PATENTED MINES
OF
TOMBSTONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
IN
TOMBSTONE MINNING DISTRICT

Scale: 1" = 500'
Drawn by: Tom Pitcher
Date: Feb. 21, 1974

Antelope C-5
Shoo Fly C-5
Contact C-1
Oregon C-2
Florodora F-12
Prompter F-25
Verde C-3
Mexican F-18
Hidden Treasure F-15
Revenue F-27
Extacy F-11
Shaft
Emerald Se Mine F-9
Emerald F-8
Telephone F-32
Grand Dipper F-14
Rattlesnake F-26
Mammoth F-19
Bunker Hill F-3
Miner's Dream C-4
Big Comet C-4
Little Comet C-4
Escondido F-10
Owl's Nest F-24
Wedge F-33
Owl's Last Hoot F-23
Luck Sure F-1
USMM #2
McCann F-18
Lucky Cuss F-16
Old Guard D-26 F-2
Eastside No. 2 F-7
COD F-5
Eastside F-16
Blue Monday D-38
Black Hawk F-4
Hope G-1
Defense D-2
Poor X D-10
Sea Rafael F-28
Alta H-1
Tribute D-39 F-39
Herald D-22
Nitroglycerine
Westside D-17
Mayflower D-23
Last Chance D-8
Bass D-1
Survey ex D-29
Toughnut D-13
Goodenough D-6
Sulphurer D-25
S/m Ex Toughnut D-11
Sidney F-31
So. Ext Central F-30
Southern Belle F-37
Buffalo F-34
Naumkeag F-21
Headlight
Grand Central F-13
Illinois F-37
Michigan F-37
Flora Morrison F-41
Head Center D-21
Yellowjacket D-25
Contention D-20 F-40
Tranquility D-14
Contentment E-7
Content E-3
New Year F-22
Cornell F-35
Cincinatti E-8
Houghton F-36
Tombstone Exploration
Parsons
North Point E-2
Cocopah E-4
Silver E-1
Bell
Empire D-3
Hawkeye
Little Wonder
Gilded D-5
Way Up
Vizina D-5
Sunset Dyke
Summer St
1st St
2nd St
3rd St
4th St
5th St
6th St
7th St
8th St
9th St
10th St
11th St
12th St
13th St
14th St
15th St
Tombstone Townsite
Tuennis St
Allen St
Fremont St
Safford St

PATENTED MINES
OF
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Houghton F-36
Cornell F-35
North Point E-2
Cocopah E-4
Empire D-3
Silver E-1
Bed
Way D-14
Wilcox D-5
Vizina D-5
SUMNER ST
1ST ST
2ND ST
3RD ST
4TH ST
5TH ST
6TH ST
7TH ST
8TH ST
9TH ST
10TH ST
11TH ST
12TH ST
13TH ST
14TH ST
15TH ST
TOMBSTONE TOWNSITE
WALNUT ST
ALLEN ST
FREMONT ST
SAFFORD ST
I ST

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FAIRBANK QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3947 IV (BENSON 1:62 500)
3947 I (ST DAVID 1:62 500)

110°15′ — 572000m E. — 573 — 574 — 12′30″ — 576 — 578 — 10′ — 579 — 580 — R. 21 E. — R. 22 E. — 510 000 FEET — 110°07′30″

31°45′ — 3511000m N. — 3510 — 3509 — 42′30″ — 3508 — 3507 — 40′ — 3505 — 3504 — 3503 — 3502 — 230 000 FEET — 3500 — 31°37′30″

T. 19 S. / T. 20 S. / T. 21 S.

R. 20 E. / R. 21 E.

SONOITA 26 MI. N.
6 MI. TO AZ. 92

1.8 MI. TO U.S. 80

3947 III NE (FORT HUACHUCA NE)

(FORT HUACHUCA) 3947 III SE

(TOMBSTONE) 3947 II SE

(LEWIS SPRINGS) 3947 II SW

GARDEN CANYON 10 MI.

(TOMBSTONE S.) 3947 II SE

FORT HUACHUCA
MILITARY RESERVATION

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1952

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, east zone

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue

UTM GRID AND 1952 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
GN — MN — 0°26′ 8 MILS — 13° 231 MILS

SCALE 1:24000
1 MILE — 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET — 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ARIZONA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty
Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FAIRBANK, ARIZ.
N3137.5—W11007.5/7.5

1952

AMS 3947 II NW—SERIES V898

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1965

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

LEWIS SPRINGS QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA–COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 TOMBSTONE 15' QUADRANGLE

3947 II NE (HUACHUCA CITY)
3947 II NW (FAIRBANK)
3947 II NE (TOMBSTONE)
3947 III SE (FORT HUACHUCA)
3947 II SE (TOMBSTONE SE)
3946 I NW (NICKSVILLE)
3946 I NE (HEREFORD)
3946 IV NE (MILLER PEAK)

FORT HUACHUCA MILITARY RESERVATION
Brunckow Hill
San Pedro River
Graveyard Gulch
Government Draw
Lewis Springs
Donnet-Fry Ranch
Bakarich-McCool Ranch
SAN RAFAEL DEL VALLE
Trailer Park
Corral
Ruin
Water
Pump
BM
Sta
ABANDONED RAILROAD GRADE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
AQUEDUCT
TELEPHONE
GARDEN CANYON 3.2 MI.
TOMBSTONE 9.1 MI.
CHARLESTON 0.5 MI
SAN JUAN DE LAS BOQUILLAS Y NOGALES
7.1 MI. TO U.S. 80
6 MI. TO U.S. 80

T. 21 S.
T. 22 S.
R. 21 E.
R. 22 E.

110°15′ 110°07′30″ 12′30″ 10′
31°37′30″ 31°30′ 35′ 32′30″
572000m E 573 574 575 576 578 579 581 582 510 000 FEET 480 000 FEET
3498000m N 3497 3496 3495 3494 3493 3491 3490 3489 3488 3487 3486 220 000 FEET 190 000 FEET

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1952

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 12, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1976. This information not field checked
Map edited 1978

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
GN MN 0°26′ 8 MILS 12° 213 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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ARIZONA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty
Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

