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*ALIAS SHAKESPEARE**THE TOWN NOBODY KNEW*

RITA & JANALOO HILL

IN THE HILLS two and a half miles southwest of present day Lordsburg, lie the remnants of an older town. Five adobe buildings still stand and the rock foundations show where more than a hundred others were once scattered over the rocky slopes. This town had many names and many phases. Now it bears its last and most impressive name, Shakespeare. This was bestowed upon it by Colonel William Boyle, who wished to make a great deal of money selling stock in his mining companies. He neglected to supply the town with any law, school, church, or newspaper. In fact this mining camp never did have any of these adjuncts of civilization. It seems to have been corrupted in its youth by bad company and unfortunate circumstances so that it never developed properly. It was looked down upon by the neighboring towns, but went heedlessly on its own independent, secretive way. The lack of records in Shakespeare makes the historian's job very hard but perhaps its difficulties make it more fascinating. Most of the records available are concerned with mining because this town and its surrounding mining district has probably seen more mining companies, per ton of ore actually produced, than any other piece of ground in the world.

The first people to come here to Shakespeare, or as old-timers called it, Mexican Spring, had little thought of minerals or mines. They were drawn into these hills by a small, reliable spring of good water. Today there is nothing left of this spring except a shallow hole showing where it was later dug out for a well, and below the hole there have been washed up periodically in storms remains of an old barrel in the sand below.

It would be impossible to prove who visited this spring. The Indians were here—they left their metates and manos—and the ox trains were here—they left some of their iron ox shoes. But for the rest we must rely on hearsay. John Evensen told Emma Muir that General Cooke and his Mormon Battalion watered here.¹ John Evensen came nineteen years after Cooke and only knew what he was told, but a party of gold-seekers who went through in July or August of 1849 and said they were following Cooke's trail, described waters and mileage which more nearly fits the Soldier's Farewell-Mexican Spring route than any other.² This would make the Dry Lake or Playas spoken of by Cooke, the playas in the Animas Valley (on old maps "Playa de los Pinos"). Bartlett, who said he followed Cooke's road in 1851, seemed to think Cooke went down the Playas by the Little Hatchets,³ but Bartlett came five long years after Cooke and the last two of these years had seen many wagon trains struggling toward California. So, taking these points into consideration, it is possible that Bartlett followed the wrong set of wagon tracks.

There were, certainly, many wagon trains that stopped here during the fifties but they left no record. This spring was close to a good route, the ground was not very rough, and it was less popular with the Apache than were the springs in the mountains to the north. Logically it would be very desirable for those smaller groups searching for a safe, convenient route. Mowry's map of Proposed Arizona Territory shows a water which could, from its position, be Mexican Spring but no name is given and the entire map is rather vague in its landmarks.⁴

Tradition has it that the San Antonio and San Diego Mail used Mexican Spring as one of their stations, or camping places, and built one building here. There is nothing to prove or disprove this. The list of stations given for this company⁵ is so very impracticable from the viewpoint of either saving mileage or avoiding Indians, that the mail-riders themselves would almost certainly have found a better route after making a few trips. The old mud and rock building at Shakespeare, with its hand-hewn lintels and

yucca-stalk ceiling shows signs of great age, but unfortunately the builder neglected to date the cornerstone.

Again, tradition says that the Butterfield coaches stopped here and again there is no proof. At first the Butterfield attempted to make the 42-mile trip from Soldier's Farewell to Stein's Peak without water. Finding this impracticable, they dug a well and established Barney's station. However, Barney's was on the edge of the lake and during certain times of the year the water would get bad. At these times, what would be more logical than to move the station a couple of miles up into the hills where Mexican Spring lay?

During the Civil War the history here is as vague as it is in the rest of this region. But things were happening—someone built at least one more building, a large, square, fort-like structure. John Evensen said that when he came this building as well as three more were here at Mexican Spring. There are stories of Confederates and men of the California Column, supplies freighted from Socorro, fights, violence and torture which come vaguely down through the years. If only someone had kept a diary!

