The Mission of the Cave Creek Museum is to preserve the artifacts of the prehistory, history, culture and legacy of the Cave Creek/Carefree foothills area through education, research, and interpretive exhibits.

6140 E Skyline Drive
Cave Creek, Arizona 85331

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614 Skyline Drive
Cave Creek, Arizona

NUGGETS
JANUARY 2016

Open
October 1, 2015 through May 29, 2016
Wednesday – Sunday
1:00 to 4:30 p.m.
Open Fridays 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Closed Holidays
480 – 488 – 2764

Admission
Adults $5
Seniors $3
Students $2
Children under 12 Free
Donations Gratefully Accepted

Contact any of the following Board Directors with your comments and ideas to make the Museum even better!

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Evelyn Johnson, Executive Director; Karen Friend, Administrative Support Staff; Stephanie Bradley, Nuggets newsletter Editor

History Highlights: Arizona’s Greatest Battle
Saturday, January 9 — 2:00 to 3:30 p.m.
“The Greatest Battle,” presented by members of the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community. The battle took place on what is now the Gila River Indian Community.

Free Family Workshop: Our Pioneer Ancestors
Sunday, January 10 — 1:30-3:00pm
Make bread and butter to celebrate the life of the pioneers in Cave Creek! Discover that our ancestors were the REAL recyclers by weaving rugs and playing games from yesteryear. All ages welcome.

Make History! Join the Cave Creek Museum
All memberships include a ten percent discount in the Museum Store, free entry to the Museum with membership card, and monthly newsletters.
For membership, volunteer opportunities or other Museum information, call 480-488-2764 or Email: info@cavecreekmuseum.com
Visit the Museum Website at: www.cavecreekmuseum.org

WHO’S ON BOARD

Don’t miss our outdoor exhibits: ranch tools, stamp mill, mining arrastre, historic church, and tubercular cabin!

Our Pioneer Ancestor

“Words from the Boss”
by Dick Mueller

Still, there is another side to Dick’s art. “My work leans heavily to western subjects either present day or historical because even though I will never have the opportunity to be one, my heroes have

(Continued on page 3)

AWARD-WINNING ARTIST
Dick Mueller
by Stephanie Bradley

January 2016

BUSTLING NEW YEAR
Start filling those new calendars with these interesting and lively Museum activities!

★ Saturday, January 9 — 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. ★
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Make bread and butter to celebrate the life of the pioneers in Cave Creek! Discover that our ancestors were the REAL recyclers by weaving rugs and playing games from yesteryear. All ages welcome.

Please make reservations (480-488-2764 or online at www.cavecreekmuseum.org) to be sure there are enough supplies for this free, hands-on workshop.

Thanks to Kiwanis of Carefree for its support of Family Workshops.

★ Sunday, January 17 — 2:00 to 2:30 p.m. ★
The Golden Reef Mine stamp mill will run.

★ Wednesday, January 20—6:00 to 8:00 p.m. ★
Vino and Canvas
Everything is provided for a fun evening of painting, libations and camaraderie. Register early to hold your spot: https://www.vinoandcanvas.com.
Cost: $35

★ Saturday, January 23—9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ★
Antique Appraisal Day
Sean Morton, appraiser par excellence, returns to the museum to give you a verbal description of your piece and its value, no matter how arcane!
Donation: $20 per item
**President’s Letter**

Happy New Year! We’ve welcomed in 2016 and it is our hope that all of our members, volunteers and friends enjoyed an incredible holiday season. We’ve enjoyed time with family and friends and part of this was at the museum. Our December board of directors meeting was preceded by a wonderful breakfast prepared by Evelyn and board member Mark Muller. Evelyn’s chili rellenos are legend and Mark’s homemade biscuits and sausage gravy are, well, let’s just say, a wonderful way to go. On December 14, Evelyn organized a volunteer holiday lunch at the museum. It was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Our staff and volunteers work diligently year round to bring an informative and memorable experience to visitors. So, the aforementioned events are made more enjoyable by the simple fact that everyone shares in their accomplishments. We appreciate you all for being there and I thank you for allowing me to be a part of it. The Cave Creek Museum family is part of the community and this could not be demonstrated more clearly than by our members, volunteers, and staff involvement in supporting the building of the Buffalo Chip Saloon and Steakhouse. The horrific loss of the Buffalo Chip, nee Maverick, is the loss of a piece of Cave Creek history. The loss of the building, of course, is significant. Memories are not lost, and mine go back some 50 years of knowing the Stephan family and, more recently, Larry and Barbara. Your Cave Creek Museum will be there to help you bring history back.

