

**Arizona State Board on
Geographic and Historic Names
Parkway, Historic Road, and Scenic Road
Example Report Introduction**

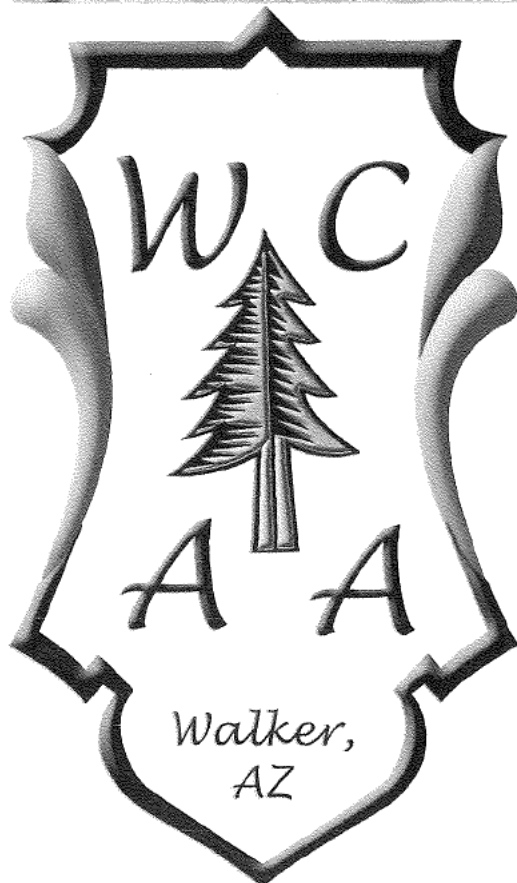
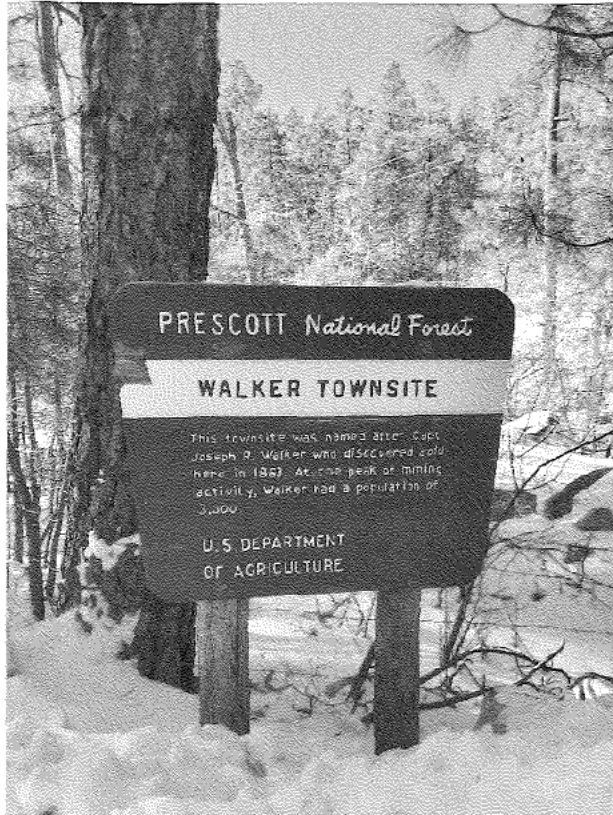
This document is a real Parkway, Historic Road, and Scenic Road (PSHR) Report submitted to the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names. The proposed designation was approved by the Board.

Please use this PSHR Report as a reference for what your finished report should look like. Note that this PSHR Report includes supplemental information that is not required for the report. Refer to the Parkway, Historic Road, and Scenic Road Report Guidelines for required information. Any additional information is optional and at your discretion to research and include in your report.

Although the proposed designation was approved by the Board, all proposals are evaluated independently based on a variety of factors. As such, there is no guarantee that your proposal will be approved.

Personally identifying information has been redacted from this PSHR Report to protect the privacy of the applicant.

Walker Road Historic / Scenic Designation



REQUEST FOR PARKWAY DESIGNATION WALKER ROAD

PRESCOTT, AZ, YAVAPAI COUNTY SCENIC/HISTORIC ROAD

Route Number

Walker Road – County Route 57 (approximately from route 69 to the Walker / Potato Patch area – nickname “100 mailboxes”)

Mileposts

Milepost 0.35 to milepost 7.82

Approximately 7.5 miles

Preparer's Name

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Date: September 1, 2023

Agencies Involved

Walker Community Action Alliance

Walker WIFI

Firewise

Potato Patch Homeowners Association

September 1, 2023

Arizona Department of Transportation

1901 W. Madison

Phoenix, AZ 85009

Enclosed is our request for Parkway designation of Walker Road (County Route 57) as a Scenic and Historic Route, in accordance with the Arizona Department of Transportation Scenic/Historic Route Program. This request is for designation of approximately 7.5 (paved) miles of Walker Road (from milepost 0.35 to milepost 7.82).

Walker Road is one of the most scenic roads in Arizona, and in addition, has an incredible history. The history of the Walker Road area not only represents a huge portion of history for the Prescott area but also for the state of Arizona. This area was all developed by huge interests of gold miners in the 1800's. The mining boom in the Walker area led to the creation of Prescott as the Capital in 1864.

We realize this document only scratches the surface of the vast history of the area, but we are sure you will see that Walker Road is truly a very viable and deserving candidate for the Scenic/Historic Road – Parkway designation.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact [REDACTED]

Thank you for your time and consideration,

[REDACTED] Walker Resident and Walker Community Action Alliance



September 1, 2023

Scenic/Historic Road Advisory Committee
Arizona Department of Transportation
1901 W. Madison Street
Prescott, AZ 85009

Request for Parkway Designation
Walker Road County Route 57

Dear Committee Members,

Enclosed is our request for designation of Walker Road as a Parkway in accordance with the Arizona State Scenic/Historic Route Program. This designation is for approximately 7.5 miles of Walker Road from milepost 0.35 to milepost 7.82 - the area known as "100 mailboxes".

Walker Road is one of the most scenic and historic roads in Arizona. Walker Road winds through the Prescott National Forest as part of the Bradshaw Mountains. The entire length of Walker Road (even beyond the paved 7.5 miles) is lined by the beauty of the forest made up of tall Ponderosa Pines. The first half of the 7.5 miles is a much-visited recreational area of the Prescott National Forest. This includes the Highlands Center of Natural History, 3 campgrounds, Lynx Lake and many hiking trails. The rest of Walker Road leads into privately owned land rich with Arizona history from the Captain Walker mining expeditions that grew the town of Walker and gave birth to the town of Prescott and turned it into the state Capital in 1864. In fact, all the privately owned parcels are a result of subdividing the original mining claims.

We are confident that you will find that Walker Road is also worthy of this very important designation.

The following information presented as outlined in the Scenic/Historic Road (Parkway) application includes an inventory of the natural, cultural, and visual resources that can be found along and around the Walker Road area. The required information regarding land use, ownership, and zoning are included. References, maps and photos are also included.

Thanks for your time and consideration.

Best Regards,

[REDACTED]

Walker Community Action Alliance



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APPLICATION FOR PARKWAY DESIGNATION OF WALKER ROAD

INVENTORY

Natural Resources (Geology, Hydrology, Biology)

Geology

The geology of the Walker area (Bradshaw Range) includes Precambrian schist, granite and other intrusive rocks. These older rocks are part of the main North American crystal plate and have been brought to the surface by geologic uplift. While there are some younger tertiary volcanic rocks, such as basalt, which covers the slopes and mountains. The older Precambrian rocks are underneath.

Some of the first discoveries of gold was made in Poland and Lynx Creek in 1863 by both William Bradshaw and Captain Joe Walker. Lynx Creek follows Walker Road and was very rich in gold in certain areas. The highest period of placer mining activity occurred in the 1870's and 1880's. At that time, several hundreds of men were working the various gold districts in the Walker area. Today, the gold districts in the Walker area are among the most productive placers in the state, including Lynx Creek and Big Bug Creek. Lynx Creek yielded \$2 million of gold by the 1930's, the largest figure of placer gold yet produced in Arizona's stream beds.

Hydrology

From Prescott, State Highway 69 east parallels the lower course of Lynx Creek, and light duty roads lead south from State Highway 69 to many points along the upper reaches of Lynx Creek. Placers occur along the entire length of Lynx Creek from near the headwaters at Walker, which is 7 miles southeast of Prescott, downstream to the junction of Lynx Creek with the Aqua Fria River, about 13 miles east of Prescott.

The placers along the upper reaches of Lynx Creek (in the Walker District) occur in the main creek and along its tributaries from near Walker (sec. 34, T. 13N., R. 1 W., Mount Union quadrangle) downstream for about 8 miles to the lower dam

W., Mount Union quadrangle) downstream for about 8 miles to the lower dam area (sec. 22, T. 14N., R. 1W., Prescott quadrangle). This part of Lynx Creek flows across Precambrian rock, and the gold occurs in thin gravels on narrow benches or bars in the creek.

The placers in lower Lynx Creek occur in the east trending part of the creek from the area around the lower dam, east to the junction with the Aqua Frias River (sec. 34, T. 14N., R 1 E., just east of the Prescott quadrangle). Gold occurs in the recent alluvium at the bottom of the steep walled gulch cut into Tertiary conglomerate. The placer gravels attain a conglomerate bedrock.

An area called the Nugget Ranch, south of the lower dam on Lynx Creek (sec. 3, T. 13N., R. 1 W., Prescott quadrangle), is said to contain gold in black sands that were probably derived from quartz veins in the underlying Precambrian gabbro (Kreiger, 1965, p. 114)

Biology

All of the landscape along Walker Road is forested with slopes and mountain creeks. The forest consists of Ponderosa Pine trees and scattered oaks and junipers. The forest floor consists of a layer of pine needles and scrub oak chaparral. The **Highlands Center for Natural History** (located on Walker Road) is an excellent source of information for the biology of the surrounding area.

Trees: Ponderosa Pine, Alligator Juniper, Arizona Oak, Boxelder, New Mexican Locust

Bushes: Scrub Oak, Chokecherry, Manzanita, Barberry

Cactus: Prickly Pear, Cholla, Hedgehog

Mushrooms: Various fungus species

Large mammals: Ringtail Hooded Skunk, Coyote, Gray Fox, Black Bear, Mountain Lion, Bobcat, Javelina, Elk, Deer, Antelope

Small mammals: Gopher, Mice, Rats, Chipmunk, Squirrel, Rabbits, Raccoons, Bats

Reptiles: Frogs, Toads, Lizards, Garter Snakes, Gopher Snakes, Arizona Black Rattlesnake

Birds: Heron, Vultures, Hawks, Ducks, Geese, Falcons, Eagles, Turkey, Quail, Many small bird varieties, Owls, Hummingbirds, Crows, Wood peckers, Blackbirds, Finches

Cultural Resources (Architecture, History, Archaeology, Cultural Development)

Architectural

The Walker area consists of a mix of architecture but mostly consistent with the log cabin slash mountainous architecture style. Large home and small homes. Log cabins and A-frame sky lodge type architecture. Old homes and new construction.

Historical

The town of Walker, located 12 miles southeast of its region's mining base of operations in Prescott, was named for Captain Joseph Reddeford Walker. In the spring of 1863, Walker led a group of 30 gold prospectors into Central Arizona. At the time, placer mining was a dangerous business due to Apache raids, so miners worked in pairs. One used a shovel while the other had a rifle. Initial panning along **Lynx Creek** yielded \$4.80 in gold. Sam C. Miller, a member of the Walker party shot a Lynx nearby, and therefore the name, Lynx Creek.

The Walker Mining District was begun with Walker's party being allotted 300 running feet of stream bed a piece in which to conduct gold mining operations. The discovery of gold in Lynx Creek excited the expedition enough to establish the town of Walker. It had a humble beginning, made up of several log cabins built on either side of Lynx Creek.

Walker reached a population of 2700, and eventually included a hotel, schools, saloons, a hospital and a post office that operated from 1879 until 1940. Most of these sites and building ruins can still be accessed from Walker Road and visited. Later you will see a brochure from a modern day 4 wheel drive tour that visits these sites and describes them in detail. A copy of the "Walker Community History Tour" brochure from July 9, 2022, is included at the end of this application.

The town's economy was sustained solely by the local mines, and their decline in the early 1900's meant decline for the town. In addition, a fire destroyed much of the town's integrity in 1909. Several large underground mines in the district included Amulet Mine. Mudhole Mine, Sheldon Mine, and Blue John Mine.

Amulet Mine was known for its production of high-grade silver ore. The **Mudhole Mine** produced \$480,000 in gold and silver between 1897 and 1903. The **Sheldon Mine** saw heightened development in the late 1920's, with a mine shaft reaching some 1280 feet. It featured several thousand feet of workings. The **Blue John Mine** struck high-grade copper-silver ore from 1914 to 1929. The Blue John Mine was brought back to life in 1994 and worked until 2002. In 2005, the Prescott National Forest, cleaned the mine (from elevated concentrations of heavy metals) and the mine was (safely) closed.

An onsite floatation plant built in 1924 processed several thousand tons of copper-lead ore from which gold and silver was also derived. This development led to creation of the **Poland-Walker Tunnel** connecting Walker to the rail connection at Poland. This tunnel negated an alternative 14-mile route through mountainous terrain. The tunnel started in 1897, stretched for 8071 feet (over 1.5 miles), of which 1100 feet were through solid granite. The tunnel was 8 feet high and 12 feet wide and reached a depth of 1200 feet below the surface. It was completed in 1904, at a cost of \$500,000 and was considered a marvel of engineering. These sites and remnants of these operations can still be visited as seen in the same "Walker Community Historic Tour" brochure.

Hydraulic operations along Lynx Creek began in 1869 with the development of ditches and flumes. Large reservoirs, like **Rich Gulch**, provided the large quantities of water to sustain the placer operations. Giant monitors moved over 1000 yards of gravel per day. Each yard of gravel yielded approximately \$1.25 of gold in 1916. For this reason, in 1916, the Wichita Placer Co. placed 4 giant hydraulic monitors along Lynx Creek.,

One of the well-preserved historical sites of Walker and the mining era, is the **Charcoal Kiln**. It's a short (beautiful) hike from Walker Road. The charcoal kiln was used to convert oak wood to charcoal. This charcoal would then be used by the nearby smelters to extract silver from the ore. The charcoal produces twice the heat of burning the oak wood.

Palace Station another preserved historical site in the Walker area. Palace station was a historic stage station and stage stop built in 1874 as a two-room structure with a loft. The structure was then expanded in 1878 to its present size. The US Forest Service owned the Palace Station since 1963. The Palace station was a stagecoach stop 2 hours from Prescott and 2 hours from Peck Mine. Palace Station can still be visited today along with the cemetery grounds around the area. This historic building was protected from the recent Crooks fire by wrapping the entire structure in a flame resistant "tin foil".

CCC Camp off Walker Road. The Civilian Conservation Corp opened camps in 1933 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. These camps were created to improve conservation of land and provide employment for hundreds of men during the Great Depression. This camp was supervised by the US Army and the projects that the men completed were sponsored by the Prescott National Forest.

Today the town of Walker is surrounded by private mining claims, some private homes, and the Prescott National Forest. The town of Walker is also surrounded by these historical sites and remnants of its rich history.

The Walker area is full of history, much more than can be written down in this application. Much more of the detailed history can be found in the book **"The Many Lives of the Lynx – A Century of Mining on Lynx Creek Between 1863 and 1963" written by Alvina N. Potter**. Alvina Potter moved to Walker in 1948. While browsing along Lynx Creek and the hills of her home in Walker, she found baby shoes, broken shovels, rusty dishpans, and ruins of cabins. This peaked her curiosity about the people who struggled to make a living in one of the earliest mining towns of Arizona, thus the writing of her book. The book is the best source (215 pages) of the history of Walker from 1863 to 1963.

Archaeological

There has been major archaeological interest in the Walker area in the past because of its rich history and the significance to the development of the Prescott area and Arizona in general. One example of a report from an archaeological dig is **"Archaeological Test of a Small 1880's Occupation (AR-03-09-03-202) Near Walker Arizona"** by Forest Archaeologist, James McKie and Archaeologist Richard Ryan dated April 15, 1988. This is cited as an example of the

archaeological interest in the area. Much more information is available, but too lengthy to include for the purposes of this application.

Cultural Development

The first known settlements in the Bradshaw Mountains were the Hohokam people. They built settlements near rivers, springs and hilltop forts. It's thought because of a prolonged warming period on the earth that they abandoned their Bradshaw Mountain settlements and left around 1100 AD.

Sometime during the 1500's the fierce Apache Indians headed west and became established in the Bradshaw Mountains. In the 1860's, a long 10-year war began between the Apache and the US government and the Apache surrendered in 1873. Today there is a reservation near Prescott where the Apache tribe resides.

In 1863, William and Isaac Bradshaw migrated to Arizona from California. They led the first group of men into the Bradshaw Mountains (therefore the name) in search of gold.

In 1864, Captain Joe Walker entered the Bradshaw Mountains and followed Lynx Creek deeper into the higher elevations where the current Lynx Lake resides and found silver and gold.

and all the gold and silver mining activity really began to flourish. Smelters were built to melt gold and silver, stagecoach lines were established, plenty of town saloons were constructed and jails to house the "bad" people. Cattlemen began ranching the area to provide food. The old west culture of cowboys, miners, gamblers, gunfighters, lawmen and robbers began in the Bradshaws.

Prescott Beginnings

The City of Prescott had its beginnings in the spring of 1863 when a party of explorers and would be gold miners led by Captain Joe Walker arrived at the headwaters of the Hassayampa River. On May 10, 1863, at a location some 6 miles south – southeast of what is now known as "Whisky Row", 25 members of the Walker Prospecting and Mining Company adopted "Laws and Resolutions" governing members of the first mining district in what would later become Yavapai County. The rules for the "Pioneer Mining District" provided a foundation

for the establishment of mining law in the central Arizona highlands, and can be considered Prescott's birth certificate. Thus began a gold rush that sparked the settlement and development of central Arizona and the choice of Prescott as the first Territorial Capital. Before then, this area was totally unknown to white men and gold mining prospects were limited to the Colorado and Gila Rivers.

Visual

The drive down Walker Road is beautiful. The full length of the road is forested with mostly Ponderosa Pines. The first half of the ride is in the Prescott National Forest. This area is heavily used by residents and visitors as a recreational area because of its beautiful surroundings. Campgrounds, Lynx Lake and Lynx Creek, hiking trails, and historic sites, **Highlands Center for Natural History**, etc. The second half of the ride is rural private residences, ranging from old historic cabins to newly built family residences. A detailed list of sites and features along Walker road follows. Following the write-up are maps and photographs of most of these sites and features.

Land Use, Ownership, & Zoning

Walker Road is in the unincorporated community of Walker, Arizona in Yavapai County. The first 8 miles of Walker road extends from its beginning at Route 69 (by Costco) to the area known as the "100 mailboxes". It continues past that point as an unpaved road towards Mount Union, the tallest mountain in the Bradshaw Mountain Range. Walker Road passes through the Prescott National Forest and privately-owned rural properties. The curvy road follows and crosses Lynx Creek and includes breathtaking beauty the entire length of the road including the unpaved portion of the road past the "100 mailboxes".

Most of the private land along Walker Road is zoned as residential, RCU-2A.