In 1865 John Evensen came to Mexican Spring. He was to live here twenty-one years, surviving the ups and downs of the town and dying peacefully in the Stratford Hotel in 1886.⁶ He was hired as stagekeeper for this station by a new stage line, Kearns and Mitchell,⁷ operating over the old Butterfield Trail. He came here, he said, from San Diego and soon had this little station running properly. At this time the town's name was changed to Grant. When he arrived here, he said there were the "Fort" and three stage stations, or commissaries, standing.

Suddenly, in 1869, after four quiet years, this little station was the scene of enough excitement to rate mention in the Tucson Weekly *Arizonan*. A man named McPherson had found rich silver ore and, "had succeeded in prying out masses of almost pure silver."⁸ He was, at the time of this report, seeking help in developing this mine from his friend, General D. Roberts.⁹ Mr. Roberts and his associate, A. Harpending, sent an experienced

miner, M. P. Arnold to examine the prospects.¹⁰ A party was soon sent to the mines, but there seemed to be some trouble locating them and perhaps this mineral location was in danger of becoming one of the many lost mines.¹¹ In March 1870, however, the rich mines, this time said to be in the neighborhood of the Burro Mountains, were rediscovered.¹² Some accounts credit W. D. Brown, a Government Surveyor, with the discovery of the silver ore,¹³ but in Tucson a C. O. Brown was credited with the discovery and still another Mr. Brown was said to be representing an English Company.¹⁴

By April of 1870 the silver madness was going strong. To quote an account of the time:

THE NEW SILVER MINE THE RICHEST AS WELL AS MOST EXTENSIVE MINERAL DEPOSIT EVER DISCOVERED.

This mine which is in New Mexico some 15 miles from the Arizona line is a most marvelous deposit of ore. Tidings received last Wednesday from the prospecting party who left this place 12 days previously, prove the reports of San Francisco papers so far from exaggerating have failed to convey any adequate idea of the extent and richness of the deposit. This is not an ordinary lode, but a mountain of quartz, the base of which covers an area of somewhat more than 400,000 square yards and the height is not less than 1000 feet . . . By the simplest processes of assaying the 'croppings' have yielded as high as \$200 to the ton while fragments from the main body of the rock have yielded as high as \$2300 to the ton.

. . . Here above ground lies sufficient quartz to keep a score of mills in constant operation for a whole lifetime.

This news has almost depopulated the town. Everyone is rushing to the mine. It appears that there is enough for all. The first party who went thither consisted of some 20 to 30 and on Friday an additional 20 or 30 left for the scene. Everybody is excited and of those who remained in town we find groups at every corner 'talking mines' and apparently oblivious of everything else.¹⁵

A Mr. Tonge left Tucson also, to assume the duties of Justice of the Peace in the new camp.¹⁶ Evidently he did not enjoy life here because no other record of Mr. Tonge or any J. P. is to be found.

But he was an exception and people flocked in from the direction of the Rio Grande as well as from the West. By the end of April the place had acquired a new name, the Burro Mines; the town-site, "previously laid off," was dotted with huts and there were four saloons.¹⁷ A Vigilance committee had also been organized "to restrain 'jumpers' and to keep order generally."¹⁸ The mines, it was declared, grew richer as they sank into the earth.¹⁹

Through the summer the camp continued to grow. By July there were fourteen adobe houses ready for occupation and many more in the process of being built.²⁰ In August the lots staked off were said to extend more than a mile and some twenty to thirty wells had been dug.²¹ A diamond drill was en route from San Diego,²² three arrastras were at work, and the Harpending Mining Company had employed thirty men at \$4 a day to take out quartz.²³

But now the atmosphere of the camp began to show a tendency toward underhandedness and deceit. Mr. Harpending, it seemed, in a California newspaper, had denied any connection with these mines, but about the same time a Mr. Brown arrived in Tucson bearing a letter from Harpending requesting that Mr. Arnold turn over all control and authority to Mr. Brown, who was to take charge of the company mines.²⁴ (In all accounts both Harpending and Arnold are connected with the "Great Diamond Swindle."²⁵) However, by October Mr. Harpending was again recognizing his New Mexico properties and even paid them a short visit. He then went East to bring out machinery to develop the mines,²⁶ which were remarkable, at least on paper. For example some of the descriptions are as follows:

