



The Hanging of Eva Dugan

On February 21, 1930, Eva Dugan was hanged for the murder of Tucson rancher Andrew J. Mathis. She was the only woman ever executed in Arizona, and her hanging brought the state national notoriety.

A convicted murderer, 52-year-old Eva Dugan, was hanged at 5:02 a.m. Feb. 21, 1930, in Arizona State Prison's death house. It was the beginning of the end for the scaffold in Arizona. For when Mrs. Dugan plunged through the trap door and hit the end of the rope with a bouncing jolt, her head snapped off and rolled into a corner.

DENY CLEMENCY TO WOMAN

Arizona Authorities Refuse to Prevent Mrs. Dugan's Execution.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 12 (AP).—Death on the gallows seemed inevitable today for Mrs. Eva Dugan, 52-year-old housekeeper, whose last hope for life was extinguished by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles in a denial of her petition for clemency.

Nine days hence, Feb. 21, she is to die on the scaffold at the Arizona State prison in Florence for the murder three years ago of her employer, A. J. Mathis, an aged recluse of Tucson, Ariz., the first woman in Arizona criminal annals to be executed.

THE FAMOUS & INFAMOUS



EX-ROUGH RIDER IN COMMAND.

Capt. Rynning of the Rangers Leads Pose—Fighting at Frontier.

NAO, Arizona, June 2.—A telephone message was received from Cananea at 8:30 A. M. to-day, reporting that peace has been restored there.

Gov. Yaahl of Sonora arrived here this morning at 7:30 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock started on a special train for Cananea with a posse of 500 armed Americans from Bisbee, Douglas, and all parts of Arizona in command of Capt. Thomas Rynning, former Captain of the Rough Riders and now commander of the Arizona Rangers.

Further details of yesterday's rioting indicate that the Mexicans burned property valued at \$250,000, including the lumber yards and general offices of the Greene Mining Company. The Mexicans then left the lumber yard and dismantled a powder house near the Sonora Hotel to obtain arms and ammunition.

Col. Greene's residence was barricaded, and armed Americans rallied there. The Presbyterian Church, near the Greene residence, was also filled with people and barricaded. The Americans were seriously handicapped by lack of ammunition.

The number of striking Mexicans was estimated at 5,000. There were 60 to 75 Mexican police in Cananea.

While the crowd was gathering yesterday Col. Greene rode down the crowded streets in his automobile and told the men that he could not accede to their demands.

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Zarabia, Magon, Rivera, Villareal

...sostenen la causa (defective text) ...

...Sino asi asi asi asi asi asi asi asi asi asi...

FLORENCE PRISON & THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

You may wonder what does the prison in Florence and the Mexican Revolution have in common, but did you know that three important people involved in the Mexican Revolution of 1910 were once inmates at the Territorial Prison in Florence. Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio J. Villareal and Librado Rivera were convicted of conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States. They were sentenced to 18 months in the Yuma Territorial Prison but were moved when the new prison in Florence began construction. It is in Florence that they would meet Warden Thomas Rynning, Tom Rynning while a Captain in the Arizona Rangers participated in the stoppage of the Cananea Mine strike of 1906.

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Warden Thomas Rynning was the last Territorial and first State Prison Warden. Prior to being appointed Warden he was an Indian fighter with the U.S. Cavalry. He was present at the surrender of Geronimo & participated in the chase of Sitting Bull & his band as they escaped to Canada after the Battle of the Little Big Horn. He also rode with Teddy Roosevelt & the Rough Riders during the Spanish American War. He then became a Captain of the Arizona Rangers. As an Arizona Ranger he is credited with the most arrests and convictions of anyone in Arizona. His exploits were many and the Rangers helped bring law and order to the Arizona Territory especially in the area near the Mexican border.



Frank Eymann (above) served as Florence's Warden from 1955 to 1972.

DILLINGER GANG CAPTURED HERE

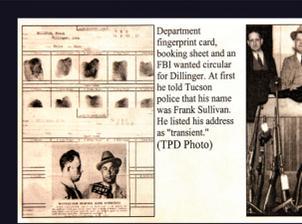
Headlines from the Arizona Daily Star, February 26, 1934



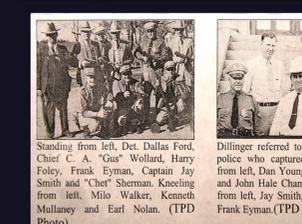
While renting a house in Tucson John Herbert Dillinger and his gang were arrested by Tucson Police Officers on January 25, 1934. The single first court appearance was 9:30 the next morning, before Pima County Justice of the Peace Charles B. Bolding.



