

The Loy Family
As of 6 February 2017
By: Janet Cassagio
For: The Cornville Historical Society

The Loy Family

Note: The only Loy's I found in Cornville came from the family of Samuel & Jane Loy. Robert Loy confirmed this on November 18, 2015.

Samuel & Jane Loy (the parents):

From records at www.ancestry.com:

Samuel Loy was born in Hampshire County, VA on July 3, 1820. In 1853, in Chariton, MO, he married Jane Mirenda Sinnett. Jane was born on September 13, 1826 in Franklin County, OH. Between 1856 and 1864, while living in Missouri, Samuel and Jane had 5 children, James, John, Mary (aka Mollie), William and Harriet Anne (aka Hattie). Mary and William were twins. Sometime between 1870 and 1880 the family moved from Saline county in Missouri to the Verde Valley. Maybe the Grasshopper Plagues that occurred during the 1870s in Missouri had something to do with their move.

Jane Loy died on February 12, 1894 in Oak Creek and was buried in Camp Verde. On the 1900 Federal census, Samuel Loy was a widow, a gardener, living in Middle Verde with his son, William. Samuel Loy died on March 29, 1901 in Cornville and was buried in Camp Verde.

Samuel Loy was the son of Jacob and Mary (Slane) Loy. Jane Mirenda Loy was the daughter of William and Mary (Coil) Sinnett.

A record, transcribed originally by Betty Wilson, from the Chariton County, Missouri Land Deeds, Volume L, page 229, 25 Feb 1849, shows that in payment of her debt to her daughter, Mary Sinnett gave Jane three slaves, Eva (age 23), Sarah (age 4) and Benjamin (a child). A note added by Grady Loy on the site states that Eva, and two additional children Joseph and a different Sarah were all still with Jane in 1870, after emancipation, and they all used the last name Sinnett. He also believes Eva's son Benjamin, and his wife Mary, was living next door to Jane and using the last name Wilson in the 1870 census.

Photos saved by a family member, Meg Heinle Davis, on www.ancestry.com include:



Samuel Loy



Jane Loy

From Sharlot Hall Museum Archives (copies in CHS People files):

Samuel Loy was born in Hampshire, VA on July 3, 1820 and died in Cornville, AZ (Territory) on Mar 29, 1901. He was buried in Middle Verde Cemetery and there is a photo of his headstone on-line at <http://arizonagravestones.org>. His spouse was Jane Merinda Sinnette; his parents were Jacob & Mary (Slane) Loy. Samuel was a farmer. From "Those Early Days; Jerome Mining News March 1901: Samuel Loy, an old and highly esteemed resident of Cornville, Yavapai county, died at that place on Mar 29, 1901. He

was a native of Virginia, and moved from there to Missouri, where he was married in 1853. He came to Arizona in 1876 and took up residence in Prescott, but afterwards removed to the Verde valley, where he lived until he passed over the river of death, reaching the ripe old age of 81 years. Deceased leaves three sons, James, John and William Loy, and two daughters Mrs. Mary Bristow and Mrs. Hattie Munds, to mourn his loss. His eldest son James A. Loy, ex-district attorney of Coconino county, and a well known resident of Flagstaff, returned from a visit to his aged parent last week. In the death of Mr. Loy Yavapai county loses one of her most respected citizens. – Coconino Sun”

Jane Merinda Loy was born in Columbus, OH on September 13, 1826 and died in Oak Creek, AZ (Territory) on February 12, 1894. She was buried in Middle Verde Cemetery and there is a photo of her headstone on-line at <http://arizonagravestones.org>. Her spouse was Samuel Loy and her parents were William & Mary (Kyle) Sinnette. Jane was a homemaker.

Sharlot Hall Museum Archives contain the Munds-Benedict Collection (DB 628 F. 1-4) which contains in file 4 a DVD containing digital copies of photographs of many of the Loy family members. Related materials include photographs of William Loy Family, Bristow Family, Cornville, etc. (PB 164, F. 44b), a photograph of Lindsay, Myron, Inez and Edward Loy (PB 129, F. 3, I. 1) the Sherman & Martha Loy Photograph Collection (PB 10, F. 3) and an oral history from Sherman Loy.

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; pages 65 – 67, written by J. M. W., a grandchild of Samuel Loy (probably Jennie Munds Wingfield, daughter of Hattie Loy Munds Wingfield):

“Samuel Loy was born near Columbus, Ohio in 1820. He joined the gold seekers in 1849 and crossed the plains with an ox team to California, where he spent four years, tilling the soil rather than digging for gold. At the end of four years he left his California farm and went by boat to New York, carrying with him a goodly sum of gold and a determination to make his home in the West.”

He married Jane Sinnette in 1853 in Missouri, bought a home and had 5 children. When his youngest daughter was 12, in the summer of 1876, the family started West. They arrived in the Verde Valley on August 13, 1876 but went on to Prescott for the winter. In the spring they returned to the valley and bought land from Riley Casner near the mouth of Oak Creek. Samuel planned to be a farmer.

She also gives a list of neighbors (when the Loy family arrived in 1877), written in 1933, as follows:

“Beginning at the upper end of the valley lived the Hawkins family who were farming land located on the banks of Peck Lake. Jim O. Bristow lived on the place that later became the home of Mrs. Mary Willard. She erected the brick house that still stands to mark the place. On down the river the farm known now as the Jerome Dairy belonged to Dave Strahan. Later his father and mother made their home on a part of this land. Joining the Strahan's place, Bill and Henry Wingfield lived. The Wingfield brothers soon bought cattle and moved to the Mogollon mountains. This place later became the homes of Dolph Willard and Tom Carrol.”

“Isaac Jones and family lived for a number of years on the east side of the river where the Nicholas family later erected a stone house.”

“The land at the lower part of the upper Verde was owned by Jim and Ben Barney and a man by the name of Anderson. Later these places became the well-known homes of Scott, Van Deren and Lew Willard. William Munds and family first located in Williamson Valley, moved to the east side of the river, south of Bridgeport.”

“The next settlement on the river, known as Middle Verde, was the home of Parson Bristow, one of the first ministers in the Valley. R. A. Windes was another pioneer minister to settle in this

section. These men held meetings in crudely built school houses or in the open air under some cottonwood tree for shade. There were no churches built until later years. Other early settlers on the Middle Verde were Buffords, Gaddis, Davidsons; and this was the home of the Mar brothers who owned the first cattle in this section.”

“On Oak Creek settled the Tiptons, Mulhollands, and Dickinsons. Wales Arnold owned a place on Beaver Creek that later became the home of William Back and family. A family by the name of Pratt cleared land father down the creek.”

“The large farms on lower Verde were cleared by Brown, Davis, John Woods and John and Elijah Lay. George Hance was living on the Cienega Ranch at this time, but later moved to lower Verde.”

“Each settlement afforded a school house. The first ones were crudely built of pickets with benches hewn out of logs. As these reached the tumbling stage, they were replaced by others. The teachers of this early day, who put forth every effort to impart knowledge to the boys and girls, were L. M. Olden, Bill Houston, John Hicks, and Dan Robinson.”

She also mentions two stores, one on the bank of the river, three miles north of Camp Verde, owned by G. W. Hull, and the other at Camp Verde.

From www.ancestry.com, re: Riley Casner Family:

According to an obituary from the Prescott Journal Miner, Riley Casner, who died on November 27, 1909, came to Arizona in 1875 accompanied by his four brothers – John, William, Dan and Moses and his mother. “They settled at Cottonwood on the old Indian ditch in 1877, but later moved into the Verde Valley settling along Beaver Creek.”

Another document attached to Riley Casner’s Profile, that looks like a photocopy from some book, with no source cited, states that Riley was born on July 9, 1843 in Oregon, he married a woman named Nancy, they had four children and both the wife and two of the children died enroute to California. He then married a woman named Rebecca and they traveled together to the Verde Valley, while she was pregnant with their first child in 1875. They moved to several places in Middle Verde (and to the Gila River for a short time) from 1875 – 1879 before settling permanently in Beaver Creek in 1879. Riley and Rebecca had 11 children together. (Note: In Pioneer Stories, page 50, Rebecca Casner says she moved to Beaver Creek in 1889, not 1879, but she was 75 at the time she was writing.)

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona’s Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; pages 194 – 95, written by Dora Dickison, daughter-in-law of Cornville land patent holder, William G. Dickison, wife of Albert G. (Dutch) Dickison:

Dora Dickison was the daughter of James and Mary Human. Mary Human was the daughter of Reverend James C. Bristow. The family came to the Verde Valley in August 1875. Dora was born in Camp Verde in 1884. In the story “Among the Early Settlers” in this book, referring to Middle Verde, she relates: “My father and mother moved several places in that settlement. When I was quite small they bought or traded for a small farm of 40 acres, they farmed there and when I was seven years old they bought another farm from John Loy and his father Samuel Loy, a mile from where we lived. We moved there and later on they put in a small grocery store and mother was appointed Postmaster for Aultman Post Office in 1897.” She later adds that due to her mother’s failing health the family leased the Loy farm to tenants from 1901 to 1909. In 1909 they sold the Loy farm to Bill Boren from Oregon.

Note: Dora Dean Human Dickison (1884 – 1974) would have been seven in around 1891.

From "The Loy Family, Another Family with Many Landmarks Named for Them," by Inez Lay, pages 146 – 147, copy in the CHS People files for Samuel Loy but name of book not identified (note: this was from Those Early Days, by The Sedona Westerners, 1968):

Inez Lay (granddaughter, daughter of William), relates almost the same story as J. M. W. in Pioneer Stories mentioned above but adds a few details. She mentions the family joined a wagon train heading to Oregon but on hearing how fertile the Verde Valley was they came here instead. Since they were using horses to pull their wagons they were able to make money by using those same horses and wagons to haul freight from Prescott to the Verde Valley the first winter they were in Arizona. Shortly after arriving Mary married Conway Bristow. William and Harriet attended school in a log school house in Prescott during the school year 1876 – 1877.

She also says, the land purchased from Riley Casner was unimproved land, so the family rented the Anderson place near Bridgeport and farmed there while building a ditch onto their own land. (*Note: James Anderson patented land southwest of the current Cornville postal area in 1891.*) Inez explains that in 1877 Alexander Strahan gave a piece of land in Cottonwood to be used for a school and a cemetery and that William and Harriet attended school there in 1877 – 1878, along with the Munds and Wingfield children.

Inez also tells us that in those early years the area was covered with high grass which held rain water and made the ground spongy but prevented flooding. She states, "the Verde River was more or less a series of pools that were grown over with moss and made good breeding places for mosquitos that spread malaria." She adds the since most people came to the valley with horses, cattle and sheep, that within a few years the stock ate the grass down and trampled the spongy land down to solid ground and made the rain water run into the river channel and make it about 100 feet wide. With the high grass gone and the river water running higher they didn't have a problem with malaria anymore.

Inez mentions Loy Butte, Loy Canyon and Loy Trail, all west of Sedona, near FR 525, as being named for the family. She says, "Jane Loy was never very well so Samuel and his son James hewed logs and built a cabin in Loy Canyon where it was cooler and the water was purer and the malaria was not so bad. Loy Canyon is one of the main tributaries of Spring Creek." The Loy's also built a cabin on the slope of what is known as Woodie Mountain and moved their stock there for the summer months. They would milk the cows to make and preserve butter during the summer. Samuel Loy would make furniture during the winter months. Their life was pleasant and easy until the late 1880s when there was a drought and the family had to move to Oak Creek where the water never failed. A depression followed the drought but the family was able to raise a garden and feed the animals. There was a grist mill nearby to grind corn into meal and they were able to sell enough eggs to buy sugar, salt and coffee. Jane Loy died on February 12, 1894. Samuel lived on with his youngest son, William, and family.

From Images of America Verde Valley, by William L. Cowan, 2011, pages 67 and 79:

Bill writes, "In 1877, Samuel Loy settled opposite the mouth of Oak Creek and began to farm the rich bottomland along the river."

On page 79 he has a photo from the Sedona Historical Society. The caption reads, "Samuel Loy and family settled at the confluence of Oak Creek and the Verde River in 1877. Loy later ranched west of Sedona near what became known as Loy Butte. The family moved cattle up Loy Canyon to the summer range at Woods Mountain. Sam's son William (*shown in the photo with a herd of Angora goats*) married Eleanor Carrier, and the family ranched along lower Oak Creek."

From Interview of Sherman Loy (son of Myron, grandson of William, great-grandson of Samuel) by Mona McCrosky of Prescott, conducted February 21, 1996 in Sedona:

Samuel arrived in 1876 (at 59 years old) and “initially started farming at the mouth of Oak Creek, just downstream from Cottonwood.” After four or five years the Verde washed out everything and he moved to the Upper Verde Valley – to Loy Butte for several years. His cattle ranged up in the high country just south of Flagstaff, Rogers Lake and Woody Mountain in summer, in the winter just north of the Shuermans (Red Rock Loop area). After several years that country dried up and they moved back on Oak Creek.

From visit with Robert and Virginia Loy at their house with Dan Derrick on Wednesday, November 18, 2015:

Robert told me that as far as he knows no other Loys came to the Verde Valley other than Samuel Loy and his family in the 1870s. He never heard any family stories of Samuel being in the military during the civil war. He thinks Lindsay said the family may have owned slaves in Missouri, but really had no idea if this was true or not. *(Note: Per 1860 Federal Census – Slave Schedule, Samuel Loy owned 4 slaves, a female age 35, and 3 males ages 13, 11 and 3, all listed as black.)*

Both Robert and Virginia confirmed that the old stone building, the lean-to and the hay barn belonged to the Gybergs. Robert and Virginia are the only Loys still on Loy Road; their daughter Janet lives on Loy Lane.

Per Virginia, Ma Greenwell was Katherine Greenwell (1884 – 1956), married to Joseph Greenwell (1882 – 1967). They had four children: Albert Carl and Kenneth (twins), Floyd and Anita (married Gale Hallet). She said they came from Kentucky to Arizona via Texas around 1908 – 1910. She said once they moved to Cornville around 1917 they never left. Joe and Katherine lived just below Tuzigoot, then lived in a tent in Clarkdale. Katherine was born in Choctaw, Texas. They had Shady Nook (gas pumps and beer and wine from the 1930s until 1955. The road was paved in 1937.

Virginia explained the Greenwells had a house then built one to the east for the Hallets. The store was south of the vacant lot now, was a shotgun style with the store in front, then the kitchen, living room and bedrooms. There was a garage behind the house and they had a hog operation.

Some observations: James W. Anderson obtained a land patent for 40 acres southeast of Bridgeport, on the Verde River (NWNW, Sec 18, 15N4E) on November 9, 1891 in a cash entry. This could be the Anderson place but it is not very near the mouth of Oak Creek and it would seem that the improvements would have been made long before the purchase.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder’s Office on December 7, 2015:

I did not find any records with Casner as the grantor or Loy as the grantee from 1864 – 1890. From the stories of the Casner family and the Loy family in various publications, it is probable that Samuel bought the land from Riley Casner in 1877 in Middle Verde. I just didn’t find a record of the transaction.

From U. S. Bureau of Land Management Tract Book, Arizona, Vol. 4, Samuel Loy applied for a homestead for NENE, SENE Section 19 and SWSE Section 18, T15NR4E, on 5 Sep 1881, receipt #161, 160 acres. The notation is incorrect; it only shows 120 acres in sections but 160 as the total. This is probably all the land that Louis Tiszo patented in 1911. James Loy applied for a homestead on 3 Jul 1878 in NWSW Section 17 and NESE and S2NE Section 18, T15NR4E. This land was eventually patented by Ada Andrews (1919), Dea Mee Get (1914) and Edward Putnam (1938). Only the portion of Edward Putnam’s land patent was in the Cornville Planning Area.

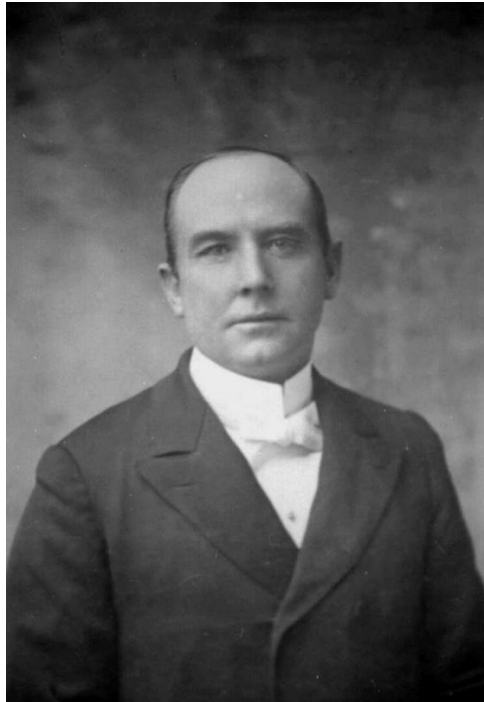
James Loy (eldest son)

From records at www.ancestry.com:

James Loy, eldest son of Samuel and Jane Loy, was born October 9, 1856 in Glasgow, MO. On August 1, 1888 he married Sarah Eliza (Sallie) Ballinger in Fayette, MO and they had a daughter, Ruby Mae Loy on September 16, 1889 in Prescott, AZ. The couple divorced and on April 17, 1902 James married Mary (Mollie) Dillon Culp in Phoenix, AZ. On June 21, 1906 James and Mary had a son, James Dillon Loy. This marriage also ended in divorce. James was a lawyer in Prescott for many years. He died on December 5, 1926 in Phoenix and was buried in Middle Verde Cemetery in Camp Verde, AZ.

His daughter, Ruby Mae, married Elmer Murray Jacquemin and had two sons, Elmer Murray and Ralph Eugene Jacquemin.

Photo saved by a family member, Meg Heinle Davis, on www.ancestry.com include:



James Loy

From Sharlot Hall Museum Archives:

James Loy was born October 9, 1856 in Missouri and died December 5, 1926 in Phoenix, AZ. He was buried in Middle Verde cemetery. He was married to Mary Culp Lewis; his parents were Samuel & Jane (Cennet) Loy. His occupation was attorney and according to his Arizona Death Certificate cause of death was arteriosclerosis myocarditis.

According to his father's obituary, he was a district attorney for Coconino county.

From "1885: Our Cattle Interest; September 5, 1885; Part 1," The Verde Independent, Thursday, September 6, 2012, (copy in our People files, Samuel Loy):

"James Loy has hoed a hard row, but is now doing well. He has 300 head of fine cattle ranging west of the Verde at Jumping Springs, eight miles distant. He makes this showing in six years from a start of four horses."

From U.S. Congressional Edition, Volume 4043, dated 1901:

A letter dated May 14, 1900 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., signed by numerous Coconino County officials and residents, including William D. Powell, merchant and James Loy, district attorney, suggests that mining operations on the Navajo reservation lands would not interfere with the Indians water supply or use of the land.

From The Coconino Sun, Flagstaff, Arizona, Sunday, June 23, 1900, page 12:

“James Loy, district attorney, accompanied by Fred Bunker, left Monday on a trip to Tuba City, Fredonia and that portion of Coconino county lying north of the Colorado river. The trip is made for the purpose of finding out the amount of taxable property in that section, and Mr. Loy expects to make a handsome increase in the tax roll, and to add a considerable sum to the cash in the County Treasurer’s office from unpaid taxes on property in that section of the country.”

From The Coconino Sun, Flagstaff, Arizona, Saturday, January 4, 1902, page 6:

“The expense district attorney for 1901 includes \$250.00 paid to James Loy account 1900, but not claimed by him until after expiration of his term in office.” (Note: \$250 in 1900 is worth about \$7,250 in 2015; the average farmer in the U.S. was making between \$120 and \$200 per year in 1900.)

An application for the placement of the Ashurst House in Flagstaff on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 mentions that J. C. Milligan, Contractor and Builder, Manufacturer of Brick and Lime, built the James Loy building on Leroux Street in 1897.

The story of “The Padre Canyon Incident,” available at www.prescottcoral.org, mentions that James Loy was the district attorney of Coconino County in April, 1900.

From Interview of Sherman Loy (son of Myron, grandson of William, great-grandson of Samuel) by Mona McCrosky of Prescott, conducted February 21, 1996 in Sedona:

James was a lawyer in Prescott, and when Coconino County split off he was 1st district attorney until the first election took place.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder’s Office on December 7, 2015:

November 2, 1895, Book 56, page 583, sale James M. Williams to James Loy for \$186, 120 acres, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4 Section 11, T14NR4E, filed at the request of William Loy on January 20, 1902. Witnessed by Reese M. Ling and John H. Wilson. This is in Middle Verde.

May 3, 1901, Book 56, page 585, Bargain and Sale Deed James Loy to William Loy for \$1 and other consideration, 120 acres, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4 Section 11, T14NR4E, filed at the request of William Loy on January 20, 1902.

February 1, 1905, Book 73, pages 166 – 167, sale from James and Mary Loy to Conway and Mollie Bristow, for 160 acres, ½ interest N2SW, SESW and SWNW, Section 3, T13NR2E.

January 24, 1918, petition for divorce between James and Mary Loy.

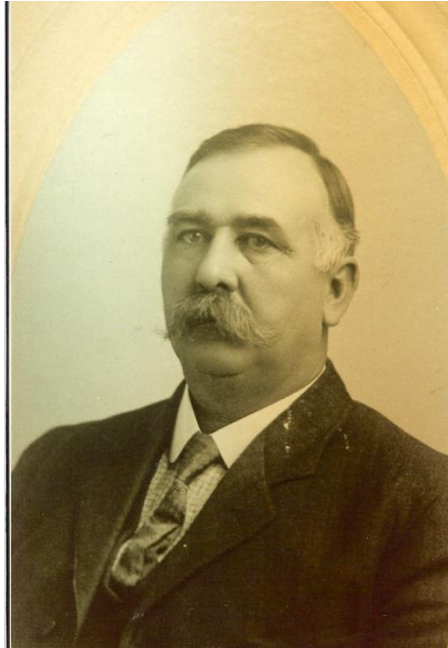
From additional records at the Recorder’s Office, James Loy had many land transactions and mining deeds in the Flagstaff, Ash Creek, McCabe and Cherry area from the late 1880s through the mid 1910s, although there could have been more.

John C. Loy (2nd son)

From records at www.ancestry.com:

Samuel & Jane Loy's second son, John (JC) Loy was born on July 24, 1858 in Saline, MO and died on September 24, 1927 in Camp Verde, AZ. He was buried in Citizen's Cemetery in Flagstaff, AZ. He married Beatrice (Bertie) Toole on April 3, 1909. As far as I can tell, the couple did not have any children. John is listed as a farmer on the 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 Federal census forms.

Photos saved by a family member, Meg Heinle Davis, on www.ancestry.com include:



John Loy

From *Sharlot Hall Museum Archives*:

John Loy was born on July 24, 1858 in Glasgow, Maryland (s/b MO) and died on September 24, 1927 in the Verde Valley, Yavapai, AZ. His body was shipped to Flagstaff and he was buried in the Masonic Section of Citizen's Cemetery. His wife's name was Bertie and his parents were Samuel Loy and Jane N. Sinnette. He was a farmer. Cause of death was dilation of the heart.

"100 Years Ago Today: 6 April 1909 p. 4.5

SCHOOL TEACHER WEDS – Cornville the scene of a pretty marriage ceremony and reception. The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hart of Cornville was the scene of a very pretty wedding Saturday at high noon when Miss Bertie Toole and John Loy were united in the bonds of matrimony. Rev. Eugene Keene of Camp Verde officiated in the presence of a large number of friends. A reception and wedding breakfast followed. The bride has been the popular teacher of the Cornville school during the last term. She is a charming and accomplished young woman. The groom is a prosperous farmer and stockman of the Mogollon mountains. His ranch is located twenty miles south of Flagstaff. They left for his place Sunday, where they will reside."

From *Images of America Verde Valley*, by William L. Cowan, 2011, page 70:

The page contains two photos. The first is of James and Hattie Munds and the second is of Schnebly Hill Road. The captions read:

1. "James and Hattie Munds ranched along Oak Creek above Page Springs, with a summer range at Munds Park. The couple had two daughters, Getha and Jennie. Jim was accidentally killed at Munds Park, and John Loy, Hattie's brother, came to help with the ranching. He homesteaded a farm west of the summer headquarters, where he raised potatoes. (Courtesy of Frank Benedict.)"
2. "The Munds family moved cattle and horses to their summer range up a trail that was gradually improved. Originally known as the Munds Trail, it later became known as Schnebly Hill Road. Started by John Loy, the roadway was finished by Jim Thompson and adopted as a Coconino County road in 1902. (Courtesy of William Cowan.)"