Map, Photos, & Other Supportive Materials

A map of Walker Road is included. The map only highlights a few of the many points of interest and historic points along the road. Many photos are also included. These photos represent a sample of the beautiful views, recreational areas, historic sites and historic plaques, hiking trails, campgrounds etc. Also included is a copy of the recent brochure from the recent "Walker Community History Tour" held July 9, 2022. This brochure by itself is an example of the rich

historic value of the area surrounding Walker Road. This is a 4-hour tour that takes place up and down the same 8 miles of Walker Road we are presenting for this designation. This application is supported by the Walker Community Action Alliance and the residents of the Walker community and the Yavapai Board of Supervisors.

We are excited and grateful for the opportunity to submit this request to the Arizona Department of Transportation. Thank you for your time and efforts.

Best Regards,

[REDACTED]

Walker Community Action Alliance member and Walker Resident

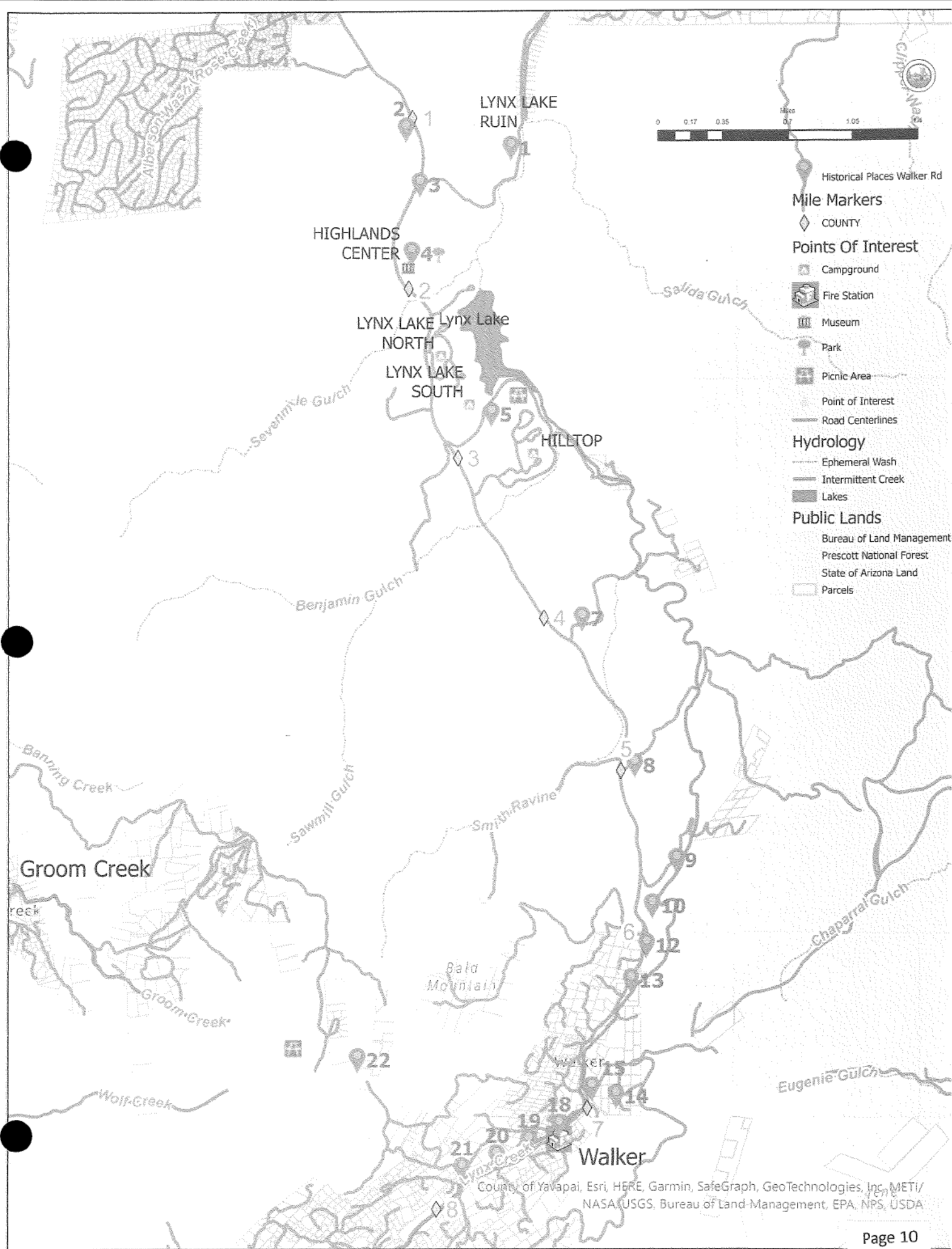


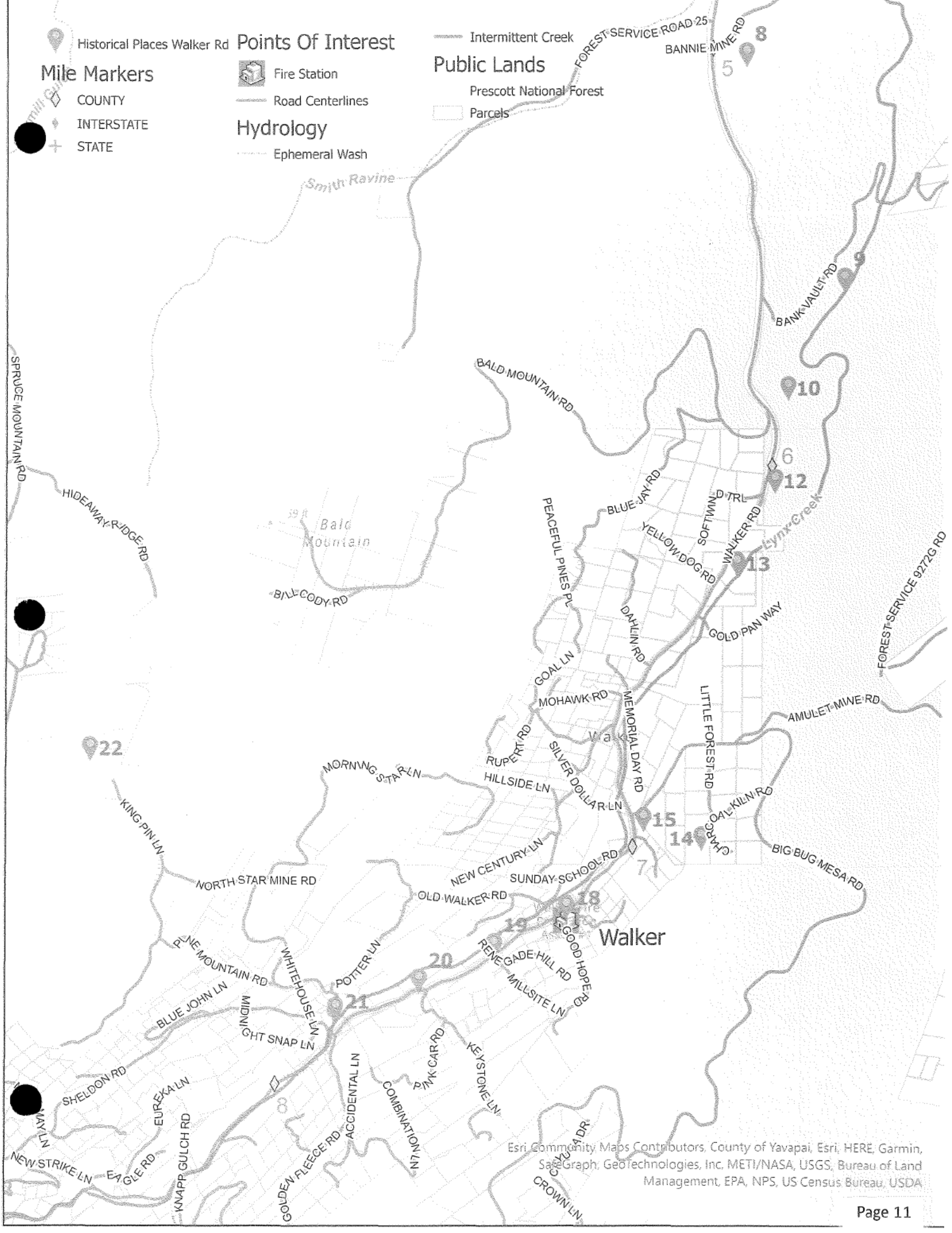
WALKER ROAD FEATURES

1. Lynx Creek Ruins – ca 1300 AD. You Tube video <https://youtu.be/6SctsmLZY5U>
2. Trail 62 (mink farm)
3. 7 Mile Ranch
4. Highlands Center for Natural History
5. Lynx Lake and campgrounds - 1964
6. Lynx Creek - <https://westernmininghistory.com/library/38009/page1/> "Lynx Creek is the most productive gold-bearing stream in Arizona", [Placer Gold Deposits for Arizona](#)
7. Enchanted Forest Road - Campgrounds
8. Bannie Mine Road – (campgrounds) Bannie Mine, 1903-1929. 6250' elevation
9. Bank Vault Mine
10. Smelter Hill
11. Ghost Town of Howell's and Howell's Smelter site, 1882 (located near #10)
12. CCC Camp-May 1934-October 1937. Known as Civilian Conservation Corp Camp F-62-A
13. Stone House - 1905
14. Charcoal Kiln
15. Site of power substation on Hummingbird Lane
16. Walker Townsite
17. Site of Stuckey Store
18. Walker Firehouse
19. Poland/Walker Tunnel – completed 1903
20. Pink Car- 1950's
21. Mail Boxes
22. Blue John Mine – shut down in 1967

Also Accessible along Walker Road: (further south on Walker Rd.)

23. Sheldon Mine
24. Old Snow Drift Mine Road
25. Pickerell Mine and Mill
26. Hassayampa River
27. Davis Ranch, aka Potato Patch
28. Isabella Trail #377
29. Hassayampa Lake
30. Senator Highway
31. Big Bug Mesa
32. Groom Creek
33. Palace Station
34. Hidden Treasure Mine





Esri Community Maps Contributors, County of Yavapai, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, Geotechnologies, Inc. METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

DATE

- 1863 Walker Party discovered gold - Mining company formed
- 1865 Walker Toll Road Act
- 1880 Charcoal Kiln
- 1882 Howells
- 1887 Pavement extended through Old Ike from Softwind Trail to just past concrete bridge
- 1903 Poland Tunnel completed
- 1905 Nick Shlumberger built stone house
- 1909 Town fire
- 1928 First electricity
- 1934 CCC summer camp
- 1935 CCC summer camp
- 1935 WPA built concrete bridge
- 1936 CCC summer camp
- 1948 First summer cabins
- 1954 Original George Henderson house demolished on Good Hope
- 1955 Good Hope Claim reclaimed by USDA
- 1964 Lynx Lake created
- 1965 Lynx Creek Recreation Area Withdrawn from mining activity
- 1967 Walker Rd pavement extended to bottom of Smelter Hill
- 1967 Blue John Mine shut down
- 1970 WFLPA Incorporated
- 1982 2-acre zoning went into effect
- 1991 Good Hope Placer Claim donated to WFLPA by USDA
- 1992 FLEX - Federal Land Exchange transferred USDA land to private ownership
- 1993 Walker got addresses
- 1994 First Walker Fire District proposal
- 1997 Pavement extended from concrete bridge to just past new firehouse site
- 1998 Pavement extended to Sheldon Rd.
- 1999 New fire station completed
- 2000 Debbie Wynn created first web site for Walker
- 2005 Brick Project at firehouse
- 2013 Sheldon mine dump rebuild of vegetative cap over tailings
- 2014 Addition to firehouse built
- 2015 Concrete bridge replacement



Walker Community Action Alliance

www.walkercaa.org
www.walkerfirewise.org

**WALKER COMMUNITY
ACTION ALLIANCE**
2022 HISTORY RIDE

RICH
Tupelo



Walker Memories Based on Art Dahlin Film

WALKER COMMUNITY
History Tour
July 9, 2022

Sponsored by The WCAA

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RULES OF THE RIDE

- NO DRIVERS UNDER 16 ALLOWED
- NO PASSING
- KEEP THE VEHICLE BEHIND YOU IN SIGHT AT ALL TIMES
 - **STOP** IF YOU LOOSE SIGHT OF IT
- RESPECT PROPERTY
- - DO NOT SPIN WHEELS
 - LEAVE ONLY FOOTPRINTS
 - TAKE ONLY PICTURES

**IF WE OBSERVE THE ABOVE
WE WILL ALL HAVE
A WONDERFUL RIDE!**

POTLUCK LOCATION:

Walker Fire House

Catered main dish

Roads and possible cemetery location

Park along Blue Jay Road, leaving plenty of room for traffic to pass.



The Prescott and Lynx Toll Road Company was approved on December 30, 1865 by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona and had to be finished by May 1, 1867. It was initially a toll road with the following rates:

For each wagon drawn by two horses, mules or horned cattle, one dollar for the entire length of the road.

For each additional span of horses, mules, or horned cattle, fifty cents for the entire length of the road.

For each carriage or cart drawn by one horse, mule or ox, one dollar for the entire length of the road.

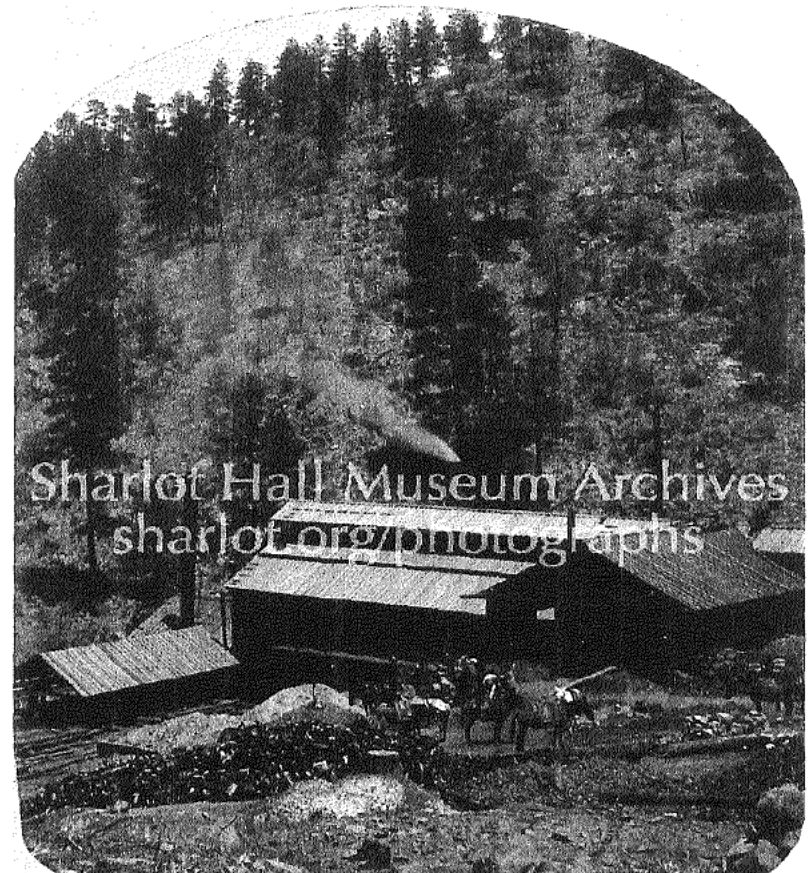
For each horse or other animal and rider, twenty-five cents for the entire length of the road.

For each pack animal, horse, mule, ass, or horned cattle, fifty cents for the entire length of the road.

HOWELLS SMELTING & MINING COMPANY

John Howell, a metallurgist, a mine owner and politician from Hackberry, Arizona opened an ore reduction plant with funding from eastern investors at this location in 1882. The operation consisted of a 40 ton smelter, a boiler and all of the other necessary equipment to operate an ore reduction facility. The main intended supplier for ore was the Belle Mine, located about 3 miles to the east. It was considered the largest ore reduction operation in the southwest at that time.

The smelter operation attracted people from Prescott and elsewhere to move to Howells. The town grew to about 200 and consisted of a post office, blacksmith shop, saloons, a boarding house, stables and barns. Morris Goldwater and his son Henry built an independently owned general store. Later, when the smelting operation failed, the Goldwaters lost their investment in the company of \$5,000. The entire assets belonging to the company was sold to the highest bidder in a sheriff's auction at the county courthouse on February 13, 1885. The only bidder was John Howell who paid \$1,000. He moved to Australia, entered mining ventures and returned to Mohave County as a multi-millionaire.



This camp location was originally the Howells town site in the 1880's. Three cabins existed and were lived in on the banks of Lynx Creek for many years. One was the home of Frank and Marie Kuhnes and another was the stone house on the neighboring Old Ike Claim. The third is unknown.

The camp was located on ten acres of Federally owned land (and some private). The camp was active in only 3 summers, 1935, 1936 and 1937, primarily due to winter conditions. Sometime in the 1960's, the National Forest Service demolished any remaining structures with the only traces left as concrete pads where it is believed the store house and the kitchen stood.

In 1964, Ed and Elouise Elliot filed the Double-V-Placer Claim on 20 acres that included the CCC Camp. The claim expired in 1970.



Joe Steiner had his cabin here. He played guitar at the Walker dance hall and had pet skunks that had the run of his cabin. He was partners with Gus (Agustus) Dahlin in a mine located on the other side of the creek across from the Howells smelter. They sold the mine for cash and Art Dahlin thought originally that Joe died before being able to get his cash to a bank. He was convinced that Joe had stashed his cash somewhere in the cabin. Sometime in the mid 1980's, John and Lorrene Bykerk gave Art permission to dig for that treasure. It was never found and later Art discovered that Joe had actually moved to Florida and took his money with him.



Art Dahlin was born in February 1912. He said this tree is older than him. It still bears fruit.

I (Loren Bykerk) once submitted this tree as a candidate to the Witness Tree Project (Society?, Program?). I also submitted Walker Road to the "Yavapai County Scenic/Historic Route Program. That program is still listed on the Yavapai County web site and the only road currently recognized is Miller Valley Road. Walker Road probably predates Miller Valley Road and is much more scenic. I never received a response to either inquiry.



The stone house was built by Nick Slumberger in year 1905. Over the years, it has had many occupants, including Loren's grandmother Ina Case and her husband Lyman Case (Casey).

It is situated on the Old Ike Placer Claim, named for Ike Parsons. The claim was registered by Ellen Isabell Wicks January 1, 1912 and the patent was issued to Edward P. Morehead on August 16, 1928 and signed by President Herbert Hoover on December 17, 1929. Lyman Case purchased it from the State of Arizona on May 4, 1942 for back taxes. The flat area behind the houses was the practice baseball field. The games were played at the McCabe field near the McCabe Mine and town.

Archaeological Test dated April 15, 1988

Before Walker Road could be widened and paved, an archaeological test needed to be conducted on a small site. At first glance, this could have been either a Native American pre-historic site or of a later period. It was a stoned lined base approximately 16 X 16 feet, some of which had already been disturbed. The artifacts found such as broken glass and steel cut nails determined that the period of occupation was probably sometime in the 1880's. The site proved not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the planned road expansion was granted.

The Dake Smelter once sat where Roy Cracraft cabin now sits. The road entered in the cut still visible from Rupert Rd. When the Howells Smelter bought up all of the charcoal in the area, it forced Dake to shut down the smelter. He then opened a saw mill.