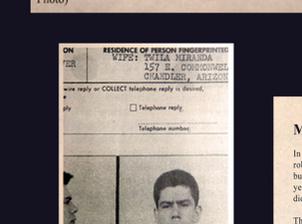
A standing far left is TPD Chief C. "Doc" Walker. Seated from left gang members Russell Clark, "F" Barker, Mackley, "Handsome" Harry Prepsont, Dillinger, Opal Long (Clark's "companion"), and Mary "Shorty" Korder (Prepsont's girlfriend).



Dillinger was gunned down in front of Chicago's Biograph Movie Theatre by three FBI Agents six months later on July 22, 1934.



Mag shots of the Dillinger Gang. Clockwise from top left, Dillinger, Harry Prepsont, Russell Clark and Charles Mackley. (TPD Photo)



927 North Second Avenue, the Tucson house where the Dillinger gang was captured. Dillinger was sitting on the porch next to the front door. (TPD Photo)

ARIZONA WARDEN SUBDUES RIOTERS

Leads Charge on 46 Inmates Who Captured 2 Guards—One Prisoner Shot

FLORENCE, Ariz., Dec. 5 (UPI)—Twenty-six inmates of the Arizona State Prison who rioted last night were placed today in cells whose doors were locked tight.

Warden Frank Eymann, who led a charge that subdued the rioters, said the cells would be kept sealed indefinitely.

The inmates broke out of their cells after they had taken two guards as hostages and killed one of them.

Mr. Eymann, a law enforcement officer for thirty-eight years, who formerly served as sheriff of Pima County, rejected the demands. He warned the convicts that he would kill them if they harmed the guards.

Then he led raids on both the yard captain's office and the infirmary, firing shots over the heads of the inmates and filling both areas with tear gas.

The rioters, Moses Adams, was wounded as he attempted to make a break for the main gate. He was in serious condition in a near-by hospital.

The New York Times Copyright © The New York Times Originally published December 6, 1934

TERRITORIAL PRISON AT YUMA, ARIZONA.

DESCRIPTION OF CONVICT

... (Detailed description of a convict's appearance and details) ...

PRISON RECORD

In Case of ... (Details of a prison record) ...



Charles ... (Caption for the photograph) ...

2 Guards Are Killed In a Surprise Attack At Prison in Arizona

FLORENCE, Ariz., June 23 (UPI)—Two Arizona State prison guards were stabbed to death last night in what the warden called "senseless killings."

"In my opinion, it was not a case of lashing out and 'bagging,'" Mr. Gonds said. "It was an assault, carried out deliberately, wantonly and very viciously."

The slain guards were identified as Dale E. Mosey, 37 years old, of Casa Grande, and Thomas A. Buckley, 28, of Florence.

The two rioters took their beating at Florence, from 8 P.M. and then moved to a cell with a fire hose and released the inmates.

He said the guard had been taken his keys and released other prisoners.

The rioters returned to their cells voluntarily after a yard captain called the prison warden and reported trouble. When the warden returned he found Mr. Buckley and Mr. Mosey dead.

There was nothing that the men had done to bring this upon them, over a prison from which a guard was taken, and the rioters were not in the prison. The rioters were not in the prison. The rioters were not in the prison.

The New York Times Copyright © The New York Times Originally published June 24, 1934

Date of Birth May 21, 1951

Executed June 3, 1998

Defendants: White/Anglo

Victim: White/Anglo



Last Meal

6 Fried eggs (over easy), 4 Strips of bacon (chewy), 2 Slices of white bread toast (buttered), 1 Cup of real coffee, 2 Classic cokes (over ice)

On November 3, 1973, Gretzler and Willie Luther Steelman forced Michael Sandberg at gunpoint from the parking lot of his condominium complex into his home in Tucson, where his wife, Patricia, was studying. They bound and gagged the Sandbergs. When night fell, Gretzler shot Michael Sandberg, who was bound and lying on the bed. He then shot Patricia Sandberg in the head, as she lay bound on the living room couch. Steelman fired another shot into her body. Gretzler and Steelman then took the Sandbergs' credit cards, checks, a camera, and their car, and left for California.