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; pages 194 – 95, written by Dora Dickison, daughter-in-law of Cornville land patent holder, William G. Dickison, wife of Arthur G. (Dutch) Dickison:

Dora Dickison was the daughter of James and Mary Human. Mary Human was the daughter of Reverend James C. Bristow. The family came to the Verde Valley in August 1875. Dora was born in Camp Verde in 1884. In the story "Among the Early Settlers" in this book, referring to Middle Verde, she relates: "My father and mother moved several places in that settlement. When I was quite small they bought or traded for a small farm of 40 acres, they farmed there and when I was seven years old they bought another farm from John Loy and his father Samuel Loy, a mile from where we lived. We moved there and later on they put in a small grocery store and mother was appointed Postmaster for Aultman Post Office in 1897." She later adds that due to her mother's failing health the family leased the Loy farm to tenants from 1901 to 1909. In 1909 they sold the Loy farm to Bill Boren from Oregon.

Note: Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder's Office on December 7, 2015: On January 6, 1884, Middleton Jones sold to James Human, for \$300, W1/2NE1/4, SE1/4W1/2, SE1/4NE1/4 Section 3 T14NR4E and 1/48 of OK Ditch. Then on March 21, 1893, John Loy sold to James W. Human, 56 acres for \$1,250, SE1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SW1/4 Section 3 T14NR4E, described as beginning 1,025 ½ feet west of the NE corner of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 and running in a SE course to a point 840 feet west of the SE corner of the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of of section and twp mentioned above, being 56 acres more or less and making a certain fence, now treated in said line to the be the permanent west boundary of above described land.

From Interview of Sherman Loy (son of Myron, grandson of William, great-grandson of Samuel) by Mona McCrosky of Prescott, conducted February 21, 1996 in Sedona:

John homesteaded at Munds Park. He was Coconino County Supervisor?? John worked on Schnebly Hill Road. Sherman shared a photo of John setting off dynamite at the road.

Note: The Friday, September 29, 1922 edition of The Coconino Sun mentions John Loy is up for election to the board of supervisors. A 1920 edition refers to John Loy being on the board of supervisors.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder's Office on December 7, 2015:

March 21, 1893, Book 33, page 1, Deed, John Loy sold to James W. Human, 56 acres for \$1,250, SE1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SW1/4 Section 3 T14NR4E, described as beginning 1,025 ½ feet west of the NE corner of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 and running in a SE course to a point 840 feet west of the SE corner of the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of of section and twp mentioned above, being 56 acres more or less and making a certain fence, now treated in said line to the be the permanent west boundary of above described land.

April 10, 1911, Book 89, page 284, Quit Claim Deed, Conway and Mollie Bristow to John Loy, 56 acres for \$1 and other valuable consideration, SE1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SW1/4 Section 3 T14NR4E, described as

beginning 1,025 ½ feet west of the NE corner of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 and running in a SE course to a point 840 feet west of the SE corner of the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of section and twp mentioned above, being 56 acres more or less and making a certain fence, now treated in said line to be the permanent west boundary of above described land. Witnesses were W. H. Wylie and H. F. Gaddis. This is the same land John Loy sold to James W. Human 18 years earlier; somehow his sister now owned it with her husband and sold it back to him and 9 days later he sold again to James W. Human, again!

April 19, 1911, Book 89, page 286, Quit Claim Deed, John and Bertie Loy to James W. Human, 56 acres for \$1 and other valuable consideration, SE1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SW1/4 Section 3 T14NR4E, described as beginning 1,025 ½ feet west of the NE corner of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 and running in a SE course to a point 840 feet west of the SE corner of the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of section and twp mentioned above, being 56 acres more or less and making a certain fence, now treated in said line to be the permanent west boundary of above described land. See note in previous paragraph.

Mary Loy (eldest daughter)

From records at www.ancestry.com:

Mary (Mollie) Loy was born on July 12, 1861 in Cambridge, MO and died December 4, 1937 in Prescott, AZ. She was buried in Middle Verde Cemetery in Camp Verde, AZ. Her twin brother was William Loy. She married M. Conway Bristow (son of James Oliver and Sarah Bristow), on June 3, 1877 in Yavapai county. The 1880 census shows her and Conway living in Camp Verde with 2-year-old daughter, Martha. Mary and Conway had four children: Martha Jane born November 16, 1878; Samuel Oliver born October 22, 1880; Grover Daniel born in March 1887; and Clyde Merrill born September 15, 1896. Her husband Conway died on July 16, 1918 in Phoenix, AZ. Some time around 1920 she married Edward Brown and he died in 1936.

Photo saved by a family member, Meg Heinle Davis, on www.ancestry.com:



Mary Loy

From Sharlot Hall Museum Archives:

Mary Loy Bristow Brown was born July 12 1861 in Cambridge, MO and died at the Arizona Pioneer's Home in Prescott, AZ on December 4, 1937. She was buried in Middle Verde Cemetery and there is a photo of her headstone at <http://arizonagravestones.org>. Her spouses were (1) Conway Bristow and (2) Edward Brown. Her parents were Sam & Jane (Sinett) Loy. She was a housewife. Her Arizona Death Certificate states cause of death as a cerebral hemorrhage. She was a resident of the Arizona Pioneer Home and her headstone reads Mary Bristow Brown. Her obituary is in the Belle Monroe collection and says her survivors included her daughter, Mrs. Martha J. Lewis of Phoenix and a sister Hattie Wingfield of Camp Verde. (Note: It doesn't mention her son, Samuel "Bud" Bristow, who was alive too.)

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder's Office on December 7, 2015:

April 10, 1911, Book 89, page 284, Quit Claim Deed, Conway and Mollie Bristow to John Loy, 56 acres for \$1 and other valuable consideration, SE1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SW1/4 Section 3 T14NR4E, described as beginning 1,025 ½ feet west of the NE corner of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 and running in a SE course to a point 840 feet west of the SE corner of the NE1/4 of the SW1/4 of of section and twp mentioned above, being 56 acres more or less and making a certain fence, now treated in said line to the be the permanent west boundary of above described land. Witnesses were W. H. Wylie and H. F. Gaddis. This is the same land John Loy sold to James W. Human 18 years earlier; somehow his sister now owned it with her husband and sold it back to him and 9 days later he sold again to James W. Human, again!

February 1, 1906, Book 73, page 166, for a sale from James Loy to Conway Bristow, for 160 acres, ½ interest N2SW, SESW, SWNW, Section 3, T13NR2E.

From records at Yavapai County Recorder's Office, 20 Apr 2016:

Book 20, pages 486 – 488, 24 Dec 1884, Alonzo Bristow to Conway Bristow, \$386.66, NWSW, Section 2, T14NR4E, 40 acres and 1 share or 1/24 interest in OK Ditch.

Book 24, pages 232 – 234, 13 Jul 1885, Conway Bristow to James E. Bristow, \$800, NWSW, Section 2, T14NR4E, 40 acres and 1 share or 1/24 interest in OK Ditch.

February 1, 1905, Book 73, pages 166 – 167, sale from James and Mary Loy to Conway and Mollie Bristow, for 160 acres, ½ interest N2SW, SESW and SWNW, Section 3, T13NR2E.

William Loy (3rd son)

From records at www.ancestry.com:

William M. (Will) Loy, youngest son of Samuel and Jane Loy, was born on July 12, 1861 in Cambridge, MO. He was the twin to Mary Loy Bristow Brown. William died on June 29, 1932 in Cornville and was buried in Cottonwood Cemetery. He married Eleanor (Nellie) Carrier, daughter of Dr. Myron A. and Harriet (Lindsay) Carrier, on February 11, 1889 in Cherry, AZ.

William and Nellie had four children: Inez Marion born January 16, 1890 in Aultman; Myron Samuel (Budge) born January 3, 1893 in Oak Creek; Edward Anson born September 20, 1896 in Aultman; and Lindsay Felix born August 30, 1901 in Aultman, AZ. The children (Samuel's grandchildren) went on to have families of their own in the Verde Valley as follows:

Inez Marion Loy (1890 – 1986) married Joseph Lewis Lay (1884 – 1981; son of Elijah and Mary Lay) on December 23, 1906 at the Hurst Ranch in Page Springs and they had seven children, four girls and three boys. These children had families as follows:

Alice Adele Lay (1907 – 2010) married Jesse Harold Hudson (1903 – 1992) in 1925 and they had one daughter, Alice Marie Hudson Hall Warner (1927 – 2011). Alice Adele also married William Francis Sheehan in 1947 and may have married Hosea L. Reed (1907 – 1998).

John Franklin Lay (1909 – 1989) married Mary Louella Golden (1913 – 1993) in 1932 and they had two children, Franklin Dixon Lay (1933 – 2010) and Rachel Delphine Lay Thompson (1934 – 1969).

Joseph Lewis (Duke) Lay (1911 – 1988) married Clara Evelyn Montgomery (1917 – 1999) in 1935 and they had three children: Joanne Dobrzensky, Kenneth Virgil and Helen Carol Williams.

Mary Eleanor Lay (1917 – 2001) married Loren Francis Heinle (1914 – 1997) in 1939 and they had six children: Eleanor Grace Andrade, Loren Eugene, Marjorie (Margie) Lorraine Petry, Mary Evelyn (Meg) Davis, William Joseph, and Lewis Albert (1941 – 2006).

Marion Elizabeth (Betty) Lay (1923 - ?) married Joseph Radetich (1919 - ?) in 1944 and they had two children: John Joseph and David Alan. The couple lives in California.

Mildred Grace Lay (1926 – 1966) married John Kovacovich (1924 – 2008) in 1946 and had three children: Grace Marie Neal, Walter John and Betty Ann.

Walter (Buck) Lay (1932 – 2001) married Laverne Brumley (1936 – 2008) in 1957 and they had four children: David Edward, Michael Eugene, Mary Ann Baker and Steven Earl.

Myron Samuel (Budge) Loy (1893 – 1972) married Frieda Schuerman (1898 – 1983) on December 2, 1924 in Prescott, AZ. They had two children:

Sherman Adelbert Loy (1926 – 2011) married Elizabeth (Betty) Lockhard (1928 – 2013). They had five children: Mary Loy Dean, John Loy, William (Bill) Loy, Kathleen (Kathy) Loy-Gouhin and Debi Loy McNiff.

Martha Loy (1933 - ?) currently living in Sedona, AZ.

Edward Anson Loy (1896 – 1966) married Priscilla Graves (1895 – 1987) on June 1, 1921 in Prescott, AZ. They had six children, five of whom survived to adulthood:

Linda Ruth (Ruth) Loy (1923 - ?) married Perry Wilson Scott (1920 – 2005) in 1943 and had four children: Perrie Ann Brown (1944 – 1987), Sylvia Silva, Steven Loy and Myron Edward.

Robert Graves Loy (1924 - ?) married Virginia Greenwell (1928 - ?), daughter of Kenneth & Della Purtyman Greenwell, and they had five children: Beverly Jean Raskin, Janet Elaine (Heydorn), Kenneth Lindsey, Robin Adele Shambach and Phyllis Ann (McDaniel). The couple lives on Loy Rd. in Cornville, AZ.

Eugene William (Gene) Loy (1926 - ?) married Marion Johnson (1931 - ?) and had six children: Edward Thomas, Gary Eugene, David Michael, Catherine Anne, Robert William and Cynthia Jean Steckel.

David Edward Loy (1928 – 1928)

Shirley Ann Loy Jackman (1929 – 2011) married Charles D. Jackman (1930 – 1986). I don't believe the couple had any children.

Richard Anson (Dick) Loy (1930 – 1998) married Virginia Grace (Ginger) Swift (1931 – 2002) in 1956 in Socorro, NM. They had two sons: Grady Loy and Douglas Anson Loy.

Lindsay Felix Loy (1901 – 1986) married Henrietta Phelan Smith (1902 – 1991), the widow of James Albert Smith. Henrietta had four children with James Smith: Alberta, Louis (1929 – 1984), Jesse and Barbara Jane. Lindsay and Henrietta did not have any children.

On the Federal census forms for 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1930, William is listed as a farmer. I have not been able to find the 1920 census for anyone living in Cornville, including William. According to these reports, in 1880, William was living with his father near the mouth of Oak Creek. In 1900, William is living in Middle Verde Precinct and his neighbors include the families of Conway Bristow (his sister), James Byrum, Robert Dickinson, Evert Jordan and Charles Gaddis. It is important to mention here that on this same census, on the next page, shown in the same precinct are the Edward Hendricks, William Fain, David Hart, Samuel Dickinson, Alfred Dickinson, David Dumas and John Lay families. So, William may have been living in Cornville at this time. In the 1910 census William is living in Oak Creek and the neighbors include the families of Dolph Willard, Abraham Smith, John Simmons, Charles Chestnut, Alphonse LaPlant and James Page. In 1930 the census shows William living in Oak Creek District and his neighbors include the families of Charles Chick, Joe Greenwell, Gale Hallett, Edward A. Loy and Julius Warlop. In the 1940 census, Nellie Loy is listed as living in Cornville with her son, Lindsey Loy. Her neighbors in 1940 include the Cornelison, Lee, Holcomb, Chick, Greenwell, Purtyman and Gyberg families along with her son Edward A. and his family, her daughter Inez Loy Lay and her family and Inez' mother-in-law and brother-in-law, Mary and John Lay.

Two photos saved by a family member, Grady Loy, on www.ancestry.com:



Nellie, Molly (Mary) and William Loy c. 1890



William Loy Family c. 1911 - 1912

Describing the photo above at www.ancestry.com, Grady Loy wrote:

Probably at Red Rock near the old Y. Joe Lay convinced William Loy to leave Lower Oak Creek in either 1910 or 1911. In Aunt Inez words "The same year Charlie Stemmer bought the Schnebly place and the Lays rented it from him. John Lay moved his wife to Sedona and Dave Lay also came. Aunt Mack suffered a stroke and she was moved into the Schnebly Hotel and a Mrs. Brown stayed with them to care for her and take care of the post office. Dave and John Lay soon bought land and built the house where Mrs. L. E. Hart now lives. Soon Mrs. Brown got married and the post office was moved to the new house and the William Loy family came to take care of Aunt Mack and the post office." "The pupils in the first school in Sedona [it appears to have started in 1911-1912] were Lloyd, Dolly and Iva Van Deren, Myron, Edward and Lindsay Loy, Henry and Lum Farley, Lewis Thompson and Frank Owenby. [There was of course a school in Oak Creek Canyon from 1891 and it was located at Indian Gardens from 1899 with Ellsworth Schnebly Senior teaching. It operated until 1906]" "In 1917 the Lay families sold their ranch and Figure 2 cattle to Fred and Les Mickle, and the William Loy family sold their interest in X L cattle and the two families bought adjoining farms at Cornville."

Note: In this description, Joe Lay, son of Elijah Lay, was married to William Loy's daughter, Inez. According to the Coconino Sun of March 25, 1910, Mary Stemmer and her son, Charlie Stemmer had bought the Schnebly ranch by then and he was working on "fixing it up." John Lay, brother of Elijah Lay, was married to America (Aunt Mack) Brown Lay. Dave Lay was also a son of Elijah Lay. Elijah Lay had a sister, Lavisia Lay Brown, who married James S. Brown. She was mainly based in California but may have stayed with her sister-in-law at this time, as the Mrs. Brown referred to here. I'm not sure about this, but her husband died in 1910, so it is possible; I did not find a record of her marrying again, so this is conjecture. Lloyd, Dolly and Iva Van Deren were the children of Robert Lee "Lee" Van Deren and Nettie Lacy Mason Van Deren. Myron, Edward and Lindsay Loy were the sons of William Loy. Henry and Lum Farley were the sons of John Farley and Margaret (Maggie) Champion Farley. Frank Owenby was the son of Frank and Nancy Ware Owenby.

Another excerpt from www.ancestry.com, written by Grady Loy:

William had many interests - he apparently was interested in the mines in the black hills and left a collection of rocks in the Old House at Cornville when he died including some specimens of malachite formed on quartz crystals and some nice bornite. Aunt Inez (Lay) related in one of her writings that he always wanted to live in a house where he could see the black hills with their vast mineral wealth. I am not aware that he ever did any mining himself. He apparently worked (with his father) hauling things (hay etc. from the Fort) through Cherry from Prescott to the Verde Valley (and was even married in Cherry) before the depression there at the end of the 19th century ruined that town. His father in law also spent at least part of the year in Jerome with his medical practice (Summers I think he spent a lot of time in Munds Park) and his father in law's father in law William Munds and his sons also apparently dabbled in mining before the crash (I assume somewhere between Jerome and Cherry). I have heard that Lindsay worked at the smelter and of course other family members since worked in the mines at Jerome for brief periods, and James and John Munds I think were involved in a mine (as investors certainly) in Dewey/Humboldt (lead and silver?) in 1900 but I have never heard that William was ever involved in mining, apparently being exclusively devoted to ranching, farming and teamstering.

Another of his hobbies was supposed to have been winemaking and there was an elderberry tree next to the ditch in front of his house at Cornville (which was there to the 1980's). I would not be surprised if the apricot and apple trees by Ed's and Priscilla's house did not supply raw materials for his experiments as well. I do not think any of his wine was based on grapes. I do not think he ever got the hang of it and it was said that after drinking it he would get particularly nasty headaches and be in a bad mood.

In fairness though, the apple tree and the apricot and peach trees (like the one in Lindsay's yard) provided materials for "canning" in jars. The basement across the ditch from their house had dozens of jars of ancient preserves as late as 1968 when I saw them that were certainly from Nellie's era (I do not think Henrietta, Lindsay's wife was interested in making preserves-I could be wrong. I know grandmother Priscilla did and actually watched once in the late 1960's. But she stored everything she made at her

house). I am sure some of my elder relatives have better recollections of such things and I hope I remember to ask. The above story of wine making was told by Lindsay to my father Richard and I heard it from him.

Note: William's father was Samuel Loy, his father-in-law was Dr. Myron Carrier, Aunt Inez was his daughter, and his father-in-law's father-in-law was William Munds whose sons were William's brother-in-law James T. Munds, Cornelius (Neil) Munds who died in 1886, and John Lee (Johnny) Munds who married Frances Willard. Lindsay and Edward are William's sons and Priscilla is his daughter-in-law (and Grady's grandmother). Nellie was William's wife.

From the Prescott Courier, April 15, 1945, as posted by Grady Loy at www.ancestry.com, the obituary of Nellie Loy reads:

"Mrs. William Loy of Cornville Dies. Another of Arizona's pioneer passed away when Mrs. William Loy of Cornville died Easter Sunday morning in the Marcus J. Lawrence Memorial Hospital in Cottonwood after a week's illness."

"Nellie M. Carrier was born April 9, 1870 in Nebraska. She lived in Nebraska, Michigan, and New York until 1887 when she came to Arizona. She was married February 11, 1889 to William Loy. Her father was Dr. Myron A. Carrier a pioneer doctor who practiced medicine from Jerome to Camp Verde in the horse and buggy days."

"Mrs. Loy is survived by her sister, Mrs. Clifford Shaw, of Covina, California, four children, Mrs. Joe Lay, Myron, Edward and Lindsay Loy, all of Cornville, Arizona, fourteen grandchildren, and nine great grandchildren. She has three grandsons in the service."

"Thomas B. Jones, an old friend, conducted graveside services on April 14 at the Cottonwood cemetery for Mrs. Loy. It was in fulfillment of a request of hers that he have charge. The Reverend Mr. Henry Richter, pastor of the Verde Baptist Church, and Miss Stella Jordan sang appropriate funeral hymns."

Grady Loy added a note to this post stating that her grandsons, Sherman Loy (son of Myron), Robert G. Loy and Eugene W. Loy (both sons of Edward) were in the service during WWII. While possible, he didn't know if any of her daughter, Inez Lay' sons were in the service. If so the paper would be incorrect. He also said the name Richter could be Ruckler, it was hard to read.

Grady Loy also shared Myron Loy's obituary from the [Arizona Republic](http://www.ancestry.com) on Sunday October 8, 1972 at www.ancestry.com: "Myron Loy dies at 79; son of Verde pioneers. SEDONA – Graveside services for Myron Loy, 79, who died in Marcus J. Lawrence Hospital in Cottonwood, will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow in Cottonwood Cemetery, Sedona Home for Funerals announced."

"Mr. Loy, a retired rancher, who had lived in the Verde Valley and Sedona area all his life, was the son of William and Nellie Loy, who came to the Verde Valley as children."

"Before his retirement, he worked for the U. S. Forest Service. A veteran of World War I, he was a member of the American Legion and for 25 years a member of the Red Rock School Board."

"He is survived by his wife, Frieda; a son, Schuerman of Sedona; a daughter Martha of Phoenix; a sister, Mrs. Joe Lay and a brother Lindsay, both of Cottonwood, and five grandchildren."

Grady added a note to this: "the Work for the Forest Service consisted in at least some part in Fire Spotting at a tower that I think was in or near Barney Pasture up on the Rim to the Northwest of Sedona. Regarding his ranching, I heard he was started on a place his father-in-law had bought from Mr. Chavez about the time his son was born. He told me that he had at times ridden for different outfits in the area

and up on the Coconino plateau and had ridden as far as the Grand Canyon and looked off the edge. His last foray into ranching I am aware of was the roundup probably in May 1970 when he worked the gate in the branding shoot at the roundup at Munds Park. It was the May round up, I could be off a year either way.”

From Sharlot Hall Museum Archives:

William Loy was born in Missouri on July 12, 1861 and died in Cornville on June 29, 1932. He was buried in Cottonwood cemetery, plat C 465. His spouse was Eleanor (Nellie) and his parents were Samuel & Jane (Sinette) Loy. He was a farmer. His death certificate shows cause of death as apoplexy. The 1910 census shows he was married 21 years to Nellie and lived on Oak Creek in the Cottonwood area.

William and Nellie’s daughter-in-law, wife of son, Myron, Frieda Margaretha Schuerman Loy is a member of the Territorial Women’s Memorial Rose Garden at Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott, AZ.

Records at Sharlot Hall Museum Archives include an interview with Sherman Loy conducted by Mona McCroskey on February 21, 1996 (Tape Number 1115, format: Cassette, there is a transcript) in which one of the subjects discussed is the William Loy family from 1900 – 1950.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder’s Office on December 7, 2015:

November 2, 1895, Book 56, page 583, sale James M. Williams to James Loy for \$186, 120 acres, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4 Section 11, T14NR4E, filed at the request of William Loy on January 20, 1902. Witnessed by Reese M. Ling and John H. Wilson. This is in Middle Verde.

May 3, 1901, Book 56, page 585, Bargain and Sale Deed James Loy to William Loy for \$1 and other consideration, 120 acres, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4 Section 11, T14NR4E, filed at the request of William Loy on January 20, 1902.

January 16, 1902, Book 57, page 240, Warranty Deed, for \$400, William and Nellie Loy to Everett A. Jordan, 120 acres, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4 Section 11, T14NR4E and all buildings and other improvements thereon.

July 20, 1907, Book 80, page 549, Warranty Deed, Joseph T. and Sarah Jane Farley to William Loy for \$700, N1/2SE1/4 Section 26, T16R4E, 80 acres. This was just south of the Page ranch and was the land the Marion Fix originally received a land patent on March 1, 1904.

August 16, 1910, Book 88, page 134, William Loy to Minerva Brown, for \$2,500, N1/2SE1/4 Section 26, T16R4E, 80 acres. The notary (word crossed out and Justice of the Peace written in) on this document is J. P. Girdner, Justice of the Peace.