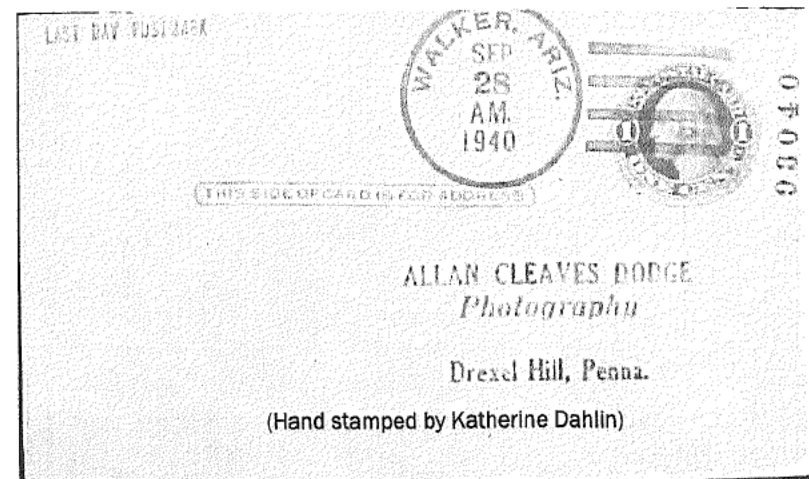
SILVER DOLLAR CLAIM

Albert Medd with the help of his son John (Jack) operated the dairy during Walker's heyday, 1890's or there-about. They traveled through Walker carrying containers of milk which they transferred into the resident's own containers.

A. E. McSwiggen moved the post office from the Stuckey store, which he now owned, to a house on the Silver Dollar Claim in 1930. He also built two other buildings that served as boarding houses for workers at the Black Diamond and/or Sheldon Mines.

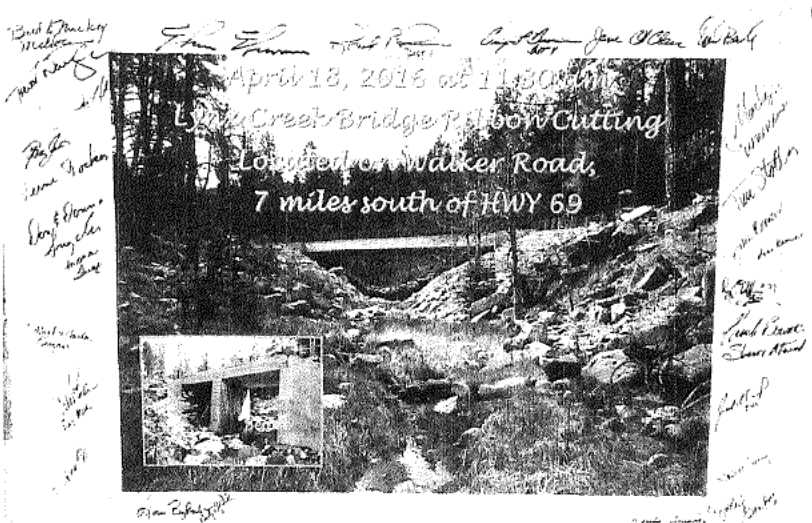
The first post mistress here was Mary McCormick who served until 1935. Katherine Dahlin then became the post-mistress until the post office was discontinued on September 30, 1940.

The Howells post office was discontinued in 1893 and then the Walker and Howells were combined.



BRIDGE/ POWER STATION

The original one lane concrete bridge was built by the WPA (Works Progress Administration) in 1935. By year 2013, the gradual deterioration had become serious enough that Yavapai County entered into a cooperative project with the Federal Government to replace it.



TAPCO POWER SUB STATION

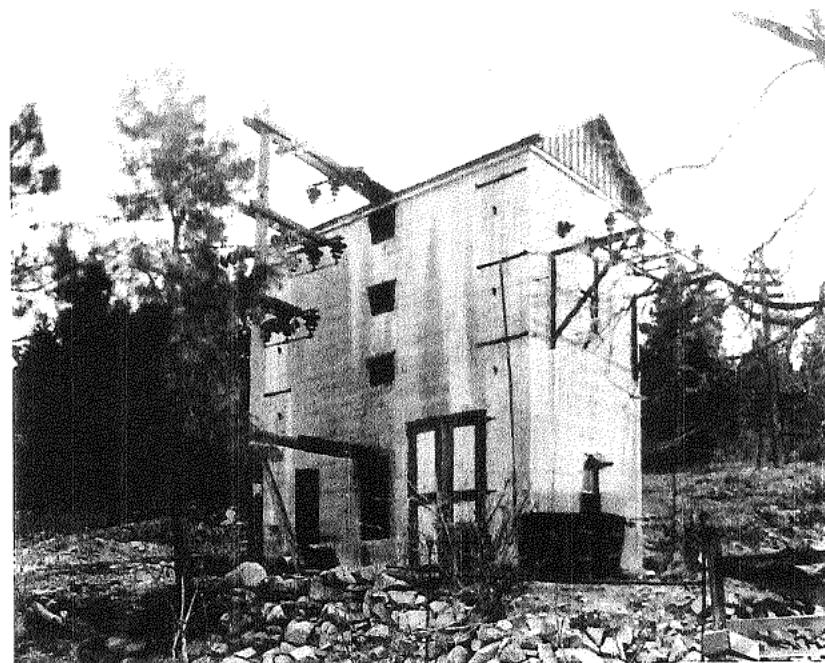
The Arizona Power Company (APCO) was developed to supply electric power to the mines in Jerome and the Bradshaw Mountains. The power was generated from the water flow on Fossil Creek and power lines were built from the Childs power plant. The 3-story concrete building contained large transformers as a booster. It also contained a telephone, the only one in Walker for years.

In addition, there was a house next to it to house the keeper.

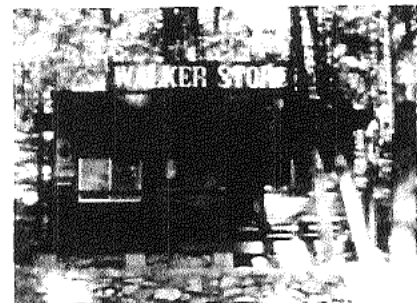
George C. Henderson who had previously owned the freight company, was accidentally electrocuted as he touched a live wire while carrying a metal bedspring up a flight of stairs.

In the 1960's, T. T. Russell had a small store opposite the sub station. The Walker Store. It was still operational in the summer of 1968.

POWER PLANT - WALKER STORE

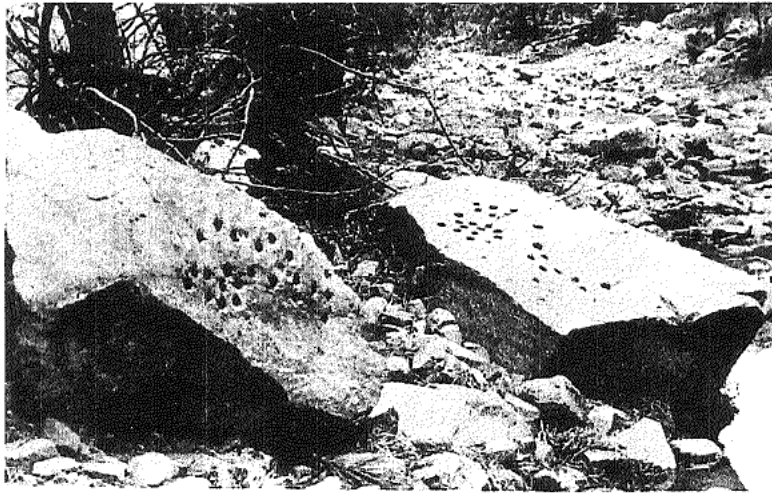


The power plant was a substation to boost the power level, to overcome transmission losses. Hydroelectric power was generated at Childs, Arizona by The Arizona Power Company (TAPCO). This building was maintained by various caretakers over the years who lived in an adjacent building. TAPCO recognized the need to serve mining operations in central Arizona and built lines to Jerome and to Walker.



The Walker Store was operated by T. T. Russell in the 60's who's cabin was up toward the end of Hummingbird Lane.

DRILL ROCKS



Proud of their skill at single and double jacking hardrock, miners soon began to compete with each other and drilling contests were a major event at major holidays. Prizes offered would attract miners from all over the West. Prizes added up to thousands of dollars. All matches were for fifteen minutes. The Record for single jacking was 26 5/8" with the double jacking record being 46 3/4".

Art Dahlin's father August (Gus) was said to be a superb blacksmith and was an expert in sharpening and hardening steel.

Art's uncle Fred Nyberg was a champion single and double jack driller as was Gus. Once at a Nevada contest, officials discovered Fred was using Gus's steel, Fred was not allowed to compete.

These rocks are where the Dahlins and Nybergs practiced their skill at drilling by hand. Once visible on the north side of Sunday School Road near the Walker Road intersection on the north side of the creek. Some say they got buried when the crossing was improved across Lynx Creek. Others believe they were removed and may now be in a museum somewhere or maybe privately owned elsewhere. Some drilled rocks still exist. A white piece of PVC pipe higher up identifies where there are other drill rocks.

THE HENDERSON ORCHARD

George C. Henderson moved here from Howells. He owned the freight company, one of the largest in the southwest. The area where the orchard was later planted is where he kept his stock. There were barns and corrals for his many animals.

After George C. Henderson died, electrocuted while carrying a metal bedspring up the steps in the power substation, his family sold the Good Hope Claim to Paul (Pablo) Alonis who planted an apple orchard.

Over the years, some trees died of natural causes and others were removed to accommodate expansion of the current Walker Fire Department helicopter landing pad.



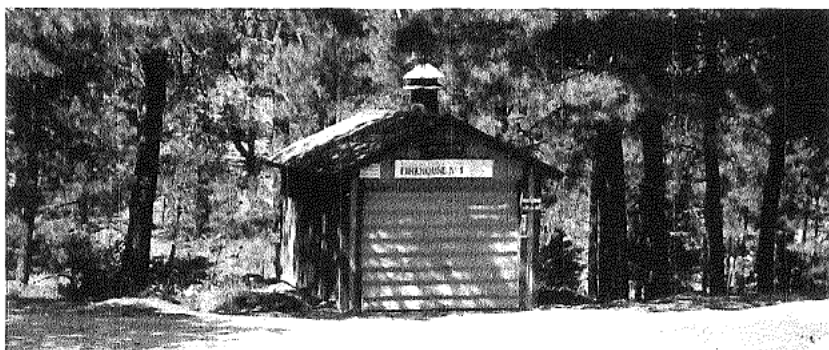
The identity of the individual is unknown, but the apple orchard is in the background.

Dance Hall

About where the first firehouse now sits behind the Walker firehouse, is where the dance hall once was.

It actually extended over the creek on stilts. It was originally a dance hall, but later made into a pool hall/gambling hall/saloon (probably by Pablo Alonis).

Eventually the building was in such bad shape that it had props on the west side holding it up. Further west, was another small cabin that was used for a short time as a schoolhouse.



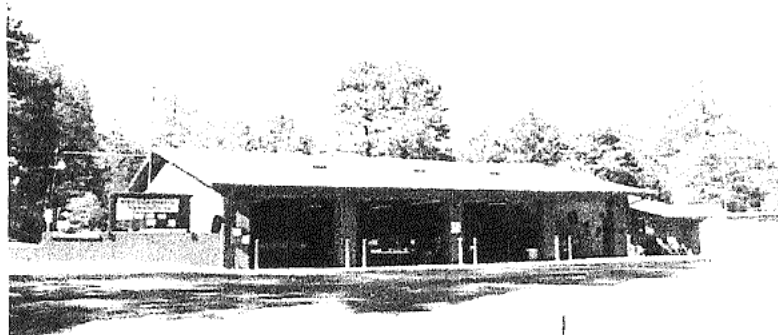
THE GOOD HOPE



Good Hope cabin in the 1940's

This is where William Ferris Pritchett was living when he passed away in 1951. He was survived by his wife Alma and eight sons, two boys from an earlier marriage, and Lorraine Arilla Pritchett Bykerk, his only daughter of 12 children.

This was the original George C. Henderson house and was in bad enough shape by 1954, one of the boys tore it down



Good Hope more recently (ca2010)

ART's BIRTHPLACE

Further up Sunday School Road is where the Dahlin homestead was located and where Art Dahlin was born. On the way we will pass his neighbor's place, the Victor Strom Family homestead on the right.



The August Dahlin's house. This was considered a large house for the times.

The chinning bar was placed between two trees by his older brothers before Art was born.



ICE HOUSE/WALKER TOWN FIRE OF 1909



The ice house was built by Alfred Curtis and his son Fred. When it got cold enough they cut ice from the creek. Otherwise, they would compact snow.

Art claimed a long building stood here until sometime just prior to when he guided his tour in 1991. It must have survived the fire of June 2, 1909.

WEEKLY JOURNAL-MINER

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

YOUNGEST PAPER OF ARIZONA

PRESIDENT, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1909.

FOURTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MANY ARRESTS IN PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Mayor Declares He Will Keep Cars Running if 10,000 Policemen Are Necessary.

Associated Press. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.—John Murphy, president of the (red) Labor union, pledges the support of the Central Labor union to the strike today in an effort to break the strike of the modern and modern in the street car line here.

NINETY-SEVEN MILLIONS BUDGET

APPROVED BY THE SENATE COMMISSION FOR THE YEARS 1909-1910-ADOPTED TILL SEPTEMBER

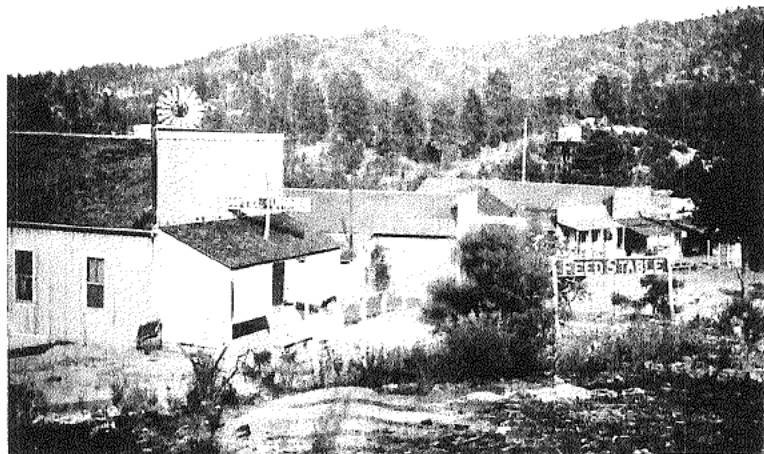
By Associated Press. (CITY OF MEXICO), May 21.—The Mexican congress adjourned today as it September. Congress approved a budget of \$12,000,000 for the years 1909 and 1910 and adopted an appropriation bill for \$20,000,000. It passed the mining law in a modified form.

TOWN OF WALKER WIPED OUT BY FLAMES THIS MORNING

DOCTOR BURNED. PLAYED IN EXTERIOR. LOSS ESTIMATED AT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. SANTA FE NEWS. SPECIAL TIMES. The town of Walker, N.M., was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started in a house and spread to the other buildings. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. The fire was caused by a doctor who was playing in the street. The fire was caused by a doctor who was playing in the street. The fire was caused by a doctor who was playing in the street.

DOWNTOWN WALKER

Below is the now famous photo of the main business section of Walker taken before the fire of 1909. The main road went southward, crossed the Schoolhouse Gultch and through another part of the town. It's difficult to see the profile of the mountain range in the background due to the height of the trees.

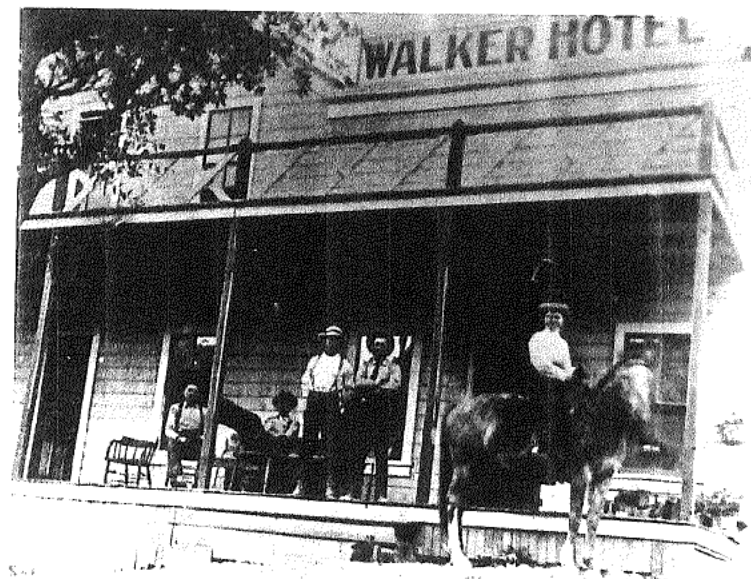


The fire reportedly started in the Upper hotel kitchen and spread to the adjacent buildings, destroying 8 buildings. One of the buildings reported burned was the Dave Booker store. However, the building pictured below is reported to be the Dave Booker store and it was until 1952. Was it rebuilt? Art Dahlin used lumber from this building to build his house in Dahlin Road.



TOWNSITE SOUTH OF SUNDAY SCHOOL GULTCH

Early photos of this section of the town site don't seem to exist. This is the area where at least two saloons, a barber shop and the jailhouse was. The business buildings also extended up what is now Goliah Lane. Further up this road is where the Walker Hotel (Comer Hotel) was located. It was directly across the canyon and at about the same elevation as the Mud Hole Mine. It was razed in 1930.



Arizona Republic, May 12, 1904

FOR SALE—Small completely furnished hotel at Walker, Ariz., within four hundred feet of Lynx creek, end of Grand Poland tunnel, and about same distance from Great Mud Hole mine. Liberal terms to right party. Address T. M. Earnhart, Kirkland, Arizona.

JAIL HOUSE

The jail, a two-roomed wood framed building. Gus Dahlin made all of the hardware including the iron bars and the door hinges. The jail house was located close to the creek and was visible from the Henderson house across the creek.

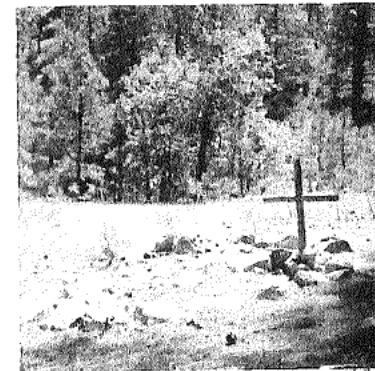
Friday, March 30, 1984 / Page 13



Dahlin and Barbara Wolfe of Prescott look at hinges from the old Walker jail, which he plans to donate to Sharlot Hall Museum.

HE WAS BURIED IN THE ROAD

William Ferris Pritchett was born in Tuscarora Nevada in 1884 where his father was a miner. In 1918, he sold his blacksmith shop in Phoenix and headed for the hills north of Wickenburg to seek his fortune in gold. In 1925 he moved his small mining company to Poland, Arizona and worked the drifts of the Poland-Walker Tunnel. He moved to Walker in 1936 and traded claims for the Combination, the Accidental and the Good Luck Mines. He lived in the old Henderson house that he purchased from Pablo Alonis on the Good Hope Claim. This is where the current Walker Firehouse is now situated. He was buried on what was believed to be his property. It wasn't. It turns out the burial site is in what was the old road through part of the Walker town site.



Then



Now



COMMUNITY WELL AND STUCKEY SORE

On our way to the Stuckey Store, we pass by the old community well on our right. Sorry, no photo.

STUCKEY STORE

There is much history about the Stuckey store and ranch. Too much for this little booklet. It was established around 1900 and was in service for over 30 years. It was the post office, twice, a stage coach stop, a general store and a gathering place. It survived the fire of 1909 with great effort to protect it along with the fact that it was a bit isolated from the rest of the burning buildings being across the creek from them.