THE BURRO MINES

CLAIMS	LENGTH	CROPPINGS	
Arnold	1,400 ft.	100 ft. wide,	20 ft. high
Brown	1,400 ft.	100 ft. wide,	20 ft. high
Harpending	1,600 ft.	150 ft. wide,	60 ft. high
Stonewall Jackson	1,400 ft.	80 ft. wide,	30 ft. high
Roberts	1,200 ft.	60 ft. wide,	15 ft. high
R. E. Lee	1,200 ft.	700 ft. wide,	1,000 ft. high

This list of claims with eight more of comparable sizes was printed in the Tucson Weekly *Arizonan* of September 30, 1870, but had been copied from the *Scientific Press*.²⁷

In November of 1870 Messrs. Cowper and Arnold arrived in Tucson from the Burro Mines en route to San Francisco. They brought with them a quantity of silver bullion.²⁸ (Whether Arnold had spent all his time at the mines or had made several trips is not stated.) They said that Harpending and Company expected to have 1,000 stamps in operation within the next year.²⁹ These men also had with them some specimens of crystals which they believed to be diamonds!³⁰ Mr. Cowper was quite sure rubies were plentiful and other precious stones also.³¹

In the meantime the camp was developing its cultural life as Christmas approached. It already boasted a little theater group—the Burro Minstrels were in rehearsal and planning their first performance for the holidays.³² They opened to good reviews(?) and Rogers, writing to the Tucson *Citizen* declared modestly that in another year the Burro Mines would have the best theater between Denver and San Francisco.³³

The camp got its first and only taste of spiritual things at this time, for the only religious service ever recorded here was held when a Mr. Cook, on his way to his mission at the Pima Villages, gathered the citizens of the Burro Mines together for a discourse.³⁴

However, the food situation seems to have been a bit scanty. As one letter writer put it:

We have nearly everything except beef, mutton, pork, chicken, duck, oysters, clams, crab, lobster, fish, potatoes, onions, cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots and a few other articles. Yes, and fruit—we have no fruit—everything else we have.³⁵

Ralston Post Office—named after William Ralston, President of the Bank of California—was opened at the Burro Mines December 8, 1870, with Henry O. Rogers as postmaster.³⁶ It was probably this same Rogers who wrote several letters to the Tucson *Citizen*

and then expected to get cash credit for the correspondence. The paper was not pleased.³⁷

From the Tucson accounts, life in the new camp appeared to be quite idyllic, except for an occasional brush with the Apache, which did not seem to be considered serious. However, these accounts were given the Tucson papers by men connected with the Harpending company and so naturally reflect their opinions. There was quite another side to the life in this new camp which was scarcely hinted in their stories. The claims at Ralston, or the Burro Mines, were rich enough to attract other men besides those connected with Harpending, Arnold and Company. These men had come, probably, by the eastern route; perhaps they were among what is referred to in one item as a "Rio Grande invasion."³⁸ They were determined men, anxious to get their share of these rich claims. There were, by this time, the makings of a small war at Ralston City. Some hint of this trouble is to be found in history books.

... they [Harpending and Company] organized the town of Ralston, laid it out in lots and offered them for sale. They did not comply with territorial mining laws or provisions of U.S. Statutes. Considerable controversy developed between miners and the Company over title to the lots.³⁹

The company had its hired fighters, but the miners were determined, and at one time it appeared as though an armed conflict was unavoidable.⁴⁰

The Company weakened its position by its flagrant violations of the laws. If they ever filed on mining claims at Ralston, it was in Tucson—in Arizona. There had been at one time some discussion to the effect that this camp might be in Arizona but surveys proved this to be wrong.⁴¹ However, no mention has as yet been found of any claims at Tucson, though further research may uncover more records. But the Independent miners were taking no chances. They filed their claims with the nearest legal authority within the Territory of New Mexico and that happened to be a

Probate Judge in Pinos Altos. During 1870 they filed a large number of claims.⁴² These were all in the Virginia Mining District and occasionally some of the ledges named by the Company were used as landmarks in the claim descriptions. Sometimes there are only two or three men filing a claim and other times as many as ten. A careful comparison of the different claims shows a total of 175 names, all of them presumably Independent miners. Among them are names of men who later made their fortunes and became famous in history. William A. Pile, Stephen B. Elkins, Thomas B. Catron, W. L. Rynerson, and Kirby Benedict are among the most notable.⁴³ No wonder the Independent miners were ready to take on the established and wealthy Harpending Company.

