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JUNIOR, ELIJA STOUT

Born at Fort Harrison, near Terre Haut, Indiana, June 3, 1833.

Son of _____ and _____ Junior, both natives of Kentucky.

Came to Arizona as Assistant Wagonmaster with the California Volunteers in March, 1864; served under Lieutenant J.H. Toole at Tucson at \$60 per month from April 1 to June 30; was assigned to Lieutenant S.R. De Long at Fort Goodwin, A. T. from July 1 to October 30, 1864; the Tucson Arizonian of February 7, 1869, printed the following:

We learn from Abraham Lyon, Esq., that Pedro Quin, the Mexican who some weeks since, murdered Mr. Williams of Mohawk Station, Gila Road, was seen and recognized at San Marcial, Sonora... . The (Mexican) authorities claimed the right to retain him until demanded in proper form by the U.S. civil authorities.

Elija S. Junior, who started in pursuit of Quin immediately after the murder, was at the time in Guaymas; an express was immediately dispatched to inform him of Quin's arrest, but about three hours before his arrival at San Marcial the prisoner had succeeded in making his escape.

The Prescott Arizona Enterprise of May 4, 1878, stated:

Mr. Junior (commonly known as Black Jack) arrived here last evening from his home in the Bradshaw mountains. Jack has been in Arizona longer than a great many of us; has faced dangers scores of times; been wounded by the Apaches, but never felt as near dying as he has in the past few months, owing to sickness brought on by former hard knocks... . The Tiger is in bonanza and his own mine is also in that sort of weaving way. Jack has stayed with the Bradshaw through evil and good report, thereby earning his reward.

Listed, U.S. Census, 1880, at Bradshaw City, Yavapai County, A.T.,

occupation - Miner; the following items about him are from the Prescott Courier:

March 4, 1882 - E.S. Junior, well and favorably known from one end of the territory to the other, has sold his flux mine for \$25,000, some \$3,000 of which he has already paid out in Prescott. The mine is a bonanza but Junior needed money to develop his Bradshaw mine... . The flux is between Hassayampa Creek and the Vulture mine.

March 1, 1884 - Mr. E.S. Junior, an old-timer in Arizona is in his favorite rooms at the Williams House, having recently arrived from his mines in Bradshaw Mountain. Mr. Junior's experience, as mail carrier, guide, scout, etc., in Indian times, would, if written up, make a startling story. Suffice it to say, he has often gone where others refused to go; has had many narrow escapes from Apaches and other foes of his country. He is now the pleased owner and operator of rich silver mines and has already spent a fair fortune in developing the same.

July 27, 1892 - E.S. Junior, (Black Jack) who has been in town for some days attending court as a witness, has returned to his mining properties in the Bradshaws. He is a fine old gentleman and a first rate specimen of the typical Arizona miner.

August 2, 1892 - E.S. Junior is in town from the Tiger mining district, where he owns and is working a group of mines, the main development being on the Cougar, where Mr. J. has, unassisted, run a tunnel 700 feet into the ledge... . The ore is all rich enough for milling purposes, and some of it is very rich, specimens having assayed as high as \$12,050 per ton silver. It is only recently that Mr. J. has gotten his properties in shape to take out ore, the trouble having been that his workings would fill up with water and stop all progress.

Not withstanding the fact that he has been shot twice by Indians, once entirely through the body, and has had both legs broken, one of them twice and the other once, and is 60-odd years old, Mr. Junior is strong and more active today than most men of half his years.

Became a member of the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society at Tucson, December 28, 1904. Died at his home on the Dugas ranch in Yavapai County, A.T., September 8, 1910, aged 77. Buried _____ Cemetery, _____.

The Tucson Citizen said of him at the time of his death:

Mr. Junior, or "Black Jack", as he was familiarly known in the early days of this city, was prominent in ridding the country of the Apaches. Although he did not deny having sent some scores of savages to the happy hunting grounds, he boasted that he never in all his life killed a white man.

As a member of the "Nevada gang", Black Jack participated in the massacre of several bands of Piute Indians, an act which brought down general condemnation because of its bleed-thirsty nature. After prospecting and fighting Indians about Pima, Pinal and Maricopa counties for several years, he moved to Yavapai county and of recent years has been engaged in ranching.

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson - Membership book
The Quartermaster General's Office - Archives and claims
The Weekly Arizonian, Tucson, February 7, 1869, 2:3.
The Arizona Enterprise, Prescott, May 4, 1878, 3:1.
The Prescott Courier, March 4, 1882, 2:2; March 1, 1884, 4:5; September
9, 1889, 1:6; July 27, 4:1 and August 8, 1892, 4:3.
The Tucson Citizen, September 12, 1910, 6:6. (obituary).