Speaking of history, our museum will be there to help you bring history back. Despite its simplicity, the piece is sophisticated. The symmetry and consistent thickness of the walls show that the poster had perfect control even without a wheel. Posts were fired outdoors on open fires, where the potter’s control of the fuel and flames was critical. The red exterior is a highly polished slip, a fine clay coating applied like paint before firing. The interior is smudged, a black surface intentionally produced, often by placing organic material inside the pot during firing. The pot is then turned upside down to prevent the air from burning the carbon away. The black carbon sinks into the surface of the clay.

Sometime in the 1400s, the Hohokam culture collapsed and their villages were abandoned. The Akimel O’odham (“River People”), historically called Pima, claim descent from the Hohokam. In 1859, Congress established the first reservation in Arizona, encompassing 372,000 acres along the Gila River. The Akimel O’odham and Piipaash (Maricopa) villages along the west end were completely dry at times. Many left the Gila to resettle along the Salt River Reserve. In 1879, President Rutherford B. Hayes signed an executive order to protect the Salt River villages, creating the Salt River Indian Reservation near the end of more than 1,000 years of pottery making. The black carbon sinks into the surface of the clay.

**Artifact of the Month: Salt Red Bowl**

This SIMPLE BOWL represents the best of Hohokam culture near the end of more than 1,000 years of pottery making. The red exterior is a highly polished slip, a fine clay coating applied like paint before firing. The interior is smudged, a black surface intentionally produced, often by placing organic material inside the pot during firing. The pot is then turned upside down to prevent the air from burning the carbon away. The black carbon sinks into the surface of the clay.

The Singing in the Rain workshop series was crafted by the Area Agency on Aging to help older adults learn how to create happiness and well-being in the midst of all that life demands and its inevitable surprises. The presentation facilitator uses scientifically proven strategies that will help you feel more positive, grateful, creative and joyful.

**Enjoy Culture Pass!**

Enjoy free admissions to such venues as the Heard Museum, Phoenix Art Museum and, of course, the Cave Creek Museum!

Passes, good for seven days for two people, are available at local public libraries, including the Desert Foothills Library.

To see a full listing of FREE attractions and more, visit www.theculturepass.org. Thanks to the sponsors, including the Virginia G. Piper Charitable Trust and Macy’s, for promoting the program.
The lemon trees in Jaunita’s yard were watered from the well that was across the path from the trees. The only trouble was that it took two hoses to get that far, and they were not put together evenly. At the juncture, the water was going WHOOSH, WHOOSH, WHOOSH about two or three feet high.

Sonny was scared to death. He would not go across, and he started crow hopping all over the place. I stuck on him, however, and he finally crow hopped across the hoses. We proceeded on up to the top of Continental, which is the highest point in the area. The view from there down in the valley is just beautiful!

We went back to the stable at the ranch without further incident. But, every time I watched the stamp mill being run at the Museum, it brings back wonderful memories of the hundreds and hundreds of miles I followed Hube Yates around this Arizona Territory from the Mogollon Rim to here several times and the many, many rides here in Cave Creek and the area.

I know I continue to write this, ad nauseum, but I am so glad I got here the last few years of old Cave Creek when you knew everybody, and they were all your friends. How fortunate I was to have known all of these great people who gave me their friendship when I married Bill Metcalf and moved to Cave Creek. If I was good enough for Bill, whom they all considered the “unofficial Mayor of Cave Creek”, I was good enough for them. I am one of the last old timers here.

Beverly Metcalf Brooks

CCM Member Golf Opportunity

A beginner’s 10-hole golf league for ladies starts at the Rancho Malana Golf Course in January for Rancho residents and their non-Rancho Malana Friends! Start time is 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. The price is $25.00 including cart. (Price may rise March/April due to peak times).

