

# SCOTT, DEMARQUIS

SCOTT , DE MARQUIS

Born at \_\_\_\_\_ , Missouri, \_\_\_\_\_ , 18\_\_ (about 1840).

Son of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

Married \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ , 18\_\_ .

Children, \_\_\_\_\_ .

At Bradshaw's Ferry on the Colorado River in April, 1864, he joined with Franklin Binkley, Stewart M. Wall, Frederick Henry and Samuel Herron to develop a mining property near Black Canyon which Binkley had found the year before; they went via Bill Williams Fork to Weaver and thence to Walnut Grove; the following report of the fight with Apaches at Battle Flat near the junction of Tuscumbia and Turkey Creeks on June 3, 1864, in which they all participated, was printed in the San Francisco Alta California of July 9, 1864, as a part of a communication from Olive City, A.T., dated June 25:

The whites were bound to get revenge out of the Apaches for committing depredations. A party of five men had fought some 60 or 70 savages for nine hours. All of the whites were wounded. Two probably will die from injuries. One of them was shot in the hand so that he could not use it in loading his gun. He sent the ball home by placing the steel ramrod against his wrist above the wound and got it thoroughly punctured. The names of the whites are Sam Herring (Herron), DeMarquis Scott, F. Binkley, W. (Stewart M.) Wall and C. (Frederick) Henry.

The Alta California published a further account of the fight on July 31 from a correspondent in San Diego who stated that it was based upon a letter received from Granite City (Prescott) Arizona; no mention was made of the names of the men who were attacked; on October 29, 1864, that newspaper printed a letter written at Prescott, A.T., by Thomas J. Arnold:

Allow me to correct the statement in regard to the brave defense against the Indians by five Americans. I will give the statement of one of the party: On the first day of June, Mr. Franklin Binkley, of San Bernardino, Cal., Mr. Stewart M. Wall, of the same place, Mr. Samuel Herring (Herron) of Napa, Mr. Demarcus M. Scott of Napa, and Frederick Henry of Washoe, Nev., five in number, left their homes on the Hassayampa, about 50 miles distant from Ft. Whipple, on a prospecting tour East, to what is known as Black Canyon. They saw no Indian signs on the route and thought it unnecessary to stand guard.

At 3 o'clock in the morning of June 3d they were awakened by the yells of Indians. They arose immediately and two of them were wounded before they fired a shot, but they drove the Indians back and kept them at a distance of 20 paces until daylight, when the Americans began to kill or wound at every shot. The Indians then fell back some 30 yards and commenced building breastworks of rocks on the bank of a small ravine. The Americans fought them until 9 o'clock in the morning from their beds where they were first attacked.

At this time they were all wounded and they knew they were bound to be killed if they remained thus close to the Indians, so they retreated about 50 yards to two small trees and two small bunches of brush, leaving their blankets and provisions in possession of the Indians. The Indians then fought them one hour in that position with the Americans killing them at about every shot. The Indians then retreated two or three hundred yards below, but not out of sight, struck camp, killed the captured horses, cooked their dinner, and had a jubilee.

At this time the Americans in council decided two should start for home to report the condition of the other three, and at 11 o'clock in the morning F. Binkley and F. Henry, as he was blind from wounds received, Binkley being led by Henry, started for home. They arrived at camp at 7 o'clock the next morning, and soon after their arrival, J. Swilling with ten men started for the scene of action where the 3 men were left behind.

On the morning of the 4th, the Indians finding

only three opponents, renewed the attack, but were again repulsed with several killed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Indians all disappeared and were not seen any more. The three men remained at their post as they could not move from their position. Swilling and party arrived at 3 p.m. on the 4th instant and found the boys all alive, but completely exhausted from the loss of blood. They packed them on horses to their homes on the Hassayampa. Dr. Jas. Garvan arrived on the 5th and by his devoted attention saved four out of five.

Mr. Herring died on the 8th of June. The men engaged in the fight estimated the number of Indians as 125. Mr. Swilling and party think there must have been at least 150. They have no idea how many Indians they killed as they were carried away as fast as killed or wounded. There was but one dead Indian on the ground and he was so close to the whites that the Indians did not dare take him away. There were puddles of blood found in 37 different places.