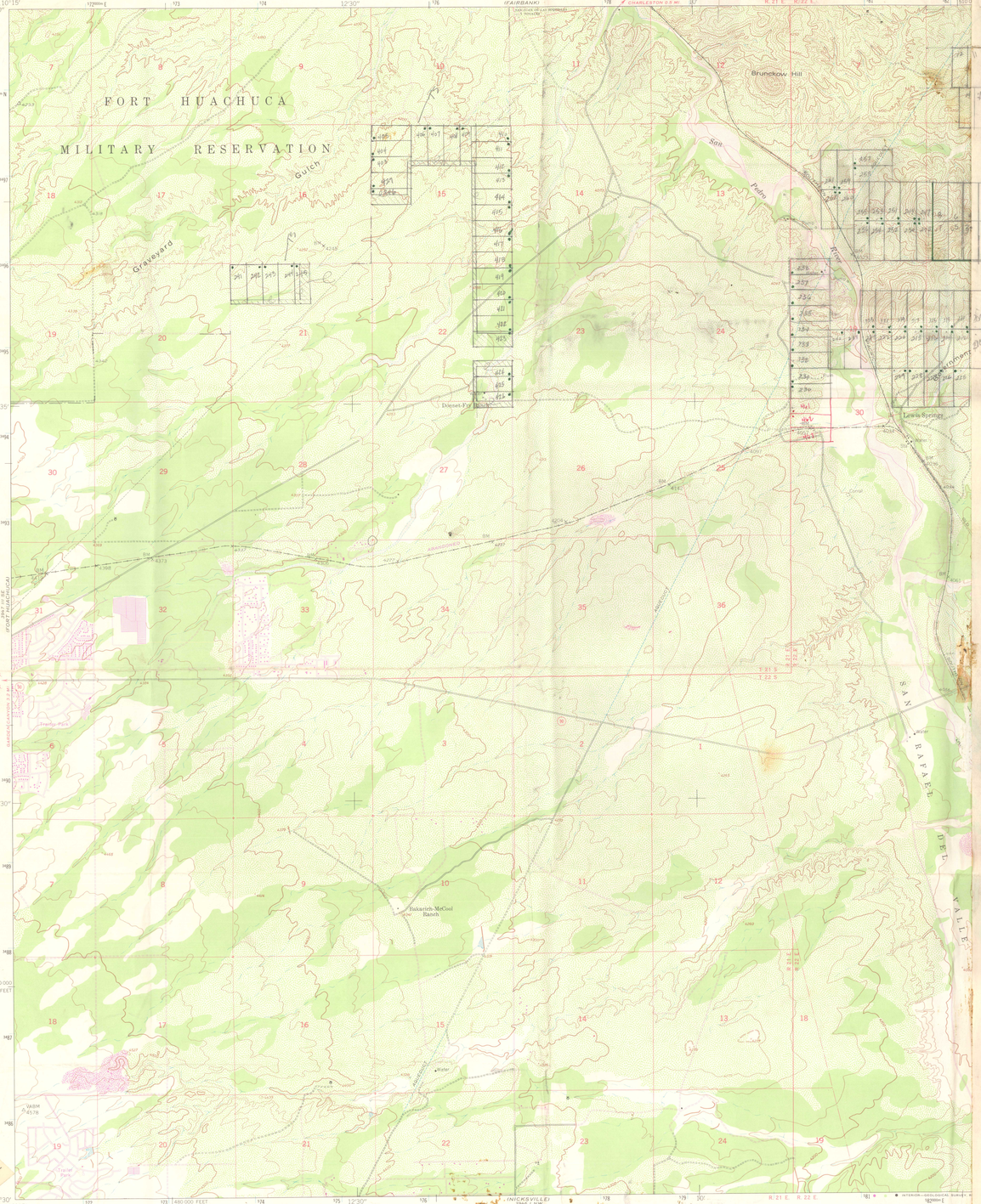
LEWIS SPRINGS, ARIZ.
SW/4 TOMBSTONE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3130—W11007.5/7.5

1952
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 3947 II SW—SERIES V898

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped by the Army Map Service
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Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1952

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10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system, east zone
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Map edited 1978

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
U. S. Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

LEWIS
SW/4 TOMB
N3130

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APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1952

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route
State Route

TOMBSTONE SE, ARIZ.
N3130—W11000/7.5
1952

Tombstone 15' map.
Composite map.
Updated and hand-
digitized!

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FAIRBANK QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(BENSON 3947 IV 1:62 500)
(ST DAVID 3947 I 1:62 500)
(FORT HUACHUCA 3947 III SE)
(TOMBSTONE SE 3947 II SE)
(FORT HUACHUCA NE 3947 III NE)
(TOMBSTONE 3947 II NE)
(LEWIS SPRINGS 3947 II SW)

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AMS 3947 II NW—SERIES V898

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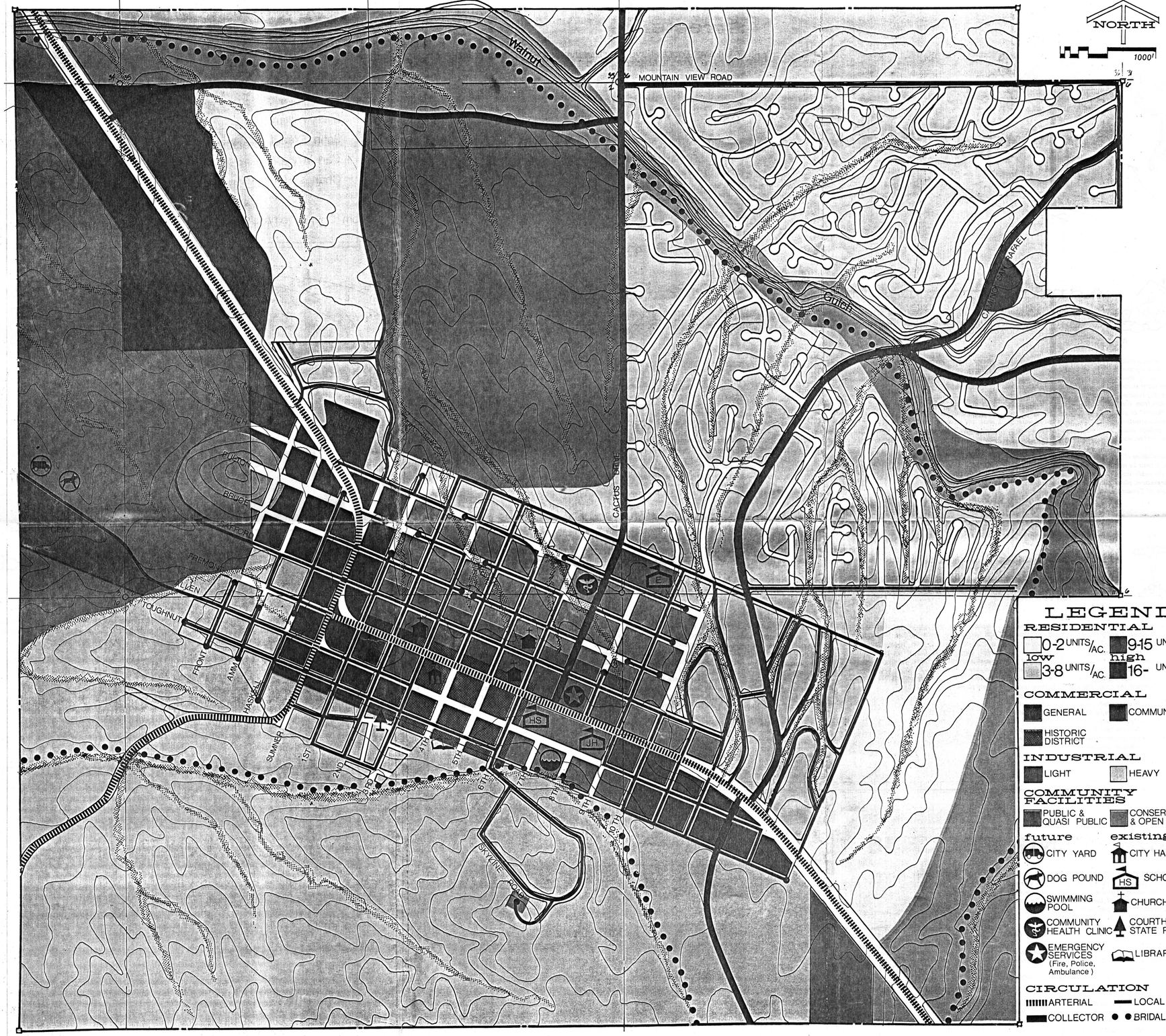
● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | WASHINGTON, D. C.—1965



