

STAINBROOK, ANDREW

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STAINBROOK, ANDREW

Born at _____ Ohio, _____, 18____. (about 1836).

Son of _____ and _____.

Married Mahala Dawson on the plains in Kansas coming from Missouri in 1864; she was born in Missouri, June 6, 1845, a daughter of John Dawson, and died at the Pioneers Home in Prescott, April 3, 1923, aged 77.

Children, Andrew Jr., (1868-87), Walter (1873-1920), and Laura (Mrs.

Luther Wilson and afterwards Mrs. John E. Shearer, born in 1870).

Arrived in Prescott September 17, 1864; the Journal of the Pioneer and Walker Mining Districts shows that he located 200 feet on the Great Eastern Lode on December 30, 1864; listed, U.S. Census, 1870, at Williamson Valley, Yavapai County, A.T., age 34, born in Ohio, occupation - Farmer; the following account of how he came to his death was printed in the Prescott Arizona Miner of October 18, 1873:

"Double Murder at Hualpai:

From Camp Hualpai we learn that in the latter part of last week an encounter occurred near that place, in which George Thrasher and Andrew Stainbrook were killed — each at the other's hands. Of what was said or done at the time to bring about a quarrel no one knows and it is only known that an old feud existed, that the shooting was heard in Stainbrook's barn, and that the first person that reached the spot found them both dead, laying feet together upon the ground — Stainbrook pierced with three pistol bullets and Thrasher bored through and through by a single bullet from a needle-gun.

The parties lived upon adjoining ranches and had had some difficulty about their stock trespassing upon each other's crops, and it is presumed this had much to do with the unfortunate, final settlement.

The citizens of the neighborhood formed themselves into a jury, and, after collecting the evidence available, forwarded to acting Coroner Henry W. Fleury their verdict, which corresponds with the above. The bodies were buried in the military cemetery at Camp Hualpai.

George Thrasher has resided here for some years and was well

known by most of our citizens; was unmarried and came to this Territory from Bellville, Canada, where he has a sister living. Andrew Stainbrock came to Arizona from Kansas, but was formerly from Ohio. He leaves a wife and several children at the place of his death.

In an interview printed in the Phoenix Arizona Republican at the time of a pioneers' reunion on April 13, 1921, his widow stated that:

There were about 75 people in our party when we started out from Kansas for Arizona early in 1864 but some of the party wanted to go to Idaho and there were only eight wagons left when we passed through Fort Union, New Mexico. My husband, Andy, and his brother, Matt, with Matt's wife and two young children settled with us at Walnut Grove, near the McCloud mine.

In 1874 (1873), when we were living near Camp Wallapai, my husband was killed. I was in bed at the time with a day old baby and we were 40 miles from a settlement. George Thrasher was a neighbor of ours. One of his horses got into a corn field of ours. He tried to take the horse away without settling for the damage he had done.

My husband went out with his rifle and soon I heard four shots from Thrasher's gun but I did not hear my husband's at all. I could not get out of bed and did not know what had happened, although I knew Mr. Stainbrock must be badly hurt anyway because he did not come back to the house. Late that day some of the folks on the other side of the valley who had heard the shots came over to see what was the matter and they found both my husband and Mr. Thrasher dead.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Arizona Division of Vital Statistics, 1923 - Death Certificate No. 384
Journal of the Pioneer and Walker Mining Districts, p. 88.

The Arizona Miner, Prescott, October 18, 1873, 3:1 and November 23, 1873, 1:3

The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, April 13, 1921, Sec. 2. p. 5, c. 5-6.

Wanted
Any references in the newspaper indexes
to either Stainbrock or Thrasher