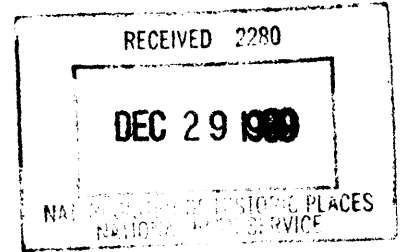


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Pennington Rural Historic Landscape**

other names/site number: **Stone House Ranch; Pennington Stone Cabin; Casa de Piedra**

2. Location

street & number: **No #; app. 2000' N of jct of Royal Rd. & Calle del Rio** not for publication: N/A
city or town: **Nogales** vicinity: X
state: **Arizona** code: **AZ** county: **Santa Cruz** code: **023** zip code: **85621**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Sawkan AZSHPO
Signature of certifying official

16 DECEMBER 1999
Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register _____
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register _____
 ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
___ removed from the National Register _____
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper *Pattie Andrews* _____ Date of Action *2/10/2000* _____

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> buildings	(stone cabin)
<u> 2 </u>	<u> </u> sites	(adobe ruin, field)
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 4 </u> structures	(old irrigation canal; 4 wells)
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects	
<u> 4 </u>	<u> 4 </u> Total	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC Subcategory: Single dwelling
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Agricultural field; irrigation facility (canal)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Category: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE Subcategory: Agricultural field; irrigation facility (wells)

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification

Category: NO STYLE Subcategory: N/A

Materials

Foundation: STONE/White sandstone
Walls: STONE/White sandstone
Roof: METAL/Corrugated sheet metal
Other: N/A

Narrative Description (*SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 6-8*)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X** **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- X** **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1858-1905

Significant Dates

1858 (establishment of agricultural field); 1858-1859 (construction of stone cabin)

Significant Person

Pennington, Elias Green
Pennington, Larcena Ann (Page Scott)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pennington, John Parker
Spencer, David A.

Narrative Statement of Significance (*SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 9-12*)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

Bibliography (*SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 13-14*)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, AZ

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10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property __39.5__

UTM References (See accompanying USGS map, Figure 1, for point references)

All Zone 12	A:	514560E	3468520N	D:	514365E	3467700N
	B:	514660E	3468500N	E:	514290E	3467710N
	C:	514610E	3468030N			

Verbal Boundary Description

Tax parcels 104-03-037A and 104-04-001B, Santa Cruz County, AZ (See accompanying sketch map, Figure 2)

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farmhouse (stone cabin), field, old irrigation ditch, and adobe ruin that have historically been part of the Pennington property and that maintain historic integrity. As part of their farmstead, the Penningtons are known to have also cultivated a few acres approximately a mile to the south. Those acres are excluded from the nomination because they lie on the Mexican side of the U.S.-Mexican border.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title: **Pat Haigh Stein**
organization: **Arizona Preservation Consultants** date: **October 1999**
street/number: **6786 Mariah Drive** telephone: **(520) 714-0585**
city or town: **Flagstaff** state: **AZ** zip code: **86004**

Based on earlier drafts prepared by Virginia Culin Roberts & Philip Halpenny for the Tucson Adobe Corral of Westerners.

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Additional Documentation
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Continuation Sheets (pages 6-15)

Maps

A USGS map (Kino Springs, Ariz.-Sonora, 7.5 minute quadrangle) indicating the property's location (Figure 1)
Sketch map showing district boundaries and contributing and non-contributing resources (Figure 2)

Photographs

Representative black and white current photographs of the property (Photos 1-4)
Historical photograph (Photo 5)

Additional items

None

=====
Property Owner Information
=====

name: **Cabot Sedgwick**
street & number: **Santa Fe Ranch, Box 1386** telephone: **(520) 287-8993**
city or town: **Nogales** state: **AZ** zip code: **85628**

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6 Pennington Rural Historic Landscape
Santa Cruz County, Arizona

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DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The property is a rural historic landscape containing eight resources on 39.5 acres. The district includes a stone cabin (building), field (site), old irrigation ditch (structure), and adobe ruin (site) that convey a nearly pristine sense of Anglo-American agriculture and settlement in southern Arizona following the Gadsden Purchase of 1854. Four wells (structures) are non-contributing resources because they represent an irrigation method applied to the landscape after its significant period of settlement. The wells are small structures that do not constitute a major visual intrusion. The property possesses good integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location and General Character

The Pennington property is located in southern Santa Cruz County, Arizona (Figure 1), approximately six miles east of the county seat of Nogales and a mile north of the U.S.-Mexican border. The property is situated on the eastern bank of the Santa Cruz River at an elevation of 3715 ft. The river has an intermittent flow, depending on the nature of its substrate. Where the bed is sandy, water sinks below the surface, which appears dry. Where the bed has a rock intrusion, as it has at the Pennington property and other points along the river, water is forced to the surface. The availability of water in an otherwise dry and thirsty landscape was a major feature that drew Elias Green Pennington (the first settler) and subsequent pioneers to the property.