TOMBSTONE
ARIZONA
Comprehensive Plan
and Policy Summary

Prepared by i² Environmental Consultants
Tempe, Arizona

1974

The preparation of this map was aided through a FEDERAL GRANT from the DEPARTMENT of HOUSING and URBAN DEVELOPMENT, under the URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM authorized by Section 701 of the HOUSING ACT of 1954, as amended, and pursuant to a contract with the OFFICE of the GOVERNOR, STATE of ARIZONA.

GOALS of the COMMUNITY

Man-Made Physical Systems

To organize and develop the physical environment so that it is a healthy, efficient, and distinctive place in which to live;
To stabilize and preserve property values;
To provide access and services essential for the operation and use of real property;
To conserve and enhance the community's natural and historic features.

Social Services

To conserve the mental and physical health of all citizens;
To insure the safety of all citizens;
To provide opportunities for self improvement, relaxation, and exercise;
To eliminate unjust discrimination of all kinds;
To assure that people living in Tombstone will find available housing which meets minimum safety and health standards, and which will offer some choice of housing type and location within the community;
To prevent damage, destruction or loss of real property.

Economic Development

To stimulate business activity which will meet the basic needs of local consumers;
To support all programs which will assure local citizens of gainful and worthwhile employment within the surrounding job market;
To encourage development of local resources in an efficient, safe, and socially acceptable manner.

Government Operations

To provide all management and support activities necessary to achieve the City's objectives;
To stimulate and facilitate maximum citizen participation in government;
To maintain clear lines of communication with all other governmental bodies affecting the City of Tombstone.

PLAN ELEMENTS

Land Use

RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY COMPLEMENT BOTH ADJACENT ACTIVITIES AND THE OVERALL PATTERN OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

Tombstone's land use pattern was set during the city's nineteenth century genesis. The city was laid out in the shape of a rectangle just to the north of an active mining district. Businesses located themselves near the center of the southern half of the grid to be closer to the mines; while residences tended to be built away from the noise and congestion – in the spaces behind busy streets and in the northern half of the grid. Development to the west and east was obstructed by soil conditions and arroyos.

Although the city is now larger in area and has a new economic base, the land use pattern has changed very little. This consistency is due to three factors: (1) the older sections are easy to build in because they already have streets and utilities; (2) potentially conflicting activities such as industry and housing are separated; and (3) the resultant concentrations of activity make each part of the city into a special place.

Although future developments should continue to fill in the grid in a traditional manner, some changes may be required to meet modern needs. However, in no instance should modification be allowed to disrupt the prevailing land use relationships. This is particularly important in the historic district where the premature withdrawal of non-tourist related businesses would be economically disasterous for all concerned. (See the Land Use Map on the other side of this document.)

Streets

ROADWAYS SHOULD PROVIDE SAFE, CONVENIENT, AND UNOBSTRUCTED ACCESS TO EVERY PARCEL OF DEVELOPED PROPERTY.

The original Tombstone townsite was laid out in the form of a regular grid with wide rights-of-way and square blocks. Although easy to survey and map, this system was not always well suited for the terrain on which the community was to be built. Particular difficulties were encountered when a grid line crossed an arroyo (wash) or ran perpendicular to a steep slope. In most such cases a jeep trail was cut but no street improvements were made. Because of high construction costs this solution is acceptable for most local streets, however it would be unsatisfactory for either collector or arterial streets.

Local streets are primarily an access way for municipal services, utilities, and individual property owners. They should be two lanes wide and paved but need no curbs or sidewalks. On the other hand, collector and arterial streets must be coninuous if they are to serve as channels for heavy traffic, emergency vehicles, and utility trunk lines. For these streets, the arroyos must be bridged, the slopes cut, and the pavement edged. Width of the collector may be two lanes, but the arterial streets should have a minimum of four traffic lanes.

Local streets which are not to be continued should be closed to all traffic and so indicated on local street maps. Until paved, all streets should be kept graded and clear of obstructions; once improved they should be kept in good repair. (See streets in Land Use Map.)

Community Facilities

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF PROPER SIZE AND DESIGN SHOULD BE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

Tombstone has always been a public-minded community. Church groups, volunteer fire departments, and boards of education have played a major role in development of the city. Some of their efforts have been passed down through time in the form of traditions; others are in the form of buildings and grounds. Any future development must build upon this set of historic facilities: using them where possible, modifying them when necessary, replacing and adding to them if the situation so demands.

Of the City owned and operated structures, City Hall is obviously one which deserves to be preserved. However, to do this may require construction of an Emergency Services Center for the Fire Department, Police Department, and ambulance. Other municipal projects might include: a new dog pound, a new city yard, and a Medical Services Center. Additional needs of a recreational nature would be met by: construction of a new swimming pool near the High School, development of a tourist orientation park at the west end of the historic district, installation of playing fields, and clearing of a bridle path around the city. Although a few of these facilities require special sites, most can be located wherever they would complement their immediate surroundings. Fortunately, the town's small size allows all centrally situated facilities to be within walking distance of those who use them. (See Land Use Map.)

Administration

ALL MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT ANY RESULTANT ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE WILL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE EXPRESSED EXPECTATIONS OF LOCAL CITIZENS.

Administration is included as a plan element to give adequate recognition to the people and processes which will be required to carry out any environmental improvements. In particular this refers to the elected and appointed municipal officers who make the City function from month to month. Although their duties range from street cleaning to legislation, these people are the "brains" of public activity. Without their skilled and conscientious attention to duty there might not be water in the tap, garbage would be in the streets, thieves would go uncaught, and fires would burn unchecked.