DOUGLAS GRETZLER

Douglas Gretzler spent 25 years on Death Row before being executed in 1998. At the time he had been on Death Row longer than anyone in the state and he was responsible for more killings—17 than any inmate in Arizona's prisons. Doug Gretzler met Willie Luther Steelman while they both were drifting aimlessly around the country. Steelman was a former institutionalized mental patient. When they met it was the beginning of a robbery and killing spree unlike any ever seen in the southwest.

On October, 28, 1973 the two week rampage of death began. Gretzler and Steelman entered a house trailer in Mesa, Arizona and shot to death the young couple who lived there. They then traveled to Tucson killing a young man hitchhiking near Apache Junction. They left his body in the desert. Upon returning to Tucson they bound and murdered Patricia and Michael Sandberg in their apartment. While on their way back to the desert, they came across a man in a sleeping bag, killing him as well. They then drove to Phoenix where they grabbed two young men, stripped them, killed them and discarded their bodies in California. By this time Arizona authorities had figured out who they were and warrants had been issued.

On November 6, the killing team struck again in the small farming town of Victor, California. This time nine people were killed all at once. They randomly picked out a house where an 18 year old girl was babysitting Walter and Joanne Parkin's two children. The siter's parents were there as well as her brother and fiancé. Then the Parkins couple came home. The Parkins family were left on their bed and the rest of the bodies were stuffed into a closet. The nine people collectively were shot a total of 25 times.

Two days later, the killers were tracked to a motel where they were apprehended. During interrogation, Gretzler described the other crimes and told authorities where the other bodies were. They both were convicted in trials in two states. They were sentenced to die in Arizona. Steelman died of liver disease after 10 years on Death Row. Gretzler while lying on the gurney awaiting death by lethal injection, said "From the bottom of my soul I am so deeply sorry and have been for years for murdering Patricia and Michael Sandberg. Though I am being executed for that crime, I apologize to all 17 victims and their families

Date of Birth February 21, 1949

Executed January 23, 1997

Defendant: White/Anglo

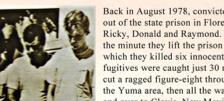
Victim: White/Anglo



Last Meal

Cheeseburger, Fries, Coffee with milk

On July 30, 1978, Greenawalt and Gary Tison escaped from Arizona State Prison with the help of Gary's sons, Ricky, Ray, and Donnie. The next night, the group kidnapped and shotgunned to death John and Donna Lyons, their 2-year-old son Christopher, and their teenage niece, Theresa Tyson, in Yuma County. They then drove north, changing cars several times, and apparently murdered a newlywed couple, James and Margene Judge, in Colorado. They then turned south again, driving the Judges' van. On August 11, 1978, they were able to run a roadblock that the authorities had established in Pinal County. At the next roadblock when the van would not stop, the authorities fired on it, killing Donnie Tison. The authorities captured Greenawalt and Ricky and Raymond Tison, but Gary Tison was able to escape into the desert. Gary Tison was found dead in the desert several days later.



Back in August 1978, convicted murderers Gary Tison and Randy Greenawalt broke out of the state prison in Florence, Arizona, assisted by Tison's three teenage sons, Ricky, Donald and Raymond. Their intent plan to slip into Mexico began unraveling the minute they left the prison grounds. After a hectic week-long scramble, during which they killed six innocent human beings and one defenseless chihuahua, the fugitives were caught just 30 miles from where they started. Their desperate swath cut a ragged figure-eight through three states, starting in Florence, sneaking down to the Yuma area, all the way up to Flagstaff, down through the White Mountains and over to Clovis, New Mexico, then up to the four corners area. From there, they returned to Tison's home town of Casa Grande, where they ran into a police road-block. After a gun battle that killed one of his sons, Tison fled into the desert. He endured over a week of searing summer temperatures before suffering the same fate he consigned to the chihuahua: an agonizing death from exposure

The New York Times

Copyright © The New York Times Originally published February 13, 1930

MILITIA TAKES OVER ARIZONA STATE PRISON

Governor Acts on Plea by the Warden After Series of Escapes

FLORENCE, Ariz., July 17 (AP).—Members of the National Guard marched into the State penitentiary here today while convicts cheered, putting the overcrowded institution under military control.

More than 500 convicts in the prison yard shouted approval, but a few booed when the guardsmen appeared on the wall. The soldiers carried rifles and tear gas guns. Machine guns were mounted in the towers.

Eighteen convicts escaped in little more than a month and Warden John G. Eager asked Governor R. C. Stanford for help, declaring that he had no few guards available that half of the 700 prisoners could walk away.