June 23, 1917, Book 105, page 520, Nicholas and Carrie Schroeder to William Loy, for \$5,250, N1/2SW1/4 and fifty feet in width, ½ mile long in length along the north side of S1/2SW1/4 Section 10 T15NR4E, 80 acres and 1/6 interest in Oak Creek Ditch and all water rights.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder’s Office Document Search On-Line:

Quit Claim Deed, dated May 17, 1954, from J. T. Greenwell and Katherine Greenwell, his wife, and Marjorie Lee Hallett and Harold Hallett, her husband, to Willie Gene Fuller and Hugh K. Fuller, her husband, a tract of land in the N1/2NW1/4 of Section 10, T15NR4E, containing 26.14 acres and including all improvements thereon and all water and all water rights thereto. *Note: Marjorie and Willie Gene were the granddaughters of J. T. and Katherine Greenwell.*

Quit Claim Deed, dated May 17, 1954, from J. T. Greenwell and Katherine Greenwell, his wife, and Willie Gene Fuller and Hugh K. Fuller, her husband, to Marjorie Lee Hallett and Harold Hallett her husband, a tract of land in the NW1/4NW1/4NW1/4 of Section 10, T15NR4E, containing 1.576 acres and including all improvements thereon and all water and all water rights thereto. *Note: Marjorie and Willie Gene were the granddaughters of J. T. and Katherine Greenwell.*

Quit Claim Deed, dated May 17, 1954, from J. T. Greenwell and Katherine Greenwell, his wife, and Marjorie Lee Hallett and Harold Hallett, her husband, and Willie Gene Fuller and Hugh K. Fuller, her husband, to Kenneth Greenwell and Della Greenwell, his wife, a tract of land in the N1/2N1/2N1/2SW1/4NW1/4 and a portion of the N1/2NW1/4 of Section 10, T15NR4E, containing 25.07 acres and including all improvements thereon and all water and water rights thereto. *Note: Kenneth Greenwell is the son of J. T. and Katherine Greenwell and the uncle to Marjorie and Willie Gene.*

Joint Tenancy Deed, dated July 27, 1970, from Kenneth and Della Greenwell to Melvin R. Gunnarson and Gloria L. Gunnarson, his wife, for a tract of land in the N1/2N1/2N1/2SW1/4NW1/4 of Section 10, T15NR4E.

Satisfaction of Mortgage, dated January 28, 1957, Book 144, page 363, from Jesse Chick to Richard and Mildred Grace Loy.

From the "Voice of the Verde Historical Society," newsletter of the Verde Historical Society Clemenceau Heritage Museum, January 2013 edition, pages 7 – 8:

In an edited story taken from the Verde Valley Horseman Council oral history series taped in 1982 – 1983, the article relates the interview of "Lindsay Loy, Early Verde Valley Settler." Lindsay states he was born in 1901 in Middle Verde, son of Nellie and William Loy. He mentions the family called the ranch "Middle Verde" and it was located below the OK Ditch. They mainly did farming not ranching and his father also hauled ore from up in the hills to Conger Dam (just below the mouth of Oak Creek) between farming work. They built a dam on the river and put in a big (water) wheel so they could crush ore. This was done by his father, uncle and others. He remembers the first automobile in Jerome in 1909; it belonged to his uncle (mom's sister's husband) Dr. L. Hawkins (D.D.S.). He also talks about several moves the family made back and forth to Middle Verde. These included moving up on Oak Creek in 1902; staying there in the winter and moving cattle up to Munds Park in the summer. He says his father (*William*) worked with his uncle, John Loy, in both Oak Creek and Munds Park. He says they had a grain farm in Munds Park along with the cattle. He remembers, "We owned several places on Oak Creek, mostly on lower Oak Creek near Page Springs. (Dad and Uncle John) never seemed satisfied, you know they'd sell one place and try to get a little better and then move on. We just called the area Oak Creek before the area became known as Cornville. Some of my family have been in the Cornville area ever since."

He mentions his father had the XL brand in Cornville and Munds Park but lost the brand when they couldn't afford to pay the renewal fee for it. His dad then started the LOY brand for a number of years then sold it, quit ranching and went back to farming in Cornville. Lindsay and his brother Ed went into the cattle business right about the time their father died (*in 1932*) and ranched together for about 31 years until Ed died in 1966. He mentions they had cabins in Woods Canyon and by Robber's Roost. He says most ranchers had camps on the mountain up there to use for a couple of weeks and then they'd come down and work on their farms, growing hay, fruit and so on. He says the farms on Oak Creek were not very large because there wasn't much level land there. He said he concentrated on hay and feed for the cattle and horses.

From the 1916 Brand Book:

William had a brand registered prior to 1916. It was the name LOY written vertically as:

L

O
Y

From Cottonwood, Clarkdale and Cornville History, Clemenceau Heritage Museum, by Cottonwood Chapter 2021 American Association of Retired Persons, Copyright 1984, Revised Edition, July 1997, page 48:

In an "Interview with Mrs. Edward (Priscilla) Loy at Her Home On Loy Road, Cornville," by Isabel Simmons, Priscilla Graves Loy states she was born in DeWitt, Nebraska and her family came to Prescott in 1917 for health reasons. She taught in Beaver Creek School in 1917 – 1918, then in Cornville in 1919. She says, "the new school was in a kind of machine shop right where the barn is now." Since this interview took place in 1983, this would mean the barn that was on the Loy Road property close to her house at that time. Priscilla married Edward Anson Loy in 1921 and they had six children, raising five. She said, "We lived in this house but it was much smaller. Later one of my sons put all the rocks around it and enlarged it. I love this house."

Describing life in Cornville, she went on, "We never worried about entertainment. I liked to read and we had a radio and we enjoyed programs like the Singing Troubadore. The children played and swam in the creek a lot. I guess they had a few close calls but there were enough of them to rise to the occasion. They hiked all over the hills too, and they had a horse to ride."

"At that time there were just a few houses, two or three, down what is now Lower Oak Creek Estates. The roads weren't very good and we didn't go to Sedona much as it was too far. We did most of our shopping in Cottonwood. Casey had a little store in Clarkdale way back then before the well known one in Casey's Corners."

"We had a great big orchard with lots of apples and also raised apricots and peaches. We made a lot of cider. We had 80 acres here and ran cattle too."

"The children were healthy and we didn't need medical care too much. We took care of most things at home. We could go to the hospital in Jerome and later in Cottonwood. Doctors made house calls any time of the day or night then. It cost me \$40 each when I had my children."

Asked about the biggest changes in the Verde Valley during her lifetime, she responded the transportation and roads had the greatest improvement in her 62 years in Cornville.

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; pages 141 – 142, "The William Loy Family," by Mrs. Joseph L. Lay:

Inez Loy, wife of Joseph Lay, daughter of William Loy, wrote that William Loy was born in Saline county, Missouri on July 12, 1861 and arrived in Prescott, AZ on August 28, 1876, at the age of 15 with his family. Since they brought horses with them, they found ready work hauling freight to Camp Verde. She mentions the family moved to the Verde Valley the following year and William took up farming and cattle raising. She states the only roads into the Verde Valley at this time were Copper Canyon road from the southeast and the old Beaver Head road from the northeast. This story was written in 1954 and she mentions, "the new surveyed and under construction Black Canyon highway follows near these old roads."

She states that William married Nellie M. Carrier on February 11, 1889 and the couple had four children. Nellie was born on April 9, 1870 in Elkhorn, Nebraska and came to Arizona at the age of 17. The four children were Inez (Mrs. Joseph L. Lay), Myron, Edward and Lindsay and in 1954 they all lived in the Cornville district. She goes on to describe the difficult life of the pioneer cattlemen. She describes a snow storm that took place in the Verde Valley on December 8, 1898 and lasted for four days. She says, "the snow was so deep one could not see light between an average size man's legs. The weather became cold and the snow stayed on the ground for weeks and weeks." The cattle in the valley had a hard time

foraging for food and in the spring many were found dead along the river banks. She also says, "Birds froze to death in great numbers, and people gathered them and ate them since it was impossible to get to the store for food. Schools also had to be closed."

She adds, "The only means of heating and cooking was with wood and after the big snow storm, it was so cold and we had to use so much wood, we wondered if our supply would last until the snow was gone, but that problem was solved by the weight of the snow breaking down the shed and we had wood right at our door."

Inez tells us that William bought part of the place homesteaded by William G. Dickison on Lower Oak Creek in 1917. William lived there until his death on June 29, 1932 and his wife, Nellie, continued to live there until her death on April 1, 1945. She tells us, "They spoke often of never wanting to live where they could not see the Black Hills, so rich in mineral deposits, and with the lights of Jerome looking down over all like a guardian angel."

She also tells us that as of 1954, Edward and Lindsay still owned the "old place." She also says, "This place is irrigated by the Lower Oak Creek ditch, one of the oldest water rights in the Valley. The places originally irrigated by it were settled by the Dickisons, Fains, Birches and Copples."

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; page 212:

Picture at right: The Lay family. Standing, l. to r., Joe, Lou Lay (Derrick), Mary, Janie Lay (Farley); Seated, Elijah, Mary Ann Lay (Petty), and Jim (Doc).



From The Coconino Sun, February 3, 1911, page 3:

William Loy of Sedona was visiting with old neighbors in Cornville last week.

From Those Early Days, the Sedona Westerners, printed by the Verde Independent, 1968, pages 155 – 160, article entitled, “A Forest Ranger’s Experience in Sedona,” by Fred W. Croxen 1st, the author shares his memories as the Munds Park-Sedona forest ranger from 1912 – 1915. He mentions joining the Oak Creek pool roundup in 1912 to get to know the cowboys. He says that “Biscuit Bill” Dickinson (*sp, Dickison*) was the roundup boss. He thinks either Walt VanDeren or Dick Mason was the cook. He adds others included Charlie Dickinson, one of Johnnie Lee’s sons, Bill Loy, Joe Lay, Ira Hart, Haydee Lane, Edgar Page, Harry Stephens, Fritz Schuerman, “Pretty Bill” Back, Alf Dickinson, Con Fredericks and Dutch Dickison. He also relates that during this time (1912 – 1915), Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Lay were living across Soldier Wash on Soldier Point and that when the wife died the place was sold to the Lee VanDeren family. Farther down the creek was the Elijah Lay and Dave Lay ranch that was later sold to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hart. He tells us in order to take advantage of the Sedona Public School, Joe and Inez Lay had a winter home nearby. Their summer home was at Willard Spring. He mentions the principle means of entertainment were dances held at the school with fiddlers Walt VanDeren and Frank Derrick (a left-handed fiddler) and Jess Purtyman and Albert Thompson playing accordions. He also tells us, “Back in the day of which I am writing, before parcel post, the mail was carried by saddle horses, from Cornville, Arizona, on lower Oak Creek. Each patron had a small mail sack in which the mail was placed. This sack hung on a post or was placed in a box at its destination. The mail rider gathered them on his return trip and hung each over the saddle horn as he came to them.” The mail went to the post office at Indian Gardens. During the 3.5 years he was there, the mail riders were Tom Hunt, a nephew of Mrs. Lee VanDeren and Wallace Willard.

From Those Early Days, the Sedona Westerners, printed by the Verde Independent, 1968, pages 167 – 169, article entitled, “Early Builders of Sedona,” by Inez Lay, she tells us, John and America Lay came to Lower Verde in the 1880s. She adds that their nephew, Dave Lay, came to them. She goes on, “Elijah Lay, Dave’s father was never satisfied in Tennessee after Dave left home. As soon as he could gather his crops and sell his home the next year, he and his wife Mary and five children embarked on what was called an immigrant train from Jasper, Tennessee. In those days an immigrant train would take your belongings right along with you. They arrived in Prescott, Arizona, on March 22, 1892. They still had two days more to travel before reaching the Verde Valley. They found land to rent and were soon farming again in a new country to them. After two years they moved to Camp Verde and lived in part of the adobe buildings that are now the Fort Verde Museum. After two more years they moved to Oak Creek and homesteaded 40 acres in the Cornville area. Later they sold that farm and bought another place up the creek a ways.” Inez goes on to describe Elijah’s son, Joe Lay’s forays into the cattle business starting at eight years old. *This would have been around 1892.* She talks about the different cattle brands he had and relates that when he bought one from William Loy his daughter must have been included in the deal. Joe Lay and Inez Loy married on December 23, 1906. She goes on, “In 1908 the family made another move, this time to Sedona. Elijah Lay homesteaded 40 acres on the east side of the creek, south of the bridge and Joe took 40 acres joining it farther down. They built two houses on those homesteads.” She also tells us, “The same year Charley Stemmer bought the Schnebly Place and the Lays rented it from him. John Lay moved his wife to Sedona and Dave Lay also came. Aunt Mack suffered a stroke and she was moved into the Schnebly Hotel and a Mrs. Brown stayed with them to care for her and take care of the post office. Dave and John Lay soon bought land and built the house where Mrs. L. E. Hart now lives. Soon Mrs. Brown got married and the post office was moved to the new house and the William Loy family came to take care of Aunt Mack and the post office.” She goes on to tell us that with so many moving to Sedona they needed a school. The families got together and hauled lumber from Flagstaff and built a one-room school house. The students in the first class included Loyd, Dolly and Iva VanDeren; Myron, Edward and Lindsey Loy; Henry and Lum Farley; Lewis Thompson and Frank Owenby. They had three teachers that first term, finishing the year with Charley Stemmer. She says, “Elijah and Joe Lay sold their homesteads to L. E. Hart and his son Ed, about 1913,” and sold their cattle brand to Ira Hart. Soon after, they bought a brand, cattle and the Clay Park (later Foxboro) ranch from Walt and Lee VanDeren. Because Joe’s daughter, Alice had no school in Clay Park, they built a house in Sedona on land leased from George Black. They had trouble with that because they had to put the children in a wheelbarrow and use a pulley system to get them across the creek when the water rose. In 1917, the Lays sold the ranch, cattle and brand and moved to Cornville. William Loy sold his cattle brand and moved adjacent to the Lay’s in Cornville. Elijah Lay and William Loy stayed there for the rest of their lives. Joe and Inez Lay stayed there 45 years then moved to a retirement home in Cottonwood. A copy of this article is in the Elijah Lay file in the CHS People files.

From visit with Robert and Virginia Loy at their house with Dan Derrick on Wednesday, November 18, 2015:

Priscilla was good friends with Enone Waldroup.

The Loy's had community permits for grazing in Dry Creek with Earl Van Deren, Dale Girdner and one other rancher.

Before 1966, Ed bought from Mrs. Chick the property from the edge of Banker Insulation (the land she lived on) all the way down to Erwin Koulacre. Ed gave Robert one acre and he bought another 2.5 acres from his mother.

From emails between Grady Loy (great-grandson of Samuel, grandson of William, son of Edward Anson Loy) and Judith Miller (CHS President), 2009 – 2013:

At one point, when describing the Cornville ditch and who was involved in it, he mentions the Gyberg's and goes on to say: "Everyone thought well of the Gyberg's because they were very prominent (and he was nice enough back as I recall at least to me and mine) but Cornville being Cornville there was probably a little mix of envy and awe. We are quite a bit more wordly and diverse in our origins now. I believe Grandmother Priscilla, who was a sensible Yankee in a sea of more impressionable souls from the wagon trains from Missouri and Arkansas, thought such sentiments were not wholly productive. She was often involved helpfully as I recall with Mrs. Gyberg's concerns after Mr. Gyberg died (my grandfather died first but Mrs. Gyberg was the more fragile widow I think) and an old high school friend of mine (Danene Hills) was much involved apparently in seeing that Mrs. Gyberg was looked after."

He continues, "Though death is not usually a subject we entertain positive thoughts about, I think my grandfather (*Ed Loy*) died well though he was missed. He was on Peanuts his favorite horse and his dog was with him. He had just ridden from the section of Oak Creek above the Deer Pass Ranch. There was a trail and wash rise about 200 feet to a classic pass through a ridge of red sandstone and then the trail winds down into Lower Dry Creek Gorge. Sitting on his horse atop the pass he was looking down at the end of day on his cattle grazing by Oak Creek. He was apparently utterly content. He was stricken by a heart attack, fell from his horse and died on the spot a few seconds later. I understand a heart attack can be unspeakably painful but I do think he had a few good moments before he went. His dog and horse, they say, stayed by his side until Lindsay came and found him that night."

"Grandmother Priscilla had two very important effects on Cornville. Starting with the Loy's, as school teacher, she corrected everyone's Missourian pronunciation (a true Cornvillian still says "Missoura" instead of "Missouri" like Eric Cartman on South Park although I think Uncle Robert may have given it up). And at some point in the misty past of the early twentieth century Priscilla became registrar locally. She was a Republican. She came of age after women had gotten the vote and it never once entered her mind to be anything else (her father's people were from Vermont and mothers people were from upstate New York and she talked like it. She could tell a joke in such a deadpan way and with such a dry wit that I remember people actually breaking out laughing quite a long time after she had finished telling the joke. And some of her jokes were quite wicked though never off color. She was that generation that, though she was not actively religious, she sternly would not tolerate any bad words or disrespectful comments about the Bible in her house)."

"Priscilla had come out to Prescott with two of her Nebraskan aunts and her grandmother (who had been born in the vast dark forests of Oneida, New York) and she went to the Verde Valley to teach school, a year in Beaver Creek (1919 I am guessing) and then she was transferred to Cornville. William Loy was one of the people that had to be helpful about keeping the school going so Priscilla boarded with the Loy's in the old wood house in 1919 – 1920 I think. She quickly decided to marry Ed Loy (he was a taciturn person so she may not have had to have worked so hard to correct his diction. Actually I think he may have been the one person who was not so much affected by her pedagogical efforts. Mother always said and I

suppose she may have heard from him that he wanted to be a doctor like Dr. Carrier but the opportunity simply never presented itself. So he developed a love of ranching instead).”

“Anyway, to get on with the story, most of the people who were in the Cornville part of the valley were Thomas Benton style Democrats (interestingly one of the most prominent early senators of the old Southwest was Thomas Benton Catron, a Republican New Mexican but he was a convert and had fought in the Confederate forces in Missouri). These folks probably were not entirely sure what a Republican was but the story goes that when grandmother was so forthrightly registering people to vote they did not have the heart to ask her to register them Democrat (this in the 1930s). Obviously with Roosevelt’s repeated reelection, Cornville’s importance should not be overstated. And I doubt her influence spread over the entire district. I asked her and she laughed and said she would have been happy to register anyone Democrat who wanted to be one. I think secretly she was abetted by her mother-in-law Nellie Loy who like her had been born in Nebraska on one of Dr. Carrier’s earlier tragic adventures and whose people came from a town in New York only 2 to 3 miles from where Priscilla’s grandmother came from. I can only wonder what poor Nellie thought of Dr. Carrier yanking her out of nice safe civilized New York and planting her on what was left of the last frontier. She married right away (it may be she felt funny with a step-mother – Melvina Munds – close to her age though as far as I know they got on very well.) Her sister Ethel married Dr. Lee Hawkins (a man in almost the same profession as her father). I thought he might be the homesteader at the confluence of Spring Creek and Oak Creek but that would appear to be Charlie Hawkins and if they are related I do not know it.” (Note: Per Judy Miller, Andrew Jackson was at the confluence, Walter E. Hawkins got a land patent just west on the Jackson land in 1922.)

“Grandmother Priscilla was an excellent cook and her bread and doughnuts were locally well known (though the other local matrons were also similarly skilled) but the thing she will be remembered for was her Ward Cake that she used to make for me (my nickname was Ward) but grandmother was never one to let anyone get w swelled head so she would say, ‘it was not named for *you* but for a man named War out in Beaver Creek who used to make it.’ It was a particularly good chocolate cake with walnuts and chocolate chips. The walnuts were from a walnut tree that I am quite sure supplied our Dilzhe (*Tonto Apache*) predecessors that as far as I know is still standing below the old house (now a couple of places over).”

“Priscilla and Ed married at the beginning of the 20s. They had some sort of party or picnic in a cave near Grays Mountain in West Sedona (which at the time was entirely deserted, all settlement being at the Y and on the creek). She and grandfather were dispatched to the Stuck place (on your homestead map) apparently within a year of its being homesteaded. They worked for a while there and then, for whatever reason they went back to the main Loy place which Ed began to put in order (the preceding generation of Loy’s had two types of men – those who worked until they dropped and when work was finished went looking for some more and those who liked to smell the roses. John, the initiator of the road down Schnebly hill was of the former persuasion and James, the lawyer, and his younger brother William were of the latter. William liked ranching and I know why.”

“One reason was that William Munds – the Loy’s were pretty firmly mixed with the Munds in those days – talked anybody who could not run away into running cattle – he really liked it. And the other reason – I know this from experience – is that cattle raising is a job you can dump endless energy into or you can afford to take easy depending on your temperament. The ranch isn’t liable to fail either way since the cattle are hardy little devils. William was not anxious to get rich and cattle raising and his amusing and energetic son-in-law Joseph Lay, the consummate cowboy, suited him perfectly. When he had enough he and Joe decided to settle in Cornville and he did not want to work harder than need be.”

“His son-in-law Joe I think already worked a few years and was enjoying farming (which William was happy to let him do) his son Myron was of like mind and though he could work as hard as any and certainly twice as hard as I can (and was one of the sweetest people I ever met) did not have a pretentious or for that matter ambitious bone in his body. He married Frieda Schuerman in Red Rock and

was son-in-law to Henry Schuerman who was the exact opposite in personality. Henry bought I think it was part of the Chavez place for Myron to develop and he was dutifully working on it when his son Sherman was born. He left the shovel in the field and once he looked at his son it is said he was entranced and never gave his father-in-laws project another thought (Sherman had and they say retains a certain charm). Myron (as he told me) rode for ranches as far afield as the Grand Canyon (which he only looked off into once when he was on a roundup) and I believe he eventually worked for the forest service spotting fires from a tower somewhere near Barney pasture. Both jobs suitable for one (as I have attested) who enjoys solitude and contemplation. Lindsay was ambitious and hardworking but did not care for solitude and grandfather (like brother, Myron) liked solitude and nature but had a habit of filling his days with backbreaking work like his Uncle John.”

“With William retiring Ed wanted to ranch but William wasn’t interested and Ed did not have the chance until the 30s when he was part of a community allotment on upper Dry Creek. After a while at the Stuck place I have an idea he got bored, and came back home to the Loy Place and enlisted Lindsay and started making all the improvements on his father’s place he thought his father should be making. The prickly commentary comes from my great uncle Lindsay who was an upstanding fellow and estimable in many ways but let us just say I am glad he did not write a fifth gospel lest Christianity be doomed from the start. He could see the faults in others though they be minute, subtle and craftily concealed behind a two-inch slab of granite and his humorous and satisfying (though with great equity and never quite vindictive) ways of relating the failings and weaknesses of our fellow man could keep grown men out at the back garden fence, faces rapt with attention for a full hour on a hot summer day. It used to exasperate some of the women in the family who I expect felt they had been unfairly infringed in what should by rights have been their own exclusive preserve. I well remember it.”

“Lindsay said William planted a few fruit trees and made homemade wine which he greatly enjoyed (Cornville’s first vintner). Some of it was from grapes, some from apples and some from elderberries (there was an elderberry tree there until recently *(from 2009)*). This was unmistakably during the years of prohibition (moved back in 1917 died in 1932) so he was also technically a bootlegger. But there was a lot more interesting stuff than wine to be had. There are still the ruins of stills about if one knows where to look (I remember one at the Bullard place up above Hidden Valley).”

“Grandfather continued to try to find something productive to do and somehow (Robert told me this) he and some government extension person decided it would be good to have a gasoline station in Cornville. He and Priscilla left their house by the river (well they probably went back and forth) and had a gas station in a house north of where Loy Road hits Cornville Road (across from the old Chick house). I think it was called Martinez place at the time. The Great Depression hit and shortly after and the station failed but probably in conjunction with that they all got automobiles (which given the economics of the time was quite a step). Robert says there was not store there until about 1960 when the Sobleys ran one for a few years. Then there was nothing commercial in town until the mid 70s (I think by then Casey having relocated from Clarkdale was up and running). There was also a dance hall.”

(Note: Charles S. Chick sold a part Section 3 to Ramon Martinez on April 10, 1914. There was another sale on November 25, 1914 from Charles S. Chick et ux, et al to Ramon Mosturo, in the same section. I need to verify where these sales were in Section 3)

In an email three days later than the previous quotes, Grady adds, “Inez Lay, in “Those Early Days” 1975 enlarged edition page 169, ‘In 1917 the Lay families sold their ranch and 2 Figure 2 cattle (*at this point they lived just south of the 179 bridge in Sedona – GEL*) to Fred and Les Mickle, and the William Loy family sold their interest in the X L cattle and the two families bought adjoining farms at Cornville Ranch, forty-five years and raising and educating 7 children, the Joe Lays moved to Cottonwood, Arizona to a retirement home.” (Note: This would be around 1962.)