The responsibilities of City Hall are obviously of some weight. However, it must be remembered that the municipality exists . . . "in the public interest." Like the other tasks which the City now executes, planning must be carried out as a service to the people of Tombstone. Of course, not everyone will be pleased by every municipal action, but if planning work seeks to focus on citizen expressed concerns the process will eventually result in measureable improvements in all segments of the community.

This does not mean that local government needs to be radically changed, just that people should think common sense, act in cooperation, and be courteous. Observance of these simple guidelines in everyday affairs is the very foundation upon which Tombstone can become a more functional and pleasing community.

Water Resources

AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF HEALTHFUL UNOFFENSIVE WATER SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO EVERY PIECE OF DEVELOPED PROPERTY FOR FIRE PROTECTION, DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, AND INDUSTRIAL USE.

Water is so basic to human life that it is usually taken for granted. It is used for drinking, bathing, manufacturing, gardening, fire prevention, dust control, and waste removal. It must be free of impurities, odorless, and tasteless. Everyone from children to grandparents depend upon it. There is no part of the community which would not be seriously disrupted by the absence of water for more than a day. Obviously, someone must take water as a serious business.

At the present time, the City of Tombstone has acted within its chartered powers and is assuming the responsibility for supply of water. Early in the 1880's the City exercised its other option and sold a utility franchise to the Huachuca Water Company. This group built the main part of the system which still serves the town. As their name suggests, the company's water source was in the Huachuca Mountains, twenty-three miles southwest of Tombstone. From this point, the water was brought into the community and distributed by means of imported cast iron pipe.

Since construction of this system, the City has added several supplemental wells, none of which is independently capable of meeting the local demand. One has too high a mineral content; another has too low a pumping capacity; the third has been closed due to potential contamination. As the city grows and seeks to improve, water will have to be treated more consciously as the resource that it is.

Housing

ANY STRUCTURE USED FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND MAINTAINED TO PROVIDE MINIMUM CONDITIONS OF HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING.

Bare wires which spark on windy days, a child confined to bed in a windowless room, a woman cooking over an unvented gas stove: these are conditions which result in fire, illness, fatigue, and sometimes death. Yet they are allowed to persist by those who either do not see the dangers or choose not to correct them.

In light of the potentially disasterous and degrading consequences of not doing so, the City is obligated to challenge these conditions in the public interest. To this end, it enforces minimum standards for the design and construction of new housing units. But with existing housing, the problem is more complex. The City is not free to inspect homes at will; it must have just cause to interupt the privacy of a person's home. So all but the most obvious conditions go undetected and unchanged.

Typically, the most unsatisfactory housing is occupied by those who are least able financially to make improvements. Often they do not even own their place of residence. For these people to have decent housing, either their existing residence must be upgraded, or they must move into a unit which satisfies minimal standards. Although Tombstone has some new housing under construction, the main supply of replacements for unsatisfactory units will be from evacuation of older homes. If these houses are properly cared for, they will insure that every Tombstone resident has a safe place to sleep at night.

Appearance

VISUAL ASPECTS OF BUILDINGS, STREETS, YARDS, AND OPEN SPACES SHOULD REINFORCE THE COMMUNITY'S IMAGE AND PROVIDE CLEAR ORIENTATION TO MAJOR DESTINATION POINTS.

Tombstone is a community of many impressions: old buildings, brilliant sunsets, friendly people, confusing street signs – the list could go on and on. The interesting thing about these impressions is that different groups of people emphasize different ranges of images. For example, if asked about the town, tourists would probably visualize the Courthouse before thinking of the High School; but local teenagers would undoubtedly reverse the order. The reason for these associations is obvious: people think of the physical environment in symbolic terms. In other words, people give meaning to those aspects of their surroundings by which they orient themselves. Since their view points vary, each person will "see" the community in a different light. A wrecked car might be a parts supply to a weekend mechanic; but it could also appear as an eyesore to the neighbor. Similarly, a tourist may be disappointed at finding nineteenth century building fronts behind telephone wires, neon signs, and assorted automobiles. He will also be frustrated if he cannot find the historic district because nothing, or everything, looks "historic;" much the same way a home owner would feel if his residence looked like a convenience market. These negative feelings can be greatly overcome if Tombstone is allowed to develop a multi-faceted character which honestly reflects the community's many special places.

Waste Disposal

ALL WASTES SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER WHICH IS ECOLOGICALLY SOUND, PLEASING TO THE SENSES, AND CONDUCIVE TO GOOD HEALTH.

Ever since the discovery that respiratory ailments could be cured in warm, dry climates, the Southwest has been a haven for the ill and infirm. Young and old, rich and poor they left the slush, smoke, and congestion of the East and Midwest to find their health. In hundreds of communities like Tombstone they basked in the sun, relaxed in the casual life styles, and breathed the clean air. After a while the ulcers began to heal, the lungs cleared, and the aches subsided. Like water in a semi-arid region, the conditions which made these recoveries possible are finite and capable of destruction by human beings.

Successful preservation of the healthful environment depends upon two factors: low levels of waste production and proper waste disposal. Since waste production is mostly a matter of consumption and marketing patterns, it follows that local environmental protection comes down to waste disposal practices. These practices may be divided into three classes: gases (automobile emissions), liquid (sewage), and solid (garbage).

Each form of waste has a corresponding set of disposal methods which reduce offensive by-products while, at the same time allow the earth's natural processes to break down and/or disseminate the pollutants to concentrations within acceptable health standards. Clear air, pure water, and fertile soil are the least inheritance which future generations should receive.

THE PLANNING GUIDE

The Tombstone Planning Guide is a set of six documents covering the full range of information required to carry out basic planning activity. Copies of the Guide are available at the city clerk's office. (215 Fremont Street). The documents included in the Guide are as follows:

Introduction
An Overview and Technical Supplement

The Tombstone Heritage
A Description of Dominant Trends

Base Data
Geographic, Social, Economic, Governmental

Plan Development
A Record of the Planning Process

Implementation
A Proper Use of Governmental Powers

The Comprehensive Plan and Policy Summary

PLANNING PROCESS

Description

The planning process is a three phase cycle of five year and one year time periods. The five year cycle is used to regulate formation and updating of the Planning Guide. The annual cycle places efforts toward plan implementation.

Principal assumptions underlying the process are:

(1) local people ought to be central to solving local problems;

(2) governmental powers should be used to shape environmental conditions in conformance with expressed citizen interests;

(3) planning work should stay grounded in the reality of every day experiences.

As an aid to plan implementation a schedule of annual projects has been proposed as part of the five year cycle. Heavy emphasis is put on the need to establish planning as an administrative process within municipal government. Other high priority projects stress refinement and stabilization of basic environmental systems.

