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Apache County

U.S. county

Navajo Nation Council Chamber

Location within the U.S. state of Arizona

Arizona's location within the U.S. Coordinates: 35°25′26″N 109°26′33″W

United States

February 24, 1879

11,218 sq mi (29,050 km²)

11,198 sq mi (29,000 km²)

21 sq mi (50 km²) 0.2%%

6.4/sq mi (2.5/km²)

UTC-7 (Mountain)

www.apachecountyaz

******* Arizona

Apache people

St. Johns

Eagar

71,518

71,887

1st

Apache County includes the Arizona

section of the Four Corners Monument.

White House Ruin at Canyon de

Historical population

Pop.

5,283

4,281

8,297

9,196

13,196

17,765

24,095

27,767

30,438

32,298

52,108

61,591

69,423

71,518

U.S. Decennial Census^[8] 1790–1960^[9] 1900–1990^[10]

1990-2000^[11] 2010-2018^[1]

2019 (est.) 71,887 [7]

-19.0%

93.8%

10.8%

43.5%

34.6%

35.6%

15.2%

9.6%

6.1%

61.3%

18.2%

12.7%

3.0%

0.5%

[show]

Chelly National Monument

Census

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

1.0% Polish

Country

Founded

Named for

Largest community

Population (2010)

• Estimate (2019)

State

Seat

Area

Total

Land

Water

Total

Density

Time zone

district

Website

Congressional

Coordinates: 35°25′26″N 109°26′33″W



2 Geography

Main page

Contents

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Community portal

Recent changes

What links here

Related changes

Special pages

Permanent link

Cite this page

Wikidata item

Print/export

Download as PDF

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In other projects

Languages

Deutsch

Español

Français Limburgs Nederlands

Plattdüütsch Türkçe

攻 42 more

Edit links

اردو

中文

Wikimedia Commons

O

Page information

Help

Donate

Current events

Random article About Wikipedia

The county seat is St. Johns.^[2] Contents [hide]

Apache County is located in the northeast corner of the U.S. state of Arizona. As of the 2010 census its population was 71,518.[1]

Most of the county forms part of the Navajo Nation and the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, respectively. 1 History

2.2 Indian reservations 2.3 National protected areas 3 Demographics 3.1 2000 census 3.2 2010 census 4 Politics 5 Education

2.1 Adjacent counties

5.1 Primary and secondary schools 5.2 Public libraries 6 Transportation 6.1 Major highways 6.2 Airports 7 Communities

7.1 City 7.2 Towns 7.3 Census-designated places 7.4 Unincorporated communities 8 Notable people 9 See also

7.5 County population ranking 10 References 11 External links

History [edit] Apache County was formed during the Tenth Territorial Legislation in 1879 out of the eastern section of Yavapai County; officially all land east of 109°45′ W. By 1895, Navajo County and parts of Graham, Greenlee and Gila Counties were formed from this land. The county seat was placed in the town of Snowflake, but was moved a year later to St. Johns. From 1880 to 1882, the county seat was temporarily in Springerville before being returned to St. Johns. [3]

A history of the area, written in 1896, records the following about the county:

The Fort Apache Indian Reservation occupies part of the county.

Apache County was created in 1879 and lies in the northeastern corner of the Territory. Until March, 1895, it also embraced what is now Navajo County, but at that date the latter was set apart and established as a separate county.

In 2015, Apache County had the highest rate of death due to motor vehicles in the United States, with 82.5 deaths per 100,000

Adjacent counties [edit]

 Greenlee County - south Graham County - south Navajo County - west

• San Juan County, Utah - north

Montezuma County, Colorado - northeast

 San Juan County, New Mexico - east McKinley County, New Mexico - east Cibola County, New Mexico - east

Catron County, New Mexico - east

races, and 1.43% from two or more races. 4.49% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 58.39% reported speaking Navajo at home,

There were 19,971 households, out of which 43.80% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 49.30% were married couples living together, 21.40% had a female householder with no husband present, and 23.60% were non-families. 21.20% of all households were made up of individuals,

and 6.90% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.41 and the average family size was 4.04.