Alvin and Chauncy Stuckey were miners who came to Walker in 1897. They staked out the Pine Mountain North Claim and got a patent on it in 1909. This became the Stuckey Ranch where they raised goats and cattle.

Bob and Alvina Potter purchased the ranch in 1948 from Mrs. Alvin Stuckey.

A. E. McSwiggen purchased the store in about 1927 from, David Stuckey, who had purchased it from his older brothers. McSwiggen closed the store in 1930 and moved the post office to the Silver Dollar Claim where the dairy had operated in earlier years. The store was located near the present day intersection of Walker Road and Renegade Lane, just downhill from the Mudhole Mine operations.



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SAWMILLE FLAT

Sawmill flat opposite the Stuckey Store location was created from the tailings of the Poland-Walker Tunnel. Ralph Haining operated the sawmill.

Opposite the sawmill on the other side of the creek was the Dixie Mill. There was a small-gauge railroad trestle that led to it and the Homestead Mine. The Dixie ore dump was worked during the depression years by Charley Grants and Alfred Irvin who found nuggets as large as match heads. They made \$8 per day.

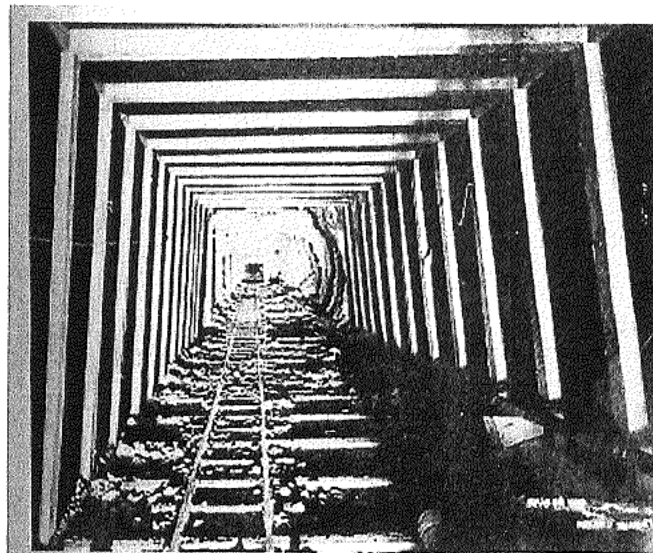


POLAND-WALKER TUNNEL

Work started on the Poland end in 1897 and on the Walker end in 1900. It was completed in the year 1903 and is estimated to be 8000 feet in length. The opening on the Lynx Creek side was at a point about 50 feet below the Mud Hole mill and between the mill and the boarding house. According to the Prescott Courier, November 21, 1902, a hoist was set to pull the ore cars out of the tunnel due to the 3% downhill grade. The waste from the tunnel was used to fill in the uneven ground along the creek, thus leveling the ground where before there was brush and boulders. When the two sections met, after a hole large enough for a man to go through, a game started to see which crew would go through first. Seven men had been chosen from each side. A Poland representative finally won the contest and because Walker was closer, they all rushed to the Walker saloons to whoop it up. In about 1923, the Sheldon Company had the tunnel reconditioned. The company had a safety crew employed to check on the tunnel and re-timber when necessary.

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POLAND - WALKER TUNNEL



-- Sharlot Hall Photo

Poland-Walker Tunnel -- the Walker Entrance

The Walker end had a single track.



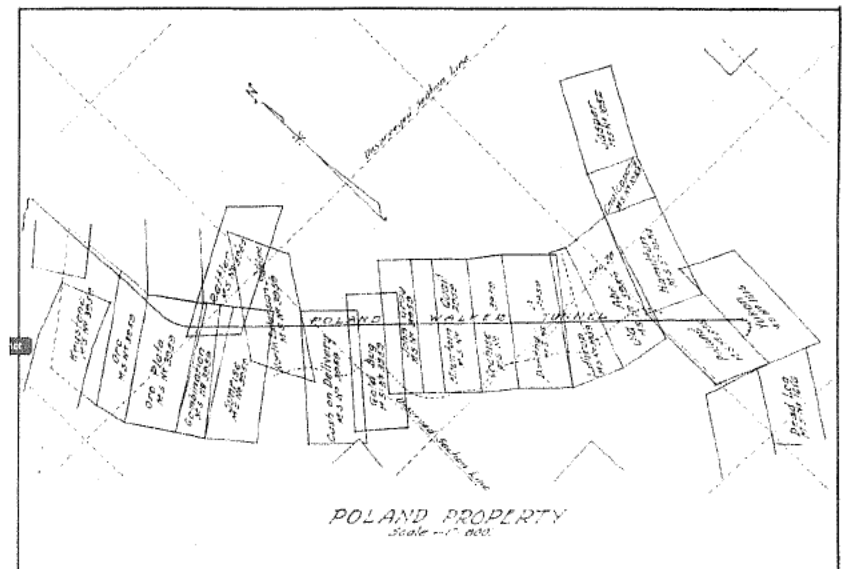
The Poland end was double tracks

THE TUNNEL

Mine ore was sent to Poland to be loaded onto the full sized rail cars, saving a lengthy haul by wagon load to Prescott. After reopening the Sheldon Mine in about 1923, ore from the Sheldon mine, after it was filtered, was hauled thru the tunnel. Louis Dandera, only 12 years old when he started, led the mules pulling the ore cars. The Walker end was muddy and the ground swelled and the ceiling got too low for mules. Then donkeys were used until the ceiling got too low for them. Finally they switched to what they called a "dinky", which was a small engine.

The narrow gauge coming out of the tunnel on the Walker end had a switchback that was needed to reverse directions. It was probably not needed until they switched to the "dinky" as animals could be unhitched and repositioned.

The narrow gauge followed the creek up to the filter plant and crossed the creek over a trestle.



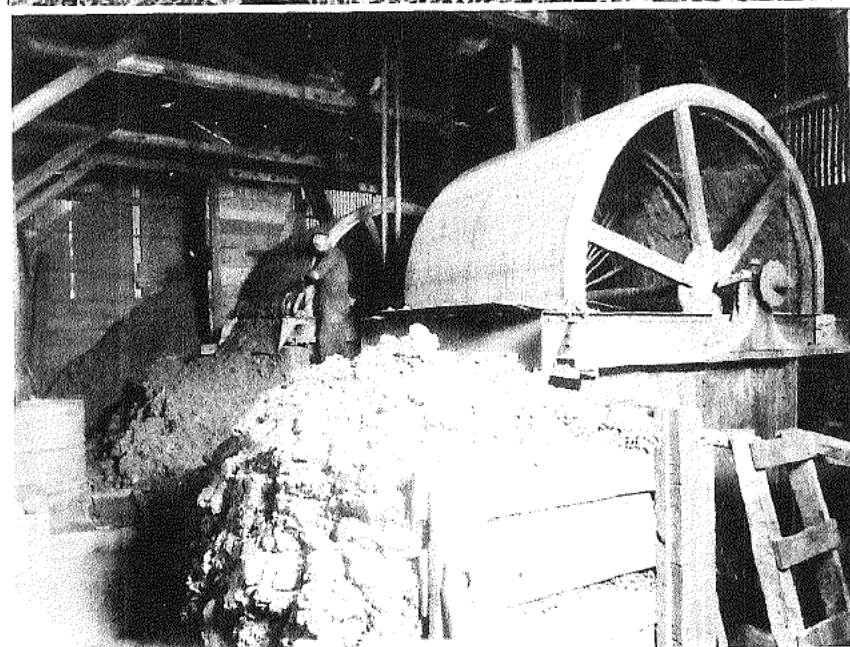
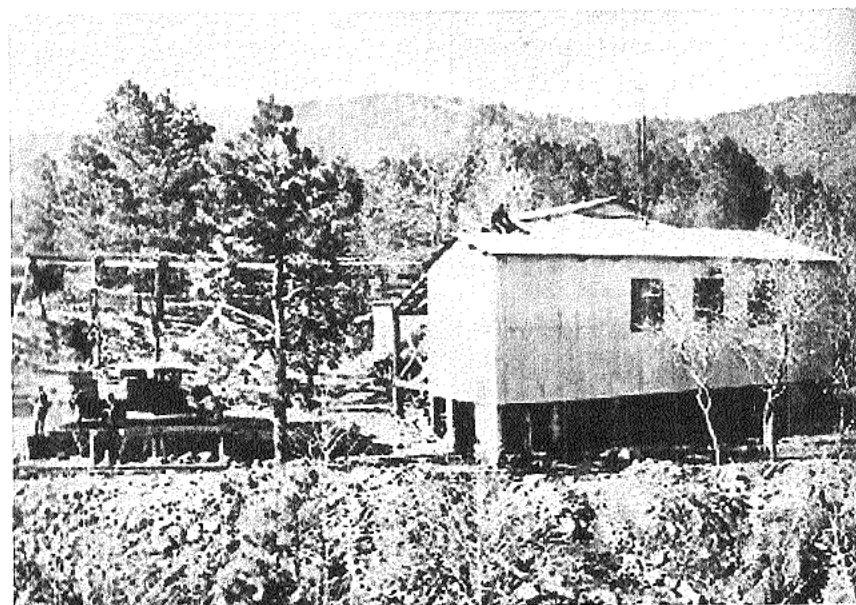
THE FILTER PLANT

The Sheldon Mine was one of the largest operations in the Bradshaws. It was a copper mine, but had by-products of lead, gold and silver. It had its own mill and plenty of water, so it built a 200-ton concentration flotation plant. To expedite delivery of the ore, it developed a pipe system to transport slurry. Before the ore could be transported to Poland through the Poland-Walker Tunnel, the water needed to be removed and the ore semi-dried. That was the purpose of the filter plant; it was to remove water. Once treated, the ore was loaded onto the narrow gauge ore cars and taken through the Poland-Walker Tunnel to the full sized train at Poland.



Eight inch wooden pipe followed Rich Gulch to the filter plant

FILTER PLANT



Large wheels spun the water out

EBERHARDT MINE - EUREKA MINE

It is not clear where exactly some mines in the Bradshaws were. As we travel up Walker Road, we pass on the right a digging. There is no evidence of a tunnel today, but it could have been sealed and covered by the Bureau of Mines. If so, it quite likely was the Eberhardt Mine, the claim staked out by Albert Hellwick in 1877. The Hellwick cabin, possibly one of the original Walker Party cabins, was just a little ways across the road near the creek.

A little further up Walker Road, on the right side again and up the hill is a vertical shaft of what was probably the Eureka Mine. DANGER - the pit is not fenced and the gravel is loose. (Or was this the Eberhardt Mine?)



HIDDEN TREASURE, SLAUGHTERHOUSE GULCH, SHELTON MINE

Along our route we passed on the left the tailings and adit of the Hidden Treasure Mine which is reportedly across from the Hellwick (Eberhart? Mine Tunnel).

When we reach New Strike Lane, we can see the bottom of the tailing pile from the Sheldon Mine. Also, this is where Slaughter House Gulch drains into Lynx Creek. The gulch got it's name by being where the "yuk" from the Sheldon Mine slaughterhouse flowed.

As we travel up New Strike Lane and reach Sheldon Road, we pass the remains of what Art referred to as the Casey Mine. However it is located on the Shelton (not Sheldon) claim, so it might have actually been the Shelton mine that William Casey had once worked in. It supposedly runs along the same vein as does the Sheldon Mine.

COOK SHACK

The Sheldon Mine cook shack was located somewhere near Sheldon Road and Rich Gulch Lane. These were reportedly the ovens used.



On the other side of the road and up the hill, was a bunk-house or bunk houses..

WALKER ARIZONA

**IN 1863 JOSEPH R. WALKER
LED A GOLD HUNTING EXPEDITION
INTO THE MOUNTAINS OF
CENTRAL ARIZONA.**

**THE COMPANY STRUCK GOLD
ALONG LYNX CREEK, WHICH WAS
THE IMPETUS FOR SUBSEQUENT
SETTLEMENT IN THE PRESCOTT
AREA.**



PRESCOTT'S BEGINNINGS: THE FIRST MINING DISTRICT IN YAVAPAI COUNTY



John W. (Jack) Swilling (1830-1878)
led the first party of non-Indians to explore the Hamsyampa River in January 1860 where he and his companions declared that "this new region has the finest indications of gold of any they have ever seen." In 1867 Swilling began the first coal building company in the Salt River Valley, leading to the beginnings of Phoenix and surrounding communities.



Joseph R. Walker, (1798-1876)
played a dramatic half-century role in the opening of the American West, beginning as a fur trader and trapper, then as an explorer and guide, he was one of the great pathfinders across the unknown portions of the United States. This famous frontiersman was on his last great adventure "into the only unexplored section of the United States" when he led a party of furmen to this undeveloped area.

The City of Prescott had its beginnings in the Spring of 1863 when a party of explorers and would-be gold miners led by the famed Joseph R. Walker arrived near the headwaters of the Hamsyampa River. On May 10, 1863, at a location some six miles south-southeast of this Plaza, twenty-five members of the Walker Prospecting and Mining Company adopted "Laws and Regulations" governing members of the first mining district in what would later become Yavapai County. The mine for the "Pioneer Mining District" provided a foundation for the establishment of mining law in the central Arizona highlands, and can be considered Prescott's birth certificate.

Thus began a gold rush that sparked the settlement and development of central Arizona, and the choice of Prescott as the first Territorial Capital. Before then, this area was almost totally unknown to white men, and gold mining prospects had been known only along the Colorado and Gila Rivers.

Joseph R. Walker led this group of explorers and miners on an expedition that started in California and went through portions of Northern Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico before ending here two years later. John W. (Jack) Swilling joined the party in New Mexico and then guided them to where he had seen significant indications of gold three years earlier.

The other twenty-three members of the "Original Prospectors" listed in their organizational document were: Joseph R. Walker Jr., John Dickson, Jacob Linn, Jacob Miller, James V. Washburn, Frank Finney, Sam Miller, George Benson, A. C. Brundage, S. Shoup, T. J. Johnson, Daniel Ellis (Conner), Abner French, Charles Taylor, H. B. Cunningham, William Williams, G. Gilman, Jackson McCrackin, Rodney McKinnon, Felix Chiles, M. Lewis, James Chans, and George Coulter.

When the company was officially disbanded six months later, Captain Walker noted with satisfaction that: "We opened the door and held it open to civilization, and now civilization will do the rest."



DONATED BY THE PRESCOTT CORRAL OF WESTERNERS INTERNATIONAL



The

WALKER CHARCOAL KILN

USING OAK TO MAKE SILVER

Jake and Joe Carmichael built this kiln around 1880 to convert oak wood into charcoal, which gives about twice the heat of unprocessed wood. The charcoal was used in nearby smelters as a chemical-reducing agent to extract silver from its ore.

A ramp leading to a hole at the top rear provided access for the oak to be loaded into the kiln; the resulting charcoal was removed through the door on the front side. Firing the kiln to make charcoal was a delicate operation. Skilled "colliers" had to ensure the wood did not burn too fast or too slow, and internal gases had to be controlled to prevent explosions. The best colliers could get approximately 40 bushels of charcoal from a cord of wood.

A RARE REMINDER OF AN HISTORIC ERA

The charcoal produced here was an important contributor to hard rock mining in the Walker area, which was one of the earliest and most productive precious metal districts in the history of

Arizona. This kiln is the only surviving charcoal kiln in the area, and one of the oldest remaining mining monuments in Yavapai County. In recognition of its importance, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

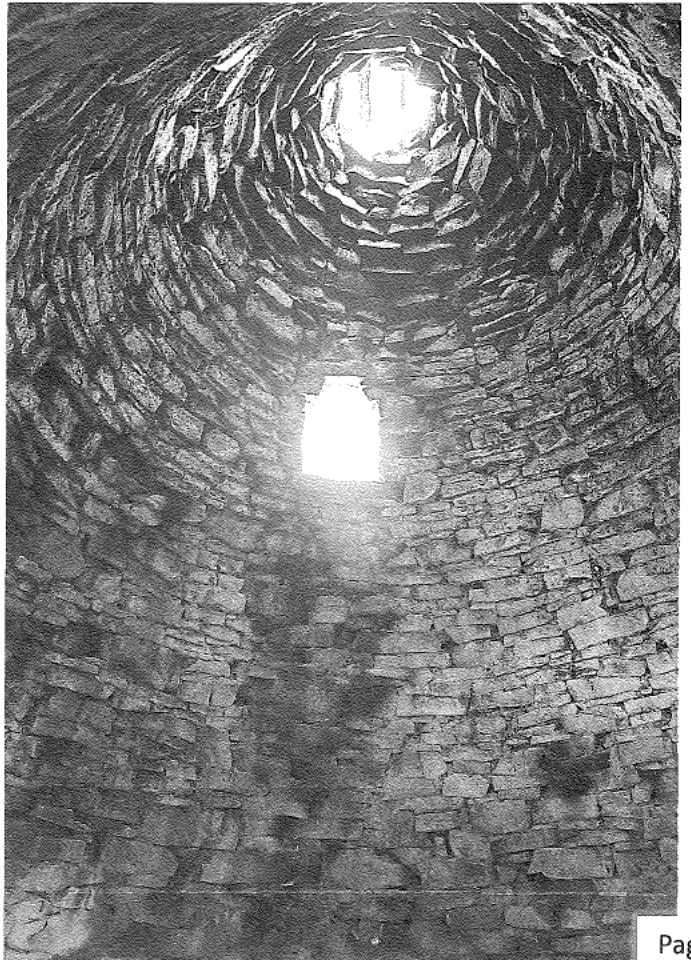
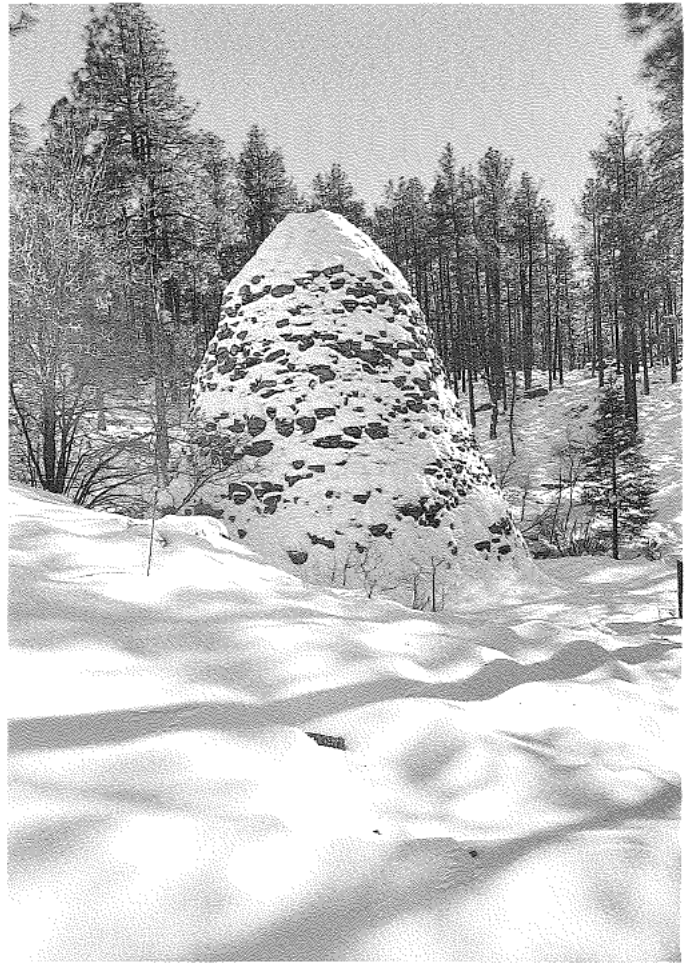
The Boom and Bust of Walker

Now home to summer cabins, Walker was once a boom town sustained for nearly 80 years by both gold and silver mining. As many as 3,000 people were reported to have lived here at its peak. It could brag of liverys, restaurants, hotels, barber shops, a dairy, an ice house, a jail, and about seven saloons. Mining in the Walker area began to decline in 1893 when silver became demonetized and the government no longer stabilized the price. Almost all of Arizona's silver mines closed at this time, and silver was no longer the "King of Arizona Mining."