Mr. F. Binkley is yet at this place and not entirely recovered from his wounds but is out of danger. Mr. Binkley received four wounds, one with a ball and three with arrows. Mr. Wall received 14 wounds with arrows, Mr. Herring two with arrows, Mr. Henry two with arrows, and Mr. Scott received one ball and three arrow wounds.

A letter written at La Paz on July 20, 1864, by Charles D. Poston and printed in the San Francisco Bulletin of August 4 contained the following:

We camped one night on Turkey creek, where there had been a very hard fight with the Apaches two weeks before. A party of five were out there prospecting, and as usual, suspecting no harm, all went to sleep.

In the morning they were surprised to find themselves surrounded by twenty or thirty Indians, concealed behind stone breastworks, which they had built in the night while the whites were asleep. The Indians commenced the fight by the usual salutation, "How de do? Tobac," but the red scoundrels found they had waked up a nest of devil-may-care Californians, who returned their salutation,

"How de do? Tobac", with powder and ball.

The fight was kept up about three hours, during which time more than half the Apaches were killed and wounded, and all of the whites desperately wounded. One poor fellow died of his wounds and the balance are recovering.

The Yavapai County Book of Mines for 1865 shows that between July 5 and December 20 of that year De Marquis Scott located eight mining claims; listed, U. S. Census, 1870, at Weaver, Yavapai County, A. T., age 30, occupation - Miner; the following references to him appeared in the Prescott Arizona Miner:

June 25, 1870 - - Messrs. Scott and Henry have recently worked in an arastra, at Walnut Grove, two tons of ore from the Rainbow lode, which paid them one hundred and ninety-two dollars, and six tons from the Neptune, which yielded three hundred and six dollars. Encouraged by this immense yield they have commenced running a tunnel in the Rainbow and building an arastra of their own, in Peoples Valley. Although their rock panned out splendidly, we must not forget to inform our readers that considerable free gold was lost in grinding and cleaning up, beside that contained in the sulphurets. We got the above news from Mr. Henry, and knowing him to be a reliable man, can safely say that it is true.

December 31, 1874 - - Messrs. Scott & Scott, owners of the Vesuvius mine, in Walnut Grove district, arrived in town day before yesterday from their mine, which is not to exceed 40 miles west of Prescott. Going downtown yesterday, we met the senior partner, D. M. Scott, who, by the way, is one of the survivors of the famous Battle Flat fight; he, very "frontierly" extended his hand and, taking us into the store of Wm. F. Buffum, showed us his "dust" and gave the following cheering information: Himself and partner had, a few days ago, cleaned up their arrastra, after eighteen tons of their Vesuvius ore had been crushed in it, and there, before us, in Buffum's show-case, lay the "result"--two large chunks of gold, worth, anywhere in the world, \$1,656.

And such gold! Why, it was beautiful; the most beautiful lead gold we had ever seen or ever expect to see. We have said that this result was obtained in a new arrastra, and still stick to it. Now, all miners know the crevices in a new arrastra will take in and hold gold. Very well, then, the Scott family did not explore said crevices for gold. We hazard nothing in stating that there is now in their arrastra crevices gold to the value of \$200, which brings the yield, per ton, of their rock, up to \$103.

April 2, 1875 - - Mr. Scott showed us a remarkably rich specimen of gold-bearing quartz from the General Crook mine the other day. It was what is known as honeycomb rock and the cells were perfectly crammed with bright gold.

The Yavapai County records show that he and Cornelius Scott sold an undivided one-half interest in the Vesuvius mine at Walnut Grove for \$1,000 on March 4, 1875.

Died at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_.

Buried \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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 Barnes, W.C. - Arizona Place Names, p. 39.  
 Lewis Pub. Co. - Illustrated History of Southern California, Chicago, 1890, p. 414.  
 Yavapai County Book 2 of Mines, 1865, 8 claims recorded; Book 6, 1875, p. 289, Claim sold.  
 The Los Angeles News, July 7, 1864, 2:2.  
 The San Francisco Bulletin, August 4, 1864, 1:2 (C. D. Poston).  
 The Arizona Miner, Prescott, July 6, 1864, 2:4; June 25, 1870, 3:1; December 31, 1874, 2:2; April 2, 1875, 3:1.  
 The Alta California, San Francisco, July 9, 1:8, July 31, 1:8 and October 29, 1864, 1:5.