

CALDERWOOD, MARTIN HEALD

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CALDERWOOD, MARTIN HEALD, born at Lincolnville, Waldo County, Maine, May 3, 1835; son of Levi and Lydia (Sweetland) Calderwood, both natives of Maine; married, Caroline Elizabeth Tweed, daughter of Judge Charles A. Tweed, at Sacramento, California, May 5, 1870; children, Martin Harrison, Florence M. and Sarah Green (Mrs. H. A. Jones).

Listed, age 15, with his parents and their seven other children in the 1850 Census of Waldo County; went to California with his brother Joab F. in 1855 and engaged in mining in El Dorado and Placer Counties; was living at Dutch Flat, in Placer County, when conditionally appointed by the Governor of California, September 30, 1861, as 2d Lieutenant for the purpose of raising a Company which he did by recruiting 90 men, most of whom were enrolled at Dutch Flat and Auburn; promoted December 21 and mustered in at the Presidio of San Francisco, December 30, 1864 as Captain, Company D, 7th California Volunteer Infantry; remained at the Presidio until March, 1865, when he went with the Company by sea from San Francisco to San Pedro, California, and encamped at Drum Barracks, about 6 miles from that port; left Drum Barracks April 4 and marched to Fort Yuma arriving April 19, 1865; the following remarks found on a muster-roll of his Company describes its march up the Gila River:

"Marched from Fort Yuma toward Tubac, A.T., April 21st, First day, crossed the Colorado and marched 5 miles to Gila River; second day, Gila City, 15 miles; third day, halted; fourth day, Filibuster Camp, 18 miles; fifth day, Mohawk Camp, 18 miles; sixth day, Teamster's Camp, 13 miles; seventh day, Burk's Station, 27 miles; eighth day, Oatman Flat, 12 miles; ninth day, Kenyon's Station, 14 miles; tenth day, Gila Bend, 18 miles, arriving there

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on the 30th day of April, 1865. Total distance marched 140 miles ● "

Continued the march via the Pima Villages and Tucson, arrived at Tubac in May and stationed there until September; the only available official report of his activities there is as follows:

On June 22, 1865, a party of Apache Indians made an attack on a Spanish ranch twelve miles above the Post of Tubac, A.T. killing five women and two men. Colonel Lewis with a detachment of cavalry and Captain Calderwood with thirty infantry went in pursuit, Captain Calderwood following them forty miles. He was then compelled to abandon the pursuit, his men's shoes being worn out.

In an interview printed in the Arizona Enterprise of June 13, 1891, he gave an account of what occurred at that time;

In June, 1865, I was in command of a Company of California Volunteers, stationed in the upper Santa Cruz valley near what is now known as Calabasas, a few miles from the Sonora line. We were constantly on the alert and nearly all the time in the saddle, for the Apaches were on all sides of us and we often had skirmishes with them, but for several weeks we had not seen any signs of Indians and we had about made up our minds that the Apaches had left our vicinity to make a raid into New Mexico.

One day, having business with Pedro Sevadra, who lived about five miles from our camp, I took several men and started for his ranch. We had gone about half the distance when our Sergeant, who was with us, said he heard a shot. As we listened, he declared he heard several more shots, and just then a Mexican, riding for his life, came down the road and informed us that old Cochise, with his band of warriors, had attacked the Sevadra ranch.

I gave the Mexican verbal orders to ride on to camp and tell the officer in charge to rapidly come up with forty men; then my men and myself urged our horses to the utmost in the direction of the ranch, but reached there only to find the buildings in flames and to see the Apaches fleeing in the distance.

Here I beheld one of the most sickening and cruel sights I ever witnessed during the whole of my campaign against the Apaches. The Indians had stripped naked the four women they had captured and after disemboweling them

while still alive, had on the first sight of our approach lanced them through the heart. One of the lance heads had been pulled from its shaft and still remained in the woman's body. I pulled the lance from the woman and the still warm blood flowed from it.

Two small children were lying dead near a mesquite leg. The savages had taken them by the feet and smashed their heads to a pulpy mass on the leg, which was besmeared with their blood and brains. Sevadra, who was as brave a man as ever lived and who was esteemed by all who knew him, had purposely been shot through his kidneys with an arrow; we found him alive but in awful agony. He lived for two days and then died.

Sevadra's wife, who had concealed herself on the approach of the Indians, was not discovered and saved her life. She is still living in Florence. These are the kind of "men and brothers" the soldiers have to fight when they fight Indians.

Went with the Company to Fort Mason, near Calabasas, A.T., and stationed there until March, 1866, when he returned to California via Fort Yuma and was honorably discharged with the Company at the Presidio of San Francisco, May 22, 1866.

In March, 1868, he helped to establish the first Grand Army Post at Auburn, and was elected Vice-Commander; on September 1, 1869, he was elected as Assemblyman to represent Placer County in the 18th California Legislature and took his seat on December 7 of that year.

Returned to Arizona in 1872; first settled in Phoenix where ^{and} he later established a stage station on the Agua Fria River; served as Road Overseer, District No. 1, Maricopa County, 1877-78; elected from Maricopa County to the 9th Territorial Legislature and was chosen Speaker at Tucson on January 1, 1877; the Salt River Herald of April 13, 1878, stated that "he is now the owner of both stations

on the , Agua Fria roads leading from Prescott to Wickenburgⁿ ; the Prescott Arizona Miner printed this item about him on August 29, 1879, which indicates a consolidation:

M. H. Calderwood, who owns and personally superintends the station at Agua Fria, 18 miles north of Phoenix, (Northwest of the present location of Marinett) is putting up and has nearly completed a fine new residence for his family and the convenience of travelers. This gentleman is also busy opening a new road from the Bradshaw road, near New River, direct to Maricopa, by the way of his station, which is several miles shorter than the old route.

Listed, U. S. Census, 1880, age 45, occupation - Station-Keeper, was Chairman of the Republican County Convention which met at the Court House in Phoenix on August 28 of that year; the Prescott Courier of August 15, 1884, printed the following:

M. H. Calderwood has consummated the sale of his herd of cattle, to J. D. Rumburg, the price paid being \$28.50 a head. He has also disposed of his Agua Fria station, on the Wickenburg road, to O. C. Wheeler, of California. The Captain will, we learn, move his family to his ranch, eleven miles west of Phoenix, which property he proposes to rapidly improve.

In the Arizona Enterprise of June 20, 1891, this statement appeared:

Fertile land about St. John's Canal.- Yesterday J. L. Grant and Mr. Dunn, a fruitman from California, explored the country along the Salt River for 17 miles west of Phoenix. More water was noted in the river that would suffice to fill the St. John's ditch fourteen miles west of town six times over. Capt. Calderwood was the first farmer to take out water in the St. John's country.

On July 10, 1885, he filed a plat of the Calderwood Addition to the City of Phoenix now bounded on the north by Harrison Street, on the south by Grant Street between 5th and 7th Avenues; he received a

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final certificate on August 3, 1886, leading to a patent from the General Land Office for 160 acres in the N.E. 1/4 of Section 9.T.1N. R.4E.; served as Sergeant at Arms, 18th Territorial Legislature, 1895; was appointed Bailiff, U. S. District Court at Phoenix in 1901 and was serving as such at the time of his death.

Member, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society at Tucson and Comrade, J. W. Owen Post No. 5, G.A.R., at Phoenix; Calderwood Peak in Maricopa County, between the Agua Fria and New River, named for him; died at Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, May 16, 1913, aged 78; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Phoenix.

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ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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