In an email from 2011, Grady wrote, "The Loys were in Cornville from sometime in the 1890s I think (William Loy may have come earlier on account of the Munds settlement on Spring Creek) until sometime just before 1910 (W. A. Munds died I think 1903 and Myron Carrier in 1907 so that may have something to do with their relocating briefly to Sedona for about 6 or 8 years). Dad suggested they lived just below the Page ranch on Oak Creek. I think they may have lived just above it but his sources, whatever they are, are probably better. When we moved back it was to the place we lived for the rest of the 20th century on Loy Road."

From Interview of Sherman Loy (son of Myron, grandson of William, great-grandson of Samuel) by Mona McCrosky of Prescott, conducted February 21, 1996 in Sedona:

Sherman shared a photo of William Loy in 1906 in front of his home. Sherman explained it was actually the house that Sherman was living in 1996; it didn't belong to William Loy back then, people just stayed in other people's places while their children went to school.

Sherman said that at one time William had 1,000 head of Angora goats that he ran in the Lower Verde Valley but most ended up around Middle Verde. He added that William came to Cornville in 1917 and bought land there.

He said his parents, Myron and Frieda lived where Crescent Moon Ranch is today, then Forest Park, then to the house that Sherman was currently living in.

He mentioned that William's father-in-law, Dr. Carrier, bought Pinewood and created the "Verde Cut-Off," a route from Flagstaff, to Munds Park, across the Verde Valley and up to Jerome.

He said they were all interrelated, the Loys, Schuermans, Wingfields, Benedicts and Hawkins.

He said Williams goats ran all over, a 'hunter-gatherer-type' of thing.

William Loy was 'known as a trader by his family to the extent of some ridicule, because he would trade everything.' He continues, "And when old Samuel Loy died, he had a fair amount of property in the Middle Verde area, and James Loy, the lawyer, undertook to settle his estate. And when it came time to give William Loy his share, James elected to put it in William's wife's name, so that Bill couldn't trade it off quite so fast. They did in time but they held onto it for a little while. The area they were in was called Aultman."

Sherman Loy moved to his grandmother's house in Cornville for tenth and eleventh grade (about two years). He rode the Cornville school bus to Clarkdale. He spent his last year at home, the school superintendent had a home in Oak Creek Canyon and would take kids who lived near him to school in his car. Sherman graduated high school in 1944. He signed up for the WWII draft in Cornville; he remembered Jesse Chick. Said the Chicks had a big property on the corner of Cornville/McGuireville Road and Loy Road.

He remembered the dance hall and the wild parties through a great many years in the 1930s and 1940s. He refers to Red Rock Loop area as the Upper Verde.

He shared several years' worth of school records. For example, the 1910 school roster for the area around Red Rock Loop included Don, Walter and Ralph Dickerson, Fritz and Della Purtyman.

Sherman did a "First Families of Arizona" presentation on the Loy family, the did the same presentation on video for Arizona State and shared it with the Sedona Historical Society.

He mentioned the Wingfield's owned Apache Maid ranch for a while.

Included in Mona's files were a copy of [The Scheurman Family Red Rock Pioneers](#), by Frieda Scheurman Loy and a photo of a sugar purchase certificate dated July 1, 1942 (ration) for Helena Owenby in Cornville.

In an email sent to the Cornville Historical Society on September 18, 2008 by Dave Girdner (son of Dale), he sends us a copy of two stories written by his grandmother on a large piece of brown paper that resembled a brown paper bag and transcribed by his wife, Rila. Nola Girdner was remembering two incidents from her time in Jerome. The first incident is recounted in full here as follows:

"You are Mrs. Johnson's sister aren't you?" "Yes," I replied, "but you have the advantage, I'm sorry but I'm afraid I do not recognize you." "No, you do not. I just knew you must be Mrs. Johnson's sister. Your likeness to her is a match. I'm Mrs. Bill Loy of Oak Creek and I'm told you are headed for our part of the country." "Yes, we plan to buy a ranch on Oak Creek and I'm glad to meet one of my future neighbors. You are the first acquaintance from there and we are anxious to know people and conditions of the vicinity of our chosen habitat. Mrs. Loy, I hope we can come to know each other well. I feel so alone except of course, for Etta, when I get to her. I haven't seen her for years – I believe it has been fifteen. You have social affairs out here I'm sure, and I shall meet your friends, who I hope will be mine for I shall be worthy." "Ours are a sociable bunch and I think you will like them. We live simply but well." That's my introduction to Oak Creek by an advance representative whom I met in a general store in Jerome on day in February 1908.

In a document that Dale Girdner wrote, entitled "What the Schools Were Like When I Was a Kid," and that his son Dave Girdner guessed was written somewhere around 1974, Dale recalls some very specific information about the early days of the Oak Creek schools. His son Dave went through this document over the years and made some notes and revisions. In this document, Dale reports that William Loy was the Oak Creek school trustee for the year 1907.

From notes that Betsy Cook gave to Judy Miller when she was moving away from Cornville (c. 2013):

Freida Schuerman Loy, Priscilla Loy, and Della Greenwell Loy were all artists.

From the U. S. Bureau of Land Management Tract Books, Arizona, Volume 4, page 189 (online page 193), available at www.familysearch.org, it shows William Loy filed for a homestead on the W2SW Section 26, T16N4E, on 9 Jan 1891, and it was cancelled on 24 Jul 1894. The land in this area was never patented.

Hattie Loy (youngest daughter)

From records at www.ancestry.com:

Harriet Ann (Hattie) Loy was born on March 5, 1864 in Cambridge, Missouri and died March 11, 1953 in Cottonwood, AZ. She married James Thomas Munds (1862 – September 1892), son of William Madison Munds and Sarah Jane Cox Munds, on September 25, 1882 in Upper Verde, AZ. Hattie and James had two daughters:

Edna Agetha (Getha) Munds, born in Spring Creek, AZ, (1883 – 1966) married Oliver Avery Benedict (1877 – 1960) on July 19, 1906 in Camp Verde and they had five children:

Franklin Jeril Benedict (1907 -1997) married Hazel Comfort Nickels (1907 – 2005)

Joel Avery Benedict (1909 – 2001) married Frances Giroux (1906 – 1977)

Mary Lois Benedict (1911 – 2001) married Philip Samuel (Phil) Thompson (1906 – 1990)

James Thomas Benedict (1919 – 1998) married Lois Elaine Smith (1922 – 1993) and had three children, one of which was John Thomas Benedict (1945 – 2007) who married Victoria Ruth Moore and had two sons, Jeffrey and Mark.

John Samuel Benedict (921 – 2015) married Kay ? and they had three sons, Bruce J., Jeril S., and Brett.

Sarah Jane (Jennie) Munds (1885 – 1975) married David W. Wingfield (1884 – 1961) on April 11, 1906 in Yavapai County and they had two children:

Ruth Harriet Wingfield (1908 – 2007) married Clarence E. (Hy) Kennedy (1901 – 1986) in 1931 and they had three children, Joanne Kennedy Wochner, Mary Kennedy Pyles and David Kennedy.

David Kenneth Wingfield (1916 – 2012) married Nina Adeline Basham (1918 – 2012) on May 9, 1936 and had two children, Gary and Janice.

After the death of James Thomas Munds in September 1892 in an accident in Munds Park, Hattie married James Henry (Henry, Hank) Wingfield (1848 – 1926) in 1905 in Yavapai County. James Henry had been married to Sarah M. England (1852 – 1904) on February 10, 1870 and the couple had 11 children (7 sons and 4 daughters) of whom five sons and 2 daughters lived to adulthood, but only four were surviving in 1905 (3 sons, 1 daughter). James and Sarah's son, David W. married James Henry's stepdaughter Jennie Munds about a year after he married her mother, Hattie.

From emails between Grady Loy (great-grandson of Samuel, grandson of William, son of Edward Anson Loy) and Judith Miller (CHS President), 2009 – 2013:

Grady provided the following chronology of the Loy's in Cornville:

Loys first pass Oak Creek – October 1876

Loys purchase Casner place near mouth of Oak Creek – about March 1877

Loys locate at Bridgeport on "Anderson place" begin ditch work Casner place – 1877 (*Note: Is this the OK Ditch or some other one?*)

Loys begin raising cattle and summering in Loy Canyon in 1878

Loys go to Casner place (about 1879)

James Loy leaves and goes to Prescott to become attorney (circa 1882?)

Hattie Loy marries James Munds moves to Spring Creek in winters

Drought ends Loy cattle ranching – move to Oak Creek (probably Munds Ranch) 1888

William Loy marries Eleanor Carrier (stepdaughter to Melvina Munds) in Cherry 1889

Inez Loy (daughter William) born Aultman Middle Verde Arizona 1890

Myron Samuel Loy born Oak Creek (Spring Creek) 1893

James Munds killed Munds Park, John Loy relocates to support Hattie Munds 1893 (*Note: James died Sep 1892*)

Jane Sennett Loy dies Oak Creek (Spring Creek) buried Middle Verde Cemetery 1894

Edward Loy (son of William) born Aultman Middle Verde 1896

Loys leave Aultman entirely go to Jerome then upper Cornville 1897 – 1898

Samuel Loy dies Cornville 1901

Lindsay Loy (son of William) born Cornville 1901

Inez Loy and Joe Lay marry at Spring Creek ranch 1906 (Joe gave an interview describing all this.

Census shows Loys at Spring Creek or Oak Creek next to Dolph Willard 1910

Loys and Lays move to Charly Stemmer Place at Y in Sedona 1910

Loys purchase Loy Ranch (Rafter L) from W. G. Dickison in Cornville 1917

He then summarized this saying, “So we have sort of an on again off again relationship to Oak Creek. We were in Aultman till 1888/90 then on Oak Creek until 1894, then back to Aultman (different place) until about 1897/98 then back to upper Cornville until 1910. Because of the Munds ranch we were probably there on and off almost continuously.”

Photos saved by a family member, Meg Heinle Davis, on www.ancestry.com include:



Hattie and James T. Munds



Jennie, Hattie and Getha Munds



Hattie Loy Munds Wingfield c. 1953

From Sharlot Hall Museum Archives:

Harriet H. (Hattie) Wingfield was born in Cambridge, MO on March 5, 1864 and died in Camp Verde, Yavapai, Arizona on March 8, 1953. She was buried on Middle Verde cemetery. There is a photo of her headstone on-line at arizonagravestones.org. Hattie was married twice: She married James Thomas

Munds on September 24, 1882 and she married James Henry Wingfield on April 30, 1905. She married both times in Yavapai County. Her parents were Sam & Jane M. (Sinnett) Loy. She came to the Verde Valley in 1876. There is a death certificate.

From Images of America Verde Valley, by William L. Cowan, 2011, page 70:

The page contains two photos. The first is of James and Hattie Munds and the second is of Schnebly Hill Road. The captions read:

1. "James and Hattie Munds ranched along Oak Creek above Page Springs, with a summer range at Munds Park. The couple had two daughters, Getha and Jennie. Jim was accidentally killed at Munds Park, and John Loy, Hattie's brother, came to help with the ranching. He homesteaded a farm west of the summer headquarters, where he raised potatoes. (Courtesy of Frank Benedict.)"
2. "The Munds family moved cattle and horses to their summer range up a trail that was gradually improved. Originally known as the Munds Trail, it later became known as Schnebly Hill Road. Started by John Loy, the roadway was finished by Jim Thompson and adopted as a Coconino County road in 1902. (Courtesy of William Cowan.)"

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; pages 129 – 130, "Pioneers," by Jennie Wingfeld (James T. and Hattie Munds's daughter):

Jennie Wingfield begins by relating, "James T. Munds was born in Roseburg, Oregon, and came to Arizona in 1875 with his parents William and Sarah Munds; one sister, Melvina, who later married Dr. Carrier; a brother, John L., who was at one-time sheriff of Yavapai County; and a brother, Neal, who was killed by a horse while he was yet in his teens." She also tells us that William Munds was engaged in sheep and cattle raising in Oregon when he became interested in doing the same in Northern Arizona and moved the family here. He then opened a butcher shop in Jerome in the early 1890s and was elected Jerome's first mayor.

She continues, "James T. (Jim) attended school with Harriet A. Loy (Hattie) in Cottonwood and they were married in 1882. Hattie Loy was born near Cambridge, Missouri, in 1864 and came with her parents, Samuel and Jane M. Loy; three brothers, James, John and Will; and one sister, Mary (Mollie), who soon after arriving in the Verde Valley married Conway Bristow, a member of the J. O. Bristow family. Conway and Mollie had four children: Martha, Samuel (Bud), Grover, and Clyde. Also they gave a home to Conway's two sisters and one brother." (Note: J. O. Bristow died in 1881.)

Jennie writes, "James Loy studied law and was admitted to the bar in Prescott and practiced law there for many years. John and Will became farmers."

She goes on to explain that Jim and Hattie began homesteading a tract of land in Munds Park in the spring of 1883. They spent seven months of each year there until they got title to the land. Jim and Hattie had two daughters, Getha, born in 1883 who married O. A. Benedict, and Jennie, born in 1885 who married D. W. Wingfield of Camp Verde. The family spent the winters on Oak Creek, bringing their cattle with them. Jim was one of the first ranchers to bring Hereford cattle to the valley. He used a JT brand. He helped build Munds Trail to bring the cattle from the high rim to Oak Creek.

Jennie writes of her father, "In the prime of life when the future looked bright, Jim met his untimely death in September 1892. In the evening after a hard day's ride on the range, he set his rifle down by the yard gate at the house and rode to the corral to turn the horses in. As he rode back to the house he leaned over and picked up the gun and it discharged. He died in a few hours, before the family could reach his bedside. He was buried beside his brother, Neal, in a group of pines near the farm." After Jim died, Hattie sold the cattle and her brother John came to farm the Munds Park land. He also leased some adjoining land and raised Irish potatoes and grain.

Jennie mentions that while farming in Munds Park, John Loy enlisted the help of George Babbitt, Coconino County Supervisor, to build a road from Munds Park to the rim and down the hill to Sedona. This road created a shorter route from Flagstaff to Jerome through the Verde Valley.

Jennie closes her story with, "Hattie married J. H. Wingfield in 1905 and they lived near Camp Verde until his death July 26, 1926. Hattie died at Marcus J. Lawrence Memorial Hospital, Cottonwood, on March 11, 1953, at the age of 89. She lies at rest in Middle Verde Cemetery where many of her relatives were buried." (Note: James T. Munds is buried in Cottonwood Cemetery and James H. Wingfield is buried in Clear Creek Cemetery in Camp Verde.)

From Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley, The Verde Valley Pioneers Association; 1954; pages 125, "An Old Pioneer," by Rowena Van Deren:

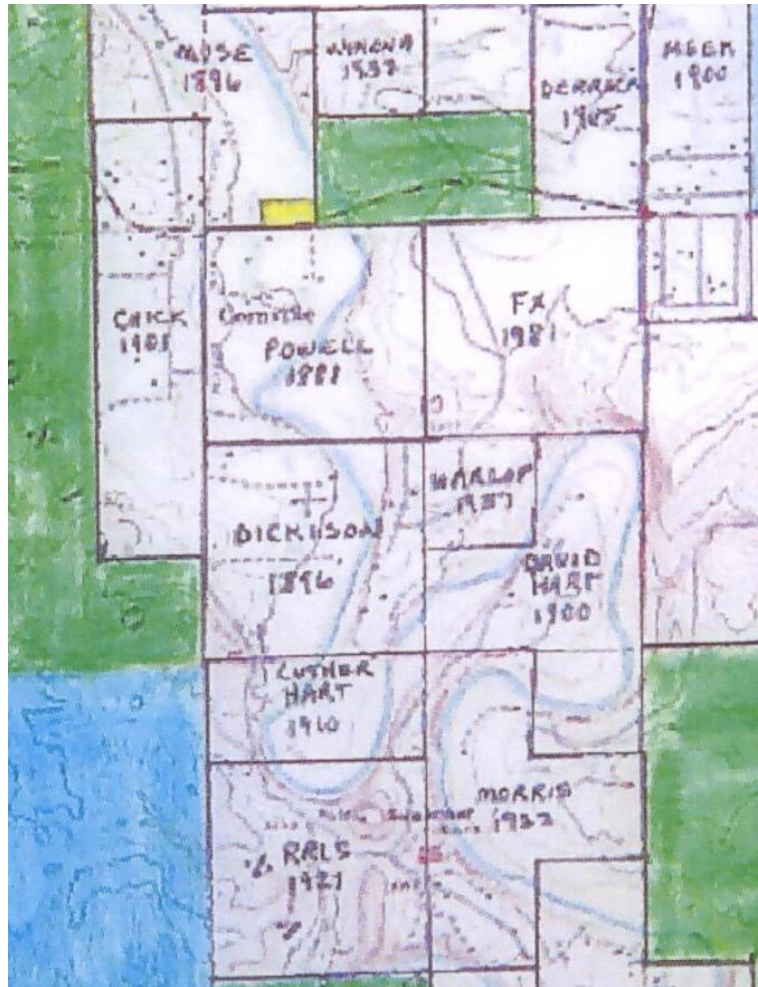
Charles Dickinson bought a little farm from Mrs. Hattie Munds in 1893.
(Note: don't know if this is her Hidden Valley farm or somewhere else.)

From visit with Robert and Virginia Loy at their house with Dan Derrick on Wednesday, November 18, 2015:

James T. Munds' property is now Hidden Valley.

From Cornville Federal Land Records Review Project Compiled by Judith A. Miller and Published by the Cornville Historical Society December 2008:

A land patent for SW1/4, Section 10, 15N4E, was issued April 28, 1896 to William Goff Dickison, for 160 acres, paid in cash. The Dickison property was just south of a land patent for NW1/4, Section 10, 15N4E, issued to William D. Powell on April 21, 1888, 160 acres paid by cash; just north of the 80 acres of land patented by Luther Hart on October 10, 1910, a homestead (N1/2 NW1/4, Section 15, 15N4E); just east of the 160 acres of land patented by Charles S. Chick on August 29, 1901, a homestead (SESE, Sec 4; NENE, SENE, NESE, Sec 9; 15N4E); west of the 160 acres of land patented by David F. Hart on October 12, 1900, a homestead (NESE, S2SE, Sec 10; NENE, Sec 15, 15N4E); and west of the 40 acres of land patented by Julius Warlop on January 29, 1937, a homestead (NWSE, Sec 10, 15N). The.



William and Hannah Dickison arrived in the Verde Valley sometime after August 1881 when his youngest daughter was born in Blanco, Texas and before he obtained his land patent in 1896. We can probably narrow this a bit more, his 2nd eldest daughter was married in Blanco, Texas in 1884 and his eldest son was married in Middle Verde in 1894. Since he paid cash for his land entry he did not have to follow the homesteading rule to live on the land for five years before qualifying for the land patent. His grandson, John William Byrom, son of Gertie and James Byrom, was born on March 18, 1893 in Cornville. So we can probably narrow the date of his arrival to between 1884 and the spring of 1893.

An interesting note, sometime between 1937, when Julius Warlop received his land patent and prior to his death in 1945, Arthur and Dora Dickison purchased the land adjacent to the original Dickison property, the 40 acres Julius Warlop owned and the 40 acres directly south that belonged to David Hart in 1900. Maybe they owned the south 40 after they married in 1903 and added on to it when Julius Warlop sold out?

From visit with Robert and Virginia Loy at their house with Dan Derrick on Wednesday, November 18, 2015:

Robert remembers Frank Gyberg as an extreme conservative (belonged to John Birch Society). He was a McCarthy supporter. He was very much into books and reading; he had a large collection of books. He wrote a column called "Gyberg Gripes" for the Arizona Farmer magazine and some others.

Robert told us Frank once got him and Emory Kosalrich to go into what he referred to as “jackpots” in which he got you to go into a cattle drive with him. Robert and Emory got left handling the cattle, then Emory saw the rest of House Mountain and took off home; Robert was left driving the cattle all the way home, alone. Either starting point or ending point was Lon Crane’s pasture (I didn’t specify in my notes.)

Robert said William Loy bought in Cornville at the same time as the Lays. He also said the Lays owned Clay Park (Foxboro). He mentioned Loy Butte and said Lindsay said they drove cattle on the Verde.

Robert said the Loys sold 23 acres to ???

He said Shirley McMenamin took care of Louise Gyberg after Frank died. Dan remembered seeing Frank in swim trunks and a cowboy hat when he went swimming in the creek. He also said Louise gave piano lessons. Robert added she kicked him out of lessons because he wouldn’t count out loud. Dan added he took painting lessons from Priscilla Loy and he remembers she had stacks of Arizona Highways in the back room. Dan cut the grass for Priscilla for years. He also mucked out stalls and worked in the barn when they were away from home. He remembers Priscilla would dump all her garbage in the ditch in front of the house and it would run over the cliff and into the creek. Virginia said her family did the same thing.

Virginia also mentioned Robert’s cousin found his dog tags in the dump by the Cornville ruins many, many years after he was out of the service. Some discussion was had about the ranch dumps on Stewart Hill and then the ridge road and by the Cornville ruins.

Virginia stated that the Greenwells had Shady Nook and it was located by the ditch; it was named for the cottonwoods by it.

Robert lived in Cornville from his birth in 1924 until he went into the service in 1943. The Ed Loy house was originally the 1st house on Sexton Ranch Road and they moved it to by the creek where it still is now. He also mentioned the old Loy house belonged to the Copples and William bought it and moved it to their place. The Ed Loy house was board and batten on the outside and wallpaper on the inside with no studs or inside walls. In 1948, Robert was working in the mine (until 1948), so was Gene. Gene decided to rock up the house, then Dick and Ed finished the job. Dan mentioned the interesting rock used on the fireplace, it has fern fossils in it.

Robert explained the smelter used to assess crop damage once a year and the family used the money from that one year to build the barn.

Robert remembers working for Cal Fox cowboying in 1942. Foxboro was a summer school for wealthy easterners. Dan remembered it being for actor’s kids from LA in the 1960s when he worked there. Foxboro was Clay Park originally.

Dan said Linn Derrick bought land from the Lays then had some mental issues and Vinn Derrick took over.

Robert mentioned his sister Ruth’s children Sylvia and Myron Scott spending time in Cornville.

From emails between Grady Loy (great-grandson of Samuel, grandson of William, son of Edward Anson Loy) and Judith Miller (CHS President), 2009 – 2013:

According to Grady Loy, the W. G. Dickison place was what became the old Loy (and Lay) place in 1917. The place was just south of the Powell place which became the Greenwell place (and may have been owned by Mrs. Greenwell’s people, the Purtyman’s first) by Garden Lane. He mentioned the south part of the Powell place went to Frank Gyberg, then Art Coppinger and finally Georgia Frontiere (Indian Creek Ranch).

Following the above description, in the same long email dated September 23, 2009, he wrote:

“The old W. G. Dickison place had a couple of tiers of fields. I do not know how many he prepared but part of the work was left for my grandfather and it almost killed him (grubbing mesquites out of the rocky upper field near the ditch). The main ditch of course ran along the west side of the Powell place by (now) Loy Road and skirted a hill in the middle of the Dickison place. That hill was sparsely covered with mesquites and catclaws and my grandfather and his brother Lindsay managed to flatten about half of it into a sandy ‘upper field.’ There was apparently a substantial Indian settlement there and the family used to say that it was probably the work camp for the Sugarloaf or Cornville Road ruin communities. I had always thought so but the pottery was quite different, much rougher and more easily broken than the Sugarloaf pottery and with fewer decorations (there were hundreds of little pieces littered in the fields and in the Bosque. I rather suspect now that it was the winter camp of some of the Apache. They were fond of mesquite beans of which there were an abundance (and there were grapes on the creek though I would not make a guess as to how that worked out seasonally). The mesquite provided excellent cover and the land was dry and out of traditional flood paths. My grandfather Ed, when preparing the field, found a shallow burial. I think most Native Americans do not inhume the way we do so unless it was one of Onate’s Spaniards (the caliche would easily have preserved the bones) or a Hispanic or Anglo who wandered far from home a long time ago I cannot guess whose skeleton it might have been. Grandfather was a very serious person and dug a six-foot hole in the field and buried him with his goods right where he was, and with the caliche being what it is almost certainly remains to this day.”