The natural environment consists of gently rolling desert grassland interspersed with riparian wetlands. In contrast to the natural environment, the cultural landscape of Pennington exhibits modification resulting from more than a century of use (Figure 2). The most obvious sign of modification is a cleared agricultural field that hugs the eastern bank of the river. Mature cottonwood trees with trunks exceeding eight feet in diameter tower above the field and define its edges. The cottonwoods provide shade in summer, brilliant foliage in fall, and impart a sense of permanence and age to the property in all seasons (Photo 1).

Access to the property is from the north and east, via Buena Vista and Royal roads. A stone cabin situated on a low terrace marks the property's approximate eastern edge (Photo 2). West of the cabin the terrace drops some four or five feet to a floodplain containing the field. The field is of irregular shape, measuring about 3000 ft north-south by 175 to 650 ft east-west (Photo 3). The river marks the approximate western edge of the field and property. An adobe ruin is located on a low terrace at the northern end of the property (Photo 4). A remnant of the ditch that originally carried water from the river to the field can be traced along a terrace at the northeast edge of the property. In recent decades water for the field has been provided by four shallow wells. The wells are situated at various points in the field (see Figure 2).

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Section 7 Page 7 Pennington Rural Historic Landscape
Santa Cruz County, Arizona

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Contributing Resources

The property contains four contributing resources. They consist of one building, one structure, and two sites. Collectively they form a cohesive rural historic landscape conveying a sense of pioneer life in southern Arizona following the Gadsden Purchase (1854). Each element is described below and indicated in Figure 2.

Stone cabin (contributing building; see Photo 2): This resource is situated on one acre (tax parcel 104-03-037A) immediately adjacent to and east of the agricultural field (tax parcel 104-04-001B). Built in 1858-1859, the cabin is a one-story, one-room building. It is believed to be the oldest remaining house built by Anglo-Americans in Arizona. Its walls stand a maximum of 8' high. They are composed of coursed, semi-dressed, white sandstone blocks laid in two wythes and chinked with mud and gravel. The exterior measures 19' 4" by 17' 0". There are no windows, but one gunport measuring about 18" by 10" is in the south wall, about 4 1/2' above ground level. The east and west walls each contain a doorway. The partial remains of a chimney and fireplace can be seen on the north wall. Inside, the cabin has a hard-packed earthen floor. Patches of plaster adhere to the interior walls. The building originally had a flat roof of cottonwood beams covered with branches, earth, and grass (Photo 5). After 1913 the flat roof was replaced with a gabled, sheet-metal one that remains on the building. The main beam and two of the cross beams that upheld the original roof remain in place. The other cross beams have rotted out of their niches and fallen to the floor.

During the twentieth century the stone house became abandoned while use of its adjacent field continued. By the time Robert Forbes visited and photographed the property in 1913, the stone house was no longer occupied. In subsequent decades, farmers occasionally used the building for storage but not habitation as they worked its adjacent field. Although the field has remained in near-continuous use to the present day, the stone house has been unoccupied for many decades. Between 1990 and 1996 the walls experienced erosion. Stabilizing timbers at doorways and corners and steel strapping tape around the walls were installed in 1996-1997 to prevent further erosion (Photo 2). The owner has no plans to reuse the cabin but hopes to store the exterior to its original appearance.

Field (contributing site; see Photo 3): The field is located on tax parcel 104-04-001B and occupies nearly the entire extent of that 38.5-acre lot. Surrounded by mature cottonwood trees, the field forms the dominant visual element of the landscape. The field measures approximately 3000 ft north-south by a maximum of 650 ft east-west, stretching along the Santa Cruz River floodplain between the river bed and first terrace. The field has been farmed continuously, or nearly so, since the Penningtons established it in 1858. The principal crop grown in the Penningtons' time was corn (Roberts 1992:52). By 1893 hay, wheat, and beans as well as corn were grown on the field (Cameron 1893). The field is used by its present owner to cultivate beardless barley, oats, sorghum, and Bermuda grass (Cabot Sedgwick, personal communication).