PRESCOTT National Forest





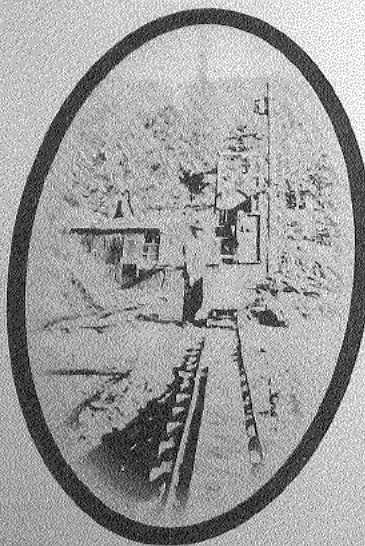


Walker Church

BLUE JOHN MINE

GOLDEN DREAMS AT BLUE JOHN

Although several parties have owned and/or operated the Blue John Mine claim since its beginnings in 1913, the most exciting times must have been from 1914-1920 when it was owned by W.B. Shanks and Sam Dreyer. A January 28, 1920 article (source unknown) reports:



Joe H. Cavanaugh, circa 1924.
Joe died in a mining
accident in 1925.

"Advices from Walker are that Joe Cavanaugh and Harold Culwell, both Jerome miners, have opened a 20-inch ledge of 8.27% copper-silver ore on the 100-foot level of the Blue John Mine ... and if reports of the strike are correct, they are well on the road to riches."

Later in 1925, the *Yavapai Magazine* reported:
"Joe Cavanaugh brought to the fair a batch of ore which attracted everybody's attention. It came from the Blue John, and from recent strikes of ore in the Sheldon lode ... As the rock was held together by the gold, it was too rich a specimen to leave lying around loose, so was kept in the pocket of the attendant."

BLUE JOHN MINE TODAY

By 1929, the majority of the mining at Blue John had taken place. It was probably not operational again until 1994 when other mining companies showed an interest. Final operations ceased in 2002.

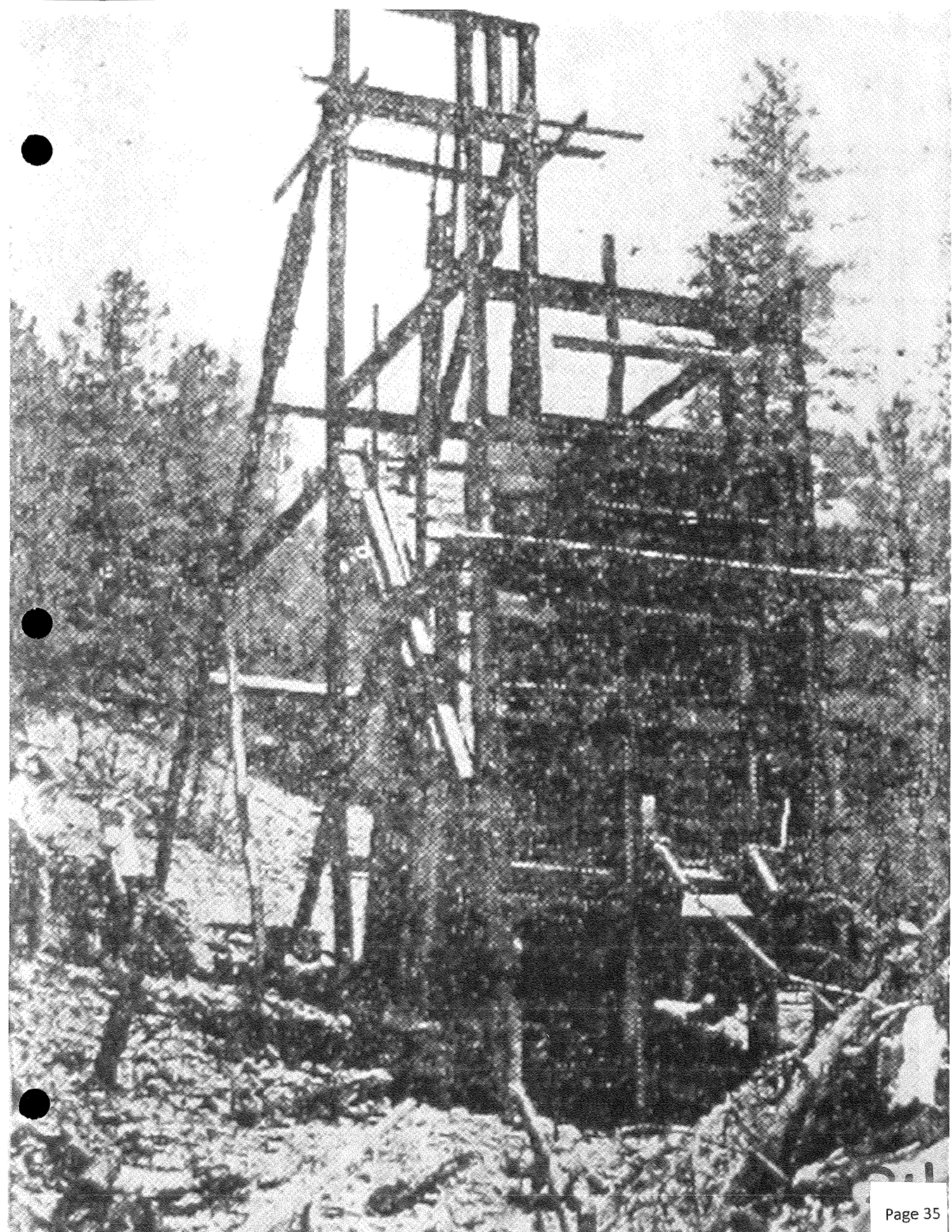
In 2005, an evaluation was done on the soil and tailings at the mine; results showed elevated concentrations of heavy metals. Subsequently, the Prescott National Forest closed the area in order to begin an environmental clean-up. This clean-up removed about 2,900 cubic yards of tailings from drainages, stabilized them with additives, and placed them in containment – an effort that brings the story of the Blue John Mine to a safe and healthy end.

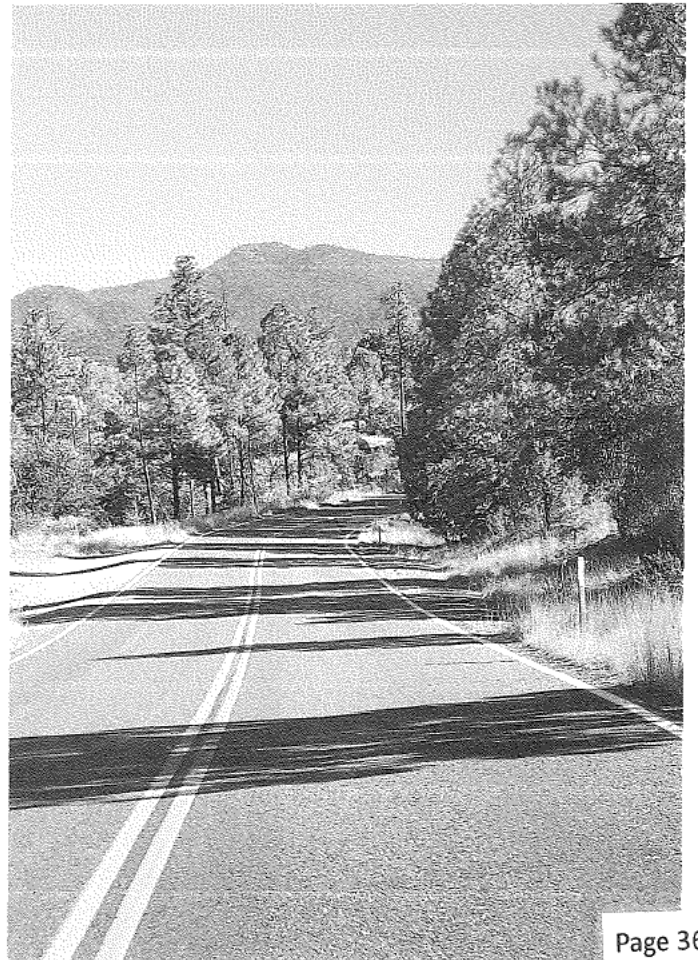
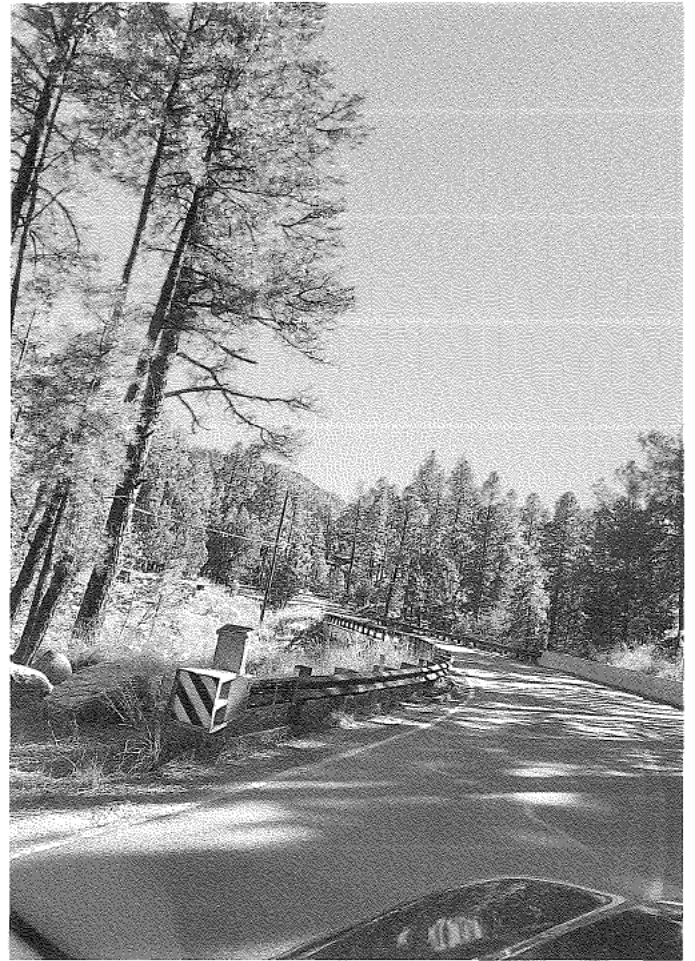
Historic Walker

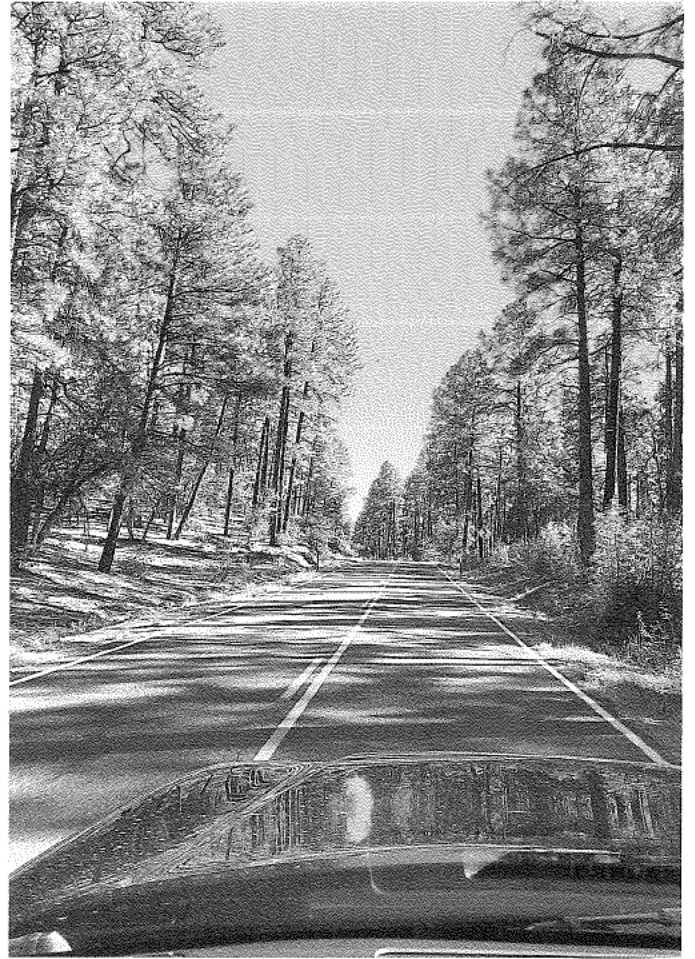
The Blue John Mine is within the Historic Walker Mining District, one of the oldest mining camps in the region. Other noteworthy mines in the area included the Sheldon, Mudhole, and Amulet. The Walker District enjoyed its mining heyday from 1883 to the mid-1920s. By 1930, most of the mines were not producing well enough to justify the expense and so closed down.

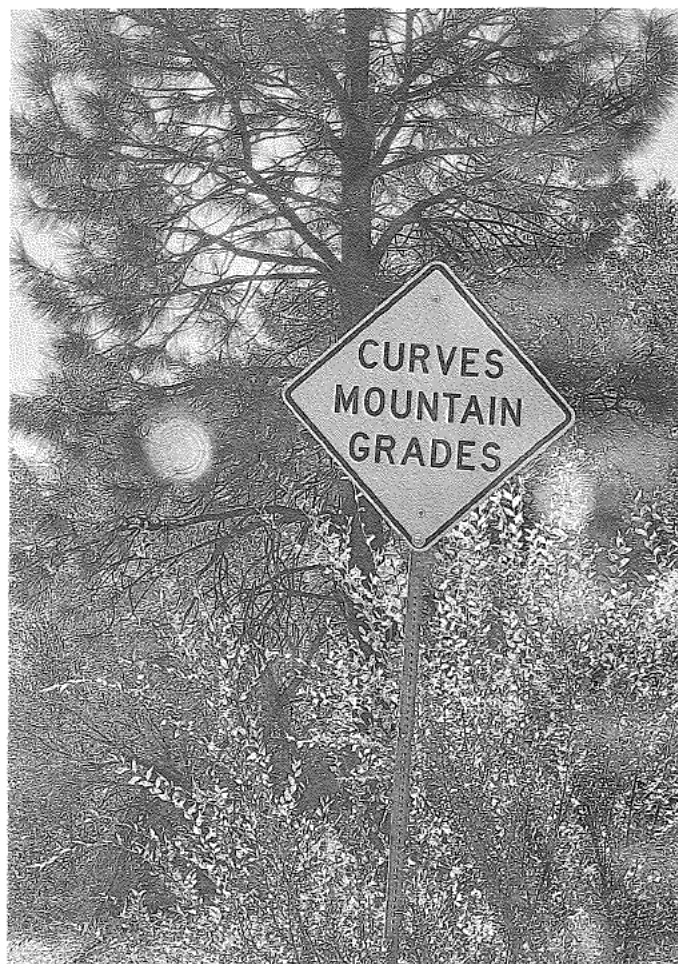
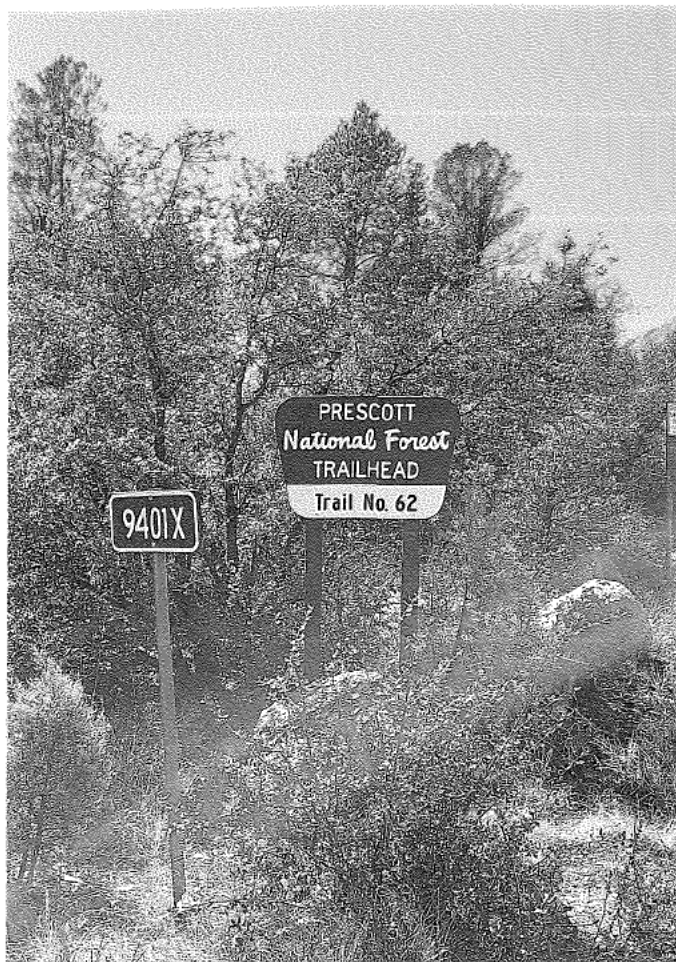
PRESCOTT National Forest