He continues, “William Loy bought the place in 1917. I do not know when the Dickinson’s started working on the Cornville ditch (it had to be them. There was a Dickinson at the head of the ditch, another one on the end and one other ranch (Muse) in the middle. In the old days there were not so many farms along the ditch so everyone took turns being ditch boss. Dad was unable to turn it down and did it for a long time after we came back in the ‘60s. I remember being out with the tractors with Kenneth Greenwell and Jim Derrick and Dad (I don’t think Mr. Gyberg was up to it any more – he died shortly after we came back).”

Note: According to Dan Derrick and looking at USGS maps from 1960 on Saturday, November 14, 2015 with him, the Cornville ditch appears to have started near the south end on Merritt Ranch Road, which would mean the end was on Edward Dickinson’s land, the head on Samuel Dickinson’s and it ran through James Muse’s land before entering William Powell’s land.

Three days after the 1st email to Judy Miller, Grady continues, “The Loy place purchased from W. G. Dickinson in 1917 was bounded on the north by the Powell place which was purchased eventually by Frank Gyberg. I do not now who had the Gyberg place in 1917. Probably someone named Burnett. Powell had long since sold and moved on apparently (I would love to know the history of the “Powell homestead” south of the Cornville Road. When I was a boy Kenneth Greenwell had the north half of it and Frank Gyberg the south. Kenneth Greenwell sold and all the houses on Garden Lane came from that land. Gyberg’s place is of course Indian Creek but I do not know who had the land between Kenneth Greenwell and Frank Gyberg on the one hand and William Powell on the other). Someone Midgley owned the Greenwell place just prior to the Greenwells and Burnett owned the Gyberg place prior to the Gybergs. In both cases it appears the transaction may have been in the 1920’s (Information from my uncle Robert Loy). Robert thinks the Fains may have been on the Gyberg place. The Fains were listed in 1910 between Charles Chick and the Harts at the south end of Cornville Road, given the size of their operation, they would have had to have been located at the Powell place.”

“Now back to your actual question: Joe Lay settled on the southern half of the W. G. Dickison homestead and as far as I know either Joe or some combination of Joe and his elders among the Lays held the entire 80-acre place. It was divided up among descendants and purchasers when Joe and Inez went to Cottonwood. I remember in 1968 Jim Derrick owned a section of the old Lay place near the creek (my brother and I wandered on the creek a couple of times with his son Danny – Forest Service now? Once or

twice back then. He was older and was soon gone). I believe Jim's wife was a Lay or so I had heard. In the middle I think there was a man named Matthews. Finally, up near where Loy Road reaches Lay Hill, Walter Kovacovich has a house. This land came to him from his parents, Johnny and Mildred Kovacovich. Mildred was Joe and Inez' daughter."

"The total 160 acres was split into a northern 80 acres (Loys) and a southern 80 acres (Lays). Lay Hill (which is the first hill Loy Road skirts around about a mile south of the intersection with the Cornville Road) overlooked the old Lay place. I believe both the Loy and Lay places crossed to the far side of Oak Creek initially."

"Charles Chick as the map shows patented a lot of mesquite bosque to the east of present Loy Road and later, after his death, Edward and Lindsay Loy, William's sons who remained in Cornville, purchased most of that south of Cornville Road from Mrs. Chick. This former Chick land was divided up and inherited and by now for the most part sold by different children of Edward Loy. Robert Loy still lives on a piece of that land."

In an email from 2011, Grady wrote, "Dad wrote that the Gyberg place had been owned by the Fains before Gyberg bought it. I knew the Fains had lived somewhere in the immediate area. The Fains must have bought their place from William Powell though an intermediate step is not out of the question."

From notes that Betsy Cook gave to Judy Miller when she was moving away from Cornville (c. 2013):

Greenwells owned from Loy Road to the Creek and to Garden Lane. They had a service station called "Shady Nook" that also sold beer and wine. It was on corner lot at Loy Road and Cornville Road, a little house built in the 1930s. It eventually became Maxfields.

The rock house on Indian Creek Ranch, down by the creek was built by Ed and Priscilla Loy as a board and batten house. Their son Gene many years later added the rock all around it; sometime after WWII, he started, Richard finished it. It is about 1,000 square feet.

Old Loy house was where William (Bill) and Nellie Loy lived; they got the property in 1916/17.

Stage building, rock structure was for Butterfield stage on Gyberg's place.

The Tonto Apache called the Cornville-Page Springs area "the place the lizard hollered (or shouted)!" in Apache language.

Shirley Loy had a house next door to Priscilla Loy. Sold to Indian Creek 5/6 years ago (from early 2013). Both houses were empty. (*May have had water damage or were near the water, she just writes "water."*) Earl Weatherwax now lives in Shirley's house.

Freida Schuerman Loy, Priscilla Loy, and Della Greenwell Loy were all artists.

Per Dan Derrick on November 7, 2015:

When he was growing up on Loy Road in the 1950s his neighbors starting at the corner of Cornville Road and Loy Road were the Greenwell, Gyberg, Loy, Derrick and Lay families. Dick Loy lived next to the Gyberg place, on what today is Indian Creek Ranch and next to that the Loy property was divided with Lindsey Loy living near the road and Ed Loy living closer to the creek. Ed married Priscilla and their house was down on Priscilla Lane. Dan's uncle bought part of the Lay property to create their place. He also mentioned he does not believe that either Jesse F. Derrick or Elijah Lay ever lived on the land for which they received land patents. Jesse F. Derrick dug the ditch on the land where Casey's Corner (and Grasshopper Grill) are

today, but in doing so he ended up with a heart condition and had to sell the land and move to Clarkdale where he was a janitor in the school and supported himself that way.

Per Dan Derrick on November 10, 2015:

The old Loy barn and stone house are closest to Rafter Lane. The old barn is on Rafter Lane and owned by Ron & Lori Stavropoulos. The old barn located on Indian Creek Ranch is the old Gyberg barn. *(Note: per Yavapai GIS Mapping, Marc & Lori Stavropoulos live at 10100 E Rafter Lane.)*

Per Dan Derrick on November 14, 2015:

Lindsay Loy had a house next to the old Loy place when Dan was growing up in the 1950s and 1960s. It was part limestone and rock on the west side.

Gyberg had a small pond, not the larger one on the ranch now.

The rock house past Merkin Vineyards on Loy Road belonged to the Heinle family.

Dan's father, Jim Derrick spoke about taking the stage to Cornville sometime between 1910 and 1920.

Dan thinks Earle Weatherwax lives in the house just north of Ed and Priscilla's old rock house. There is a lien-to just south of her house.

The Cornville Ditch starts just off the end of Merritt Ranch Road. No one has water rights for the ditch until Sheepshead.

Kenneth's mother was "Ma Greenwell." The store closed when Dan was in grade school (mid to late 1950s), it was where the vacant lot at the corner of Loy Road and Cornville Road is today, the one owned by Maynard Keenan. The pumps were still there in 1958. The Hallett's lived there later on and tore down both the house and store. Dan helped with the demolition when he was in high school.

Dave and Pat Soblely had gas pumps near the old post office.

The Joe Lay house was moved to just past Maggie Lane, still on Loy Road.

PIC – stood for Phoenix Investment Company. They came in the early 1960s. A 1960 USGS map shows the roads already in place.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder's Office on November 12, 2015:

Warranty deed, dated May 17, 1898 transferring ownership of SW1/4, Section 10, T15N4E, 160 acres, and a 1/3 interest in the Lower Oak Creek irrigating ditch from William G. Dickison to Hannah E. Dickison, his wife, for \$1.

Warranty deed, dated December 2, 1899 transferring ownership of SW1/4, Section 10, T15N4E, 160 acres, and a 1/3 interest in the Lower Oak Creek irrigating ditch from Hannah E. Dickison to E. L. Hendricks, for \$1,250.

Warranty deed, dated December 9, 1904 transferring ownership of SW1/4, Section 10, T15N4E, 160 acres, and a 1/3 interest in the Lower Oak Creek irrigating ditch from E. L. Hendricks to Charles S. Chick, for \$2,500.

Warranty deed, dated May 14, 1917 transferring ownership of all that portion of land lying on the westerly side of Oak Creek, S1/2, SW1/4, Section 10, T15N4E, excepting the northerly 50 feet of the tract, and a 1/6 interest in the Lower Oak Creek irrigating ditch from Thomas J. Hunt and his wife Josie E. Hunt to Joseph L. Lay and Elijah Lay, for \$10. The deed also specifies that the description of the Lower Oak Creek irrigating ditch is identical to the one recorded on March 30, 1916, Book of Deeds 105, page 414, when Virgil Selna transferred the interest to Thomas J. and Josie E. Hunt.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder's Office on December 7, 2015:

December 17, 1910, Book 88, page 172, Warranty Deed, C. S. Chick to I. P. Burnett and Nicholas Schroeder, for \$1,200, SW1/4 Section 10, T15NR4E and 1/3 interest in Lower Oak Creek Ditch. Witnesses were Jno. J. Hawkins, E. L. Hendricks and M. B. Hazeltine.

January 26, 1914, Book 100, page 46, Warranty Deed, I. P. Burnett to Nicholas Schroeder, for \$1 and other valuable consideration, 80 acres and all improvements, N1/2SW1/4 Section 10 T15NR4E and the north 50 feet of the S1/2SW1/4 Section 10 T15NR4E, also a 1/6 interest in the Lower Oak Creek Ditch. *(Note: Only information I found on I. P. Burnett was at www.ancestry.com, U.S. Find a Grave, saying he was born in 1857 and died in 1935 in Prescott and was buried in Prescott. In the US Directories he was in the Prescott City from 1916 – 1923.)*

March 31, 1915, Book 103, page 426, Warranty Deed, I. P. Burnett to Virgil Selna, for \$1,562.59, 80 acres less 50 feet along the north line of the S1/2SW1/4 Section 10 T15NR4E and 1/6 interest in Lower Oak Creek Ditch.

June 23, 1917, Book 105, page 520, Warranty Deed, Nicholas and Carrie Schroeder to William Loy, for \$5,250, N1/2SW1/4 and fifty feet in width, ½ mile long in length along the north side of S1/2SW1/4 Section 10 T15NR4E, 80 acres and 1/6 interest in Oak Creek Ditch and all water rights. *(Note: From www.ancestry.com, Nick Schroeder was born February 17, 1866 in Schnectady, NY and died July 27, 1935 in Prescott. He was married to Carrie Rokabe Schroeder (1861 – 1923) on November 25, 1911.)*

March 23, 1921, Book 124, page 275, Warranty Deed, W. W. Midgley and Lulu M. Midgley, his wife, to J. T. Greenwell and Katherine Greenwell, his wife and E. R. Abell, an unmarried man, for \$10 and other good and valuable consideration, NW1/4NW1/4 Section 10 and all that portion of the SW1/4NW1/4 of Section 10 bounded and described as follows: commencing at the SW corner of the NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 10, thence running in an easterly direction along the north line of the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 10 to Oak Creek, thence running in a southerly direction along Oak Creek for 165 feet, thence running in a westerly direction to a point on the section line between Sections 10 and 9, thence north along said section line a distance of 165 feet to the place of beginning. Also, all that portion of the NE1/4NW1/4 lying west of Oak Creek. All in Section 10 T15NR4E. (Simply put, all the land in the NW1/4 Section 10, west of Oak Creek.)

September 12, 1922, Book 131, page 304, Warranty Deed, E. R. Abell, an unmarried man, to J. T. Greenwell and Katherine Greenwell, his wife, all of Cornville, for \$10 and other good and valuable consideration, a ½ interest in NW1/4NW1/4 Section 10 and all that portion of the SW1/4NW1/4 of Section 10 bounded and described as follows: commencing at the SW corner of the NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 10, thence running in an easterly direction along the north line of the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 10 to Oak Creek, thence running in a southerly direction along Oak Creek for 165 feet, thence running in a westerly direction to a point on the section line between Sections 10 and 9, thence north along said section line a distance of 165 feet to the place of beginning. Also, all that portion of the NE1/4NW1/4 lying west of Oak Creek. All in Section 10 T15NR4E. (Simply put, all the land in the NW1/4 Section 10, west of Oak Creek that they bought together on March 21, 1921 and E. R. Abell is now selling his ½ to the Greenwells.) Also note, Katherine Greenwell's mother was an Abell and Katherine had an

uncle named Robert Emmett Abell, who is sometimes listed as E. Robert Abell on census forms. He lived in Jerome in 1920 and 1930, but he was a married man both times.

Other than those mentioned herein, I did not find any additional records for Section 10, T15NR4E, in the name of Loy as a grantor from 1890 – 1897, nor the names Loy or Greenwell as grantees from 1917 – May 15, 1926.

Per records found at the Yavapai Recorder's Office, Document Search on-line:

Improvements made on parcel 407-05-021X, current owners Marc & Lori Stavropoulos include a barn built in 1934, 3,060 square feet, 60' x 70' with about 2/3 of it dirt floor. The property showed previous owners as of dates of sale, 12/30/97 Walter & Rebecca Watson to Michael & Marguerite Clark, 12/13/2001 to Robert & Cynthia Cunningham; 9/6/2011 Federal National Mortgage to Marc & Lori Stavropoulos (with another transfer to them on 2/3/2015).

Sale of parcels 407-05-039B, 407-05-018H and 407-05-018P, by Grady E. Loy, representative of Virginia Swift Loy, deceased, to Indian Creek Ranch, L.L.C. (signed by Georgia Frontiere) in April 2005 for \$1,150,000. The improvements for this property show a 2,741 square foot single family residence (a 1,705 square foot home built in 1944, with a 1,036 addition built in 1987 and a 672 square foot attached garage), a 960 square foot affixed mobile home built in 1971, a 620 square foot enclosed mobile home yard built in 1993, a 9,400 square foot two-story retail store built in 2007 and a residential yard including a 1,575 square foot detached storage shed and a 1,600 square foot detached garage both built in 1985. The 2,741 square foot residence was originally a 1,705 square foot residence built in 1944 with a 1,036 square foot addition built in 1987 and a 672 square foot attached garage not included in the total.

Sale of parcel 407-05-018Q, 10020 E. Greenfield Road (same as Priscilla Lane) by Shirley Jackman (signed by her brother, Robert G. Loy) to Indian Creek Ranch in August 2007 for \$450,000. The improvements shown for this property include two homes, one a 2,118 square foot with a 576 square foot attached garage, with no date specified and the other a 1,191 square foot house original 1900, E. A. 1951 and update estimated 1964, with no water or septic and floor and foundation issues with an inferior roof. Shirley was the daughter of Edward and Priscilla Loy; she died in 2011.

A Quit Claim Deed dated December 10, 1951, between Jess Edward Self and Sylvia Pearl Self, his wife; Fred Hart Jr. and Clara Hart, his wife; Joseph L. Lay and Inez M. Lay, his wife; and Linn V. Derrick, a widower; all of Cornville; Fred Hart Sr. and Nellie M. Hart, his wife of Sedona; Lena Rosenauer the former Madge Bunch, unmarried, of Cottonwood, Grantors and William Bunch, a widower, of Cornville, the Grantee, for \$1 and other good and valuable consideration, a tract of land in the SE1/4SW1/4, Section 10, T15N4E comprising 12.39 acres or less and conveyed with all improvements thereon and all existing water rights and subject to any and all rights-of-way, easements, etc. as of record.

A joint tenancy deed dated September 12, 1972 shows Vira Derrick (wife of Vinn Derrick) selling ½ acre in SW1/4 of Section 10 to Justin L. and Carol Jean Elmer.

From Yavapai County GIS Mapping System:

1999 Indian Creek Ranch owned 4 of them. The Loy family continued to own much of the N1/2 of the SW1/4 until 2007.

Old Loy Place – William and Nellie’s home. Although this house is clearly visible from Loy Road, the Yavapai County GIS Mapping System does not include it on parcel number 407-05-018P and therefore, has no information on when it was built or how big it is. The Site Plan for Indian Creek Ranch on file with the county clearly shows it as being on this parcel but very close to the property line of parcel number 407-17-033K. The Yavapai County GIS Mapping System does not include the structure on this parcel either. Robert Loy mentioned the old Loy house belonged to the Copples and William bought it and moved it to their place. It appears to be of board and batten constructions with a tin roof.



Ed and Priscilla Loy’s home – Located at end of Priscilla Lane. Robert Loy told me: The Ed Loy house was originally the 1st house on Sexton Ranch Road and they moved it to by the creek where it still is now. The Ed Loy house was board and batten on the outside and wallpaper on the inside with no studs or inside walls. In 1948, Robert was working in the mine (until 1948), so was Gene. Gene decided to rock up the house, then Dick and Ed finished the job. Dan mentioned the interesting rock used on the fireplace, it has fern fossils in it. Yavapai County records say that the house was built in 1900, improved in 1964 and that it is 1,191 square feet. The county also says it does not have water or septic. The house next to this one is a 2,118 square foot with a 576 square foot attached garage, with no date specified by the county. Shirley Loy Jackman used to live in this house and it is said the Earl Weatherwax now lives there. Unfortunately, there was no photo available of the old rock house, but you can see the roof line on Google Maps:



Loy barn – All Loys owned and used. Ed and Lindsay built it. Yavapai County records show barn was built in 1934 and that it is 3,060 square feet, about 60' x 70' with about 2/3 of it dirt floor. Located on Rafter Lane, not on Indian Creek Ranch. Robert Loy told me: The smelter used to assess crop damage once a year and the family used the money from that one year to build the barn.



Loy Family Timeline: The Family of Seven that Came to Arizona

Prepared by: Janet Cassagio, The Cornville Historical Society

As of: December 13, 2015

Jul 20, 1820	Samuel Loy is born in Hampshire County, Virginia
Sep 13, 1826	Jane Mirenda Sinnett is born in Columbus, Ohio
1849 - 1853	Samuel travels to California overland and returns by sea
1853	Samuel & Jane marry in Chariton, Missouri
Oct 9, 1856	James Loy is born in Glasgow, Missouri
Jul 24, 1858	John Loy is born in Saline, Missouri
Jul 12, 1861	William & Mary (Mollie) Loy are born in Cambridge, Missouri
Mar 5, 1864	Harriet Ann (Hattie) Loy is born in Cambridge, Missouri
Summer 1876	Family joins a wagon train going from Missouri to the Verde Valley; arrive in August but go on to Prescott for the winter.
Winter 1876 – Spring 1877	Haul freight from Prescott to the Verde Valley using the horses & wagons that came west with them. William & Hattie attend school in Prescott.
Spring 1877	Purchase unimproved land from Riley Casner at mouth of Oak Creek & begin digging a ditch. Rent & live at the Anderson place near Bridgeport.
Jun 3, 1877	Mary marries M. Conway Bristow, son of James Oliver & Sarah Bristow in Middle Verde.
1877 - 1878	William & Hattie attend school in Cottonwood with the Wingfield and Munds children.
Feb 16, 1878	Mary & Conway Bristow have 1 st child, a daughter, Martha Jane. Martha marries 3 times and has 1 surviving son.
1879	Move to the Casner place at the mouth of Oak Creek. This area becomes Aultman (Post Office established same day as Cornville, July 9, 1885).
Oct 22, 1880	Mary & Conway Bristow have 2 nd child, a son, Samuel Oliver, born in Beaver Creek.
1879 - 1885	<i>From the Verde Independent on September 6, 2012:</i> Describing cattle interests in the Verde in 1885, "James Loy has 300 head of fine cattle from a start of four horses."
Summers 1877 – late 1880s	Live, farm & ranch in Loy Canyon & Loy Butte (west of Sedona) where, according to Inez Loy Lay, "it is cooler, the water is purer & the malaria is not so bad." Also build a cabin on Woody Mountain, near Flagstaff for summer grazing.
Winters 1877 - 1888	Live, farm & ranch at the confluence of Oak Creek and the Verde River.
1880s	Inez Loy Lay says, "life is pleasant & easy... family milks cows, makes & preserves butter in summer... Samuel builds furniture in the winter." James Loy becomes a lawyer, practicing in Prescott.
Sep 25, 1882	Hattie Loy marries James Thomas Munds, son of William & Sarah Cox Munds. They met in school. William Munds obtained 3 land patents (1 south of Bridgeport & 2 on Spring Creek) between 1885 & 1893. James & Hattie begin homesteading land in Munds Park in 1883.
Nov 18, 1883	Hattie & James Munds have 1 st child, a daughter, Edna Agatha (Getha), born in Spring Creek. Getha marries Oliver Avery Benedict in 1906 & they have 5 children.
Mar 3, 1885	Hattie & James Munds have 2 nd child, a daughter, Sarah Jane (Jennie). Jennie marries David W. Wingfield in 1906 & has 2 children.
1888	Grady Loy says they moved to Oak Creek (probably the Munds ranch) in 1888 due to drought & financial depression. They give up cattle ranching.
Aug 1, 1888	James Loy marries Sallie Ballinger in Fayette, Missouri. The couple later divorces.
Feb 11, 1889	William Loy marries Eleanor (Nellie) Carrier, daughter of Dr. Myron A. & Harriet Lindsay Carrier in Cherry, Arizona.
Mar 17, 1889	Mary & Conway Bristow have 3 rd child, a son, Grover Daniel, born in Aultman, Arizona. Grover Daniel dies January 23, 1907 in Prescott, Arizona.
Sep 16, 1889	James & Sallie Loy have a daughter, Ruby Mae Loy. Ruby marries Elmer Murray Jacquemin & has 2 sons.
Dec 16, 1889	James T. Munds obtains a land patent for 80 acres in what is now Hidden Valley. The couple uses this property 5 months a year (winters) & the other 7 months (summers) in Munds Park on a homestead they started in 1883.
Jan 26, 1890	William & Nellie Loy have 1 st child, a daughter, Inez Marion, born in Aultman. Inez marries Joseph Lewis Lay, son of Elijah & Mary Lay, in 1906 & they have 7 children. Elijah Lay obtained a land patent near Page Springs Road (just north of Jesse Derrick) in 1891; his brother John D. Lay obtained a land patent just north & west of him in 1899.
Sep 1892	James T. Munds dies in an accident at his home in Munds Park. Hattie sells the cattle & turns to farming.

Jan 3, 1893	William & Nellie Loy have 2 nd child, a son, Myron Samuel, born in Oak Creek. Myron marries Frieda Schuerman, daughter of Henry & Dorothy Schuerman, in 1924 & they have 2 children.
Mar 21, 1893	John Loy sells ranch at mouth of Oak Creek (in Aultman) to James & Mary Human. Some time later they sell it to Conway & Mary Bristow, then they sell it to John Loy in 1911 & he sells it to James & Mary Human 9 days later.
1893	John Loy arrives in Munds Park to help his sister, Hattie, with her farm & he homesteads a farm west of her property. He also enlists help to build Munds Trail (later named Schnebly Hill Road) to get a shorter route from Flagstaff to Jerome, through the Verde Valley. Coconino County makes this official road in 1902.
Feb 12, 1894	Jane Sinnett Loy dies in Oak Creek (Spring Creek).
1894 – 1902	Samuel, William, Nellie & family move back to Aultman to the “Middle Verde” ranch. The 1900 census says they live in Middle Verde & in an interview with Lindsay Loy in 1982 he says he was born on the “Middle Verde” ranch located below the O.K. Ditch in 1901. Yavapai records show James buys land in Middle Verde in 1895; sells it to William in 1901. William & Nellie sell it to Everett A. Jordan in 1902. William & Nellie move the family to Upper Oak Creek.
Sep 15, 1896	Mary & Conway Bristow have 4 th child, a son, Clyde Merrill, born in Camp Verde. Clyde marries Ilese Campbell; they have 2 children who die young. Clyde, a mounted customs inspector, is murdered in Nogales in 1932.
Sep 20, 1896	William & Nellie have 3 rd child, a son, Edward Anson, born in Aultman. Edward marries Priscilla Graves in 1921 & they have 5 surviving children.
1898 - 1900	James Loy is elected District Attorney for Coconino County. He has a building constructed on Leroux St. in Flagstaff in 1897.
Mar 29, 1901	Samuel Loy dies in Cornville (although this is probably Middle Verde).
Aug 30, 1901	William & Nellie have 4 th child, a son, Lindsay Felix, born at Middle Verde ranch. Lindsay marries Henrietta Smith, a widow of James A. Smith with 4 children.
Apr 17, 1902	James Loy marries Mary Dillon Culp. The couple divorce in 1918.
1905	Hattie Loy Munds marries James Henry (Hank) Wingfield. Hank is a widower with 4 surviving children (born between 1871 and 1890).
Jun 21, 1906	James & Mary Loy have a son, James Dillon Loy. James Dillon marries Verna & has 2 children in Los Angeles, California.
Dec 23, 1906	William & Nellie’s daughter, Inez marries Joseph Lewis Lay.
Jul 20, 1907	William Loy buys 80 acres just south of Page ranch, from Joseph T. & Sarah Jane (Lay) Farley for \$700. This land was patented by Marion Fry on March 1, 1904.
Apr 6, 1909	John Loy marries Cornville teacher, Miss Bertie Toole at home of Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Hart in Cornville.
Aug 16, 1910	William Loy sells the 80 acres just south of Page ranch to Minerva Brown for \$2,500.
1910 - 1917	William & Nellie move to Sedona, along with Joe & Inez Lay, to take care of Joe’s uncle Johnnie’s wife, Aunt Mack & to run the post office. Dates are estimates. Dick Loy says family spent a few years in Sedona & then returned to Cornville, but next land transaction found is 1917.
May 14, 1917	Joseph and Elijah Lay buy 80 acres (the south half less top 50’ of southwest quarter of Section 10) & 1/6 interest in Oak Creek Irrigation Ditch from Thomas & Josie Hunt. Joe & Inez settle here on Loy Road for 45 years, until they retire to Cottonwood.
Jun 23, 1917	William Loy buys 80 acres (the north half plus top 50’ of south half of southwest quarter of Section 10) & 1/6 interest in Oak Creek Irrigation Ditch, from Nicholas & Carrie Schroeder for \$5,250. William & Nellie settle here on Loy Road permanently.
Dec 5, 1926	James Loy dies in Phoenix, Arizona.
Sep 24, 1927	John Loy dies in Camp Verde, Arizona. His wife, Bertie, dies on February 24, 1926.
Jun 29, 1932	William Loy dies in Cornville, Arizona. His wife Nellie continues to live in Cornville until she dies on April 15, 1945.
Dec 4, 1937	Mary Loy Bristow Brown dies in Prescott, Arizona. After her husband M. Conway Bristow dies in 1918, she marries Edward Brown; he dies in 1936.
Mar 11, 1953	Hattie Loy Munds Wingfield dies in Cottonwood, Arizona. Her 2 nd husband, James Henry Wingfield dies in 1926.