Irrigation ditch (contributing structure): The 38.5-acre field has always been watered by irrigation. Originally the Penningtons irrigated by diverting water from the Santa Cruz River into a ditch that ran along the terrace edge east of their field. A hydrologist who has studied the landscape believes that the canal's diversion point (head) would have been

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Section 7 Page 8 Pennington Rural Historic Landscape
Santa Cruz County, Arizona

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a short distance south of the U.S.-Mexican border (Philip Halpenny, personal communication). Although it is no longer used, the canal can still be traced along the terrace edge. A linear depression measuring about 2' deep by 3' wide marks its location.

Adobe ruin (contributing site; see Photo 4): At the north end of the property is the ruin of an adobe building. An historic map (Roskrige 1893) suggests that the ruin marks the former house of Albert Case Benedict, third owner of the Pennington property, who purchased it in 1877 (Hand 1877). The feature measures approximately 23' north-south by 12' east-west and stands a maximum of 3' high. The only surface artifacts associated with the ruin are a few pieces of green, flat glass (possibly from a mirror or window) and a body shard from a pale green bottle. The feature has not been archaeologically tested to determine if it might have the potential to yield significant data. Nonetheless, the feature contributes to the landscape's Criterion A significance by evoking a sense of early pioneer settlement and land use on the property.

Non-Contributing Resources

The property includes four structures that do not contribute to the historic character of the landscape. All are wells. Their locations are shown in Figure 2. They are non-contributors because they represent an irrigation method applied to the landscape after its period of significance (that is, after 1905). Capping each well is a small electric or gasoline-powered pump. The southern-most well no longer functions. The other three remain in operation. The property is said to contain a fifth well that is no longer used; it is counted as neither a contributor nor non-contributor because it is not visible on the ground surface.

Integrity

The Pennington Rural Historic Landscape is a remarkably intact example of an agricultural property dating from Gadsden Purchase times to the early twentieth century. The landscape conveys a palpable sense of farming life in southern Arizona nearly a century and a half ago. The field in combination with the canal, stone cabin, and adobe ruin convey a strong sense of the agricultural potential that attracted and sustained settlers along the Santa Cruz River. The non-contributing wells capped with small pumps (ranging in height from 3' to 5') do not constitute a major visual intrusion. The fact that the property is still used for agricultural purposes strengthens its link with the past.

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Santa Cruz County, Arizona

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SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Pennington Rural Historic Landscape qualifies for the National Register under Criteria A and B. It is eligible under "A" for its important association with American pioneer settlement on the Gadsden Purchase after the United States acquired the area from Mexico in 1854. Its stone cabin, built in 1858-1859, appears to be the oldest remaining farmhouse in the state of Arizona. Its rural landscape conveys a powerful sense of the agricultural potential that drew American citizens to southern Arizona at such an early date, when Apache still controlled the area. The property is eligible under "B" for its association with Elias Green Pennington, head of one of the first immigrant families to settle in the Gadsden Purchase, and his daughter, Larcena Ann Pennington Page Scott, a prominent pioneer woman of southern Arizona. The period of significance, 1858 to 1905, represents the property's pioneer period; it begins with settlement by the Penningtons and ends with the government's approval of a land claim that extinguished prior pioneers' ownership rights to the property.

Criterion A Significance

In 1854 the United States acquired the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico. The acquisition included approximately 29,640 square miles. Of these, about 27,305 square miles were added to Arizona, the rest to New Mexico (Walker and Bufkin 1986:22). The Arizona portion, lying south of the Gila River, included pockets of mineral wealth and agricultural potential. Among the latter were lands along southern Arizona's two main rivers, the Santa Cruz and San Pedro. Native Americans such as the Apache used the rivers as pathways from their mountain homes farther north to settlements in Mexico, where they sought livestock, crops, and captives

Dating to 1858, the Pennington property is a rare example of a farm settled by non-native Americans in the years following the Gadsden Purchase. Few pioneers ventured into rural regions of the Purchase because of the threat of Indian attack. When U.S. military troops were withdrawn from the Purchase and reassigned to the East during the Civil War, southern Arizona became even more dangerous, prompting many pioneers to leave. The Penningtons were exceptions who stoically persisted in farming the Santa Cruz for nearly a decade. Their story forms a case study of life in the Gadsden Purchase when Apaches still held a home-court advantage.