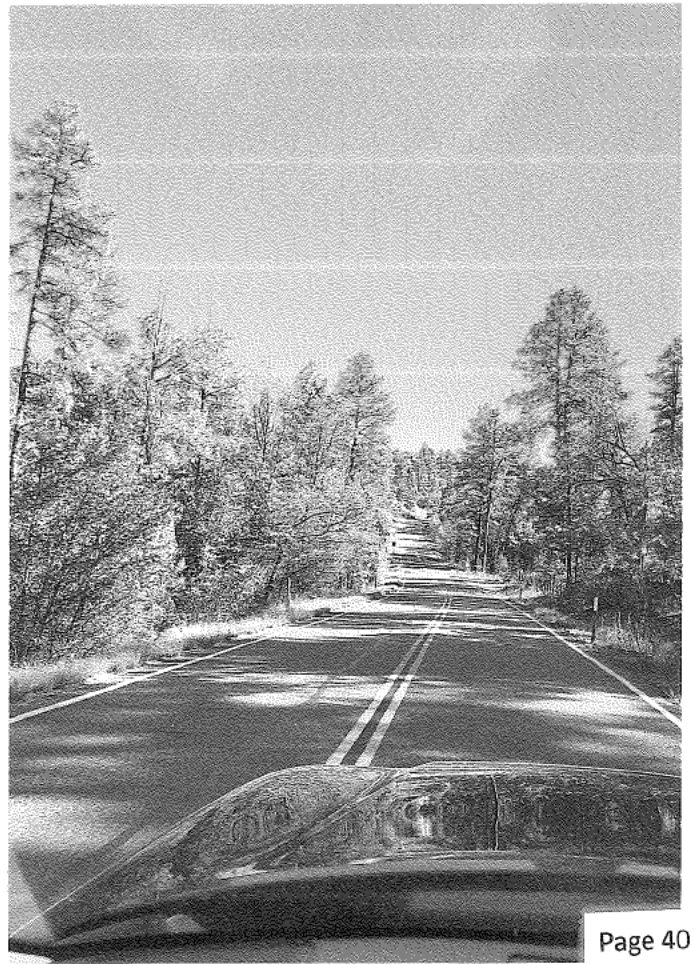


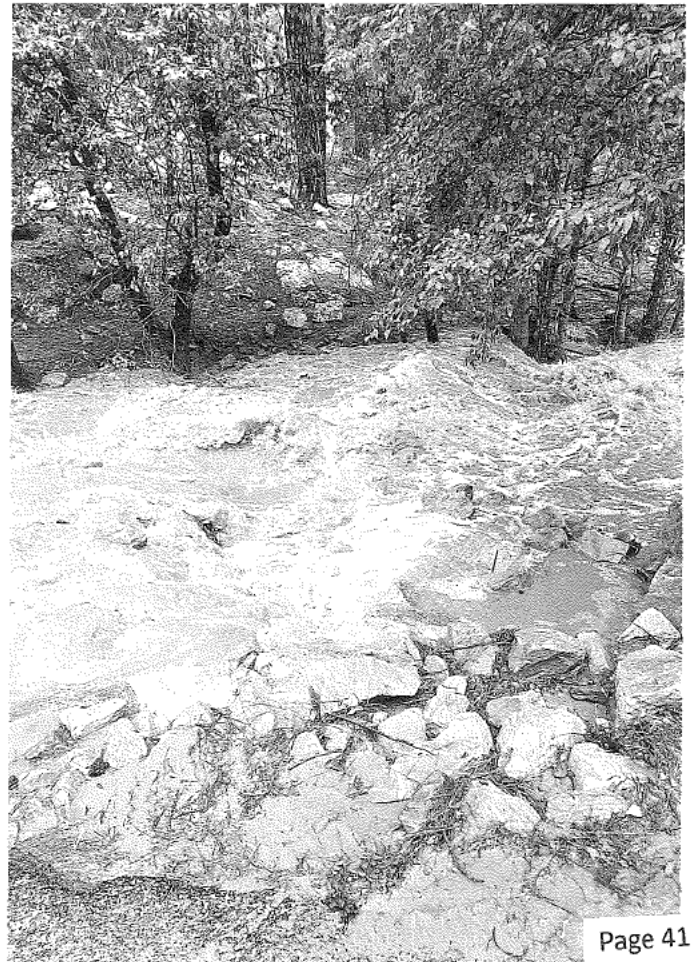
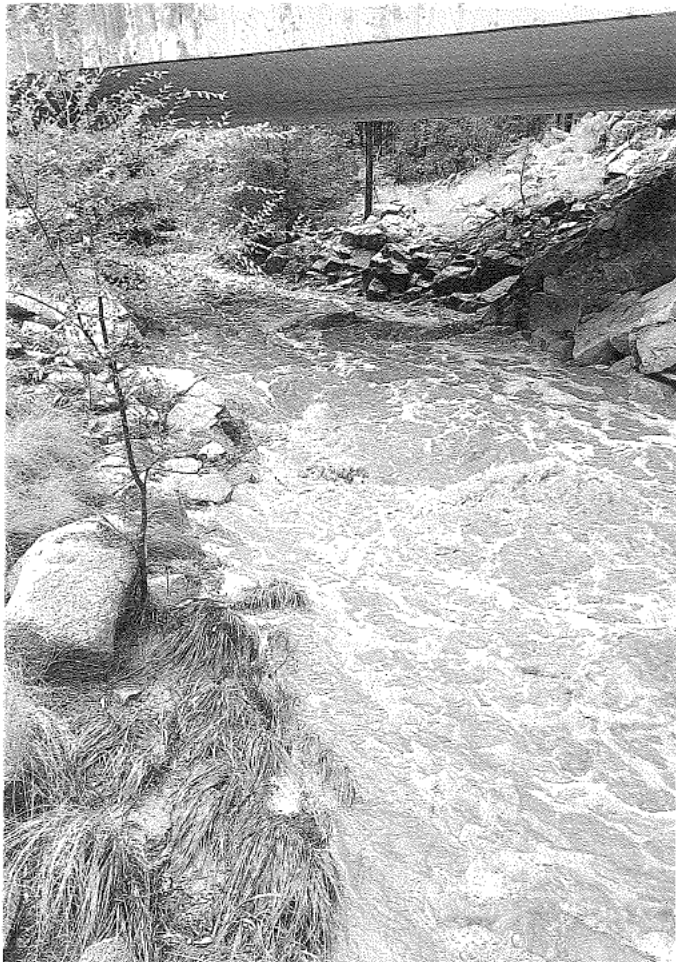
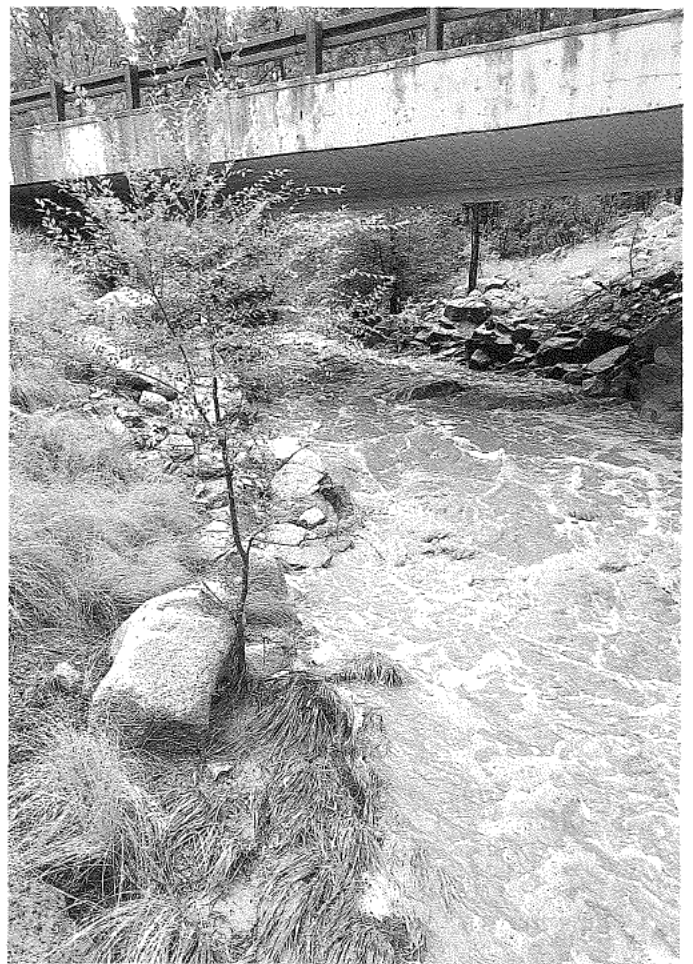














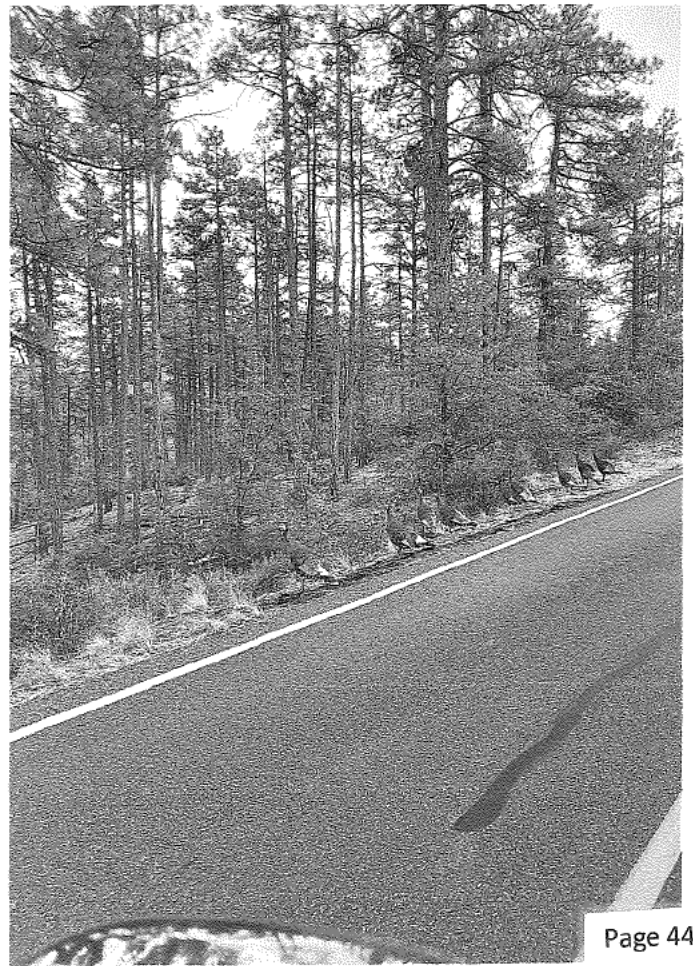


Walker Road





Wild Turkey ↑





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The Civilian Conservation Corps in Arizona

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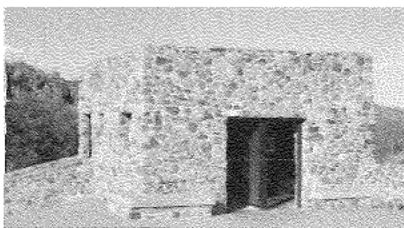


CCC Museum at Colossal Cave Mountain Park

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a National public work relief program. Operating from 1933 to 1942, it was organized to assist unemployed, unmarried men from relief families as part of the New Deal. The CCC provided jobs for these young men, helping families who were having difficulty finding jobs during the Great Depression. In addition to jobs, it was designed to provide a natural resource conservation program in every state and territory. Three million men participated in the CCC, providing them with shelter, clothing, and food, as well as a small wage of \$30 month, \$25 of which was required to be sent home to their families.

The CCC was the most popular of all the New Deal programs. Benefits of working in the CCC included improved health, self-esteem, and employability. The CCC also led to greater public awareness and appreciation of the outdoors as well as the need for a comprehensive national program for the protection and development of our natural resources.

There exists a long list of Arizona sites in which the men of the corps lived and worked. In this article, we will mention only a few of those sites which are present today in Southern Arizona. While on your travels, you will see many positive instances of the presence of the CCC in our state. Enjoy!



Restrooms at Gates Pass, no longer in use.

Tucson Mountain Park benefited from extensive work by the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps. They improved Gates Pass Road, built the scenic overlook there, and constructed an amphitheater. They built projects, ramadas and picnic areas which are still standing today. One of our favorites is Signal Saguaro National Park West. Many trails were built by the corp, including Brown Mountain Trail, Wasson Peak Trail, and Ironwood Picnic Area. The work of the CCC is clearly evident throughout Mountain Park.

Sabino Canyon benefited from construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps; The Caretaker's (no longer standing), picnic areas, toilets, retaining walls, dams and low water crossings, some of which



Lowell Ranger Station currently used as a dwelling.

Lowell Ranger Station in Sabino Canyon area was built in 1934 and was listed on the National Register in 1993 for its architecture, Pueblo Revival and other styles.

Casa Grande National Monument. Between 1937 and 1940 the Civilian Conservation Corps built several buildings to serve as housing and administrative offices for the National Monument. The adobe buildings, constructed by traditional methods, continue in use today and are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The **Hohokam Pima National Monument** is an ancient Hohokam village within the Gila River Indian Community's present day Sacaton, Arizona. The monument features the archaeological Snaketown, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964. The area was further protected by declaring it a National Monument in 1972, and it was listed on the

National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

The site is owned by the Gila River Indian Community, which has decided not to open the area to the public. The museum at the nearby Casa Grande National Monument, in Coolidge, Arizona, contains artifacts from Snaketown. There is no public access to the Hohokam Pima National Monument.

Colossal Cave Mountain Park

Before the CCC, access to Colossal Caves was limited. The young men of the CCC built roads, buildings, walkways, handrails, and lighting, making it a valuable tourist attraction. The work of the CCC at Colossal Caves is evident and extensive. When visiting the cave, please also visit the many CCC contributions at this Mountain Park.



Mt. Graham

A lookout tower was built on Heliograph Peak to watch for forest fires. It remains today. Picnic tables at Noon Creek where we picnicked once is another legacy provided by the men of the CCC, as well as a bridge along the Swift Creek Trail.



Chiricahua National Monument

Extensive CCC work was accomplished within the Chiricahua National Monument. The men built roads, trails and recreational facilities to highlight the "Wonderland of Rocks". One of the projects the CCC built was the Echo Canyon trail, our favorite. (Hint: if you drive to the top, it is 4 miles downhill to the Visitor's Center. There are shuttles that will take you there in the morning early.)



Portal Ranger Station

Now being used as a vacation rental, the ranger station was built in 1934 by the CCC. It was designed by architects the United States Forest Service in a Craftsman Bungalow style. It served historically as Forest Service housing and government office space. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 for its Bungalow/Craftsman architecture. The NRHP listing was for three contributing buildings on a 1-acre (0.40 ha) property.



Faraway Ranch

On the west side of the Chiricahuas sits Faraway Ranch near the entrance to Chiricahua National Monument. The boys of the CCC were here for a while. Interestingly, the stone fireplace at the ranch house was built by Buffalo Soldiers, not the CCC.

Pinedale Ranger Station

In Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest near Pinedale, Arizona this ranger station was built in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its architecture.

It was designed by architects of the USDA Forest Service in Bungalow/Craftsman style. The NRHP listing included three contributing buildings that served as institutional housing and as government office space, on 3 acres (1.2 ha).

[1]

CLOSE

Rustler Park Fire Guard Station in the area of Douglas, Arizona was built in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 for its architecture, which is vernacular and other log construction. It was designed by USDA Forest Service architects and served as institutional housing. The listing includes four contributing buildings on 3 acres.

Cima Park Fire Guard Station near Douglas, Arizona was built in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 for its architecture, which is "vernacular, log" architecture. It was designed by the USDA Forest Service and served as institutional housing. The listing includes four contributing buildings on a 2-acre (0.81 ha) area.

Other works in Southern Arizona that are worth visiting are:

- **Box Canyon Road:** through the Santa Rita Mountains between Sonoita and Madera Canyon. This is a worthwhile Day Trip. Go in good weather.
- Gardner Canyon near Sierra Vista.
- Patagonia: here you will find dams and other water control features.
- Pena Blanca Recreational Facilities: fire trails, camps and roads not far from Rio Rico and south of the ghost town of Ruby.
- Madera Canyon: picnic grounds, road maintenance.
- Parker Canyon: road maintenance and ranger stations



There are too many contributions made by the young men of the CCC to name in this brief overview. You can see evidence of their work almost everywhere you go.

For more information on the CCC in Arizona, buy the book.

[Civilian Conservation Corps in Arizona. The \(Images of America \(Arcadia Publishing\)\)](#)

[We Can Take It: The Story of the Civilian Conservation Corps](#)

[Our Mark on This Land: A Guide to the Legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps in America](#)

[American Experience: Civilian Conservation Corps](#)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST OF A
SMALL 1880s OCCUPATION (AR-03-09-03-202)
NEAR WALKER, ARIZONA

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Introduction. On August 31, 1987, a cultural resource survey was conducted by Prescott National Forest personnel for the Yavapai County Walker Road Reconstruction Project (Armer 1987). As a result of the survey, a historic archaeological site, AR-03-09-03-202, was recorded on lands administered by the Prescott National Forest. Yavapai County employees were asked to avoid the site until the compliance process was completed. The State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the recommendations in the report, which consisted of either avoiding the site or testing it for National Register eligibility.

On October 15, 1987 the site was visited by Jim McKie, Forest Archaeologist, and Yavapai County engineers to discuss compliance alternatives suggested by the State Historic Preservation Officer. At that time it was discovered that the site had been impacted by heavy equipment and a fence had been constructed through the principle feature -- a circular stone alignment. Damage was attributed to Yavapai County and/or its contractor. A damage assessment was then prepared by the Forest archaeologist (McKie 1987).

In response to the damage assessment report, the State Historic Preservation Officer recommended that AR-03-09-03-202 needed "to be tested prior to any additional road maintenance". The Forest Supervisor agreed with the State Historic Preservation Officer's recommendations and a collection agreement was then executed between the Prescott NF and Yavapai County for the archaeological test, which Prescott NF cultural resource personnel began on March 3, 1988.

Historic Context

The Native Americans. Native Americans are known to have inhabited the greater Lynx Creek area as evidenced by numerous sites that lie along the ridges that parallel Lynx Creek itself. Although few aboriginal sites have actually been recorded, it is probable that most are "typical" for the Prescott area, exhibiting hamlet-type occupations of 1-5 dwellings and a dispersed scattering of ceramics, chipped stone, and groundstone. While additional archaeological investigations are certainly needed to more clearly establish the cultural affiliation of the sites in the Lynx Creek area, they are probably associated with the "Prescott Culture", which has been dated from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1200 (Euler 1982:60). However, Hohokam sites or influences cannot be ruled out, as a known Hohokam occupation once existed roughly 11 miles northeast near Dewey (Weed and Ward:1970).

Although the majority of Native American sites along Lynx Creek can be

characterized as either a single or a small grouping of structures, one relatively large pueblo that is reminiscent of Tuzigoot-style architecture lies along Lynx Creek about 18km (10 miles) or so downstream from the study area. Known as the Fitzmaurice Ruin, this multi-room pueblo was partially excavated for the first time in 1933 by Louis Caywood under the direction of Dr. Byron Cummings (Caywood 1936). Some 35 years later, in 1968, the site was again investigated (Barnett 1974); however, more extensively. Based on the ceramics, Fitzmaurice Pueblo was thought to have been occupied between A.D. 1140 and A.D. 1300 (Barnett 1974:126).

Our understanding of the Native Americans who once occupied Lynx Creek following the Prescott Culture is scant. Based on an ethnographic study, AR-03-09-03-202 lies within the territory of the Northeastern Yavapai (Gifford 1936). Unlike the previous Prescott Culture people who relied upon maize agriculture, the Yavapai lived a nomadic existence that was based on the utilization of seasonal plants and hunting game (Gifford 1936:249). This life-style required a readily movable material culture which also meant that housing usually consisted of naturally occurring topographic features, such as caves, and ephemeral structures that were not intended to provide long-term shelter. Given the scarcity of remains that was associated with a nomadic existence, and the paucity of previous research, the future identification Yavapai sites is a challenging research topic.

No known Yavapai sites have been recorded along Lynx Creek and few are known in the greater Prescott area. Even so, it was the Yavapai who occupied the rugged Lynx Creek area at the time the Europeans arrived in Central Arizona.

The Historic Period. Although there were several early explorers who traversed Central Arizona not far from the Lynx Creek drainage, it was the Walker Party, led by Joseph Reddeford Walker, who first established a settlement along the Creek. Walker and his party were prospectors who eventually established the Walker Mining District on May 10, 1863 (Coggin 1987:179). The "boom town" of Walker soon sprang-up and was fed by scores of miners seeking their fortune through placer and/or lode mining. From the early 1860s, Lynx Creek became the scene of heavy mining as testified by historical records and the numerous mining features that can be seen today. As with the gold fields in California, Idaho, and Montana, the Walker Mining District was destined to experience the boom and bust cycles common to the mining era.

Transportation is considered to be important in the development of early mining communities. The Prescott and Lynx Creek Toll Road Company was incorporated in the 1860s and the construction of a road from Prescott to Lynx Creek was started in 1866 (Potter 1964:26). The road was completed during the same year.

Throughout the early history of Lynx Creek, small communities sprang-up that were centered around a particular mine or smelting operation. One such community that was adjacent to AR-03-09-03-202 was known as Howell or Howells. Even though close to the earlier town of Walker, Howells was considered a separate community (Potter 1964:6). Howells was founded in 1883 as a result of

the construction of a 2 stack smelter, quartz mill, and saw mill which was needed in order to process the ores from the Belle and other mines (Potter 1964:43; Spude 1978:29). Having a population of about 200, the community consisted of several houses, a general store which also contained the post office, an assay office, blacksmith, boarding house, stage station, and a saloon (Spude 1978:29).

