

COZZENS, SAMUEL WOODWORTH 0001

SAMUEL WOODWORTH COZZENS was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, April 14, 1834; son of Samuel and Abigail () Cozzens; by profession was a lawyer as well as an author, having written The Marvellous Country, or Three Years in Arizona and New Mexico, Boston, 1876; printed in Paris, 1876, as Voyage dans l'Arizona et le Nouveau Mexique, and in 1884 in Spanish as Viaje a un País Maravilloso Arizona y Nuevo Mexico. No record has been found of his ever having married.

He was in New Mexico and Arizona in 1858-1860. He practiced law in LaMasilla, New Mexico in 1859, and in 1860 was appointed District Judge by Dr. L. S. Owings, Provisional Governor of the proposed Territory of Arizona. In 1876 he was instrumental in a colonisation scheme for Arizona.

He boasted of having the distinction of being the only white man who ever visited the headquarters of the Apaches in the character of a guest and of returning alive. This privilege he owed to the fact that Cochise, an Apache chief, served him for a time as his guide.

The following references from various publications gives some idea of his activities:

We would call the special attention of our readers to the card in our advertising column of Samuel W. Cozzins, Esq., attorney at law, who located at LaMasilla. Mr. Cozzins will practice in the Supreme and District courts of New Mexico, and in the State of Texas, and will give particular attention to criminal business, and to the establishing of old Spanish grants. Mr. Cozzins has already secured for himself a large and lucrative practice and which in itself is the best proof of, and the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens on the Rio Grande. We would warmly recommend him to all in this section who may be in need of a sound legal advisor.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN, TUCSON.

August 11, 1859; 2:3

- 2 -

A Letter from the Obiquitous.-- (Letter from Edward McGowan telling of his trip to Mesilla) Tucson, Sept. 25th, 1859.

...Speaking of lawyers, Mesilla is blessed, or as some people might think, cursed with a disciple of Blackstone - and a right good fellow he is too - his name is Sam Cozzens -- good name for a lawyer -- who has the entire "run of the Kitchen", and is doing as he deserves to do, well. Sam is a great stickler for that writ of right, the Habeas corpus -- always-has one at hand -- carries it in his hat -- and will bring out of limbo any poor devil who may have the misfortune to get into the hands of that bane of frontier society, those hard hearted and uncompromising officers of the law. Many a desponding hombre has been sent on his way rejoicing, by Sam, by the application of the Habeas act to the case -- Sam is not a selfish man by any means. I had full evidence of that fact during my sojourn in his exclusive "diggings", Brother limb, " said Sam, placing his hand upon his heart -- it was his right hand -- "Wade through Coke and Littleton with me -- my library is not extensive but large enough for all legal purposes -- let us" said Sam "divide all the fees we can COZEN out of all the clients in our range" -- he said "OUR" -- that may be unfortunate enough to fall into the meshes of the law of which the learned Dr. Ollipod was made to say 'will do for a man'. I had to decline this generous offer to my friend Sam -- my destination lay in another quarter-- and he is still the Solus advocate of the Mesilla valley.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN, TUCSON.

September 29, 1859; 1:1

According to a Boston letter, dated October 22, to the Sacramento Union, another precious book devoted to Ari zona, is about being published. The author's name is significant and indicates the character of the book, if we can rely upon the Union's correspondent who refers to it in this way:

A book will be published here early next month that ought to have a large sale among the gentle Apaches if, indeed, they have a taste for reading, and like to see themselves as others see them. It is called "The Marvelous Country," * and was written by S. W. Cozzens, who wears the title of "Judge, ● , although where he got it I don't know. He traveled through Arizona extensively in 1858 and boasts of being the only white man who ever visited the headquarters of the Apaches, in the character of guest and returned Alive. This privilege he owed to the fact that Cochise, an Apache chief, served him for a time as his guide. His account of the state of society at the seat of Apache civilization is not very cheering, and he does not give these people credit for possessing the higher virtues of human nature in large development. . . .

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN, TUCSON.

November 15, 1873; 1:4.

THE ARIZONA COLONY

Departure of the Colony from Boston Last Evening -- A Farewell Meeting at John A. Andrew Hall.