Responsibilities

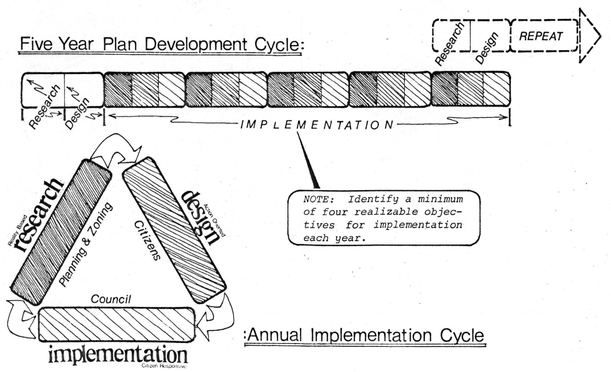
5-YEAR PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

- PLANNING and ZONING COMMISSION
  1. Set up process
  2. Take attitude survey
  3. Identify issues
  4. Collect Data
- INTERESTED CITIZENS
  1. Approve goals
  2. Form policies
  3. Study Alternatives
  4. Recommend Objectives
- COMMON COUNCIL
  1. Review Process
  2. Study Recommendations
  3. Adopt Plan
  4. Set general implementation direction

ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS:

- PLANNING and ZONING COMMISSION
  1. Collect Data
  2. Establish Priority Issues
  3. Discuss Alternatives
  4. Draft Projects
- INTERESTED CITIZENS
  1. Affirm Goals
  2. Review Policies
  3. Update Objectives
  4. Refine & Rank Projects
- COMMON COUNCIL
  1. Review Plan
  2. Study Recommendations
  3. Take Action
  4. Follow-up

Five Year Plan Development Cycle:



:Annual Implementation Cycle

CITY of TOMBSTONE

Common Council

Jack Hendrickson, MAYOR

COUNCILMEN

Mike Williams
John Breakfield
Carl Wolff
Charles Hatcher

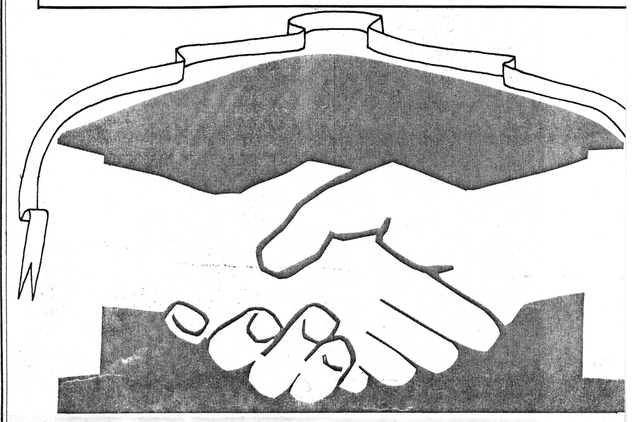
Tom Coyner, CITY CLERK

Planning & Zoning Commission

Joe Graves, CHAIRMAN

Dug Gordon
Marcene Riley
Fernando Salcido
Oscar Villa
Jack Wright

Tom Pitcher, CITY ENGINEER



Plan Background

history

The City of Tombstone lies on a low ridge in the northeast foothills of the Mule Mountains. To the north of the community is Walnut Gulch; to the south is the now quiet mining district which brought the settlement into being. First discovered in 1877, the rich veins of silver and gold ore built a community of lawless reputation and first-rate public improvements. Although the mining boom ended in 1911, the city continued to do well because of its function as the county seat. However, in 1929, the county seat was moved to Bisbee and Tombstone hit bottom.

By coincidence, 1929 was the same year that the first Helldorado was held. Now an annual event, the celebration marked emergence of interest in the city's past. This interest grew during the thirties and forties as dozens of "western" novels and movies spread the name of Tombstone around the world. About the same time, the city's pleasant climate and "small town" character began to attract increasing numbers of new residents. Since 1962 Tombstone has been a National Historic Landmark, attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. These tourists have provided a fairly stable economic base for the community through the early seventies.

projections & assumptions

However, the residents of Tombstone are now faced with an unpredictable future for which their heritage may not be adequate preparation. Recent trends in technology, national politics, and international economics have certainly been associated with high degrees of instability. If these forces effect the community to the same extent as they have in the past, it may be optimistic to assume any growth in either population or business volume between 1975 and 1980. Projections beyond that point must be considered speculative.

Yet, life will go on in spite of uncertainty about tomorrow. Taxes will be collected and spent; laws will be passed and enforced; people will try to improve their well-being. The degree to which these activities can be integrated into a compatible whole may make a significant difference in the community's ability to deal effectively with the negative aspects of eventual changes.

One good indicator of a community's ability to handle change is the condition of its physical environment. The environment is critical because it is subject to manipulation by both government and private interests. However, private development is usually limited to individual pieces of property, whereas government is concerned with the overall pattern of improvements. Because of this wholistic point of view the municipal government is in an excellent position to maximize the positive benefits of most development decisions.

the plan

This document, The Comprehensive Plan & Policy Summary, has been prepared to assist the Mayor and Common Council in their role as development coordinators. Specific standards for development are expressed on this page as Plan Elements. Contents of the Elements were set by a citizen committee in conjunction with the planning consultants. Achievement of the conditions described in the elements will come about as the City normally exercises its traditional powers of regulation, public programs, and influence through leadership. Recommended actions in critical areas of development will be forwarded annually to the Council by the Planning & Zoning Commission after meetings with local residents. It is expected that the Plan will need to be updated and reviewed at five year intervals if it is to stay relevant. For additional Plan background and supplemental information reference should be made to the complete Planning Guide.

46 Track

110°15' 31°45'

R. 21 E.

R. 22 E.

R. 23 E. 110°00' 31°45'

T. 19 S.

T. 20 S.

T. 21 S.

T. 22 S.

Walnut Gulch

Schieffelin Mon.

Lone Three Brothers Hills

TOMBSTONE

TOMBSTONE HILLS

Circle Cross Hills

Boothill Graveyard

Military Hill

Alax Hill

Tombstone Airfield

SAN JUAN DE LAS BOQUILLAS Y NOGALES Grant

San Pedro River

Fort Huachuca Military Reservation

LINDSEY RANCH

KELLER RANCH

Bronco Hill

Graveyard Gulch

DONNE RANCH

JOHNSON RANCH

Government Draw

SCHRADER RANCH

BARABELL McCOOL RANCH

SAN RAFAEL DEL VALLE Grant

MULE MTS.