On this list of the Independent miners, one meets a most unexpected name. Mr. P. Arnold was one of six men filing on a Ralston silver claim at Pinos Altos in April 1870. This opens up a great deal of speculation but, considering Mr. Arnold's reputation, it seems most likely that he was securing his own fortunes in case the Company was defeated in the coming struggle. As events developed, neither side won in the silver conflict at Ralston.

In March of 1871 it was reported that Harpending had sold the Burro Mines to the "Pyramid Range Silver Mountain Mining Co." of London, and Messrs. Coates and Honkey of London were authorized to receive applications for 40,000 "A" property shares in the company's stock.⁴⁴ The supply of ore was said to be inexhaustible.⁴⁵ But in April the Harpending Company's agent and employees from the Burro Mines passed through Tucson on their way to San Francisco. The *Arizonan* speculated that perhaps the company was trying to freeze out competition and come into entire possession of the mines.⁴⁶ In June it was stated in the *Santa Fe Daily New Mexican* that the mines at Silver City and Ralston still continued to maintain their former reputation.⁴⁷

At some undetermined point in 1871 Ralston City left its silver mine phase and entered into a diamond boom, but the details to be found in newspapers are meager. Naturally, the conspirators behind the Diamond Swindle did not want the facts made public. In March 1871 the *Tucson Citizen* mentioned that many people

believed that diamonds existed in Arizona and that some stones had been forwarded to the "Scientific" from the Burro region.⁴⁸ In August 1872 an Albuquerque paper stated that "Diamond Fever" was raging severely on the Pacific coast and in the Eastern states. The reporter said he had not seen any of the stones though he had traveled through the country twelve years before.⁴⁹

The post office of Ralston was discontinued in 1871 for some unexplained reason⁵⁰ and a strange gap occurs in the mining records at this point. There was not one claim filed here in 1872 or '73,⁵¹ although the boom was continuing because the coaches were still using the Burro Mines as a division point, as is shown by this advertisement:

J. F. BENNET AND CO. SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL & EXPRESS CO. are now running a 2 horse vehicle 3 times a week from Tucson to the Burro Mines where they connect with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and East.⁵²

This advertisement ran from July 1871 to July 1873.

Men who were here during this time told many stories of these Diamond Swindle days. They told of the hired fighting men (called by the company, Vigilantes) kept on the payroll to maintain order—and to keep anyone from going diamond hunting without Company sanction. They told of a few diamonds in a cigar box brought up from Mexico and planted carefully in ant beds on the mountain now called Lee's Peak, but then grandiosely named Mount Aera. It is not possible to document these stories in their entirety but they obviously do have a basis of fact and they really are more modest and logical than some of the commonly believed tales of the Diamond Swindle.

When it was discovered that the diamond mines were a hoax, people, hired fighting men and honest businessmen alike, left Ralston City in flocks. It was the middle of 1873 when the stage lines quit using the Burro Mines as a division point.⁵³ By the spring of 1874 mining claims were changing hands again with frequency.⁵⁴ The population went down rapidly and in May of 1874 a Hugh Smith appointed John Evensen attorney for five lots

and three adobe buildings in Ralston to lease for the best rent he could get.⁵⁵

These middle times, from 1874 to 1879, are very hazy even in legend. It seems that most everyone had left except storekeepers, saloon keepers, and a few very persistent miners. The hired fighting men had gone, some to take up ranches in the San Simon and Animas valleys. People still came here to buy supplies, some say from as far away as Janos, Mexico, but left again, for this was not a healthy place to linger. Perhaps in time even this traffic lessened, for a letter printed in the *Tucson Citizen* in April 1877 gives a very dismal picture of Ralston.