Yesterday afternoon a farewell meeting of the Arizona Colony was held

- 3 -

in John A. Andrew Hall, Judge S. W. Cozzens first gave a short address in a forcible and earnest manner. The speech was full of good advice and directions to the colonists concerning the enterprise. He was received heartily by the meeting. Captain George H. Pettis then made a pithy speech of the same tenor as that of Judge Cozzens. After the addresses, which occupied but a short time, an oyster supper was kindly furnished by Mr. Higgins, the janitor of the building. The time then passed pleasantly until the meeting broke up about 5 o'clock. The members of the colony, together with their friends, then departed for the New York and New England Depot, where they waited until the 6 o'clock train for New York started. This branch of the colony consists of fifty strong and determined men, who have had this enterprise long in mind and who intend to make a home for themselves and families. Some of them intend to try farming, others stock raising, and many will devote themselves to mining entirely. The men are all hardy, well developed, and for the most part experienced. Several of the younger ones, although not as experienced as the rest, nor as much used to all kinds of weather, have a strong determination to work, and they will no doubt succeed. Quite a number of dogs for hunting and companionship were also taken with them, and hunting apparatus of all kinds was in great demand. Those of the expedition having wives and families intent to send for them when all is settled satisfactorily.

BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

February 28, 1876; 8:3

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM ARIZONA.

What is said by the United States Officers - Prospects for the Colonists -- The Wealth and Resources of the Country.

The following letter received by the Arizona Colonization Company will be of interest to many of our readers, especially to those who sent friend in last Monday's party.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, February 5, 1876.
Major J. J. Van Dorn,
Commanding Fort Whipple.

Sir:

In reply to the communication of the Arizona Colonization Company, and your endorsement thereon, dated February 3, 1876, I will respectfully submit the following answers to questions asked.

It would be perfectly safe for a party of fifty men or even less to form a town in the Valley of Little Colorado, there being no possible danger from Indians. In my opinion, such a party would be eminently successful in stock raising and agricultural pursuits, so far as raising vegetables, cereals, etc., and for their own consumption. So far as my knowledge of four years in the territory at different posts, I consider it as being very healthy, with the single exception of a few localities in the southern part. No part of Arizona is subject to changes of temperature.

- 4 -

The Indians were badly whipped and forced upon reservations some two years ago by General Crook. Parties of two or three men and even single individuals travel with impunity all over the Territory with perfect security to persons and stock.

The mountains of Arizona are now and have been for six months covered with prospectors and miners, and I have yet to learn of any loss of lives or stock by Indians. Several large stock and grain ranches are now located upon the Little Colorado. So far as my information goes, several large valleys are formed along this river, and may be irrigated and fine crops of barley and corn raised. The country in the vicinity of the north of San Francisco Mountain has not yet been thoroughly prospected for mines. Parties of prospectors started for this region when the Apaches were at war, but were driven out, and so far as I know were unsuccessful. Several extensive plateaus extend north from San Francisco and Bill Williams Mountains to Catarack Creek, and if water is found near, will be very desirable localities for stock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. A. Thomas

First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry.

BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

March 4, 1876; 5:3.

THE ARIZONA COLONY.

Another overflowing room at John A. Andrew Hall last evening testified to the continued interest of our citizens in the movement toward the famed realms of wealth of Arizona. Judge Cozzens, besides giving the facts and figures concerning the settlement in the valley of the Colorado Chiquito and the means provided to reach there, answered the many questions asked by the anxious inquirers, and announced that the second party now numbered between fifty and sixty, and would certainly start on the first day of May. They hope to start with sixty men, and other parties will follow till that valley is fully settled with New England sons, who, with Yankee grit, will probably do much to shape the future of Arizona.

BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

April 18, 1876; 5:4.

OFF FOR THE ARIZONA LANDS AND MINES.

The second part of colonists, bound for the valley of the Colorado Chiquito in Central Arizona, started under very favorable auspices yesterday afternoon. Nearly fifty men appeared "armed and equipped" at John A. Andrew Hall in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock the New York and New England steamboat train was taken for Norwich, a crowd of friends wishing the party all success. Letters have been received from a dozen or more who went out in the first party, all very hopeful and cheerful in tone and expressing satisfaction with Arizona

- 5 -

so far as they have seen it. Judge Cozzens accompanies the party as far as the railway terminus in Colorado, when an experienced guide, Mr. J. B. Royes, will conduct them to their destination.

At New York the party will be increased by sixty Black Killers from Springfield. Through the courtesy of the Hon. John Walsh of centennial Commission, the party will balm an opportunity to visit the Exposition grounds, a day's halt being taken at Philadelphia. Thence the party will proceed by way of the Pennsylvania railway and connections to Chicago and the Far West. The interest in the colonization movement has greatly increased, and the third party, which expects to leave about June 15, will doubtless soon be filled up. Thus far the character of the men who have gone to Arizona is excellent, and is the best assurance of the permanent success of this New England colony in the valley of the Colorado Chiquito.

BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

May 2, 1876; 8:2

A BOSTON COLONY FOR ARIZONA.