In the summer of 1857 widower Elias Green Pennington and his twelve children were migrating from Texas to California when illness forced the family to encamp for a time at Fort Buchanan, between present-day Patagonia and Sonoita, Arizona. While waiting for daughter Larcena to recuperate, Elias obtained a contract to supply hay to Fort Buchanan and settled his family temporarily on a patch of farmland along nearby Sonoita Creek. When the fort's quartermaster failed to pay as promised, the Penningtons lingered through the summer and early fall, waiting for their money. In early October Apaches attacked, stealing all livestock. Left without animals or money to continue the trek westward, Elias Pennington had little choice but to remain in Arizona (Roberts 1992:18-22 and 44-46).

Fort Buchanan offered little protection and seemed a magnet for attack, so Elias scouted for good land away from the fort. By early 1858 he selected a site where the Santa Cruz River flowed north across the Mexican border, about twenty-five miles south of Fort Buchanan and six miles east of present Nogales. The site offered a fertile plain with abundant

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grama grass, but was so far removed from any neighbor that it prompted a visitor to write "...never in my wandering life have I seen a cabin erected in such a desolate place as the Pennington cabin on the upper Santa Cruz..." (Charles D. Poston, cited in Roberts 1992:48). After filing a grievance against Fort Buchanan's quartermaster, Elias received payment for his hay contract. He used the money to replace his stolen oxen and milk cow, buy provisions for his family, and plant crops.

The Pennington family at first had only the status of squatters as they worked their land. However, following the 1862 Homestead Act, Elias and his eldest son James attempted to gain title by filing adjacent claims. Among their improvements to the land were two homes. Circa 1858 Elias had built one, an adobe building. In 1858-1859 his son John (Jack) Pennington and Jack's friend, David Spencer, had built the other nearby, a white stone cabin. Both buildings were fortress-like, with gunports in place of windows. When Jack and David moved away from their cabin shortly after construction, the rest of the Penningtons moved in. The sturdy stone cabin would become a local landmark, and the acreage associated with it would become known as the "Stone House (Casa de Piedra) Ranch."

Other improvements made by the Penningtons were fields with an irrigation system. The main field was on the eastern bank of the Santa Cruz, adjacent to their houses. The 1860 census (United States Office of the Census 1860) indicated that they also farmed about three acres upstream, just across the Mexican border. Their irrigation canal likely headed at that location (Philip Halpenny, personal communication). Their ditch appears to have irrigated the fields directly, with no structure such as a reservoir to store the water. Corn was the principal crop grown (Roberts 1992:52).

Despite the productivity of his land, Elias Pennington's decision to settle in Apache territory ultimately proved disastrous. Continued depredations made the family's existence there tenuous. The Apache stole crops, livestock, and even family members. In 1860 they abducted Larcena Pennington while she was staying at a lumber camp in the nearby Santa Rita Mountains (see "Criterion B" section below). Partly to avoid attack, partly to gain slender economic advantages, the Penningtons frequently moved about the area. The years from approximately 1860 to 1869 sometimes found them variously at other locations in the Gadsden Purchase: Mowry Mine, Sopori, Calabasas. However, they returned often to their Santa Cruz farm and that became the property best associated with them. Finally, in 1869, Elias Pennington and his son Green were killed by Apache while working at Fort Crittenden at the head of Sonoita Valley. The incident prompted surviving members of the Pennington family to move to Tucson. A year later most of them returned to Texas. The Penningtons never "proved up" under homestead law to gain title to their upper Santa Cruz ranch, and had little recourse but to abandon it.

The Pennington/Stone House Ranch subsequently had other owners and occupants. Patrick J. Hand had acquired it by 1877, the year in which he sold the property -- then consisting of stone house, field, and water rights -- to Albert Case Benedict. Benedict lived mainly at Guevavi, but maintained another home (now the adobe ruin counted as a contributor in this nomination) a short distance north of the Pennington stone cabin. He used the "Stone House Ranch," as it was then called, for agricultural purposes. His foreman was Tomas Tapia, who resided in the stone cabin. Following Tomas' death in 1887, his widow, Matilda Sanchez de Tapia, as well as Colin Cameron and the Santa Cruz Valley Water Storage Company, variously owned and worked the ranch. A lease agreement dating from October of 1893 between Colin Cameron and Albert Benedict indicates that the "Casa de Piedra" field was still a productive agricultural property in which hay, barley, wheat, beans, and corn were successfully raised.