Ralston is more a place of note than importance. Four or five men are sinking into the ground here and I was informed that Lt. P. W. Hall and another man of Camp Grant were sinking some money with hope of finding more. Ralston is a place of many houses but few people and presents a ghastly appearance compared with what it did in May, 1870 when Harpending gang were cooking up a stupendous swindle in quartz and diamond mining.⁵⁶

This camp in southwestern New Mexico owes its rescue from obscurity to a very remarkable and energetic man, Colonel William G. Boyle. Whether he came by his title in any military manner is doubtful, but he was a mining engineer and a cultured gentleman. He was English and was connected in some way with the Boyles of Kentucky, Virginia, and St. Louis. He had traveled through this country many times during the '70's. In September 1874 he is mentioned as arriving in Tucson by stage.⁵⁷ In 1875 "Col Wm. Boyle of Tucson . . . spent several days at Mesilla."⁵⁸ His reputation grew with time, for by 1877 he is referred to as "the great Arizona mining engineer." In 1879 the *Mesilla News* said he was from London, England, and was representing capitalists of the Eastern States, Belgium, and England.⁵⁹

In April 1879 Colonel Boyle changed the name of Ralston to Shakespeare. We know the date because on April 10, 1879, he was at Ralston awaiting arrival of S. M. Ellis, "who is going to survey some mining property for the great Egyptian Khedive,"⁶⁰ but on

April 12, two days later, he used the name Shakespeare in a mining claim description.⁶¹ In May the Shakespeare Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company was organized,⁶² while it was October 27 before the post office was reopened as Shakespeare, with John Evensen as postmaster.⁶³

So this camp had a new boom and a new promotion. The main reason for the impressive name, Shakespeare, was to obliterate all memories of Ralston and its swindles and sell stock in the new gold and silver mining company. But this time the odor of crooked work did not hang so heavily over the town and more genuine mining was done.

In October the directors of the Shakespeare Gold and Silver Mining Company held a meeting at their offices in St. Louis, and General John Boyle was elected President and Treasurer of the Company. "From the high social and financial position of General Boyle, the success of this New Mexican mining enterprise is secured," said the *Citizen*.⁶⁴

Shakespeare grew rapidly and the Tucson papers thought it was an entirely new town. The change of name had really worked! They speak of the substantial character of the buildings, not realizing that most of these structures had been standing for nine years. Shafts were being sunk, and in November the deepest ones began to show signs of moisture.⁶⁵ Claims were changing hands rapidly—in one two-week period, forty mines were bought or sold and a reduction works was expected soon.⁶⁶

Shakespeare nearly got a newspaper at this point but something happened and there is no record of an issue ever appearing. In December 1879 an office for a newspaper was being constructed,⁶⁷ and in January 1880, the new paper was scheduled to appear early in February. Perhaps the project suffered from financial troubles, for in March 1880 a P. B. Greaves took a lien for \$870.41 on the Stratford Hotel and Printing Office (owned by William Boyle) for money owing him on various materials and twenty-five days' labor expended constructing the above-mentioned Printing Office.⁶⁸ Greaves must have been paid eventually,

for no further action was taken, but neither was there a newspaper.

By January 1880 there were about one hundred people at Shakespeare⁶⁹ and two dignitaries—the telegraph operator and the postmaster.⁷⁰ It seemed about to become a normal, honest town, but a burst of new-found civic spirit was crushed by the news that the Governor of the Territory had no authority to order an election.⁷¹

Shakespeare was still overloaded with mining companies in this second boom—the Good Hope, the Superior Gold and Silver Mining Company, the Southern Pacific Mining Company, to name a few—but there really was more honest digging done during this period than ever had been done during the Ralston days. In April 1880 it was stated that the deepest shaft in Shakespeare was only 86 feet⁷² but by May 1881 the Atwood was down 103 feet and the Superior, 160 feet.⁷³ Plans were being made for a forty-stamp mill⁷⁴ and for a thirty-ton smelter.⁷⁵ Both of these were erected and their remains can be found today.

The Indians were beginning to cause more trouble than ever before, so the men of the town formed the Shakespeare Guards on August 8, 1879, to fight the Apache in an officially recognized manner. The first list of militiamen shows J. E. Price as Captain, R. P. Hart, First Lieutenant and H. Cameron, Second Lieutenant, with thirty-two names in the rank and file.⁷⁶ The name of John Evensen is on this list, and even William Boyle (without the "Col.") was willing to do his duty against the savages. This organization did very good work and was spoken of highly in Silver City and Santa Fe papers. It was disbanded in 1885, after most of the Indian troubles were over.⁷⁷

A careful comparison of the names obtained from mining records of 1870-1871, and this list of 1879 militiamen shows two names common to both lists—John N. Evensen and a Pat Kelly. In comparing names on mining claims from 1870 to 1879 it appears that a John Fitzgerald, Frank McKane, and John J. Dunn stayed in Ralston with John Evensen even during the depression days of the middle '70's. A few more men appeared in 1870 and

then again in 1879, but for the most part a completely different set of miners came to Shakespeare than had frequented Ralston City.

