "castle" and of C. C. Julian's Leadfield. Don Perceval's decorations of the book are a truly and beautiful set of desert designs used for the title page and as headings for each article in the book.

There are two little bits in the book to which I might object: (1) the omission of the list of officers, which had been included in the previous ten books, and (2) the inverted map of Death Valley (page 54).

This new Westerners Brand Book produced by the Ward Ritchie Press is beautiful, but now assumes a format very different than that of the previous Brand Books, designed and printed by (R.M.) Homer Boelter.

(R.M.) C. N. Rudkin

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