A company of forty-five men have just left Boston for Arizona. Their average age is thirty-three years, the youngest being twenty, the oldest fifty-eight. A physician, Dr. George C. Webster; a clergyman, Rev. William Toplin, and a skillful civil engineer, C. B. Maynadier, accompanied the expedition. The men carried arms and ammunition and ninety days' rations. They will leave the terminus of railroad transportation at West Las Animas, in South Colorado, between 500 and 600 miles from the end of their journey, whence they will proceed by mule train to the location selected for a settlement, on a prairie at the base of the San Francisco Mountain, in Central Arizona. Ten or twelve of the company are from Rhode Island, the rest from various parts of Massachusetts. Their future home will be in close proximity to timber lands, and on the line of the 35th parallel road leading to California.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

March 4, 1876; 2:3

A band of one hundred and fifty men arrived here yesterday from Boston and took the first train by the Pennsylvania Central road on their way to Arizona. At the base of the San Francisco Mountains they intend to establish a colony. Each man takes provisions for ninety days, and his personal outfit of tools and clothing to a total prescribed weight of three hundred pounds, transportation for which and for himself to the end of the long journey is furnished by the Arizona Colonization Company -- a Boston concern -- at a cost of \$140 per man. At the end of the railroad the colonists are to be joined by the company's engineer, Mr. G. B. Maynadier, who went ahead about a week ago to provide transportation from that point. Mr. Maynadier was the chief engineer of Henry Meigg's Andes railroad in Peru, and is said to be thoroughly acquainted with Arizona.

The part of the country in which the proposed settlement is to be made

- 6 -

is said to be very rich in the precious metals and at the same time very advantageous for agriculturists. A company is forming in San Francisco with a capital of \$10,000,000 to work located mining claims on the west side of the mountain to which these colonists are going. Within about thirty days at least, eighty more men with the families of some of those who have already gone will go from Boston to join this New England Colony, whose organization was begun in August last by a company of which Judge S. W. Cozzens is President, J. M. Piper, Secretary, and S. C. Hunt, Treasurer.

THE ANAHEIM (CALIFORNIA) GAZETTE.

May 20, 1876.

AN ARIZONA COLONY.

Another illustration of the wrong of inducing immigration by false representations is the experience of the Cozzens Colony in Arizona. The first detachment of this colony left Boston on the 1st of March, and in due time reached their destination, the Valley of the Colorado Chiquito, near the San Francisco Mountains, in Central Arizona. The first news we have from them is the following dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, dated May 13th:

"Forty-five of the Cozzens Boston Colony have arrived at San Francisco Mountains. Many of them have abandoned that locality and have come here in search of employment. They are indignant and say all the colonists are disappointed and will advise their friends to stay at home and disregard the glowing accounts of Judge Cozzens and his agents. Our people regret that false statements have been made to induce so many to come here wholly unprepared for the hardships incident to a new country."

The second detachment of the Colony arrived in New York from Boston, over two hundred strong, on May 2, and started westward next day. Those who have made the trip to Arizona will not envy them its hardships; and, more than that they seemed doomed to utter disappointment. The third detachment is to leave Boston on June 19th, unless they are wise enough to abandon the idea. Already thirty or forty men are pledged for it, and some of the wives and families of those who went first agreed to go. They had better stay at home. Arizona has valuable resources, and will some day be a great country. If the Fryer process for the reduction of refractory ores prove satisfactory, that will insure prosperity in Arizona at once; but this is a tremendous "if." Meantime there is too much labor in Arizona for the amount of capital there. If individuals emigrate thither, knowing what the country is and prepared for it they may do well, but to induce colonies to go there blindly is a crime. -- Alta Californian.

THE ARIZONA SENTINEL, YUMA.

May 27, 1876

THE ARIZONA COLONY.

As the HERALD from time to time has published extracts of letters written to friends in Boston by dissatisfied colonists who went to Arizona to find loose gold nuggets, but didn't find them, and as these letters reflected quite severely on the varacity and honor of Judge Cozzens, the reputed father of the colonization scheme, it was considered only fair to give the gentleman a chance to explain his position. For this purpose he was approached, and, together with Major E. W. Briggs, who had just returned from Arizona, interviewed, he, that is Judge Cozzens said in the very outset that the scheme was none of his. He had written a book about "Arizona, the Wonderful Country", and some gentlemen in Boston who had read it and were impressed with what it related, conceived the idea of organizing an expedition to go out there. They called upon him for certain special information about the place, and he gave it freely. He was also induced to deliver a lecture in the Meonian, and address meetings in Boston, Providence, and elsewhere, all of which he did gratuitously, often traveling considerable distances at his own expense. He says his descriptions of that part of the country which he had actually traveled through were not overdrawn, but really modest compared with what could be found in Government reports, cyclopaedias, guide books, etc. He told those who contemplated going out that a residence of FIVE YEARS IN ARIZONA, hard work and close attention to business would leave them far better off at the end of that time than they could ever hope to be at home. The country was new and life would be anything but refined for a time. They would have to rough it, and if they were prepared to do this their reward was certain.

