



Directions: From I-17, take exit 262 (Cordes Lakes). At the stop sign by McDonalds, turn right onto Stagecoach Trail and go 1.3 miles to Cordes Lakes Drive. Turn right and go .2 mile to Quail Run. Turn left and after .6 mile there will be a cattleguard and the road turns to dirt. Continue on the dirt road for approximately .3 mile to where the road forks. Take the left fork (EZ Ranch road) and continue for 1.3 miles to the BLM information kiosk. Two parking areas are a short way beyond the kiosk. The trailhead begins at the kiosk.

The historic Teskey Home Site can be reached by taking the right fork onto Kelton Ranch Rd.

It is our hope that visitors will care for the monument as we do and become a Friend of the Agua Fria National Monument

For More Information Contact:

Email: info@aguafriafriends.org
 To Join: join@aguafriafriends.org
 Website: <http://aguafriafriends.org>
 Telephone: (623) 249-4460

You can also make a secure donation or join online using your Pay Pal account.



Friends of the
 Agua Fria National Monument
 P.O. Box 290
 Black Canyon City, AZ 85324-0290



"1891 Schoolhouse" Project



Artist's Conception

An Arizona Centennial Legacy Project

By:

**The Friends of the
 Agua Fria National Monument
 and
 U.S. Bureau of Land
 Management**

We started with a map . . .



In September, 2010, the Friends of Agua Fria National Monument decided to do a Legacy Project for the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission. They selected a schoolhouse shown on an 1891 topographical survey by U.S. Deputy Surveyor, Frances B. Jacobs. Using the survey and documents from that time period, the Friends were able to find the schoolhouse's foundation.

Then research began . . .

Prior to Arizona statehood, the schoolhouse had been established on September 9, 1889. It was needed for the families of local ranchers and miners. At that time, ten school



age children within a two mile radius were required to establish a school. A one-room schoolhouse was built to accommodate all grades. To get to school, students walked or rode their horses.

In the late 1800s, a typical school day started with the ringing of a bell



and a salute to the flag. In 1891, there were only 44 stars on the U.S. flag. Girls wore long dresses or skirts and pinafore aprons, bonnets, or shawls. Boys wore cotton pants and flannel shirts. The students brought their lunches in a basket, tin lard pail, large cloth napkin or bandana.

They studied the three Rs, as well as geometry, geography, penmanship, and other subjects. Lessons were done on individual slates. The one-room schoolhouse allowed the younger children to listen and learn as the older pupils recited their lessons. Some recess games were marbles, jump rope, bean bag toss, ante over, steal sticks, and hoop rolling.



Both male and female teachers were employed. They had to be eighteen with a certificate or diploma. In addition to other school subjects, they taught morality, truth, justice, and patriotism. Idleness and profanity were discouraged.

Scarlet fever, small pox, and labor disputes in the mining districts caused the school to close after only 14 years. By 1903, the school was abandoned. All that remains today are the memories and the rocks outlining the old foundation.



BLM, the Student Conservation Association, and the Friends 1891 Schoolhouse Committee cleared away the brush and uncovered the foundation of the original building.

Artifacts tell a story--leave them where you find them.