Although the Howell smelter was the largest reduction works in the southwest at one time, the enterprise failed within a year (Potter 1964:44). Two separate reasons were cited for this failure: poor smelting practices (Potter 1964:44) or the high cost of hauling the ore (Spude 1978:29). In any case, following the demise of the operation, the contents of the smelter were sold at a public auction (Potter 1964:44).

The Howell smelting operation ceased almost as quickly as it had began. However, a remnant of the town seemed to have continued until the early 1890s when it appears that the smelter again became operational. An 1894 newspaper article (Prescott Courier, Nov. 1894) noted of the Howell smelter: "Lynx Creek is one of the coming mining districts. The quartz mill in the Howell smelter building is running steadily on custom ore and giving general satisfaction". Apparently, the Howell smelter changed ownership an number of times throughout it's existence (Potter 1964:45). The precise date and year in which it finally stopped was not noticed in the references, but apparently the smelter was later dismantled and removed (Potter 1964:45). This final act apparently took place sometime after 1894.

The final large-scale occupation that took place in the immediate vicinity of AR-03-09-03-202 concerned the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Several concrete pads are visible and glass and nails are present. However, since the CCC occupation is much later than AR-03-09-03-202, it is not considered relevant to the interpretation of the site.

In addition to the background information that the communities of Walker and Howells can provide, isolated occupations along Lynx Creek can also be illuminating. Technically speaking, such sites can be considered part of either community, as the town of Walker extends up and down the Lynx drainage for several miles. However, such associations are certainly related to time and space, for any occupation within the study area predating Howells would naturally be assigned to the Walker era.

Isolated occupations along Lynx Creek are fairly prolific. These sites are not unlike AR-03-09-03-202 in their location and site-type. Characteristically, they are small leveled pads or areas that have been cut-out of a small hill or ridge. No structural evidence is typically evident, except for an occasional stone foundation. In addition, the presence of nails testifies to the historical presence of a shelter, whether it be a hastily constructed tent frame or something more substantial. Historical photographs reveal a range in the types of shelters used along Lynx Creek. Artifacts usually accompany these sites, but their quantities are difficult to determine due to the presence of duff. The most common artifacts are vessel glass and nails, with an occasional

can.

Two examples of isolated occupations lie within 75 meters of AR-03-09-03-202. One of the sites lies directly across from AR-03-09-03-202 on the opposite side of the road. It consists of two adjacent rectangular stone foundations. Since Potter mentions a stone house in her book several times, it is assumed that she is referring to the structures that lie across from AR-03-09-03-202, which are noted on the map that accompanies her book. According to Potter, an informant told her that one of the foundations was constructed in 1905 by a German immigrant named Nick Slumberger (Potter 1964:6). However, a recent informant thought a Mr. Ed Wicks was the builder. In any case, following Mr. Slumberger's tenure, the structure was apparently used as a boarding house for the men who worked at the Black Diamond Mine (Potter 1964:149). Sometime between 1905 and 1921, an unidentified tenant built a wood frame bunkhouse adjoining the existing structure, accounting for the presence of two foundations (Potter 1964:149). Then, in 1921, a family by the name of Ginnocchio occupied the house for an indeterminate period of time (Potter 1964:148).

The other isolated occupation that is close to AR-03-09-03-202 is situated on the same side as the road as 03-202 just beyond a small ridge to the north. It is a cabin site consisting of a small, rectangular leveled area at the base of a small rise. In addition to ceramics, glass, and some metal fragments, one apple tree is associated with the site. According to an informant, a Mr. Ike Parsons may have built the structure that once existed there. However, the informant confirmed that a Mr. Joe Steiner later lived at the site between 1912 and 1921. Mr. Steiner died in the cabin in 1921 the informant noted.

Physical Environment

The study area is at an elevation of 1865 meters (6120 ft) and covered by a Ponderosa Pine community. Arizona White Oak and an occasional Douglas Fir are present. The climate is Continental, with approximately 61cm (24 in.) of annual precipitation. Rainfall in the Prescott area is winter dominant. Lynx Creek is intermittent and is part of the Agua Fria drainage. It flows through a trough which rises 180 meters (600 ft) above it. The site is on the trough bottom near the creek.

Feature A, the remains of a wooden structure which rested on a stone foundation, is located on a slope at the base of a hill. The slope through the feature varies from 2 to 15 degrees (Fig. 3). The geology along Lynx Creek is presented by Krieger (1965: plate 1).

Field Work

Procedure. A heavy growth of brush was cleared from feature A. Pine duff and

litter were raked away to expose the stone alignment of the feature. Black and white photos were taken of the site before testing. A Yavapai County datum of known elevation, a yellow plastic-capped rebar, was chosen to be site datum and assigned the coordinates 00 N, 00 E. It is located on the site at a point where Prescott NF administered land, private land, and the highway right-of-way intersect (Figure 1). A four meter grid was then staked across the site north and east of datum. Feature A and its immediate surroundings were divided further into one meter squares. A grab sample of diagnostic artifacts was then surface collected across the site. A metal detector probe of the site was next conducted to determine if metal objects or concentrations were present which might influence the placement of test excavation units. Ten 1X1 meter test units were then excavated in the site centering on Feature A (Figure 2). These were sequentially numbered as they were began, and are referred to as such -- test unit No. 5 was the fifth to be excavated, etc. Units were dug in arbitrary 10cm levels by hand trowel and shovel scrape. A level form was completed for each level. All excavated material was screened, 10 levels using 1/4 inch mesh, 3 levels with 1/2 inch . Cultural materials were collected by unit and level and removed to the Prescott NF Supervisor's Office (SO). After analysis, several diagnostic artifacts were selected for permanent collection and display. These included: a silver coin, several shell casings, a lead dripping, and a small iron buckle. The remainder, largely bits of glass and metal were returned to the site and buried in test unit No. 5. Black and white photos were taken at the close of testing for documentation. All collected materials, photos, and other miscellaneous material not in the report but pertaining to it are curated at the SO.

During the field work the nearby site of the Howell Smelting Co. operation (smelter site) was visited, along with the Howell town site and CCC camp site.

Personnel. Field procedures were planned and supervised by Richard M. Ryan, Archaeological Technician. Excavators included Forest Archaeologist Jim McKie, along with Tim Mayberry, Karl McCormick, and Charles Armer, Forest Para-Archaeologists. Ray Thompson, Forest Planning Staff conducted the metal detector search and provided the information in Appendix A. Artifact photos accompanying this report are courtesy of Mr. Rick Frye, Camera Center, Prescott. Suraj Ahuja, Forest soils scientist performed soil analysis. Field work was conducted from March 3-11, 1988.

Metal Detection. The search was conducted with a Garrett model ADS II. A 2X12 meter segment of the grid (00-12 N, 00-02 E) was intensively transected. Density of metal objects, predominately iron, was high, averaging one contact every 15-25cm. Feature A was also intensively probed resulting in the recovery of a silver 25 cent piece, dating from 1853, which was a few centimeters below ground surface. The remainder of the sight was reconnoitered. No concentrations were found, but rather a uniform scattering of small metal objects, the overwhelming majority being cut nails or fragments thereof. In the vicinity of 08.4N, 00E are some oaks, where a large iron bar, curved, was

found. Several square-head, threaded iron bolts, 1" in thickness were present in the vicinity of 03N, 00E. Some automobile engine parts, principally piston ring fragments were present. There was a notable lack of contacts in a small cleared and leveled area 25 meters west of datum (Fig.1). Metal objects encountered across the site seem to predate and postdate the turn of the century.

After test units were excavated one 10cm level, a metal detector probe was conducted to confirm that sterile soil had been reached. In two units, No. 3 and 5, there were still metal contacts. Trowel probes revealed cut nail fragments near the surface only. Another full 10cm level was excavated finding cut nail fragments in the upper portions of both units.

Background Searches

In order to do background research including newspaper, document, and archival searches, the following libraries and institutions were visited: Sharlot Hall Museum Archives, Prescott Public Library, Northern Arizona University Special Collections Library, and the Yavapai County Seat Assessor's and Recorder's offices. Historic maps and other documents filed at the SO were also checked.

Interviews

John and Lorrene Bykerk. The Bykerks live across the road from the site. Their property, formerly the Old Ike Claim, adjoins the site on two sides, to the south and east. Mrs. Bykerk's father was a Pritchett, one of the early mining family names of Walker. The Bykerks provided information on Walker history as well as a photo of the ruined rock house across from the study area, and also identified a cabin site immediately north and over a small rise from the study area which has a single apple tree. Mrs. Bykerk lived in Walker from 1936 to 1938, but was not aware of the archaeological remains in the study area.

Donna Rose. Donna Rose lives just south of the study area on the patented Yellow Dog claim. She recalls attending Walker School in 1923 with the children who lived in the ruined rock house across from the study area. Just south of the study area on the same side of Walker road, on Bykerk's property, is a concentration of glass and metal (Figure 1) from which Donna Rose remembers gathering colored glass as a child. She is under the impression that before her time a saloon had stood at the location. A cursory inspection of the historic trash there revealed an abundance of amber glass (beer bottle fragments?) and 2 shot glass fragments, which suggest their may have been a saloon there indeed.

Donna Rose also mentioned that some years ago she had done some digging in the

study area for bottles, not being aware that it was Forest administered land. The exact spot is no longer in evidence, but to her recollection, was immediately south of Feature A. She has no knowledge of any structure or historic activities in the study area itself.

Art Dallin. Art's father possessed several skills when he came to Walker in 1896. He fired boilers, was a hoist operator, tool sharpener, and a blacksmith, at the rate of four dollars a day. His son Art was born in Walker in 1912, and as a young boy recalls no structure or anything of particular note in the study area. He provided historical information about the apple tree cabin site just north of the study area, recalling it's occupation by German immigrant Joe Steiner in the late teens. Art thinks that the cabin may have been originally built by Ike Parsons, for whom the Old Ike claim was named. Art is one of the few remaining "Old Timers" in Walker and possess a wealth of untapped historical information.

None of the informants were able to give information directly pertaining to the study area. The activities which left structural remains there are beyond their memories and must have occurred prior to 1915, or more likely before the turn of the century.

Results

Excavation. In test unit 1, no artifacts were present in the lower portion of the first 10cm level. A second level was excavated without artifacts. Only in units 3 and 5 did cultural materials exceed 10cm below present ground surface. Thus a total of 3 test units were dug a second 10cm. Artifact depth did not exceed 15cm in any unit. Because cultural deposits were shallow, a greater number of test units were possible. 5 units (1,3,4,5 & 6) were placed inside the feature; 4 units (7,8,9 & 10) were placed outside the feature and unit 2 was placed in a disturbed area of the feature wall (Figure 2). Artifact types and quantities are presented in Table 1.

Stratigraphy. Soil in all units was a sandy loam with neutral PH and clay content of 8 to 12 percent. Units inside the structure had slightly lighter colored soil than those outside. It appears that the stone foundation ring of Feature A acted as a barrier to soil weathering, leaching, and infiltration, and also excluded the build up of organic material. Soil processes were more developed and organic material more abundant in those units outside the stone ring.

The ground within the stone ring was apparently below the structure floor and was not utilized. Insect disturbance there was profuse, but it was determined that the structure did not burn. There were no burnt artifacts, warped glass, or carbon lenses. The scattered charcoal flecks and occasional piece of partially burnt wood were the result of recent burning in evidence on the

surface around the feature.

Feature A. After clearing, mapping, and testing, Feature A was identified as a rock foundation which had originally supported a small wooden structure. Unshaped boulders of locally occurring volcanic material were laid with earth mortar in a square plan, measuring 5X5 meters (16.5X16.5 ft). The best preserved section remaining is at 07 E, 17.5 to 19.5 N, where a corner is still discernible and standing wall height is approximately 50 cm (Figure 2, near unit 9). Walls were not likely much higher originally. Wall height on the up-slope side may have been only 1 or 2 courses high, while on the down-slope side, height was considerably more, because of the lower slope. In this manner the foundation walls provided a level surface for the structure which it supported. Walls were several courses wide. There is no observable entry or break in the walls, but the ruined condition makes such detection difficult. One section of wall is particularly disturbed, in the vicinity of tests unit 2 and 7. Rock from that area is spread down slope into Feature B (Figure 1). It is possible that some rock was removed from that area after abandonment to be utilized in subsequent construction, such as that which occurs directly across the road.

A wood frame bunkhouse which is known to have stood across the road has left a stone outline similar to Feature A. Another line of evidence indicating the former presence of a wooden structure is the distribution of machine cut square nails. They are clearly concentrated in the 5 test units within the feature walls. In units outside the feature, #7-10, cut nails are significantly less frequent (Table 1).

Further suggestive evidence is the presence of window glass fragments around the southeast corner of the feature.

Together these lines of evidence build a strong case for the former existence of a wooden structure. Whether construction was wood frame and sawed lumber, or logs, or both, could not be determined. No perishable materials were recovered during the testing.

The artifact assemblage also does not clearly indicate structure function. It may have been a small habitation, a miner's cabin, or perhaps a small shop or business connected to the town of Howell; possibly an out-building associated with other structures. The archaeological remains are not conclusive.

Feature B Excavation unit 7 was placed into Feature B, a feature which had been previously impacted by heavy equipment. As a result, it was decided that it was actually part of Feature A, and not a feature of itself. Its origin seems to have been connected with the disturbance which spread rock from the southeast corner of Feature A. The nature of the disturbance was not clarified by test excavation of units 2 and 7.

Site Chronology. Of the 519 artifacts retrieved from 03-202, 226 (44%) were amber vessel glass fragments and, importantly, this was the largest artifact class recovered at the site. Several amber glass fragments provided useful information in assigning a general occupational date for the site. For example, a bottle base fragment with the embossed letters "R & CO" is thought to be "Roth & CO", a business who marketed whiskey and liquors between 1879 and 1888 (Toulouse 1971:438). Other bases were also present but were less diagnostic because only portions of the embossing were present and therefore not totally reliable as a dating tool. Even so, several "educated guesses" were possible and it appears that all of the bases date to about the 1880s.

In addition to the information suggested by the embossed bottle bases, the manufacturing techniques of the bottles and the quantity of amber glass fragments supports an 1880s occupation as well.

Although less conclusive in terms of providing chronological information, the quantity of machine cut square nails also infers that 03-202 was used in the 1880s. This is supported by late 19th Century manufacturing and trade trends in that by 1888, eighty percent of the nails being used were still machine cut varieties. However, by 1895, this trend had changed so that nearly three-fourths of all nails were wire. Therefore, since all of the nails at 03-202 were machine cut varieties, it would seem that this artifact class too supports an 1880s occupation.

Seventy-one percent of the artifacts recovered at 03-202 were either amber glass fragments or machine cut square nails. Since these two classes represent an overwhelming majority of the historic assemblage at the site, and both artifact types have been dated to about the 1880s, it would seem reasonable to assign an 1880s occupational time frame to 03-202; realizing that the site could have been used in either the late 1870s to the early 1890s as well.

Finally, it should also be noted that there were several "intrusive" artifacts at the site that were both earlier and later than our estimated date of occupation. One of the most interesting and noteworthy was an 1853 silver quarter (See Appendix A and photographs). The later artifacts have been interpreted as historic roadside debris and/or refuse associated with camping.

Conclusions

The historic remains at the site are those of a small wooden structure that rested on a stone foundation. Associated artifacts reflect an 1880s occupation, which is consistent with the nearby town of Howell. Archaeological materials at the site range from the 1880s to the present. There are at least three factors which have contributed to the historic assemblage's chronological variability: 1) There were later occupations adjacent to the site, to the north and east, and 2) because the site lies along the Walker Road, it contains road "trash" from all periods, and 3) the site has been subjected to prolonged surface collection and has had illgal digging on at least one occasion.

Furthermore, because deposits at the site are not stratified, artifacts from different periods are mixed, making it difficult to ascertain historical periods.

The function of the structure was not positively determined. Domestic-type artifacts are few, as are food-related items such as cans. Artifacts of a personal nature are also scarce. The predominance of amber glass over other vessel glass suggests that whomever occupied the structure had a predilection for alcoholic beverages, a tendency not unexpected for a mining community. Even though supportive data are lacking that would allow us to make more definitive statements about site function, the structure may have simply been a short-lived miner's cabin or a small business associated with the smelting or other mineral activities in Howell.

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility

The background searches and interviews conducted do not indicate that the site was associated with any events or persons significant to the history of the area. And therefore Criteria A and B are not applicable. Criterion C does not apply for various reasons: because of the ruined nature of the remains, the site does not possess integrity, high artistic values, or other pertinent qualities. It is also not eligible by Criterion C. Archaeological testing has determined that the cultural deposits are shallow, not stratified, contain mixed-in road "trash" and materials from adjoining sites, and are not likely to yield information important in the history of the area.

Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological testing and background searches it is recommended that the site be determined not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and a "no effect" determination can be made. Therefore, Yavapai County should be granted clearance for the Walker Road Reconstruction Project.

APPENDIX A
1853 Silver Quarter Dollar

Type. Seated liberty with rays and arrows at dates.

Issue Dates. 1853-1855. 1853 was the only year to have rays (on reverse).
Reduction in weight from 6.68 grams (1838-1853) to 6.22 grams (1853-1873).

Size. 24.3mm diameter.

Composition. 90 percent silver, 10 percent copper (.900 fine). Actual silver weight: .18 oz pure silver.

Miscellaneous. The reduction in weight is indicated by the arrows at the date. Rays were also added on the reverse side in the field around the eagle. The arrows were retained through 1855, but rays were omitted after 1853.