110°15' 31°30'

R. 21 E.

R. 22 E.

R. 23 E. 110°00' 31°30'

Public Domain - Mineral/Surface owned by Federal Government

State Domain - Mineral/Surface owned by State of Arizona

Public Domain Mineral/State Surface Mineral owned by Federal Government; Surface owned by State of Arizona

Fee Simple - Mineral/Surface Privately owned

Fee Simple Surface/Public Domain Mineral Private surface ownership; Mineral owned by Federal Government

Spanish Land Grants - Fee simple Mineral/Surface Privately owned; Reservation of Gold, Silver and Mercury to Federal Government

Military Reservation - Restricted Mineral Entry - Not open to mining

Water & Power Resource Service & Various other Withdrawals - Not open to Mineral Entry or Mining

Mineral/Surface owned by Federal Government Mineral Rights privately claimed

Mineral/Surface owned by State of Arizona Mineral Leases, prospecting permits or applications privately held

Public Domain Mineral/State of Arizona Surface - Mineral Rights privately claimed

Public Domain Mineral/Fee Simple surface - Mineral Rights privately claimed

Public Domain Mineral/Surface - Mineral Right claimed by Tombstone Development Company

Mineral/Surface owned by State of Arizona - prospecting permits or applications held by Tombstone Development Company

Public Domain Mineral/Surface owned by State of Arizona - Mineral Rights claimed by Tombstone Development Company

Patented Mining Claims owned by Tombstone Development Company

Public Domain Mineral/Fee Simple Surface - Mineral Rights claimed by Tombstone Development Company

Fee Simple Surface/State of Arizona Mineral - Prospecting Permit Held by Tombstone Development Company

Prospecting Permit Applications - simultaneous filing with M.S.Horne & Energy Reserve Group, which were lost during drawings of August 24 & 25, 1981

Prospecting Permit Applications - simultaneous filing with M.S.Horne on August 15, 1981 - will be awarded by drawing

Prospecting Permit Applications - recommended for Prospecting Permit acquisition at a cost of approximately $2,240 for 2 years for approximately 1,120 total acres

TOMBSTONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

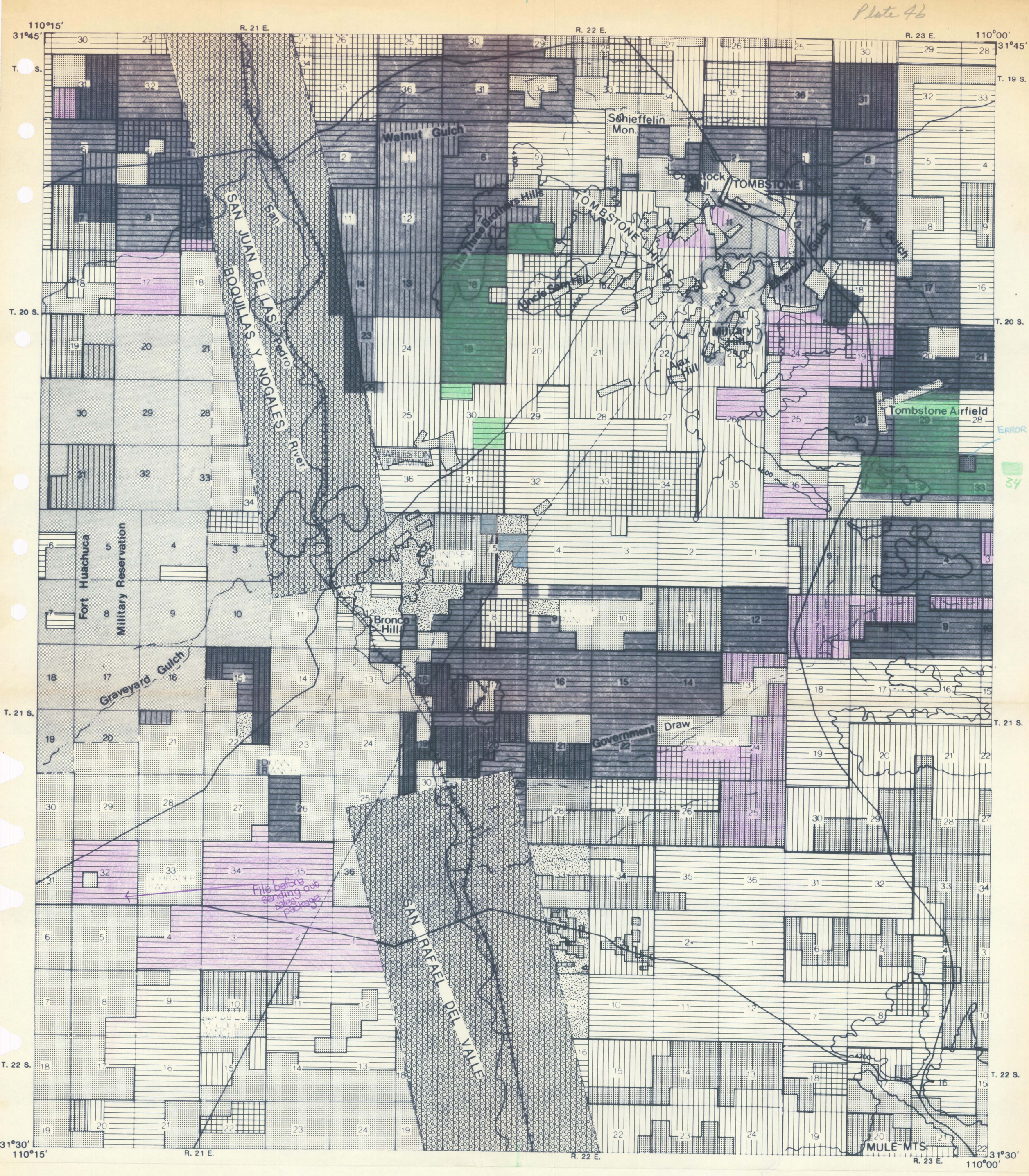
Land Acquisition Progress Map

N

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

LAND STATUS UPDATE
September 1, 1981

Plate 46



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Mineral/Surface owned by State of Arizona - prospecting permits or applications held by Tombstone Development Company

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Patented Mining Claims owned by Tombstone Development Company

Public Domain Mineral/Fee Simple Surface - Mineral Rights claimed by Tombstone Development Company

Fee Simple Surface/State of Arizona Mineral - Prospecting Permit Held by Tombstone Development Company

Map showing areas to acquire Prospecting Permits

AUG 2 1 1981

Areas of open land recommended for Prospecting Permit application for state land and staking of mining claims on federal land

TOMBSTONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Land Acquisition Progress Map

N

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

LAND STATUS UPDATE 9/1/81

Progress MAP
LAND ACQUISITION
T.D.C 6-27-81

110°15' 31°45' R21E R22E R23E 110°00' 31°45'

T19S T20S T21S T22S

Walnut Gulch
Schieffelin Mon.
Comstock Hill
TOMBSTONE
The Three Brothers Hills
TOMBSTONE HILLS
Uncle Sam Hill
Emerald
Military Hill
Ajax Hill
Tombstone Airfield
San Pedro River
CHARLESTON LEAD MINE
LINDSEY RANCH
KELLER RANCH
Bronco Hill
Fort Huachuca Military Reservation
Graveyard Gulch
DONNET RANCH
Government Draw
JOHNSON RANCH
SCHRADER RANCH
BAKARICH McCOOL RANCH
MULE MTS.