There was one group of men, some of whom were common to both periods, who left few records of themselves. These were the hired fighting men, or Company Vigilantes. We know they did exist during the first boom, and tradition says that they drifted to nearby valleys and established ranches of a sort. Whether outlaws or not, they were hard characters, and later when Tombstone was started, some of them had a great deal of trouble with the Earp faction and were frequently vilified in the Tombstone *Epitaph*. In 1881 one of these men and a latecomer who had allied himself with them died at the ends of ropes in Shakespeare. Sandy King and Russian Bill were the last two men hanged here on the timbers of the Grant House.⁷⁸ There are vague stories of three other men being hanged from these same timbers at other times and perhaps that is the reason some accounts say five men were hanged in '81.⁷⁹ Some accounts say the above men were arrested by a deputy sheriff (and each gives a different name) but research points to this being a very informal hanging, with two warring factions, and the winners hanging two of the losers.

Perhaps this hanging was merely one of the results of change, for Shakespeare was definitely showing signs of civilization. In September 1881 the mines were working and new machinery was arriving.⁸⁰ A smelter had been moved from Silver City and was expected to commence work in three or four weeks.⁸¹ Smythe and Carrol were building an elegant new store building with red wood and pine ceiling.⁸² (More probably they were remodeling their old one, but this sounds better.) Subscriptions had even been raised to hire a constable and to build a jail, which was going to cost \$375.⁸³ It is not known what became of these subscriptions, for there is no further record of the constable or the jail.

Shakespeare (Ralston City) had a much firmer basis for survival in this second boom. It had real mining—not just promotion; it had some families, and was making a few motions at civic spirit. It had no school or church, and its newspaper had never materialized. But it might have filled in these gaps and been a living town

today except that unfortunately (or fortunately, according to the point of view) the Southern Pacific Railroad was built in the valley, three miles north of the mining camp. Lordsburg, the railroad station closest to Shakespeare, gradually robbed the older town of its population. Businesses moved to be closer to the railroad and left mining as the only reason for Shakespeare's existence. Even its post office was discontinued on December 8, 1885.⁸⁴

When the depression of 1893 closed the mines it ended the existence of Shakespeare as a town. People moved away, taking the timbering and usable parts of their houses, allowing the adobe walls to crumble. A few of the buildings were left standing and were later rented to miners who came to work in newer mines. The mining claims on which the buildings stood were patented and were sold in 1935 by Bob Reynolds of Lordsburg to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill, who have lived in the old store building ever since. It is now the headquarters for the Hill's small ranch.

This leaves Shakespeare a ghost town, and if ghosts exist, they should feel at home in the empty buildings. Only a few tourists visit the old town, for not many know of its existence or of the contributions it has made to the history of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona. Time and research may remedy this.



NOTES

1. In a few cases it has been necessary to quote John Evensen as his words were remembered by Emma Marble Muir. Though this is second-hand information it is, at times, the only link available with those very early days of Shakespeare. John Evensen was a careful, reliable man, never given to extravagant stories. When Emma Muir, then Emma Marble, came here as a girl of nine years, he told her much of the early days when this was a cross-country stage stop and then a boomtown. Mrs. Muir was another careful, truthful person and when she retold these things she was overcautious for fear her memory of Evensen's words could be wrong. In articles she wrote for publication she sometimes depended on the versions of Shakespeare's (Ralston's) history given by other writers because of this lack of confidence in her own memory. However, the research done since her death has proved much she remembered to be correct and, so far, none of her memories to be wrong. "Shakspeare Gold & Silver Mining and Milling Company" stamp reproduced courtesy of Emma M. Muir collection.