James Loy
1856–1926



When James Loy was born on October 9, 1856, in Glasgow, Missouri, his father, Samuel, was 35 and his mother, Jane, was 30. He married Sarah Eliza Ballinger and they had one daughter together. He then married Mary Ann "Mollie" Dillon and they had one son together. He died on December 5, 1926, in Phoenix, Arizona, at the age of 70, and was buried in Apache, Arizona.



Ruby Mae Loy



James Loy



Samuel Loy



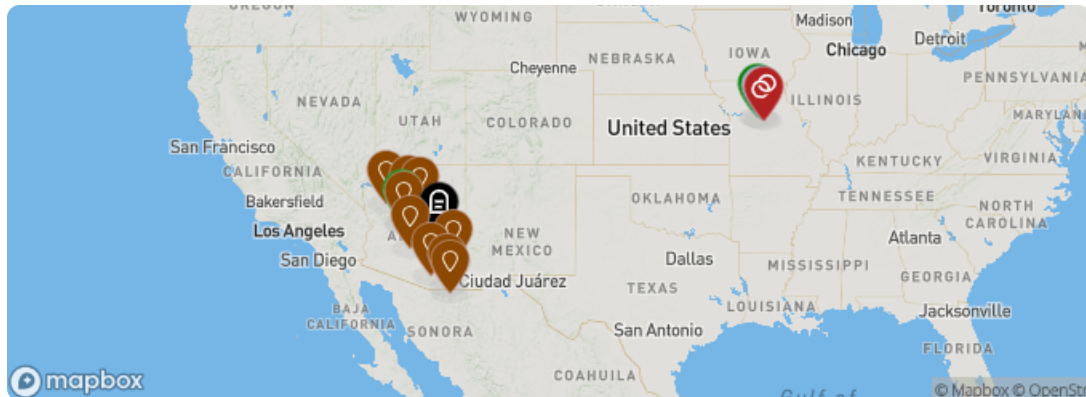
Sarah Eliza Ballinger



Jane Mirenda Sinnett



Click to see map



Birth

James Loy was born on October 9, 1856, in Glasgow, Missouri, to Jane Mirenda Sinnett, age 30, and Samuel Loy, age 35.

9 October 1856 • Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri USA



Birth of brother

His brother John J C was born on July 24, 1858, in Glasgow, Missouri, when James was 1 year old.



John J C Loy
1858–1927

24 July 1858 • Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri, USA

1860

Residence

James Loy lived in Cambridge, Missouri, in 1860.

1860 • Cambridge, Saline, Missouri

1861

Birth of brother

His brother William M was born on July 12, 1861, in Yavapai, Arizona, when James was 4 years old.



William M Loy
1861-1932

July 12, 1861 • Aultman, Yavapai County, Arizona Terr. USA

1861

Birth of sister

His sister Mary was born on July 12, 1861, in Cambridge, Missouri, when James was 4 years old.



Mary Loy
1861-1937

12 July 1861 • Cambridge, Saline County, Missouri, USA

1864

Birth of sister

His sister Harriett Ann was born on March 5, 1864, in Glasgow, Missouri, when James was 7 years old.



Harriett Ann Loy
1864-1953

5 March 1864 • Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri, USA

1870

Residence

1870 • Jefferson, Saline, Missouri

1880

Residence

James Loy lived in Yavapai, Arizona, in 1880.

1880 • Yavapai, Arizona, United States

1885

James and Samuel Loy file brands in Yavapai

"Pedestrian excursions" is the latest "gag" for leaving the country on Shank's mare.

"The." Eggers, will, it is said, fill the position of Circular General to the new skating rink.

J. A. and Lee Mahan, of Beaver Creek and Samuel and James Loy, of Oak Creek, have filed their respective brands with the County Recorder.

Billy Holden contemplates embarking in the book canvassing business. If a cast-iron cheek is of any benefit in such a line of business, Billy will undoubtedly succeed.

The City Council met at 1 p. m. to-day as a Board of Equalization, but adjourned

1885-04-10 • Prescott, Arizona

1885

Newspapers.com - The Weekly Arizona Miner - 10 Apr 1885 - Page 3

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10 Apr 1885

1887

James Loy accused of drawing a gun on Lockwood

success of the fair last year, have been re-elected. John A. Lee, president and Jesse M. Wheelock secretary.

The case of the territory against James Loy charged with drawing a pistol on W. E. Lockwood, which has already been tried twice, the jury disagreeing both times, has been dismissed at the request of the prosecutors attorney. A cross charge brought by Loy against Lockwood was also dismissed in the same manner.

Don't fail to try P. J. Brannen's Peerless brand of coffee. It is an exquisite combination of the finest Java

9 Apr 1887 • Peach Springs, Arizona

1888

James Loy suit against W. E. Lockwood

No 1491. Referred. Esser vs Esser; John Howard for plaintiff.

No 1496. John Clark vs A M B R R Co et al; Herndon & Hawkins for plaintiff; Wilson & Norris for defendant.

No 1502. James Loy, plaintiff and respondent, vs W E Lockwood, defendant and appellant, on appeal from probate court; E M Sanford for plaintiff, T G Norris and Herndon & Hawkins for defendant.

No 1504. T H Rumsey, administrator, vs A M B R R Co; E M Sanford for plaintiff, Wilson & Norris for defendant.

No 1506. Kennedy & Holtzman v A M B R R Co; Herndon & Hawkins

30 May 1888 • Prescott, Arizona

1888 Marriage

James Loy married Sarah Eliza Ballinger in Howard, Missouri, on August 1, 1888, when he was 31 years old.



Sarah Eliza Ballinger

1867-1944

1 August 1888 • Howard County, Missouri, USA

1888 Marriage

James Loy married Sarah Eliza Ballinger in Howard, Missouri, on August 1, 1888, when he was 31 years old.



Sarah Eliza Ballinger

1867-1944

1 August 1888 • Howard County, Missouri, USA

1889 Birth of daughter

His daughter Ruby Mae was born on September 16, 1889, in Prescott, Arizona.



Ruby Mae Loy

1889-1988

16 September 1889 • Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA

1891 James Loy as juror

plaintiff.
 Territory vs Lauterio Aguilar;
 assault with intent to commit murder on the person of Chas. McRea. The following jury was impaneled to try the case: E. M. Jennings, Wm. A. Deering. I. P. Burnett, Richard DeKuhn, Joseph Dickson, John C. Duff, G. S. Ferguson, H. L. Boetcher, B. A. Hussey, James Loy, Grant Carter, G. W. Kirkland. Case tried and argued and submitted to the jury at 9 o'clock p. m.
 Adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Friday.
 FRIDAY, June 12.
 MORNING SESSION.

17 Jun 1891 • Prescott, Arizona

1894 James Loy, rookie attorney, early case

is expected in Prescott soon to register, chinese.

The JOURNAL-MINER has no fault to find with treatment received from the year 1893. It has proven a good friend.

James Loy, the recently admitted attorney has been appointed to defend Simmons and Tucker, accused of selling whisky to Indians.

H. T. Andrews will resign as justice of the peace of Prescott precinct and James Loy is an applicant for the position.

Watch the old year out and the New Year in at the M. E. Church

3 Jan 1894 • Prescott, Arizona

1894 Occupation

Admitted to the practice of law in Arizona.

3 January 1894 • Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona Territory, USA

1894 Death of mother

His mother Jane Mirenda passed away on February 2, 1894, in Yavapai, Arizona, at the age of 67.



Jane Mirenda Sinnett
1826-1894

2 February 1894 • Oak Creek, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA

1895

Ashurst v. Willard

Doe, R E Morrison.
 W E Hazeltine vs Yavapai county, answer—Johnston & Sloan, R E Morrison.

Geo H Schuerman vs C Anderson, answer—Andrews & Ling, Johnston & Sloan.

W H Ashurst vs C D Willard et al —James Loy, Herndon & Norris motion dissolved atta—demurrer.

Samuel Hill vs Morning Glory M & M Co, answer—Andrews & Ling, James H Wright.

Geo W Henry vs Joseph Mayer et al, answer—W H Barnes & J F Wilson, Andrews & Ling & Herndon & Norris.

A E Smith vs Gilbert D Johnson

29 May 1895 • Prescott, Arizona

1895

Newspapers.com - Weekly Journal-Miner - 29 May 1895 - Page 2

DOE, R E MORRISON.
 W E Hazeltine vs Yavapai county, answer—Johnston & Sloan, R E Morrison.

Geo H Schuerman vs C Anderson, answer—Andrews & Ling, Johnston & Sloan.

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Geo W Henry vs Joseph Mayer et al, answer—W H Barnes & J F Wilson, Andrews & Ling & Herndon & Norris.

A E Smith vs Gilbert D Johnson

29 May 1895

1896

James Loy runs for Coconino County DA

I. E. Fulliam and Charles Broyles are candidates for recorder before the democratic convention. The republicans so far have no candidate for this office.

The district attorney office will be contended for by J. E. Jones and James Loy in the democratic convention. E. S. Clark will be the choice of the republicans.

N. G. Layton is the only republican candidate for the office of probate judge. The democrats have not yet suggested a candidate.

The important office of member of

10 Sep 1896 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1896

Divorce

James Loy and Sarah Eliza Ballinger were divorced on September 30, 1896, in Flagstaff, Arizona, after 8 years of marriage. He was 39 years old.

District Court, Judge Owen T. Rouse



Sarah Eliza Ballinger
1867-1944

30th September 1896 • Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona Territory, USA

1896

Loy (James and Sarah) Divorce 1 Oct 1896

Company—Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$22.50.

T. A. Cliff vs. A. L. Barry—Jury failed to agree.

The following divorces were granted: W. J. Gregg vs. Anna Gregg; James Loy vs. Sarah E. Loy; Thomas Simmons vs. Juanita C. Simmons; Mamie M. Duncan vs. J. M. Duncan; C. W. Doty vs. Nancy J. Doty.

The following aliens were admitted to citizenship: Chas. Knop, Andy Horson, Christ Jorgerson, Chas. A. Sparr, Matt Yost, Jake Salzman, Al-

1 Oct 1896 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1897

Bricklaying starts on James Loy's Flagstaff Office

railroad in a few months, but she will also have a smelter.

Dr. Perrin, a large sheep grower of Williams, was looking after business matters here Monday.

Attorney James Loy will soon have a neat brick office. The brick masons commenced laying brick this week.

When in need of a hat you can get a better selection in quality, style and price at the Cash Store than elsewhere.

The Santa Fe Pacific railroad company are arranging to move the divis-

18 Nov 1897 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1898

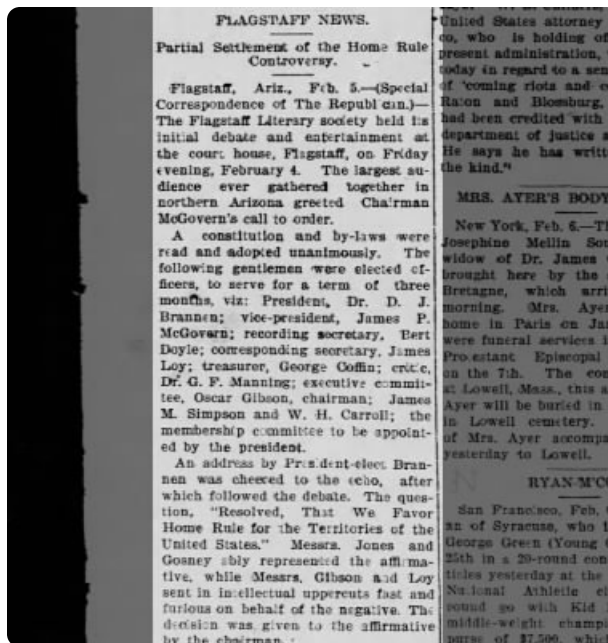
James Loy and the Flagstaff Literary Society



5 Feb 1898 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1898

The Flagstaff Literary Society



7 Feb 1898 • Phoenix, Arizona

1900

James Loy Coconino AG Salary from budget

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.	
The Board of Supervisors held their second quarterly meeting on Monday. There were present J. C. Phelan, J. B. Jones, T. E. Pulliam, clerk.	
The following claims against the county were allowed:	
W. S. Robinson, county physician	\$ 112 50
Babbitt Bros., supplies	44 35
Babbitt Bros., interest certificates	352 39
Babbitt Bros., supplies	34 70
Babbitt Bros., burying pauper	22 00
Babbitt Bros., furniture Assessor's office	48 50
Babbitt Bros., supplies	22 05
James Loy, salary	312 50
James Loy, expenses District Attorney's office	177 50
H. W. Cone, constable fees	52 60
H. E. Brooks, justice fees	123 75
A. L. & T. Co., lumber	29 67
J. F. Hawks, meals prisoners	408 80
J. F. Hawks, care indigent sick	297 04
A. G. Rounseville, professional services	25 00

7 Apr 1900 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1900

Coconino D A James Loy on tax fact finding junket

the interest of the ladies to reserve orders for Mrs. Lobdell. *

James Loy, district attorney, accompanied by Fred Bunker, left Monday on a trip to Tuba City, Fredonia and that portion of Coconino county lying north of the Colorado river. The trip is made for the purpose of finding out the amount of taxable property in that section, and Mr. Loy expects to make a handsome increase in the tax roll, and to add a considerable sum to the cash in the County Treasurer's office from unpaid taxes on property in that section of the country.

23 Jun 1900 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1900

Residence

James Loy lived in Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1900.

1900 • Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona Territory, USA

1901

Death of father

His father Samuel passed away on March 29, 1901, in Cornville, Arizona, at the age of 79.



Samuel Loy
1821-1901

29 March 1901 • Cornville, Verde Valley, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA

1901

James Loy claims land



17 Jul 1901 • Prescott, Arizona

1901

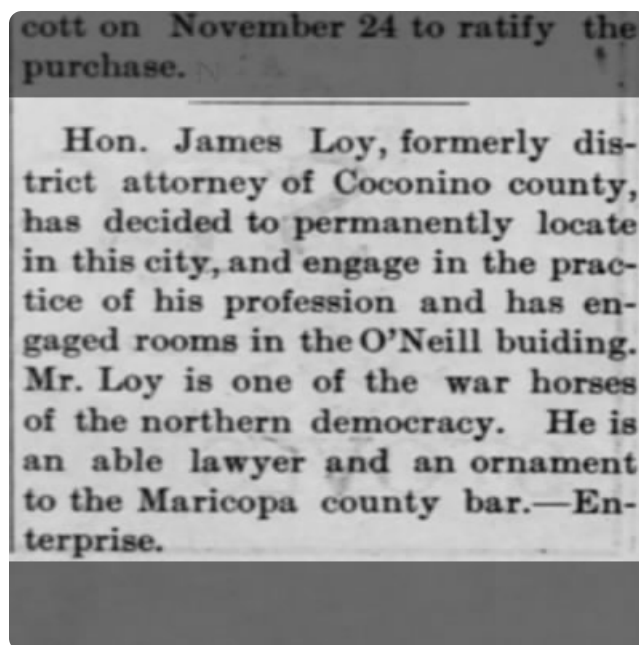
James Loy land claim



17 Jul 1901 • Prescott, Arizona

1901

James Loy moves to Phoenix



9 Nov 1901 • Williams, Arizona

1901

Move to Phoenix and New Offices

Chance mine in the Grand Canyon this week and says that work on the mine has developed large bodies of ore which the former owners believed existed there.

Hon. James Loy, formerly district attorney of Coconino county, has engaged rooms in the O'Neill building and will locate in Phoenix. Mr. Loy is known as an able lawyer and will practice his profession here.—Gazette.

Harry Hoxworth and family left yesterday morning for Agua Caliente, where they will spend the winter. Mr. Hoxworth intends to develop his mining claims and has engaged E. A. Baker

9 Nov 1901 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1902

Marriage

James Loy married Mary Ann "Mollie" Dillon in Phoenix, Arizona, on April 17, 1902, when he was 45 years old.



Mary Ann "Mollie" Dillon

1873–1956

17 April 1902 • Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, USA

1902

Humorous account of James & Mary Loy's engagement

the mountain and others are still in the Verde valley. They claim that the season in the south has been a bad one for sheep.

It is reported on good authority that James Loy, formerly district attorney of Coconino county, has filed a lien on a mate in Phoenix, and has replevied a valuable assortment of bliss, and expects to detain'er if possible. And you can mandamus if it isn't so.

Through the efforts of W. D. Powell, president of the Black Rock Gold and Copper Company, additional copper claims have been added to those already

3 May 1902 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1903

James Loy visits Tucson

He is described as a "well known" Flagstaff Politician.

Captain Thomas J. Roush, it is learned, has retired from the customs service and has gone into business in Chicago. The captain has been in the service many years, being stationed at Nogales, Tucson and Deming in recent years.

James Loy, a former well known politician of Flagstaff, is here from Phoenix.

Frank Proctor is now making his headquarters at the San Rafael ranch at Lochiel, Santa Cruz county.

Captain C. B. Kelton left this morning for Tombstone to see how matters are going on at the Old Glory mines, which he bonded several months ago.

15 Dec 1903 • Tucson, Arizona

1903

Residence

James Loy lived in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1903.

1903 • Phoenix, Arizona, USA

1904 James Loy vs Kloss

warded to St. Louis.—Courier.

In the district court yesterday, suit for \$1800 was filed by James Loy against David Kloss. This sum is alleged to be due by Loy for attorney's fees, earned by acting as the attorney for the defendant in a number of cases, the service extending over considerable time. The services, he claims, were reasonably worth \$2000, and Kloss has paid him on account \$120.—Phoenix Gazette, March 15.

Arizona is to have a theatrical

19 Mar 1904 • Williams, Arizona

1904 James Loy vs David Kloss over unpaid legal fees

warded to St. Louis.—Courier.

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Arizona is to have a theatrical

19 Mar 1904 • Williams, Arizona

1905

James Loy visits Phoenix from Prescott on business

Here from Wickenburg.

Frank Howard, an old time resident of this county, is here on a visit from the Wickenburg section.

On Professional Business.

Attorney James Loy of this city left on the southbound for Phoenix last evening on a professional visit.

It Was Needed.

A new sidewalk has replaced the old one along Goodwin street, fronting the lots east of the Fashion Stables.

18 Oct 1905 • Prescott, Arizona

1906

James Loy Purchase and Sale of Property to Sister

Boile mine, Hass dist.

L. T. Smith and wife to C. Bristow and S. O. Holsapple, w. deed, \$1,000, N. hf. of SW qr., SE qr. of SW qr., and SW qr of NW qr. sec. 3, 13 N., 2 E.

S. O. Holsapple to James Loy, w. deed, \$500;; ; 1-2 int. in same property.

James Loy and wife to Conway Bristow and wife, w. deed, same property.

Edmund and Maud E. Owens incorporate the Union Congregational

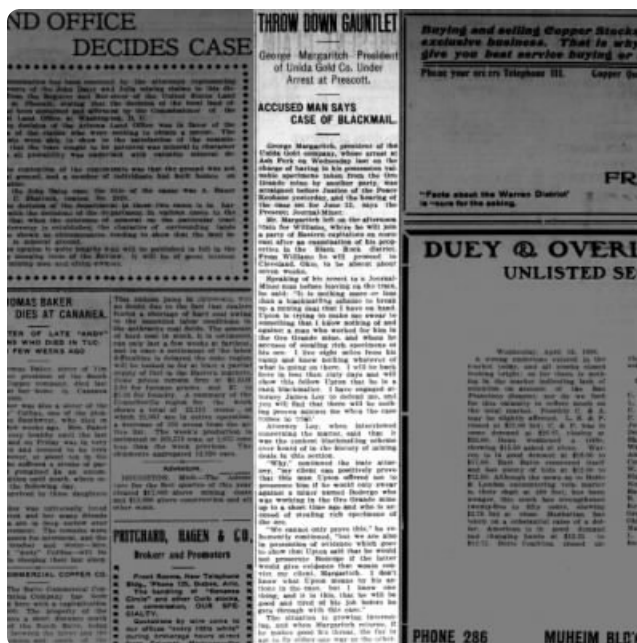
11 Apr 1906 • Prescott, Arizona

1906 Margaritch extortion case



18 Apr 1906 • Prescott, Arizona

1906 Extortion case handled James Loy



19 Apr 1906 • Bisbee, Arizona

1906 Birth of son

His son James Dillon was born on June 21, 1906, in Arizona.

 James Dillon Loy
1906-1976

21 June 1906 • Arizona, USA

1909

James Loy finds rich ore in Crown King



1 Aug 1909 • Bisbee, Arizona

1909

James Loy finds rich ore in Crown King



1 Aug 1909 • Bisbee, Arizona

1911

James Loy's speech on Judicial recall

and again at the same place last night.

One of the interesting features of the meeting last night was the fact that James Loy, a prominent democrat, made a speech in which he outlined the policy of the democratic party regarding the recall of the judiciary. It is the opinion of G. W. Hill and S. L. Milner that if Mr. Loy correctly represented the democratic idea on that subject, that it "needs fixing." And they authorized the Journal-Miner reporter to say that if the democratic position was

22 Nov 1911 • Prescott, Arizona

1912

A criminal case handled by James Loy

Weekly Journal Miner Page 5

Clair, robbery, Attorney James Loy
 Louis Green, robbery, who refused
 counsel.
 Henry Moore, robbery, Attorney
 J. E. Russell.
 Jose Lopez and Gabriel Lopez,
 robbery, Attorney R. P. Talbot.
 Samuel Escanante, robbery, At-
 torney James Loy.
 Charles Fulton, forgery, who re-
 fused counsel.
 Arthur King and James Pigg,
 burglary, Attorney Richard Lamson

TO ENTER

24 April 1912 • Prescott, Arizona

1912

Lawsuit against James Loy

James Loy was sued by Clarence Williams

missed by agreement of counsel for plaintiff and defendant.

The case of Burton Jones vs. the Arizona Power company, was ordered placed on the calendar and the trial set for May 3.

The case of Clarence Williams vs. James Loy, was placed on the calendar and the trial set for May 3.