WANT TO CHECK THIS AREA OUT

LOOK AT THIS AREA CAREFULLY

STATE LAND

APPLICATIONS ON FILE, PROSPECTING PERMITS OFFERED
ADDITIONAL AREAS NOT SHOWN ON MAP
T. 20 S., R 23 E. SECT. 34 N½, N½ S½
" " SECT. 35 W½ SW ¼
T. 21 S., R 23 E. SECT. 2 LOTS 1-12, S½
" " SECT. 3 LOTS 1-4, 6-10, W½ NW¼ SW¼
" " SECT. 10 S½, S½ N½
" " SECT. 11 ALL
" " SECT. 12 ALL

APPLICATIONS MADE AND ON FILE, NO AWARD MADE BY STATE LAND DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL LAND

T. D. C. GROUP UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

T. S. GROUPS OF UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS, STAKED BY J. A. BRISCOE & ASSOCIATES

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL T. S. GROUP MINING CLAIMS YET TO BE STAKED

MINING CLAIMS HELD BY JACK BRONHAM - VERBAL AGREEMENT - FIRST RIGHT OF REFUSAL GRANTED TO J. A. BRISCOE & ASSOC. (AGENT FOR T.D.C.)

SCALE - 1" = 1 MILE 1:62,500

DATE: 6/29/81	REVISIONS					
DRAWN BY: T.E.W. D.N.	DATE	NUMB.	BY	DATE	NUMB.	BY
APPROVED: J.A.B.						

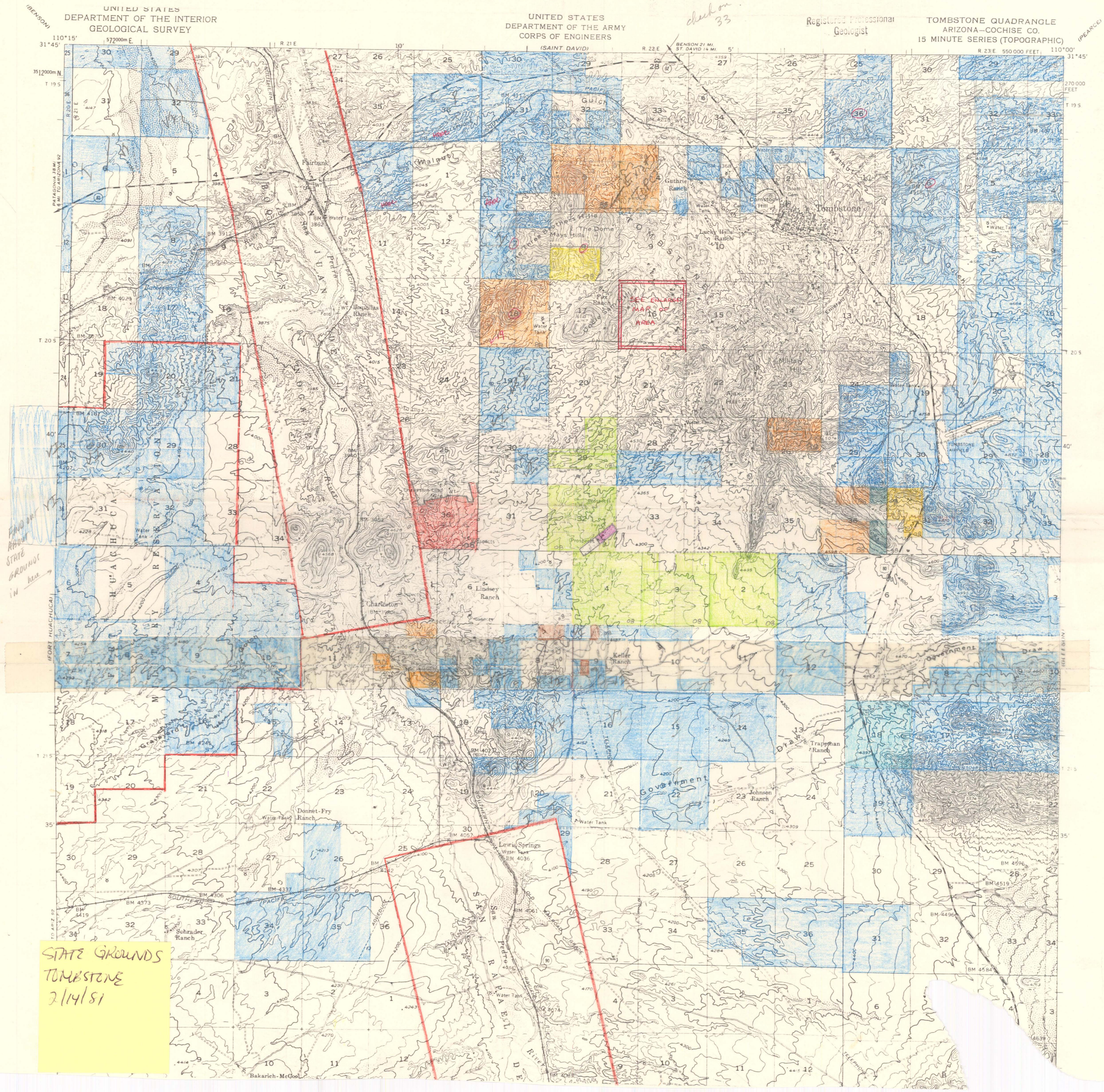
DRAWING NUMBER				
D.N.	R.	P.	F.	LOC.

TOMBSTONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
LAND ACQUISITION PROGRESS MAP

COUNTRY: U.S.A. BY: T.E.W.
STATE: ARIZONA
COUNTY: COCHISE
MOUNTAIN RANGE: TOMBSTONE HILLS
MINING DISTRICT: TOMBSTONE

James A. Briscoe & Associates
Tucson, Arizona

Mineral Leases on State Grounds - compiled from data dated February 14, 1981



STATE GROUNDS
TOMBSTONE
2/14/81

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ARIZONA–COCHISE CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Geologist

PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM, TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA

VERY IMPORTANT
- STATE MINERAL LEASES
- FEDERAL LODE MINING CLAIMS

IMPORTANT
- STATE MINERAL LEASES
- FEDERAL LODE MINING CLAIMS

POSSIBLE
- STATE MINERAL LEASES
- FEDERAL LODE MINING CLAIMS

PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM TOMBSTONE VINTAGE 1981
— WORKING COPY

INTRUSIVE BODY INDICATED AT DEPTH

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Registered Professional Geologist

TOMBSTONE QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA—COCHISE CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(BENSON) (PEARCE) (FORT HUACHUCA) (GLEESON)