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 Santa Cruz County, Arizona

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As Halpenny (1990:4) relates, Tucson land developers attempted to gain control of the upper Santa Cruz valley in the 1880s and 1890s. The basis of their claim was the contention that the area was the northern extension of the Spanish-Mexican land grant known as the Maria Santissima del Carmen (alias Buenavista). The federal government in 1905 officially approved the Buenavista claim, totaling 5,733 acres. In so doing, the government extinguished all prior pioneers' claims to properties within it, such as Stone House Ranch. The Buenavista's successful claimants, the firm of Maish and Driscoll in Tucson, then sold the grant to George Westinghouse. Fortunately, the old Pennington property escaped development and remained in agricultural use.

During the twentieth century, the stone house gradually became abandoned while use of its fields continued. By the time Robert Forbes visited and photographed the property in 1913, the stone house was no longer occupied. In subsequent decades, farmers occasionally used the building for storage but not for habitation as they worked its adjacent fields. The fields have remained in near-continuous use to the present day, but the stone house has been unoccupied for many decades.

Criterion B Significance

The property is important for its association with Elias Green Pennington and his daughter Larcena. Elias was one of the earliest, longest, and hardest American settlers on the Gadsden Purchase. He is significant in local history as one of the first farmers along the upper Santa Cruz River. He established an agricultural property that has endured to the present. In doing so, he helped the United States gain a toehold in an area largely controlled by Apache.

Elias Green Pennington was born in South Carolina in 1808 or 1809 (United States Office of the Census 1860). A Pennington family tradition (recounted in Roberts 1992:12) holds that Elias was the son of Elijah Pennington, a soldier at Valley Forge who had received a large land grant in Virginia as a reward for his Revolutionary War service. Elijah grew wealthy raising tobacco. A firm believer in self-reliance, Elijah tried to inculcate the same quality in his 16 children. When a son became 21, Elijah (so the story continues) gave him a rifle, a dog, a horse and saddle, and \$2100 in silver, and would instruct him to go forth and seek his own fortune. When a daughter married, Elijah endowed her to an equivalent degree and cautioned her that she could not return to his house should she divorce or separate.

Elias was 22 or 23 when he married Julia Ann Hood in 1831. The couple moved to Tennessee where they started a family. According to Roberts (1992:12-13), when Tennessee "became too populated to suit Elias, and when he heard of vast frontiers opening in the new Republic of Texas, he moved his family there." In November of 1839 the Penningtons reached Fannin County, where Elias homesteaded 640 acres on Bullard's Creek. The first white settlers had reached the locality only three years earlier. There, Elias and Julia completed their family of twelve.

By 1855 Elias felt the need to relocate his family. The Texas Pacific Railroad Company was planning to lay track about a mile south of his property: bad news for a man who earned most of his living from ox-freighting. Elias left his family temporarily in Texas while he scouted westward. Julia died during his absence, leaving twelve children ranging in age from 11 months to 22 years. The thirteen surviving Penningtons relocated temporarily to Jack County, Texas, before departing for California. As detailed above (see "Criterion A" section), the family arrived not in California but Arizona, where they established a farm on the Santa Cruz River.

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Those who knew Elias described him as an affectionate father who was good-humored, quiet, sober, and hard-working. Traveler and journalist J. Ross Browne, who met Pennington in 1864, described him as somewhat eccentric; when other Gadsden Purchase settlers had fled the Apache, Elias had remained, "seeming rather to enjoy the dangers than otherwise" (J. Ross Browne cited in Roberts 1992:12). Browne added that he had never seen a better example of a fearless American frontiersman than Elias Green Pennington. Pennington is still remembered for his strength of character, endurance, and willingness to risk everything to settle the American frontier.

Larcena Ann Pennington was Elias' and Julia's third child, born to the couple on June 10, 1837. She was twenty-one when she settled with her father and eleven siblings along the Santa Cruz. She and her seven sisters were often left alone on the property while their father and brothers were away hunting or freighting. The small but strong stone house, with its gunport and windowless walls, gave the women some security.