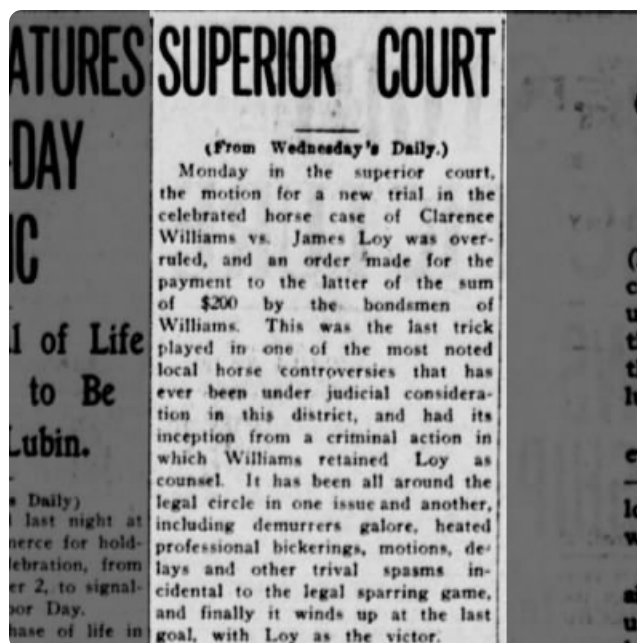
The case of Joe Larson vs. G. W. Hull, was placed on the calendar and the trial set for May 4.

In the case of J. T. Dowdy and E. L. Gibson vs. Edward Zeiger, Judge Smith made an order that some su-

1912-05-01 • Prescott, Arizona

1912

James Loy vs Clarence Williams final



24 Jul 1912 • Prescott, Arizona

1912

James Loy prevails over Clarence Williams in suit

It was a suit over an unpaid legal fee.



31 Jul 1912 • Prescott, Arizona

1913

Mary Loy leads a protest against cap punishment



14 May 1913 • Prescott, Arizona

1913

Mary Loy petitions for anti capital punishment

Total receipts for April, 1913\$464.40

It appearing to the Board that a semi-monthly pay-day is required by the Laws of the State of Arizona for all County employees, it was ordered that the first and third Mondays of each month be designated as regular pay days for employees of Yavapai County.

It was ordered by the Board that 13-24 of the Nancy patented mine, \$320, and 1-3 of the Chautauqua patented mine, \$195, situated in the Verde mining district, be stricken from the assessment of L. Gadette, and assessed to unknown owners, the same not being the property of Mr. L. Gadette, and that the Treasurer refund the sum of \$1442 to Mr. Gadette, account erroneous assessment.

Mr. John S. Jones appeared before the Board in the matter of a reduction of his taxes, and the matter was taken under consideration by the Board, no action being taken at this time.

It was ordered by the Board that the Treasurer refund to Malcolm A. Fraser the sum of \$268, on account of erroneous assessment on Lot 14, Block 8, East Prescott.

Mrs. James Loy appeared before the Board and asked for the use of the Court room for the purpose of holding a mass meeting for protest against capital punishment. Mrs. Loy was requested by the Board to take the matter up with Superior Judge F. O. Smith.

The report of P. J. Farley, Clerk of the Superior Court, for fees collected during the month of April, 1913, totaling \$353, was checked, found to be correct and ordered filed.

The report of J. M. W. Moore, Justice of the Peace, Prescott Precinct, for the month of April, 1913, was checked, approved and ordered filed.

The report of B. R. Marks, Justice of the Peace, Crown King Precinct, for the month of April, 1913, was checked, approved and ordered filed.

The report of Chas. H. McLane, Justice of the Peace, Prescott Precinct, for the month of April, 1913, was checked, approved and ordered filed.

The report of Harry T. Southworth, County Physician, for the month of April, 1913, was received, approved and ordered filed.

The appointment of A. L. Jones by P. J. Farley as Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, was approved and confirmed by the Board.

The appointment of N. A. Vyne by L. S. Colwell as registration officer, was approved and confirmed by the Board.

The resignation of David Foley as Justice of the Peace, McCabe Precinct, was received and accepted by the Board.

21 May 1913 • Prescott, Arizona

1914

James Loy caught in a small pox Quarantine

Consistent in bringing the two...
 The treaty was finally...
 It is claimed by the United...
 government in 1854 after the...
 of Cochise. Up to this time...
 Jeffords had been appointed...
 agent for the Apaches through...
 office of General Howard and...
 until the treaty between...
 him and the government in...
 when he resigned his position...
 General Miles took command...
 forces for his campaign against...
 in 1855 he enlisted the...
 of Jeffords and he served...
 a time in that campaign as...
 major and courier. For three...
 years he was post...
 at Fort Huachuca. Later, by...
 the suggestion of his ranch...
 man, and has not been...
 since by his friends.

Historic writings of the 1890...
 article offered by General...
 for the bringing in of Co...
 1871 by Captain Jeffords was...
 first meeting by H. Harrison...
 H. knows nothing more, who...
 the first witness at Magda...
 le. Harrison was at that time...
 at Fort McKee near Canonada...
 about 100 miles west of...
 N. M. He knew Captain...
 well having first met him in...
 Indians had been ordered to...
 to Canonada. Almonson had...
 not obeyed but Cochise had...
 out. Creek offered a prize...
 to anyone who could bring...
 in.

That night while sleeping Harrison...
 dreamed in Jeffords and the...
 company with several others...
 on trip to the camp of Cochise...
 efforts persuaded Cochise to...
 promise that there were...
 soldiers in Canonada. Almonson...
 agreed, but when they next...
 age that may possibly be...
 voted.

That the dam is practically...
 an engineering standpoint...
 cited last fall by Col. Egan...
 president of the Southern P...
 Mexico and Arizona Eastern R...
 That it is commercially...
 is now certain. His conclusion...
 been checked up by other...
 of national reputation and...
 to be correct.

Col. Randolph and his...
 are looking into their legal...
 and should no serious object...
 government or state develo...
 will proceed to finance the...
 To do so will require from \$1...
 to \$20,000,000. His associat...
 Ralph H. Cameron, former...
 police from Arizona, then a...
 in the house of representative...
 Eugene S. Ivey, one of the...
 distinguished lawyers of the...
 Cameron lives in Phoenix, A...
 capital, Randolph and Ivey...
 Tucson.

Col. Randolph will be...
 the engineer and railroad...
 who went to the assistance...
 Imperial Valley of California...
 His foundation was threaten...
 Colorado river in 1906. A...
 country is below sea level. T...
 broke through its banks and...
 the Salton Sea. Randolph...
 back into its proper channel...
 carries the waters to the...
 California.

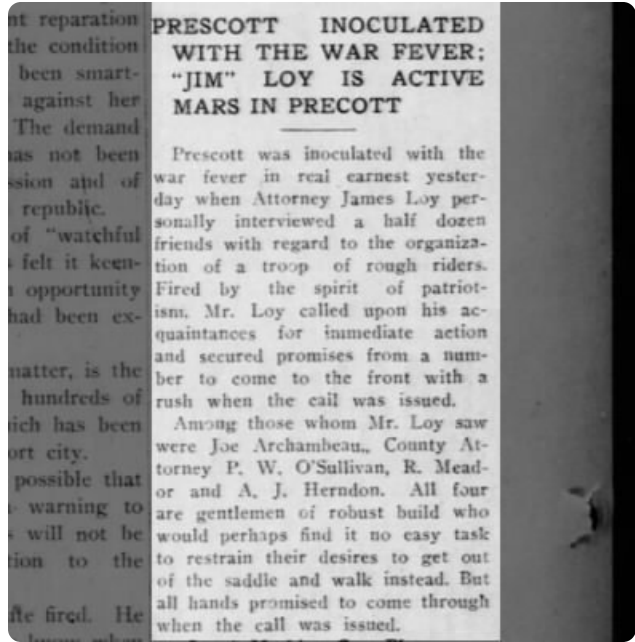
Cameron has owned a home...
 the rim of the Grand Canyon...
 he was a boy. It is at this...
 the dam will be built.

It will be of concrete as...
 are now built. It will be...
 dam and the material will...
 the walls of the canyon. It...
 of to detach great boulders...
 of dynamite, hurling them...

24 Feb 1914 • Phoenix, Arizona

1914

James Loy recruits a group of rough riders for WWI

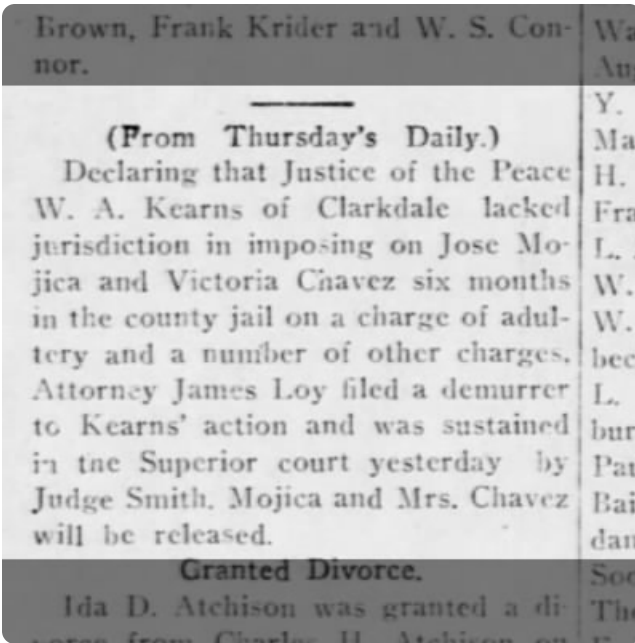


22 Apr 1914 • Prescott, Arizona

1916

From Today's Daily

James Loy defends an adultery case.



19 Jan 1916 • Prescott, Arizona

1916

Mary Loy visits Pheonix

(From Saturday's Daily)

Broker Visitor.
Robert Zeiger, prominent broker of Jerome, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

Leave For Winter.
Mrs. James Loy and children left yesterday for Phoenix to remain for the Winter with relatives.

Back From Coast.
Stanley A. Day, well known local business man, returned from San Francisco yesterday after several weeks absence.

Going to the Fair

15 Nov 1916 • Prescott, Arizona

1916

Child Support action by Mary (Culp) Loy

**NON-SUPPORT OF SON
CHARGED BY MRS. LOY**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The case against James Loy, local attorney, charged with non-support of James Dillon Loy, the minor son of the couple, upon complaint lodged by the wife, Mrs. Mary Loy, did not get very far along yesterday afternoon before Justice of the Peace McLane. A few witnesses were examined, their testimony tending to show non-support of the wife. Objection was made by Robert E. Morrison, attorney for the defendant that the proof did not conform to the accusation. A continuance was granted until today, when the original hearing will go on. In the meantime an additional complaint will be lodged against Loy by the county attorney's office, charging him with non-support of his wife.

27 Dec 1916 • Prescott, Arizona

1916

Residence

James Loy lived in Prescott, Arizona, in 1916.

1916 • Prescott, Arizona, USA

1918

Court Calendar Date for Loy Divorce



9 Jan 1918 • Prescott, Arizona

1918

Divorce

James Loy and Mary Ann "Mollie" Dillon were divorced on January 19, 1918, in Prescott, Arizona, after 15 years of marriage. He was 61 years old.



Mary Ann "Mollie" Dillon
1873-1956

19 January 1918 • Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona USA

1918 Divorce of James and Mary Dillon Loy

Mary Dillon Loy filed for divorce based on non-support. James Loy cross complained and filed for divorce based on abandonment. Jame's Loy's cross complaint was acknowledged by the court and the divorce was granted.



23 Jan 1918 • Prescott, Arizona

1918 James Loy defends Apache rights to buy perfume.



20 Mar 1918 • Tucson, Arizona

1918

James Loy moves to challenge a "biased" Judge

estate of the late Joseph S. Thompson.

Alleging that Judge Sweeney was biased and prejudiced, Attorney James Loy yesterday afternoon filed a motion asking that an outside judge be brought here to try the divorce case of John Emmett vs. Alice Emmett. Attorney Loy did not go into details as to why he believed Judge Sweeney prejudiced, but the court at once named Judge Lyman of Phoenix to hear the case when it is called for trial.

A GOOD MOVE

MOSCOW, April 6.—The British

10 Apr 1918 • Prescott, Arizona

1918

Criticism of Loy for representing an I.W.W Member

whatever of good can be gleaned from a disaster, it is the duty of everyone to glean. Thrift is this thing, and can best be cultivated by taking advantage of the government's War Savings plan.

BOTH SHOULD BE IMPRISONED

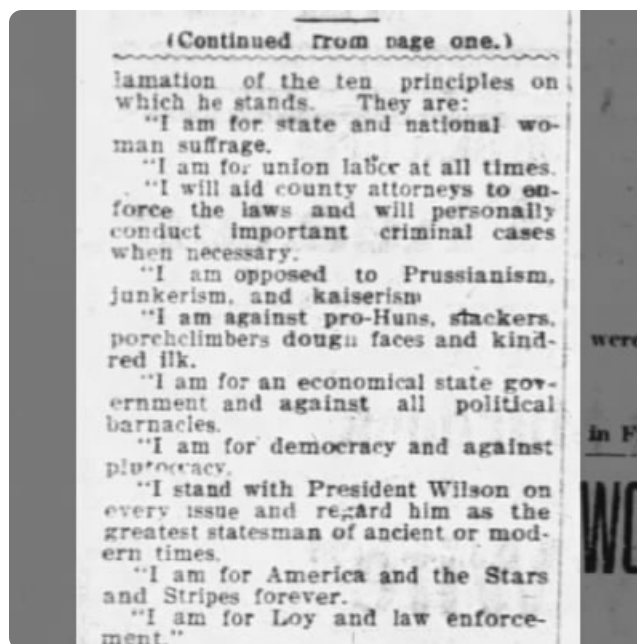
About a week ago an I. W. W. was arrested at Cottonwood, over in Yavapai county, for interfering with the operation of the Liberty loan. The man was brought before the U. S. Commissioner at Jerome and was defended by an attorney named James Loy. The defendant had told many people that the Liberty Loan was only for the rich, and as the rich had precipitated the great war it was up to them to pay for it. Loy made the statement to the court that whether the loan was good or bad was merely individual opinion, and that so far as he was concerned the Liberty Loan was unworthy of patronage. At least that is the way his remarks have been reported. Loy should have been incarcerated with his I.W.W. client. No man who expresses sentiments such as Loy expressed is a worthy citizen of the state of Arizona.—Kingman Miner.

"And they builded good roads and their people were happy ever afterwards." Especially applicable to Cochise county, where men who know how build our roads.

26 May 1918 • Tombstone, Arizona

1918

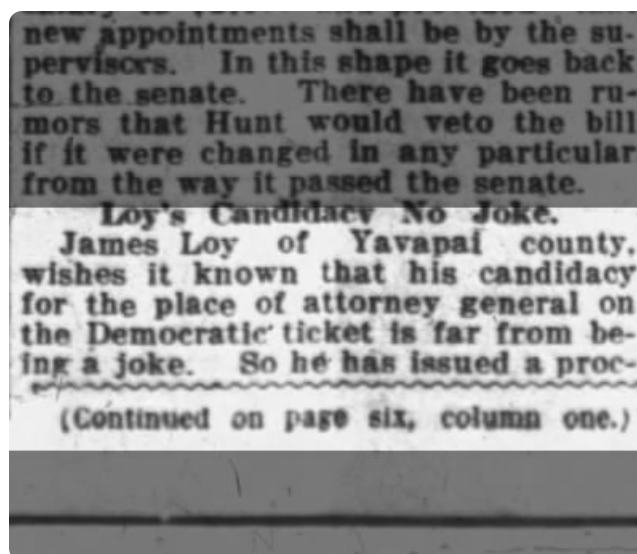
James Loy's candidacy is no joke part II



7 Jun 1918 • Tucson, Arizona

1918

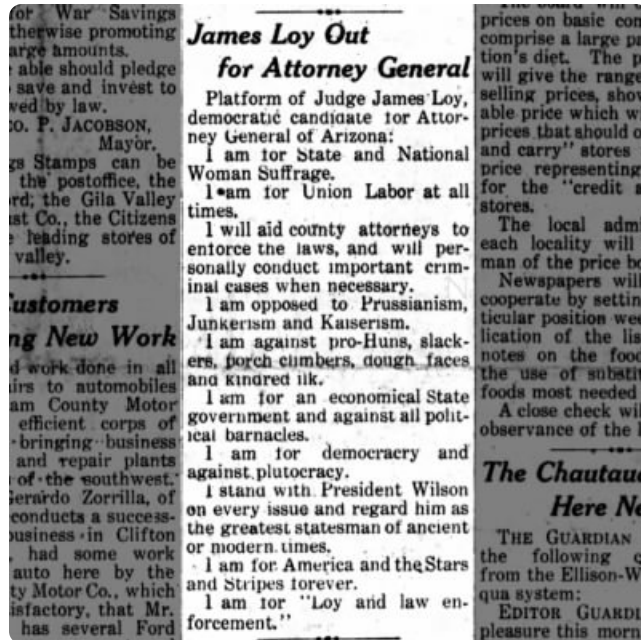
James Loy insists his AG candidacy is no joke.



7 Jun 1918 • Tucson, Arizona

1918

James Loy Runs for Az AG 1918



14 Jun 1918 • Safford, Arizona

1918

James Loy kicks off his 1918 campaign for AG of Az



19 Jun 1918 • Prescott, Arizona

1918 A Jibe at Loy's and Riley's legal "license."

FRED GARING.
 be a million American
 rance by July 1st, and
 illion more on their way.
 d has been cranked by
 lson to run on the Re-
 t for United States sen-
 r of Austria has ban-
 ther-in-law—which goes
 are some advantages in
 -king, even in wartime.
 headline in the Chicago
 I Don't Pay more to Eat;
 ink So." The "purely"
 stuff seems to be hav-
 ning here.
 s in The Sun ads, catch
 ell the goods. They are
 out, but new and up-
 —made as you want
 wn shop.
 still for the manufac-
 was discovered and rath-
 up by the roots by local
 rime the other day. The
 don't seem to favor en-
 —they let people make
 they want to and never
 out it.
 ture is still legislating
 ope of their getting
 the full sixty days ex-
 have passed the Council
 I; anti-loafing bill, the
 vehicles caught haul-

LOY, JONES AND BLACKSTONE.
 Lamar Cobb asks the legislature to
 impeach Wiley Jones, who has been
 acting up as attorney generally for
 Arizona. Wiley is a peach anyhow
 and merely "im" or "ex"-peaching
 him won't be a smear to the batch of
 fruit Judge James Loy will grow on
 this old mossback. What the people
 need is brains and law—not neces-
 sarily brains, but law nohow. Law
 west of the Pecos are what the people
 need—and if it don't read right, we
 want a man strong enough to mark
 out the wrong words in the statoots
 and hand us out stuff hot off'en the
 bat; a man as which and what knows
 more about law than as them what
 made it and what can hend us maver-
 icks back from side trails into the
 main morality road—a cordin' to his
 own peculiar beliefs. "Sufficient unto
 the day is the evil thereof"—conse-
 quently the people should have fresh
 laws every day—BUT, why should a
 friend forget and—what'll's the law
 among friends?
 Old Blackstone himself couldn't beat
 either Loy or Jones in this state—
 they believe in "whetstone"—we need
 more law and are bound to have it, no
 matter what it costs. Law is the fun-
 damental principles of a clothes-line
 war and where grey matter is colored
 red; the young lady with a dish-towel
 around here eyes, holding up a pair
 of stillards balancing "justice," is a
 nice looking young lady, but out in
 Arizona there is a suggestion running
 rife that she had better pull that towel
 off her eyes and look around some.

When the flag is w
 stationary flagstaff or
 saluted with the hand.
 In decorating, the flag
 be festooned or draped.
 flat. If hung with strig
 union should be in upp
 If hung perpendicularly,
 be in upper right corner
 When the flag is carr
 or when crossed with of
 stars and stripes should
 the right.
 The law specifically f
 of and representation o
 any manner or in any c
 merchandise for sale.
 The flag should be rail
 and lowered at sunset.
 be displayed on stormy
 cept when under fire o
 left out over night. Alt
 no authoritative ruling
 civilians to lower the fl
 good taste should imp
 low the traditions of t
 navy in this sundown c
 marly the flag is raise
 and secondarily, the fl
 to be guarded, treasur
 dition holds it shall not b
 the darkness. To leave t
 night, unattended, is p
 lessness, or at least care
 On Memorial Day th
 be displayed at half-mast
 until noon, and at peak
 until sunset. It should,
 tired, never be allow
 ground.
 When the "Star Span
 is played or sung, uncov
 remain standing. IN SII

21 Jun 1918 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1918 James Loy Challenges his opponents to a debate

DEFI ISSUED BY LOY
 TO OTHER CANDIDATES
 (From Saturday's Daily)
 Prescott, Ariz., June 21, 1918.
 Editor Journal-Miner,
 Prescott, Arizona.
 Dear Sir:
 I hand you copy of my challenge
 to Jones and Hawkins for a joint
 debate here on July 4th. I have
 mailed one to each of them today.
 Please publish this challenge. If one
 or both of my opponents accepts
 this challenge it will draw ten thou-
 sand people to Prescott for the Fourth
 of July. It will be the biggest draw-
 ing card Prescott ever got. I am
 loaded to the gounds for the debate
 and will be prepared to maintain my
 record as a lawyer and orator if I
 can induce these men to meet me.
 Cordially yours,
 JAMES LOY,
 Democratic Candidate for Attor-
 ney General of Arizona.
 Prescott, Ariz., June 21, 1918.
 Hon Wiley E. Jones and
 Hon. A. S. Hawkins,
 Democratic Candidates for Attor-
 ney General.
 Gentlemen:
 I hereby challenge each one of you
 to a joint debate on the political is-
 sues of the day, and our respective
 merits as lawyers, democrats and as
 to which one of us is most compe-
 tent and capable to be the stand-
 ard-bearer of the Democratic party for
 attorney general of Arizona. The
 first debate to take place on the
 Prescott plaza, July 4th, 1918.
 Dated Prescott, Ariz., June 21,
 1918.
 JAMES LOY,
 Democratic Candidate for Attor-
 ney General of Arizona.

... that on April 19th, the defend-
 its were arrested at Camp Verde by
 deputy Sheriff McDermid and Con-
 stable Spicer, two or six cases of
 opium having been found by the offi-
 cers in possession of Taylor and
 Wilson. The officers started the
 prisoners on the way to Prescott,
 and it is stated that when the Cherry
 creek grade was reached, one of the
 prisoners offered McDermid \$500 if
 an officer would release himself and
 Wilson. The officer refused to do
 so at the office and the proposition
 was again made to him as the party
 was crossing Jackson flat west of
 Cherry Creek.
 McDermid on the stand yesterday
 afternoon told the court that when
 the offer was made the second time
 he told the prisoner that he would
 accept it to see the value of the latter's
 money if he meant business. With-
 out Taylor thereupon produced a roll
 of bills and asked the officer to ac-
 cept it and let them go at once but
 the officer refused. When they
 reached Prescott, McDermid
 told the jury that he stopped the car
 and took the hands off the prisoners
 and walked in the road until a car
 with men following them and carry-
 ing a saw and saw-hat of Officer
 Spicer came up. Then, in the pres-
 ence of the testimony men, the offi-
 cer asked the prisoners how much
 money they had. The roll was counted and
 found to contain \$275. McDermid
 then asked Taylor and Wilson
 if the money was for, and they
 said to have realized that it was
 for just and simple. McDermid said
 at that point he got the cash
 his pocket and told the men that
 the money was only a donation
 they might as well continue their trip
 to Prescott. He said he placed the
 money on the men again and came
 on to Prescott, he stated

stock which opened at 30 cents
 share, under the pressure of buy-
 orders in New York, from Arizona
 reached a high of \$7 1/2 cents before
 the Curb season closed. It is be-
 lieved that the stock will touch \$1.00
 on this score. Orders for it aggregat-
 ing over 11,000 shares went out of
 Logan & Bryan wire alone yesterday
 and probably as many more went
 west East either over the E. F. Har-
 ley & Co. wire or by the Western
 Union.
 The late Major A. J. Doran is
 superintendent of the Silver King
 about 25 years ago when it was
 great producer. Silver became
 depressed in price that it became
 impossible to mine the low-grade
 ore. The old company refused to
 put up any more money to devel-
 op the property and Major Doran
 tried to close it down. Being con-
 vinced that he was securing a new
 party at that time, the major, to se-
 cure his own property, worked to
 force a few days longer, and his
 judgment was confirmed to strike
 a larger and richer body of ore than
 had ever before been opened up
 in the hills leading up the ore, except
 with water and the secret of it
 was retained with him to the
 day of his death. The mine was
 shut down until two years ago when
 a new company acquired the prop-
 erty. Major Doran who related to
 the writer, stated that the
 new company offered to pay him
 \$10,000 if he would go to the mine
 and point out the location of the
 ore veins. He accepted the offer
 and was waiting in Prescott for it
 when he was sent to him when he
 was stricken with an illness which
 proved fatal.
 The old workings were abandoned
 and the new company will not

26 Jun 1918 • Prescott, Arizona

1918 More Candidates 1918 Az AG contest

MORE CANDIDATES ARE NOW ON LIST

To the long list of petitions already filed in the office of secretary of state by candidates for nomination on the democratic ticket yesterday were added those of Wiley E. Jones of Phoenix and James Loy of Prescott, both for the office of attorney general, making three candidates for nomination on the democratic ticket for that office, Jones, Loy and A. S. Hawkins.