2. Ralph P. Bieber, *Southern Trails to California* (Glendale, 1937), pp. 316-19.

3. John R. Bartlett, *Personal Narrative* (New York, 1854), p. 246.

4. Map of Proposed Arizona Territory to accompany memoir of Lieutenant Mowry, U.S. Army Delegate-elect.

5. Pamphlet issued by the California Committee for the Overland Mail Centennial.

6. Emma M. Muir, "Old Shakespeare" (reprinted from articles in *New Mexico Magazine*, 1958), p. 2.

7. Pamphlet issued by the California Committee for the Overland Mail Centennial.

8. Tucson Weekly *Arizonan*, August 21, 1869.

9. *Ibid.*

10. *Ibid.*

11. *Ibid.*, September 4, 1869.

12. *Ibid.*, March 12, 1870.

13. Ralph Emerson Twitchell, *Leading Facts of New Mexico History* (Reprint, Albuquerque, 1963), vol. 3, pp. 255-60.

14. Tucson Weekly *Arizonan*, January 29, 1870.

15. *Ibid.*, April 2, 1870.

16. *Ibid.*, April 9, 1870.

17. *Ibid.*, April 30, 1870.

18. *Ibid.*

19. *Ibid.*, May 21, 1870.
20. *Ibid.*, July 16, 1870.
21. *Ibid.*, August 27, 1870.
22. *Ibid.*, July 23, 1870.
23. *Ibid.*, August 6, 1870.
24. *Ibid.*, May 28, 1870.
25. The Great Diamond Swindle (or Hoax) is the name usually given to a speculation which gripped the financial world in 1871-72. In the summer of 1871 diamonds were exhibited in the Bank of California at San Francisco. These diamonds had supposedly been mined on claims which Ralston and his associates had purchased from Phillip Arnold and John Slack, two prospectors. The excitement over the entire country as well as Europe reached a high pitch. The *San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company* was formed July 30, 1872. When it was discovered that the fields were a fraud, all the financiers involved were badly shaken. The affairs of Wm. Ralston, President of the Bank of California, seemed to decline steadily after this, and he died in 1875, a probable suicide.
26. *Tucson Weekly Arizonan*, October 29, 1870.
27. *Ibid.*, September 30, 1870.
28. *Ibid.*, November 11, 1870.
29. *Ibid.*, November 19, 1870.
30. *Tucson Arizona Citizen*, November 19, 1870.
31. *Ibid.*
32. *Ibid.*, December 10, 1870.
33. *Ibid.*, January 7, 1871.
34. *Ibid.*, December 10, 1870.
35. *Ibid.*
36. Sheldon H. Dike, "Territorial Post Offices of New Mexico," Pamphlet.
37. *Tucson Arizona Citizen*, May 27, 1871.
38. *Tucson Weekly Arizonan*, April 9, 1870.
39. Twitchell, vol. 3, pp. 255-60.
40. *History of New Mexico, its Resources and People*, 2 vols. (Los Angeles, Pacific States Publishing Co., 1907), vol. 2, p. 725.
41. *Tucson Weekly Arizonan*, November 19, 1870.
42. Location Notices, Book A, Hidalgo County Court House, pp. 1-55.
43. *Ibid.*
44. *Tucson Weekly Arizonan*, March 18, 1871.
45. *Ibid.*
46. *Ibid.*, April 8, 1871.
47. *Santa Fe Daily New Mexican*, June 1, 1871.

48. Tucson Arizona *Citizen*, March 25, 1871.
49. Albuquerque *Republican Review*, August 17, 1872.
50. Dike, "Territorial Post Offices."
51. Location Notices, Book A, Hidalgo County Court House.
52. Tucson Weekly *Arizonan*, July 6, 1871—July 5, 1873.
53. *Ibid.*
54. Civil Records, Book III, Grant County Court House.
55. *Ibid.*, May 1874.
56. Tucson Arizona *Citizen*, April 13, 1877.
57. *Ibid.*, September 5, 1874.
58. *Ibid.*, November 13, 1875.
59. Tucson Arizona *Star*, April 10, 1879.
60. *Ibid.*
61. Location Notices, Book A, Hidalgo County Court House, p. 101.
62. Civil Records, Book III, Grant County Court House.
63. Dike, "Territorial Post Offices."
64. Tucson Arizona *Citizen*, October 25, 1879.
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