110°15' 31°45' 572000m E. 3512000m N. R 21 E R 22 E R 23 E 550 000 FEET 110°00' 31°45' 270 000 FEET T 19 S T 20 S T 21 S

BENSON 21 MI. ST. DAVID 14 MI. (SAINT DAVID) 10' 5' 40' 35'

PATAGONIA 38 MI. 6 MI. TO ARIZONA 92

0.6 MI. TO ARIZ 92

INTRUSIVES INDICATED AT DEPTH

PRELIMINARY LAND STATUS JAN. 1981

FEE SIMPLE SURFACE/MINERAL

FEE SIMPLE SURFACE; PUBLIC MINERAL

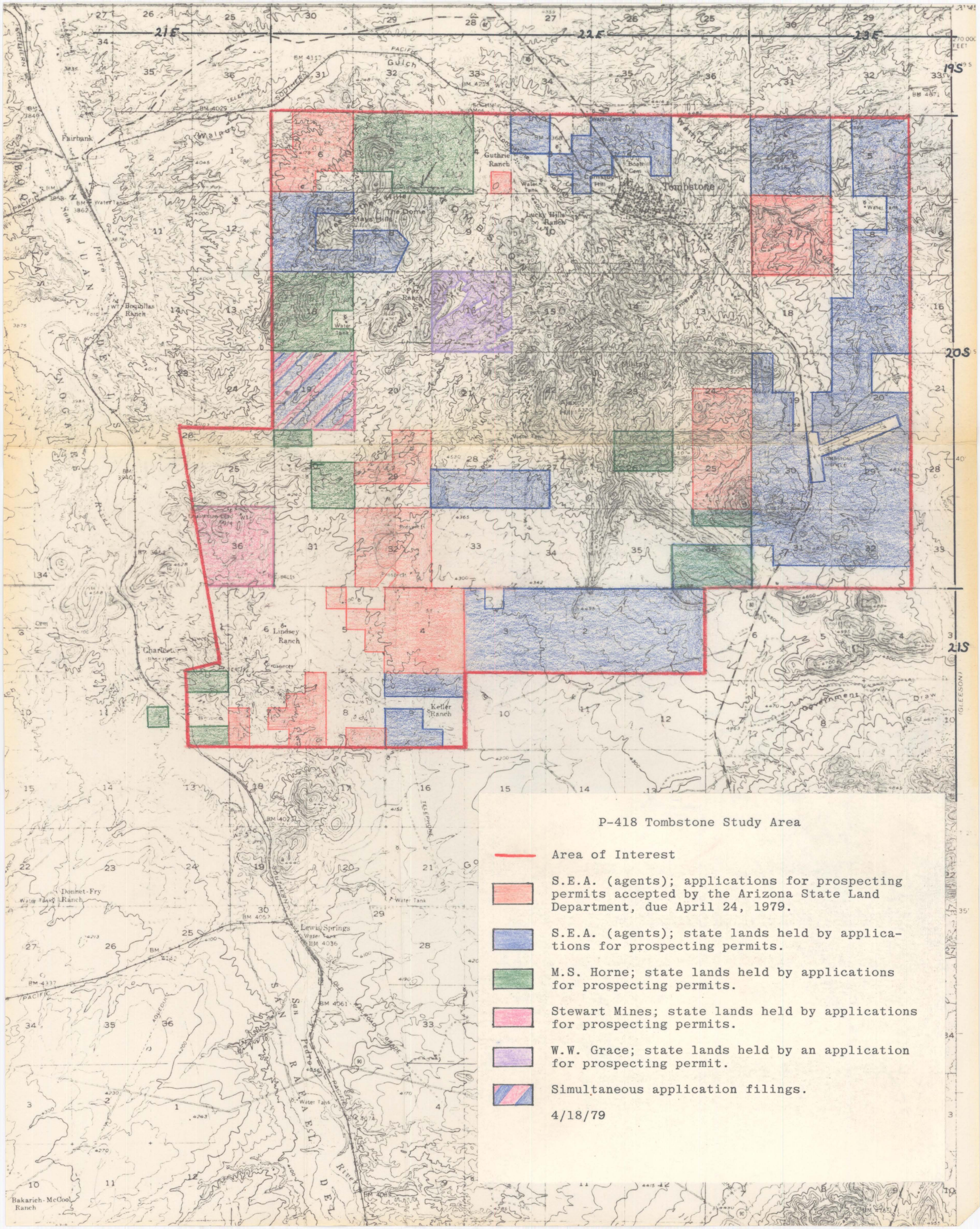
STATE MINERAL

PUBLIC DOMAIN

STATE SURFACE - PUBLIC DOMAIN MINERAL ENTRY VARIES BY TRACT

STATE DEEDED - SUBSIQUENTLY SURFACE/MINERAL DEEDED TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

WITHDRAWN NO MINERAL ENTRY OR RESTRICTED MINERAL ENTRY



P-418 Tombstone Study Area

Area of Interest

S.E.A. (agents); applications for prospecting permits accepted by the Arizona State Land Department, due April 24, 1979.

S.E.A. (agents); state lands held by applications for prospecting permits.

M.S. Horne; state lands held by applications for prospecting permits.

Stewart Mines; state lands held by applications for prospecting permits.

W.W. Grace; state lands held by an application for prospecting permit.

Simultaneous application filings.

4/18/79

P-418 Tombstone Study Area

Area of Interest

S.E.A. (agents); applications for prospecting permits accepted by the Arizona State Land Department, due April 5, 1979.
24

S.E.A. (agents); state lands held by applications for prospecting permits.

M.S. Horne; state lands held by applications for prospecting permits.

Stewart Mines; state lands held by applications for prospecting permits.

W.W. Grace; state lands held by an application for prospecting permit.

3/28/79

NOTE: Map photographically enlarged (Inset #2) from Plate 1, and redrafted. Unpatented land status is screened at 50%, patented land status is screened at 70%, and all are printed on a screened (30%) enlarged 15′ topographic quadrangle map.

M - Mining claim (unpatented)
S - Surface ownership only
W - Withdrawal - no mineral entry
P - State Prospecting Permit
L - State Mineral Lease
A - State Prospecting Permit Application

500 0 500 1000 Feet
Scale 1″=500′

PLATE 3

PATENTED LAND STATUS MAP
UNPATENTED LAND STATUS MAP

DATE: 1/82	REVISIONS					
DRAWN BY: S.A.	DATE	NUMB.	BY	DATE	NUMB.	BY
	5/18/82	1	D.H.			
APPROVED:						
	DRAWING NUMBER					
D.N.	R.	P.	F.	LOC.		

COUNTRY: U.S.A.
STATE: Arizona
COUNTY: Cochise
MOUNTAIN RANGE: Tombstone Hills
MINING DISTRICT: Tombstone

Tombstone Development Company

Prepared By: Thomas E. Waldrip, Jr.
James A. Briscoe & Associates
Tucson, Arizona