This is week to week. Depending on the size of the league, the group will play on Tuesday or Thursday. Paige Coniglio will take reservations every Sunday in January. Call or text her at 602-686-8758. She will notify the club to set up tee-times.

If interested, please contact Paige by January 3.
In April 1865, after the end of the Civil War and after Arizona became a territory (1863), Fort McDowell was established approximately 20 miles southeast of future Cave Creek, at the confluence of the Verde River and Sycamore Creek. The important garrison date was September 1865. And the important purpose was to protect the early miners and later the ranchers from hostile Native Americans, which included the Tonto Apaches and the Yavapai in central Arizona. Historian Frances C. Carlson states, “All of present-day towns of the Salt River Valley, including the city of Phoenix, can trace their beginnings to the army’s decision to build this isolated outpost.” Mrs. Carlson further states, “In 1865 the army sent a small force of three hundred men marching across the desert from California to establish Fort McDowell.”

Why did the troops come from California? This question is unanswered in Mrs. Carlson’s book, Cave Creek and Carefree, Arizona: A History of the Desert Foothills. The answer requires understanding that the new military designation for Arizona was called the District of Arizona (in 1870, the Department of Arizona), and was within the Department of California. The Department of California was headquartered at Drum Barracks in Wilmington, California. Let’s explore Drum Barracks, also known as Camp Drum, and why it was important to Arizona as the initial staging point for Fort McDowell, and, to America, during the Civil War; remember, Arizona became a territory (1863) during the Civil War.

Wilmington is now part of Los Angeles (1909), near the Port of Los Angeles. During the Civil War up to 7,000 troops were stationed at Camp Drum; Wilmington was a separate town and had a population larger than Los Angeles. Camp Drum was named for Richard Coulter Drum, who was the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army’s Department of the Pacific, based in San Francisco. As a side note, General Irvin McDowell, in 1864, was given command of the Department of the Pacific, and is the namesake for Fort McDowell.

Phineas Banning was the founder of Wilmington as he and Benjamin D. Wilson (first mayor of Los Angeles) donated sixty acres to the Union (another 37 acres near the harbor), for the use of a new garrison to thwart the encroaching Confederates. Camp Drum

Earlier I stated Arizona became a territory in 1863; a Union territory. In 1862, however, the southern portion of future Arizona (and New Mexico) became a Confederate territory. The Confederate threat was real! Camp Drum was the home of the California Column commanded by Colonel James H. Carlson, who was ordered to retrieve Union control of the territory of New Mexico (which included Arizona at the time); he commanded at the Battle of Picacho Peak, the westernmost battle of the Civil War (there were two skirmishes further west in the Arizona territory however).

Civil War-seasoned Lieutenant Colonel Clarence E. Bennett became the initial commander and later quartermaster (in charge of supplies) at Fort McDowell. Central Arizona, including future Cave Creek, especially gained a sense of security and protection from the hostile Natives; mining, ranching, and then town-growth for the young territory could move forward.

For the sake of clarity, I’ve addressed our seminal garrison as Fort McDowell. Francis C. Carlson and other historians have informed us the initial designation was Camp McDowell. I’ve stated that as well. It’s time for a correction. Historian Robert W. Frazer in his 1965 work called Forts of the West, informs us the initial name for “our” Verde River fort was Camp Verde. Camp Verde! Wait a minute! Isn’t there a Camp Verde about seventy-five miles north on I-17? Yes, but when garrisoned in 1864, it was named Camp Lincoln; in November, 1868 it became Camp Verde; and in April, 1879 became Fort Verde. “Our” Camp Verde was washed away after the first destructive monsoon; shortly after, the rebuilt garrison was renamed Camp McDowell; and in April 5, 1879, the final name—Fort McDowell.

Finally, Mrs. Carlson states, “The troops who came to open this lovely fort had no desire to be part of history in the making. On the contrary, they fervently wished that they were back home is California.” I believe it’s safe to say the brave troops from Camp Drum…without question…took a beating.

BATTLE AT PICACHO PEAK REMEMBRANCE.