By combining together, and forming a company, the colonists were enabled to go there much cheaper and better than they could do singly. The company engaged to carry them from Boston to the valley of the Colorado Chiquito, in Arizona for \$140, each man being allowed 300 pounds of baggage. The regular fare to the same place from Boston was from \$280 to \$300, and no allowance for baggage. The only contract made by the company was to carry the men to their destination, which it fulfilled to the letter. The contemplation was that when the colonists arrived at the place they were to select a site for a town, where they would live, and each colonist select in the neighborhood his quarter section of land on which to farm, etc. The town lots were to be divided among the colonists, by lot.

When, however, the first party arrived in the valley of the Colorado Chiquito, they found that the Mormons had been before them and taken up all the available lands, and were building irrigating ditches, etc. This was a thing that could not be foreseen or provided against, and the only alternative was to seek for another site, which was accordingly done, and THE LEROUX VALLEY, near the base of the San Francisco Mountain, was chosen. This was some 85 miles farther away, but presented many points of superiority over the place originally selected, being in a country where rains were regular having a rich soil, and no need of artificial irrigation. The season being very backward, there was not the usual crop of grass which was expected. All these combined with the cold weather and a long journey over the arid plains, made most of the men despondent, and inclined to look only on the dark side of the picture. This despondency ripened into dissatisfaction with the company and all connected with it, and hence the doleful accounts sent

- 8 -

home. The people of Prescott, also, to perhaps build up their town, did all they could to discourage the colonists from going further, and, as the event proved, succeeded in their designs.

Many of the men had no money when they arrived at their destination, and were therefore in no condition to start even frontier life on an advantageous footing. Some had money and pluck and made an effort to do something, but the defections from their ranks had a demoralizing effect upon them, and the result is that the whole scheme had been a failure. There were other reasons which Judge Cozzens said he preferred to have Major Griggs speak of. To show that the country is a good one, Mr. Cozzens produced two letters from members of the colony. One was written by Mr. J. K. Heath, and the other by Mr. C. Church, both of Boston.

Mr. Heath, writing from San Francisco Mountain May 29, says it is hard work to prospect for minerals, "but" he says, "there is something about it I like after all. We have not found gold or silver yet, but should be very glad to, you bet. We do find plenty of game -- deer, antelope, bears, turkey, etc. *** There is no doubt in my mind that THERE IS GOLD AND SILVER IN ARIZONA, and lots of it, too; but it will take time and money to get them. ***

The location for our town is in a nice little valley, about two miles wide and three long. It is at the foot of the mountain and is a splendid place. We are half way through the black forest, which is 80 miles wide and 200 long. The wood is mostly pine and some of the trees are five feet through. The trees stand ten or fifteen feet apart, and no underbrush. There are places in it that knock the Common higher than a burnt boot. Mr. Church writes of the place: "The climate is very healthy, water good and plenty, and wood in abundance. *** Great quantities of game. *** As for stock raising there is no better place on the face of the earth. Around here (San Francisco Mountain) 1,000,000 sheep or more could be kept. *** There may be some of our party that will stay for that alone. There are other places just as good as this, and if I had money I would stay. We are going to Prescott in ten days. I am not sorry that I came here and would not go back to Boston if any one would pay my way back there."

Judge Cozzens wishes it stated that he was in no way responsible for the failure of the company, and as he did not receive any benefit from its organization, directly or indirectly, he feels that the insinuations and accusations of the men against him are slanderous as they are baseless. His connection with the scheme was one of gratuitous friendliness. He knew the country was a good one, and therefore felt no hesitation in recommending it to the intended emigrants. Most of those who went there will improve their condition if they are only patient, sober and industrious. If they are not, nothing will help them, and they will be drones there as well as here. *** THE BOSTON HERALD.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER, PRESCOTT(SUPPLEMENT) Dec. 1, 1876; 1, 2 & 3.

- 9 -

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DeLong, pp. 18, 44.

Conklin, p. 353 - New England Colony 150 Men at base of San Francisco Mts.

Bancroft, pp. 373, 506-7, 519.

Anaheim Gazette (California) May 20, 1876.

Arizonian, Weekly, Tucson, Aug. 11, 1859, 2 :3; Sept. 29, 1859, 1:1.

Arizona Citizen, Tucson, Nov. 15, 1873, 1:4.

Arizona Miner, Prescott, (Supplement) Dec. 1, 1876, 1, 2 & 3.

Arizona Sentinel, Yuma, May 27, 1876.

Boston Daily Globe, Feb. 28, 1876, 8:3; Mar. 4, 1876, 5:3; Apr. 18, 1876, 5:4;
May 2, 1876, 8:2.

New York Times, Mar. 4, 1876, 2:3.

WEEKLY ARIZONIAN, 8/11/59, 2:3.

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