In March of 1860, eleven weeks after her marriage to John H. Page, Larcena was abducted by Apache from a nearby lumber camp to which Page had temporarily taken her. When Larcena could not maintain the pace demanded by her fleeing captors, they took her shoes, stripped her, speared and beat her severely, and left her to die in a ravine. Regaining consciousness after three days, Larcena began her agonizing struggle back to civilization. Two weeks after her abduction she reached the camp on hands and knees and in a skeletal state. She had survived by foraging edible plants and melting snow in her hands to get water (Roberts 1992).

Less than a year after the ordeal, Apaches ambushed and killed Larcena's husband. The pregnant young widow returned to her father's Stone House Ranch. Following the death of her father in 1869, Larcena and her siblings moved from the ranch to Tucson. In June of 1870, most of the Pennington siblings moved back to Texas. Larcena, however, remained in Tucson where she married William F. Scott and raised three children. She lived there until her death in 1913.

For her courage and endurance during ordeals of her youth, Larcena is recognized as an outstanding pioneer of southern Arizona. In 1902 the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Society of Arizona Pioneers (an all-male society formed in Tucson in 1884) elected Larcena Ann Pennington Page Scott its first and honorary lifetime president. In its special statehood edition of February, 1912, *Wild World Magazine* featured the story of Larcena's capture and survival. Bernice Cosulich described Larcena in the history entitled *Tucson*. At least eleven pioneers recounted Larcena in their memoirs and held her in high esteem. In his 1981 novel *Buckskin Run*, Louis Lamour devoted a page to Larcena. Arizona Highways in 1993 carried an account of her ordeal. She is also the central figure in Virginia Culin Roberts' meticulous history entitled *With Their Own Blood: A Saga of Southwestern Pioneers*.

Both Larcena and her father are figures commanding much interest and admiration in Arizona. Pennington Rural Historic Landscape is the property best associated with them. Pennington Street in Tucson is named for the fact that Elias and sons once ran a sawpit there, but no trace remains of that enterprise.

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Cameron, Colin

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1951 *Tucson*. Desert Silhouettes, Tucson.

Forbes, Robert H.

1919 *The Penningtons: Pioneers of Early Arizona*. Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, Tucson.

Halpenny, Philip

1990 Preliminary Draft: The Historical Significance of the White Stone House ("Casa de Piedra") at Buena Vista, dated September 30, 1990. Copy on file, Pennington National Register file, State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Photographic Information

The following information applies to all photographs accompanying this nomination:

- 1.) Pennington Rural Historic Landscape
 - 2.) Santa Cruz County, Arizona.
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- 3.) Philip Halpenny
 - 4.) 1997
 - 5.) Philip Halpenny, Water Development Corporation, 3938 East Santa Barbara, Tucson, AZ 85711-4744
 - 6.) View east depicting Pennington Rural Historic Landscape along the Santa Cruz River. River is in foreground. Mature cottonwood trees surrounding the agricultural field add definition to the landscape. Pennington stone cabin is seen in distance (center).
 - 7.) PHOTO 1
- 3.) Pat Stein
 - 4.) 1999
 - 5.) APCON, 6786 Mariah Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86004-1232
 - 6.) View northwest depicting Pennington stone cabin at eastern edge of property. Agricultural field is seen behind cabin (left).
 - 7.) PHOTO 2
- 3.) Pat Stein
 - 4.) 1999
 - 5.) APCON, 6786 Mariah Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86004-1232
 - 6.) View east depicting agricultural field, cottonwood trees, and Pennington stone cabin.
 - 7.) PHOTO 3
- 3.) Pat Stein
 - 4.) 1999
 - 5.) APCON, 6786 Mariah Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86004-1232
 - 6.) View north depicting adobe ruin at north end of property. Ruin is believed to be former homesite of Albert Case Benedict, third owner of the Pennington property, circa 1877.
 - 7.) PHOTO 4
- 3.) Robert Forbes
 - 4.) 1913
 - 5.) Arizona Historical Society/AHS, 949 E. Second St., Tucson, AZ 85719
 - 6.) (AHS #5531). View northwest showing Pennington stone cabin (left) with original grass roof. The stone cabin now (1999) has a gabled metal roof. Forbes identified the adobe structure (left) as a later feature that was used for storage. No trace of the adobe structure can be seen on the ground surface today (1999).
 - 7.) PHOTO 5