There remain, so far as is known, only three other petitions yet to be filed by candidates before the list will have been completed. Fred Colter will file for the democratic nomination for governor, and Lamar Cobb will file a petition for the democratic nomination for the same office.

Jesse L. Boyce will file a petition for nomination or re-election on the democratic ticket for state auditor, his candidacy being uncontested.

Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, has announced that Saturday, July 20, will be the final day for filing petitions.

Phelps-Dodge
H. B. Rice
company, Do
Robert Ra
Douglas,
W. B. Geb
Mining comp
Alfred Pau
B. M. Go
bank, Phoen
R. N. Fred
State bank.
Neill E. B
vice, Washin
LeRoy And
Prescott.
O. S. Stapl
Mesa.
Charles Ho
C. W. Davi
F. S. Viele,
company, Pr
ERNEST
IS S
Ernest H.
charged with
\$500 by J. L.

19 Jul 1918 • Phoenix, Arizona

1918 James Loy files to run for attorney general of Az

so-called "productive services" are few in this western—being confined to railroad and shop work, mining and mining, the commercialization of the law would be prohibitive, that such cases would have to be considered upon their own merits. In instances, it was considered it would not be an economic proposition for a clerk having dependent family to be forced to change his profession to mining unless he should be able to earn enough money to support his family. The fitness of the stratum for work in the "so-called elective occupations" will also be considered.

communities where there is a shortage of labor in the productive occupations it is expected that the restriction of the law will help to relieve the shortage but it was pointed out yesterday that there are jobs open in such occupations for a clerk or a salaried man to accept without financial sacrifice, considering the special qualifications required for employment in mining, railroad shop work, farming and stock raising.

Ray B. Krebs, of the Cochise local bar, was present at the conference and he and the board conferred with the adjutant general regarding the location of the "work or fight" law in Cochise county.

MORE STATE CANDIDATES ARE NOW ON LIST

PHOENIX, July 19.—To the long list of petitions already filed in the office of secretary of state by candidates for nomination on the democratic ticket yesterday were added those of Wiley E. Jones of Phoenix and James Loy of Prescott, both for the office of attorney general, making three candidates for nomination on the democratic ticket for that office, Jones, Loy, and A. S. Hawkins.

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Received a postal from Hildesheim, prisoner in Germany. In poor health.

FROM

ARIZONA ARAB WANTED ON EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

PHOENIX, July 19.—Abdul Karim, an Arab, is wanted by the authorities on a charge of embezzlement of \$110, said to have been placed in his hands for safe keeping by M. Farrago, a Syrian, whose little store in Jerome and Cottonwood streets were closed by creditors.

As arrangement had been made for the reopening of the Cottonwood establishment on payment of \$110 to the creditors, Farrago raised the money, but turned it over, he says, to Karim, that it might not be used for garnishment.

NOTICE OF SUGAR ALLOTMENT TIME LIMIT IS GIVEN

DOUGLAS, July 19.—Notice to grocers, restaurants, soda water makers, ice cream makers and other businesses.

No certificates will be issued August sugar allotments on the date of July, as previously intended. The date of issue will be published in the next issue.

ROBERT RAE
Cochise County Food Administrator

21 Jul 1918 • Tombstone, Arizona

1918

James Loy criticizes his opponents in 1918 poll

OPEN LETTER OF JAMES LOY TO HIS RIVALS

Mr. James Loy, of Prescott, one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for attorney general, chooses to fight it out on the highway where he will be pleased to meet the other candidates for the nomination in the presence of the people. He has addressed to Attorney General Jones and A. S. Hawkins the following open letter, a copy of which has been mailed to this office by Miss Charlotte Mead, secretary of the United States postal service, the copies mailed to his opponents may miscarry.

Prescott, Ariz., August 4, 1918.

Messrs. Jones and Hawkins,

Both of you have ignored my challenge in a joint debate, yet you invite the judiciary to remain in the race for attorney general of Arizona.

Are you afraid to present your claims and merits to the people by way of joint debate?

I notice in your campaign advertisements that both of you pretend to be great lawyers; both of you would like to have the people believe that your legal ability is wonderful and unapproachable. One of you claims that he is a great lawyer for Arizona, and the other claims that he is a great lawyer for the United States.

I notice in your advertisements that you pretend to be great lawyers; both of you would like to have the people believe that your legal ability is wonderful and unapproachable. One of you claims that he is a great lawyer for Arizona, and the other claims that he is a great lawyer for the United States.

When I am elected attorney general of Arizona, there will be something doing all the time, and every attorney will be assisted by me in all important cases.

The other alleged candidate says he never had a case in Arizona. Will he please tell me what case he ever had in the Supreme Court of the state?

I pass for a reply. Tell us, please, how long you will wait for a reply. This letter has been in Arizona only a few days, and during all that time has been a prominent candidate for some office. I understand that he has asked the judicial trial jury to treat him as a candidate. The other fellow is no better. For nearly thirty years he has been working the political trail in Arizona. He will, however, be judged here this fall.

My excellent campaign literature and that which certainly applies to both of my opponents. The voters of Arizona are surely getting "heat" on the issue of campaigning on their own soil and other of them vote again for new political office.

I am in this fight to win, and the people are for me. Watch my course on a primary day.

Yours for "Law and Law Enforcement."

JAMES LOY,
Democratic candidate for attorney general of Arizona.

IN SERIES OF THREE—The three letters of Phoenix are not sequential, but they have observed that interest here comes in series of three, reasonable close together, there have been less than three weeks, and it is assumed that there will be no more for a time, until the next series begins.

A call at the office of the U. S. Employment Service should be the rule of every employer or manager who has a vacant position.

LAMARA
Never a better picture value
JACK PICKFORD
HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN
One Long Single
Added—Grey Comedy Cartoon

12 Aug 1918 • Phoenix, Arizona

1918

The background of the 1918 Az AG Dem Primary

opposed for the Democratic nomination for Congress and his war record promises to be the paramount issue of the Congressional campaign.

There are a number of spirited contests for places on the Democratic state ticket.

Judge A. C. Baker is giving Justice Alfred Franklin a hot race for Judge of the Supreme Court but Judge Franklin has the Hunt backing Vaughn stands a good chance to win.

Mrs. Frances W. Munds of Prescott is opposing Mitt Simms for secretary of state but Simms is the Hunt man and will probably land.

Harry S. Ross of Cochise county is opposed by Loren F. Vaughn of Phoenix for state treasurer but while Ross has the Hunt backing Vaughn stands a good chance to win.

There are three candidates for attorney general, Wiley Jones, incumbent, Judge A. S. Hawkins and James Loy. Hawkins is from Phoenix and Loy from Prescott. While both these men have made a vitrolric fight against Jones, the wiley old bird has the Hunt and prohibition backing and is scheduled to win the nomination.

C. O. Case is unopposed for state school superintendent on the Democratic ticket.

Sam Bradner, secretary of the livestock board, A. W. Cole, present incumbent and Dave Johnson, state treasurer and of San Diego fame are fighting over the nomination for corporation commissioner. Bradner is the Hunt man and will probably win.

G. H. Bohn, incumbent is opposed by Tom C. Foster for mine inspector. Bohn will probably win the nomination. He is pretty well liked.

Jesse Boyce, also of San Diego fame, is unopposed for the nomination for state auditor.

There are some spirited battles on both sides in Pima county for nominations. Judge Samuel L. Pattee is on the Democratic

10 Sep 1918 • Tucson, Arizona

1918

Democratic Primary Returns 1918 Election Yavapai



18 Sep 1918 • Prescott, Arizona

1918

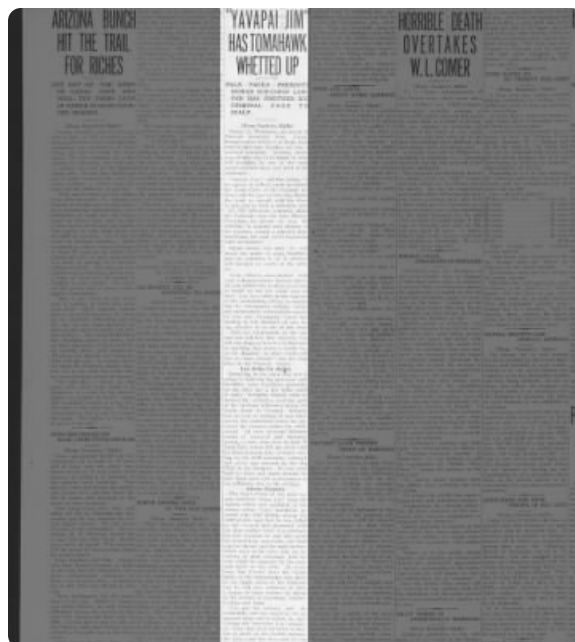
James Loy lost 1918 Democratic Party primary for AG

Baker, 3,346; Alfred Franklin, 1,987.
 Governor—Fred T. Colter, 2,297;
 Fred Sutter, 1,357; Sidney P. Osborn,
 1,708.
 Secretary of state—Mit Simms, 3,393;
 Mrs. Frances W. Munds, 2,009.
 State auditor—Jesse Boyce, 5,503.
 State treasurer—Loren F. Vaughn,
 3,218; Harry S. Ross, 1,880.
 Attorney general—Wiley E. Jones,
 2,909; A. S. Hawkins, 1,918; James
 Loy, 662.
 Superintendent of public instruc-
 tion—C. O. Case, 4,427.
 Corporation commission—David F.
 Johnson, 1,746; Sam B. Bradner, 1,659;
 A. W. Cole, 1,553.
 State mine inspector—G. H. Bolin,
 2,587; Tom C. Foster, 2,194.
 County Ticket Results
 Sheriff—Jeff D. Adams, 2,943; W.

20 Sep 1918 • Phoenix, Arizona

1919

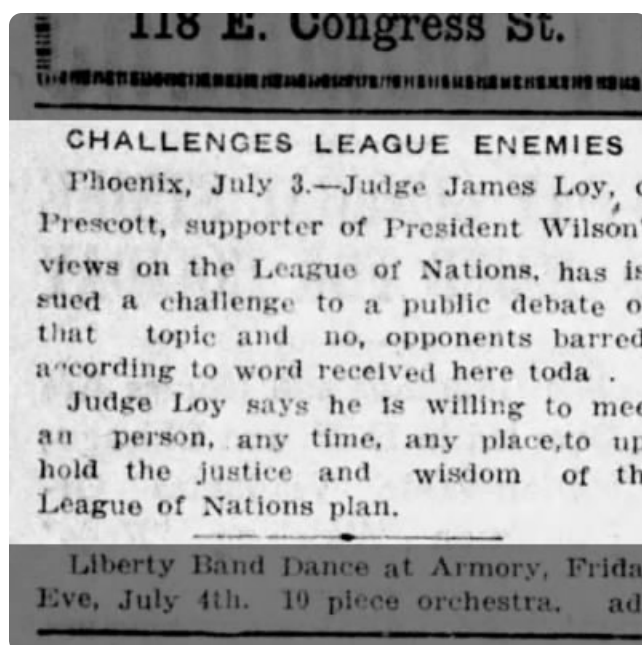
James Loy represents Cocopah Chief.



2 Apr 1919 • Prescott, Arizona

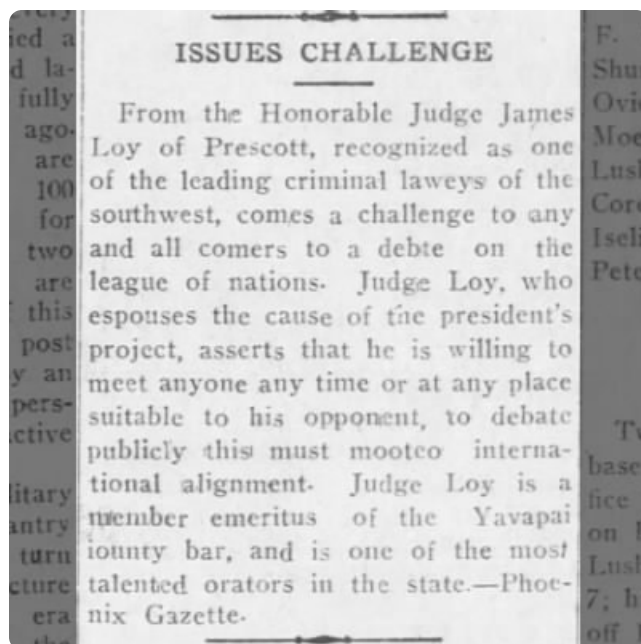
1919

James Loy to debate all comers in support of LON



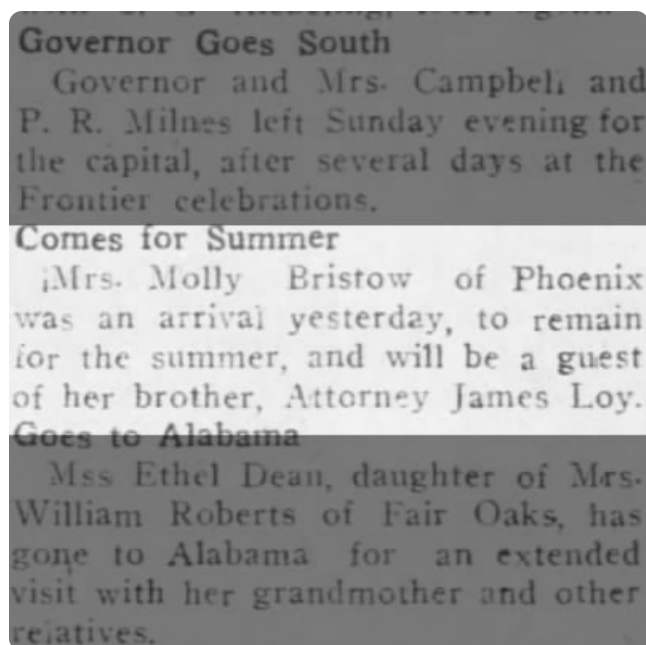
4 Jul 1919 • Tucson, Arizona

1919

Judge James Loy the orator

9 Jul 1919 • Prescott, Arizona

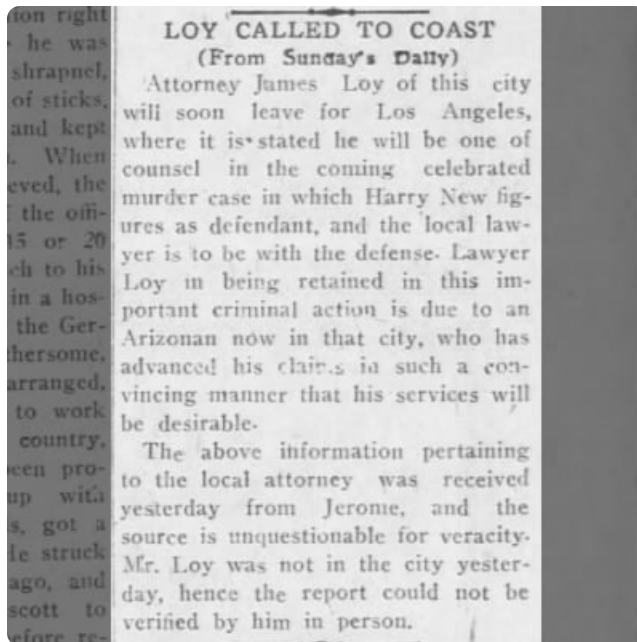
1919

Mary Loy Visits bro. James Loy for the summer.

9 Jul 1919 • Prescott, Arizona

1919

James Loy goes to take a case on the West Coast



23 Jul 1919 • Prescott, Arizona

1920

Complaint (Divorce Action and Summons)

James Loy represented the plaintiff in an action for divorce.



18 Feb 1920 • Prescott, Arizona

1920 James Loy rep. Plaintiff in a Divorce



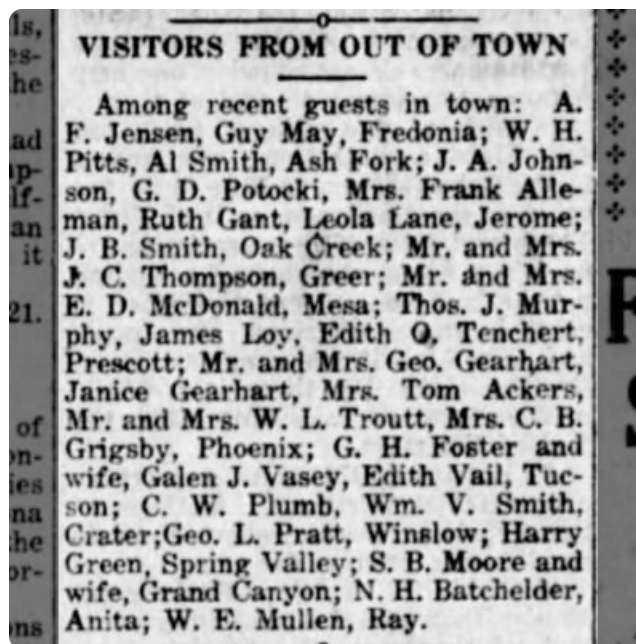
25 Feb 1920 • Prescott, Arizona

1920 Residence

James Loy lived in Prescott, Arizona, in 1920.

1920 • Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA

1921 Visited Flagstaff



5 Aug 1921 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1921

New Brick Office Building for James Loy

During the year the city hall was built at a cost of \$3,000. J. F. Hawks Temple Bar building was erected at a cost of \$2,500. (Picture of both buildings, which still stand, are shown on this page.)

J. C. Milligan, contractor, who built both of the above named, just put up a brick cottage for himself at Aspen and Park, and a brick office building 25x25 on Leroux street for James Loy.

J. C. Grimm, contractor, during the year built a frame residence at Park and Birch for E. S. Gosney, a frame cottage on Aspen for J. W. Thurber. A. B. Binkley erected a dwelling south of the tracks. The Catholic school-

18 Nov 1921 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1921

Donahue v Babbitt case

<p>DL ONS TTER</p> <p>turned from and Boston, three other ool Growers, nnected with l industry, in of mind over nd the mem- om the east, rribly unfav- which the working. The about to rec- ncy tariff on ruary 1. The begged the extension in- tariff bill is</p>	<p>DONOHUE-BABBITT CASE UP MONDAY</p> <p>The trial of the case of J. J. Donohue vs. Babbitt Bros., will begin on Monday.</p> <p>This case, which involves a demand for an accounting in connection with the Commercial hotel property, which Mr. Donohue formerly owned, and which he still claims an equity in, has been several times set, without result. The late judge E. M. Doe formerly represented defendants, and James Loy, old-timer here but now of Prescott, the plaintiff. Armstrong, Lewis & Kramer of Phoenix now represent defendants and Henderson Stockton is principal counsel associated with Mr. Loy for plaintiff.</p> <p>Jury has been summoned. The case will be heard by judge Joseph S. Jenckes, the third judge for Maricopa county, who was recently appointed by virtue of an act of the last legislature. His appearance in judge Jones' place will be his first judicial visit to Flagstaff.</p>	<p>ROY GAR FAN CA</p> <p>Roy Gardn whose startl and jails hav sations on t Tuesday nigh clerk Herma while attempt Fe mail car. Enderlied gun from Ga same instant in the face. to the officer a short time run. A rew by the gove aside from t at least \$10, authorities.</p> <p>TO TELL PC IN C</p> <p>President</p>
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18 Nov 1921 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1922

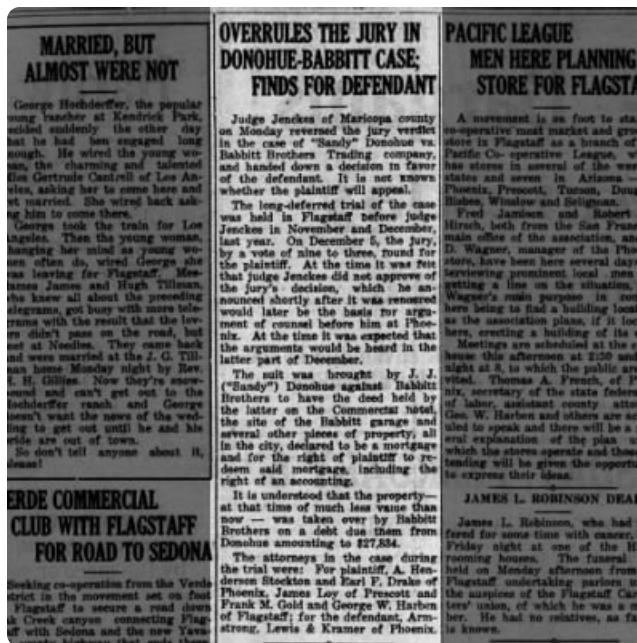
James Loy's lawsuit over a suit



18 Jan 1922 • Prescott, Arizona

1922

James Loy and the Donohue Babbitt case

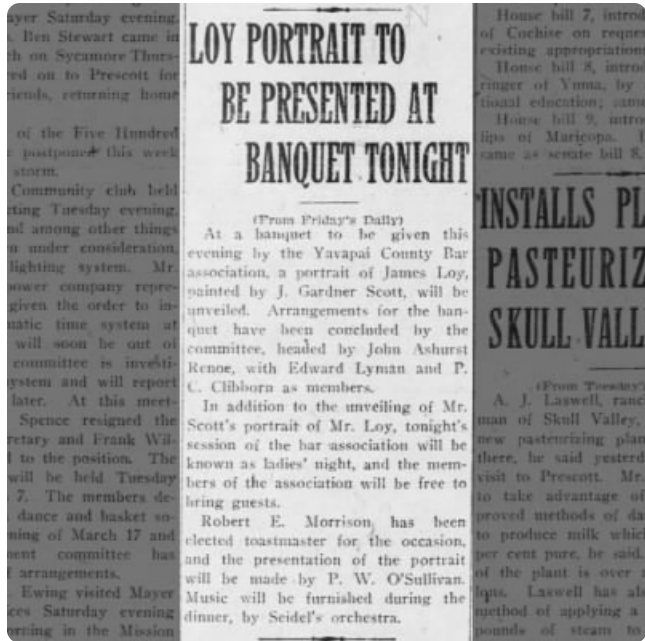


3 Feb 1922 • Flagstaff, Arizona

1922

Portrait of James Loy unveiled at Bar Association

Probably painted from James Loy's "Napoleon" pose photograph. Jame's Loy's colleagues apparently good naturedly compared him to the French General turned Emperor, my suspicion is because he was a little testy, liked attention, was an aggressive combatant



1 Mar 1922 • Prescott, Arizona

1922

James Loy represents Mr Morin in Divorce



9 Aug 1922 • Prescott, Arizona

1922

Details of the Acker Trial with atty James Loy



27 Sep 1922 • Prescott, Arizona

1922

James Loy in a trial



27 Sep 1922 • Prescott, Arizona

1922

James Loy defends the Acker case before AzSC



26 Nov 1922 • Phoenix, Arizona

1922

James Loy client William Acker's Trial



29 Nov 1922 • Phoenix, Arizona

1923

Residence

James Loy lived in Prescott, Arizona, in 1923.

1923 • Prescott, Arizona, USA

1924

Residence

James Loy lived in Yavapai, Arizona, on May 5, 1924.

5 May 1924 • Yavapai, Arizona, USA

1926

Death

James Loy died on December 5, 1926, in Phoenix, Arizona, when he was 70 years old.

5 December 1926 • Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, USA

Burial

Middle Verde Cemetery, Yavapai Apache nation, Yavapai County, Arizona, USA