When the fifty-five guardsmen took over the prison today Warden Eager said: "All Edwards (assistant warden) and I are going home tonight and get the first night's sleep since June 7. We are worn out."

The guardsmen for duty on the wall were selected for their marksmanship.

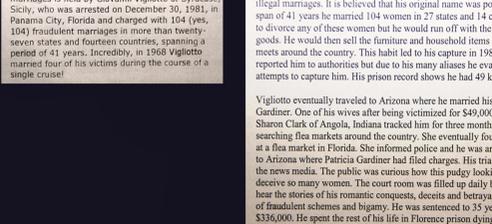
Regular guards relieved from wall duty will be assigned to the prison farms, where scores of convicts have been sleeping virtually unguarded. It was from the farms that most of the escapes occurred.

The New York Times Copyright © The New York Times Originally published July 18, 1938

The World's Greatest Lover?

Giovanni Vigliotto as he became known holds the world record for the most polygamous illegal marriages. It is believed that his original name was possibly Fred Jipp. During a span of 41 years he married 104 women in 27 states and 14 countries. Not only did he fail to divorce any of these women but he would run off with their money and household goods. He would then sell the furniture and household items at flea markets and swap meets around the country. This habit led to his capture in 1981. A number of women had reported him to authorities but due to his many aliases he evaded law enforcement's attempts to capture him. His prison record shows he had 49 known aliases.

Vigliotto eventually traveled to Arizona where he married his last victim Patricia Ann Gardiner. One of his wives after being victimized for \$49,000 decided to hunt him down. Sharon Clark of Anglia, Indiana tracked him for three months and 10,000 miles searching flea markets around the country. She eventually found him selling her furniture at a flea market in Florida. She informed police and he was arrested and extradited back to Arizona where Patricia Gardiner had filed charges. His trial was covered worldwide by the news media. The public was curious how this pudgy looking man could attract and deceive so many women. The court room was filled up daily by the public wanting to hear the stories of his romantic conquests, deceptions and betrayals. Vigliotto was convicted of fraudulent schemes and bigamy. He was sentenced to 35 years in prison and fined \$350,000. He spent the rest of his life in Florence prison dying in 1991.

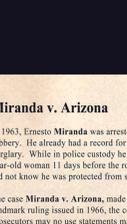


Enrico Miranda, in a 1963 prison photograph

Miranda v. Arizona

In 1963, Ernesto Miranda was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona for stealing \$8 from a bank worker and charged with armed robbery. He already had a record for armed robbery, and a juvenile record including attempted rape, assault and burglary. While in police custody he signed a written confession to the robbery, and to kidnapping and robbing an 18-year-old woman 11 days before the robbery. After the conviction, his lawyers appealed on the grounds that Miranda did not know he was protected from self-incrimination.

The case Miranda v. Arizona, made it all the way to the Supreme Court, where the conviction was overturned. In a landmark ruling issued in 1966, the court established that the accused have the right to remain silent and that prosecutors may not use statements made by defendants while in police custody unless the police have advised them of their rights, commonly called the Miranda Rights. The case was later re-tried, Miranda was convicted on the basis of other evidence, and served 11 years. He was paroled in 1972 and died in 1976 at the age of 34, after being stabbed in a bar fight. A suspect was arrested but chose to exercise his right to remain silent and was released.



Enrico Miranda, in a 1963 prison photograph

The Arizona Project

Return to the World

In 1976, Arizona Republic reporter Don Bolles, one of the FBI's founding members, was called to a meeting in a downtown Phoenix hotel by a source promising him information about the most notorious organized crime. The source didn't show up. Bolles left the hotel, got into his car parked outside and turned on the radio. A powerful bomb ripped through the car, leaving Bolles mortally injured.

Over the next 10 days, doctors amputated both Bolles' legs and an arm, but could not save him.

He decided that colleagues needed in a way unprepared and never copied since. They descended on Arizona for a massive investigation. The set had to find out Bolles' killer, but the source of corruption so deep that a reporter could be killed in broad daylight in the middle of town. They were out to show organized crime leaders that killing a journalist would not see more reports about them. It would increase a 100-fold.



John Harvey Adamson admitted to planting the remote control bomb and pleaded guilty to second degree murder in 1977.



James Robison, Chandler plumber is accused of triggering the bomb that killed Bolles.

Key players in the Don Bolles case

Max Dunlap, Phoenix contractor charged with first-degree murder for ordering the hit. He is the only one still in prison at Lewis Complex.

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