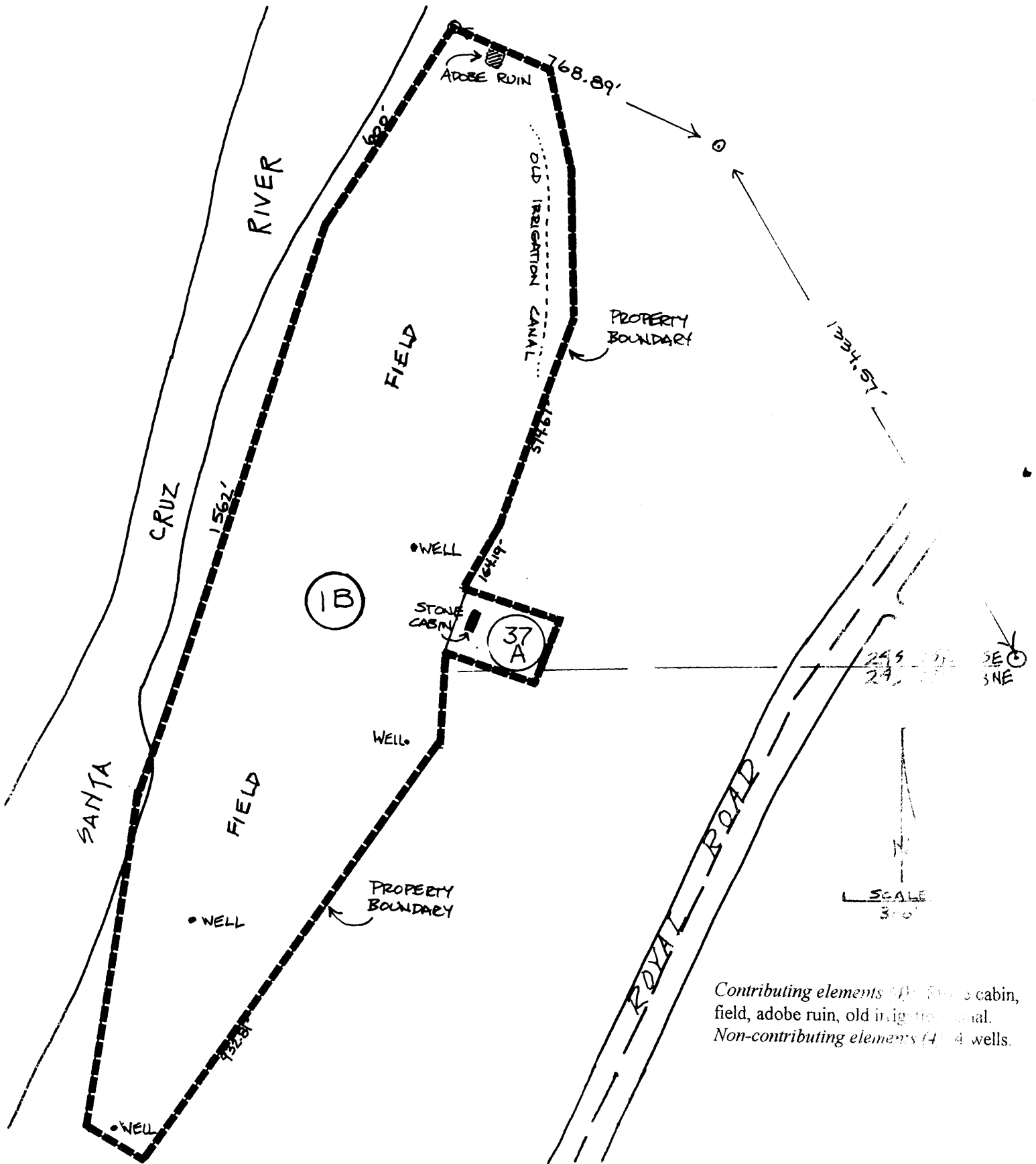


FIGURE 2. Sketch map for the Pennington Rural Historic Landscape, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. Property includes all of tax parcels 104-03-037A and 104-04-001B, totaling 39.5 acres. (Base maps courtesy of Santa Cruz County Assessor).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

110°52'30" 513000mE 514 515 50' 516
31°22'30" 3470000mN

FIGURE 1: HENNINGTON RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE, SANTA CRUZ CO., AZ
UTMS (ALL ZONE 12)

NORTHING	EASTING
3468520	514560
3468500	514660
3468030	514610
3467700	514365
3467710	514290

A B C D E