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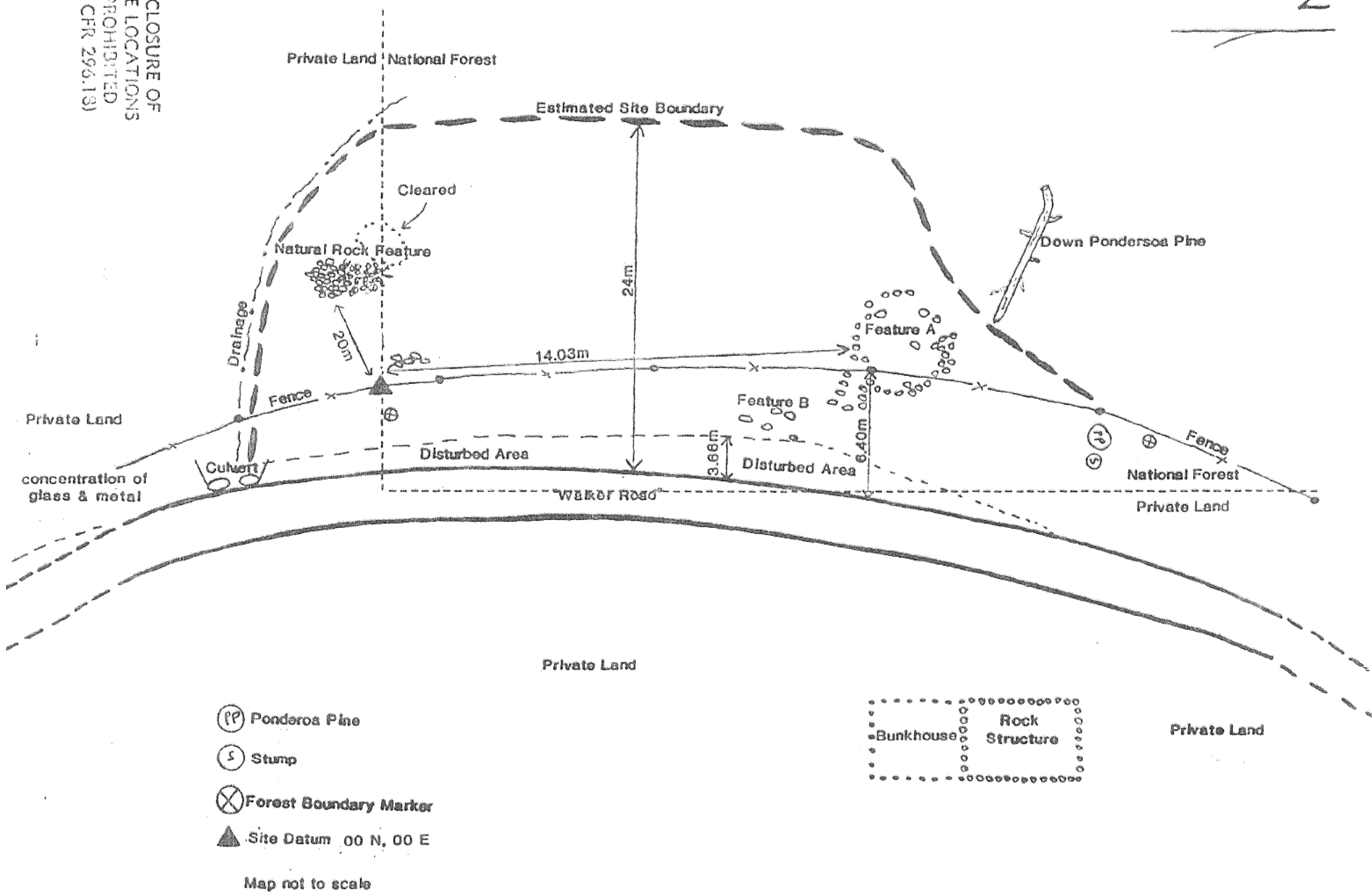


FIGURE 2

AR-03-09-03-202

Feature A
PLAN

SCALE: 20mm = 1m

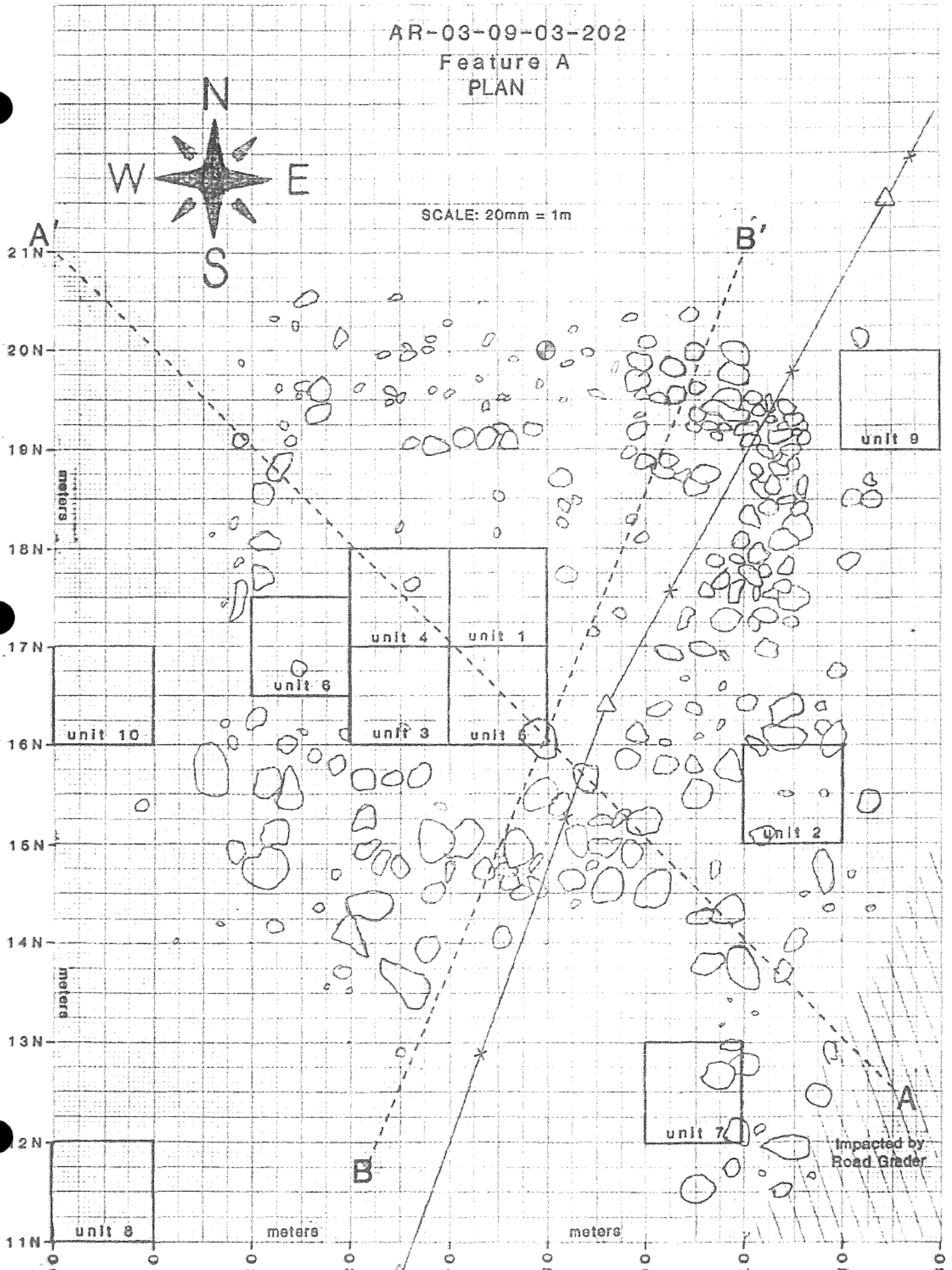
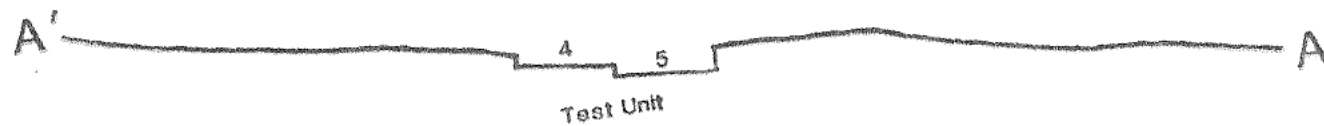


FIGURE 3
AR-03-09-03-202
Feature A Surface Profiles



SCALE
Horizontal & Vertical



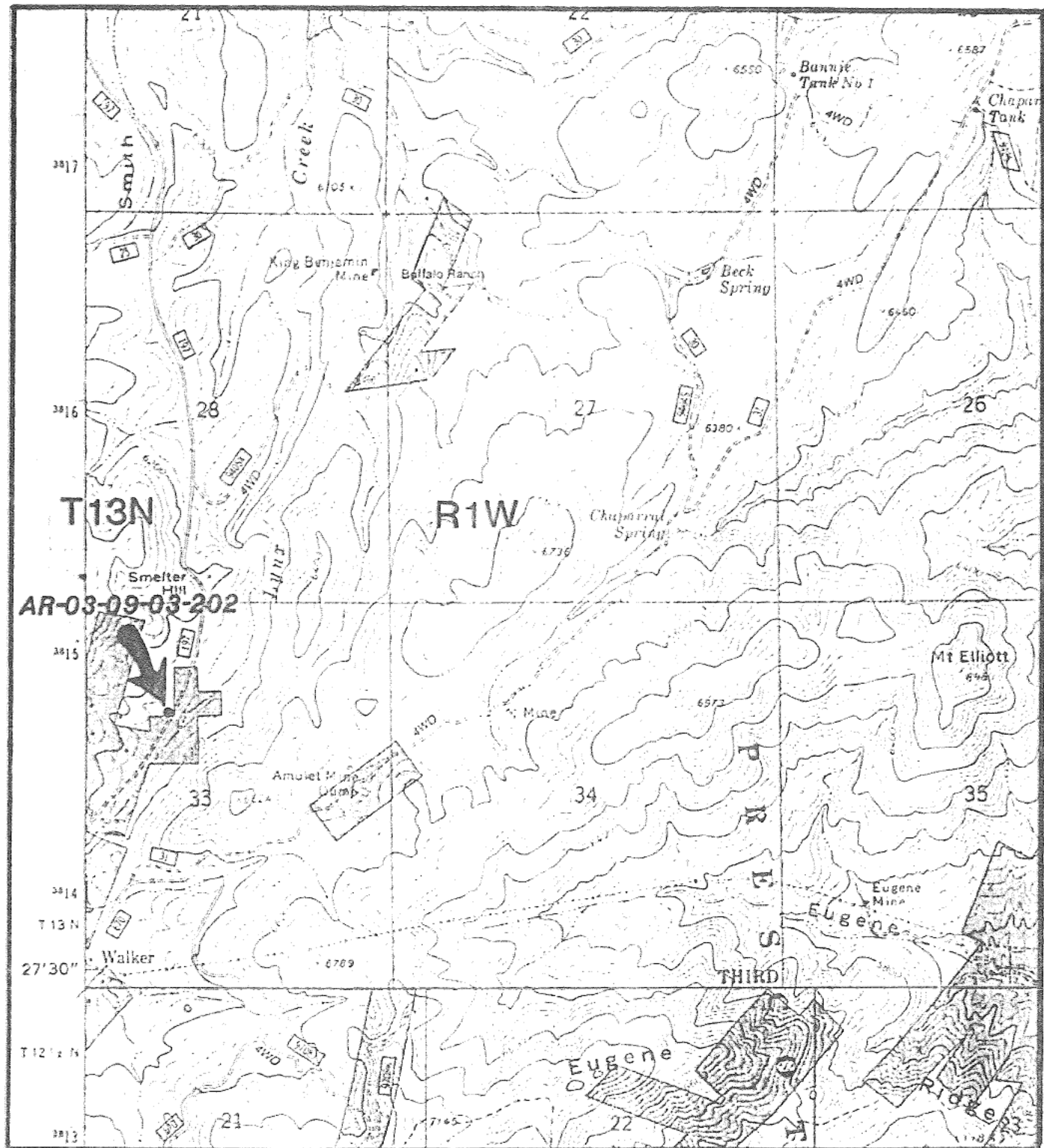


FIGURE 4
 POLAND JUNCTION QUADRANGLE
 Arizona-Yavapai Co.
 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)
 Scale 1:24 000
 Contour 40 feet
 1975

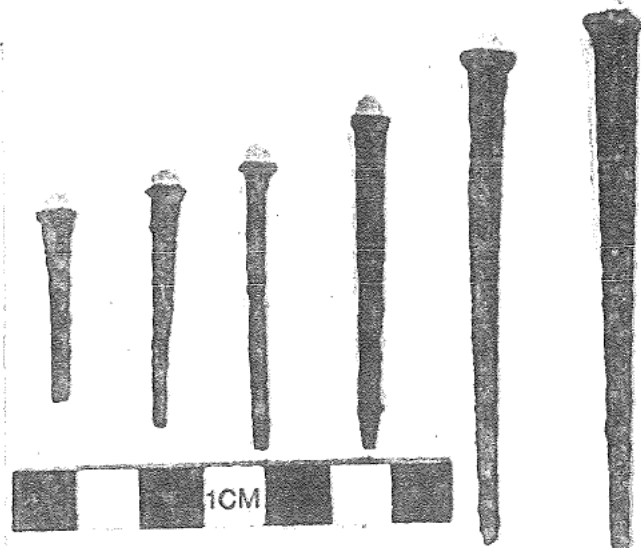
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Table 1

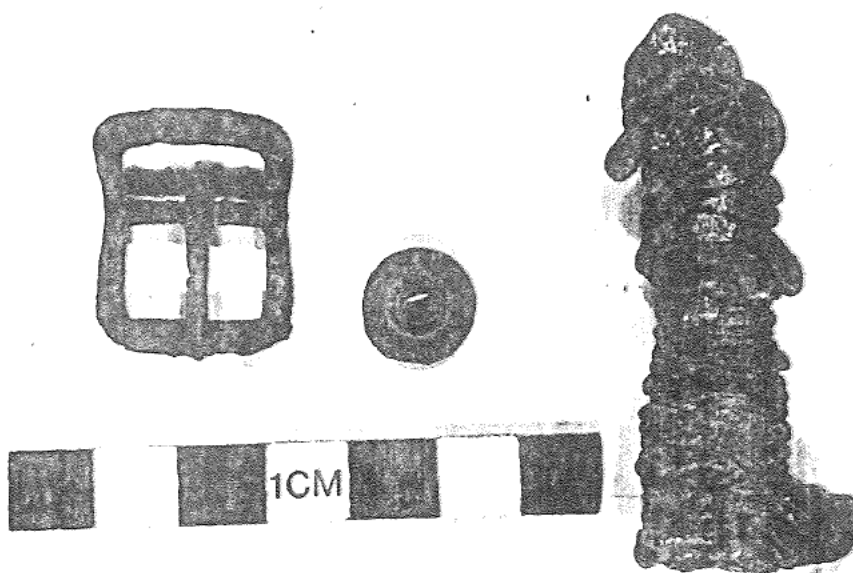
Artifacts	Surface	Unit 1 Level 1	Unit 2 Level 1	Unit 3 Level 1	Unit 4 Level 1	Unit 5 Level 1	Unit 6 Level 1	Unit 7 Level 1	Unit 8 Level 1	Unit 9 Level 1	Unit 10 Level 1	Total
Vessel Glass, Amber	3	12	17	43	20	39	10	20	32	0	8	128
Vessel Glass, Aqua	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	6
Vessel Glass, Clear	2	4	5	1	3	8	0	1	2	0	0	10
Vessel Glass, Olive Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Vessel Glass, Purple	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	11
Brick Fragments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	12
Buckle, Iron	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Button, Nonferrous	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Can Fragments	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Can Lid for Baking Powder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cartridge Casings, .22 Cal	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cartridge Casing, .44 Cal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shotgun Casings, 12 Ga.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Can Top	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Knob, Iron	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lead Shavings (from bullet manufacturing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Machine Cut Square Nails	0	17	14	20	29	15	13	2	9	3	3	121
Piston Ring Fragment	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Rivet(?) , Iron	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rivet(clothing), Nonferrous	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rubber Mat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Square Plate, Steel	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Strip Fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tin Cap with Soldering	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trunk Corner Piece, Steel (for portable trunk)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Valve Lifter (internal combustion engine)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Quartz Crystal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wheel for Toy, Iron	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Window Glass	0	1	0	15	7	3	0	2	1	0	14	31
Wire Fragments, Iron	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	19	34	46	85	43	82	32	42	15	6	30	505

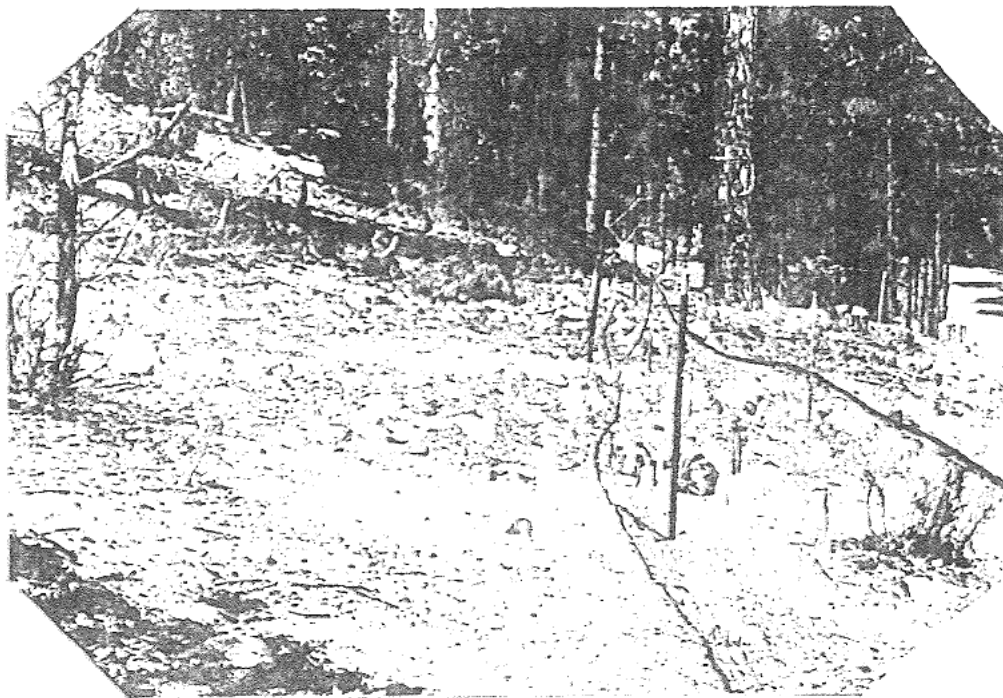
Level 2: unit 3, 6 cut nails; unit 5, 8 cut nails; unit 1, sterile.



ABOVE: Amber glass, crown and neck fragments, ca. 1880's, and machine cut square nails which were still widely used prior to 1888.

BELOW: Miscellaneous historic artifacts: iron buckle, button, and lead drippings possibly from bullet manufacture.



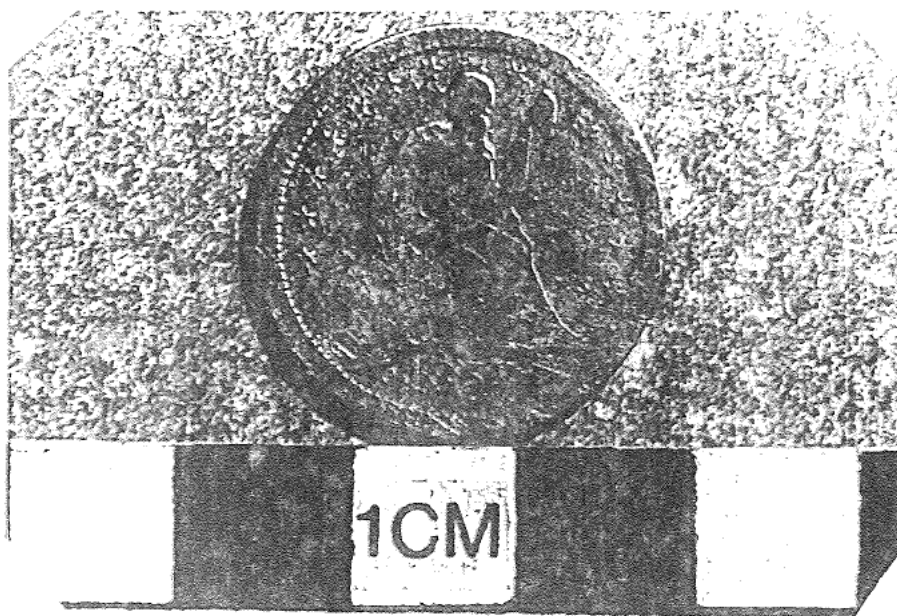


ABOVE: Feature A before testing, cleared of brush, looking north.

BELOW: Feature A during excavation, looking southeast.
From left to right: Ray Thompson, Tim Maberry, Charles Armer,
and Jim McKie.

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1853 Silver 25 cent piece - Seated Liberty (with rays and arrows at the date). Recovered inside Feature A at 17.5 N 04.1 E. See discription in Appendix A.

ABOVE: Obverse.

BELOW: Reverse.