Apache County is one of only 38 county-level census divisions of the United States where the most spoken language is not English and one of only 3

inhabitants per square mile (2.5/km²). There were 32,514 housing units at an average density of 2.9 per square mile (1.1/km²). [15] The racial makeup

of the county was 72.9% Native American, 23.3% white, 0.3% Asian, 0.2% black or African American, 1.3% from other races, and 2.0% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or

4.0% Mexican

• 1.4% American

In addition several other schools, including charter schools and tribal schools operated by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs's Office of Education Programs, serve the county.

• [191] U.S. Route 191

[61 State Route 61

260 State Route 260

264 State Route 264

In the county, the population was spread out, with 38.50% under the age of 18, 9.40% from 18 to 24, 25.10% from 25 to 44, 18.70% from 45 to 64,

Apache County is one of two U.S. counties (the other being Wayne County, West

Apache County is justly noted for its great natural resources and advantages. It is destined some day in the early future to have a large agricultural population. Now, immense herds of cattle and flocks of sheep roam over its broad mesas and its fertile valleys. The Navajo Indians occupy the northern part of the county-in fact, occupy much of the remainder of the county, as they refuse to remain on their reservation, preferring to drive their sheep and cattle on lands outside

their reservation, where the grazing is better. The southern part is a fine grazing country, while the northern part is cut up into picturesque gorges and canyons by the floods of past centuries.^[4]

In the late 1880s, the county sheriff was Commodore Perry Owens, an Old West gunfighter legend. At that time, the county covered more than 21,177 square miles (54,850 km²) in territory. In September 1887, near Holbrook in what is now Navajo County, Owens was involved in one of the Old West's most famous gunfights, when he killed three men and wounded a fourth while serving a warrant on outlaw Andy Blevins/Andy Cooper, an active participant in a raging range war, later dubbed the

Pleasant Valley War.

people.[5]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 11,218 square miles (29,050 km²), of which 11,198 square miles (29,000 km²) is land and 21 square miles (54 km²) (0.2%) is water. [6] The county is the third-largest county by area in Arizona and the sixth-largest in the United States (excluding boroughs and census areas in Alaska). Apache County contains parts of the Navajo Indian Reservation, the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, and Petrified Forest National Park. Canyon de Chelly National Monument is entirely within the county.

Geography [edit]

Apache County, Arizona.

Virginia) to border two counties of the same name, neither of which is in the same state as the county itself (San Juan County, Utah and San Juan County, New Mexico). **Indian reservations** [edit] Apache County has the most land designated as Indian reservation of any county in the United States. (Coconino County and Navajo County are a close second and third.) The county has 19,857.34 km² (7,666.96 sq mi) of reservation territory, or 68.34 percent of its total area. The reservations are, in descending order of area within the county, the Navajo Nation, the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, and the Zuni Indian Reservation, all of which are partly located within the county.

National protected areas [edit]

 Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (part) • Canyon de Chelly National Monument

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

while 38.39% speak English and 2.71% Spanish [1] ₽.

 Petrified Forest National Park (part) Demographics [edit] 2000 census [edit] As of the census^[12] of 2000, there were 69,423 people, 19,971 households, and 15,257 families residing in the county. The population density was 6 people per square mile (2/km²). There were 31,621 housing units at an average density of 3 per square mile (1/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 76.88% Native American, 19.50% White, 0.25% Black or African American, 0.13% Asian, 0.06% Pacific Islander, 1.75% from other

and 8.30% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 27 years. For every 100 females there were 98.20 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 94.50 males. The median income for a household in the county was \$23,344, and the median income for a family was \$26,315. Males had a median income of \$30,182 versus \$22,312 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$8,986. About 33.50% of families and 37.80% of the population were below the poverty line, including 42.80% of those under age 18 and 36.50% of those age 65 or over. The county's per-capita income makes it one of the poorest counties in the United States.

where it is neither English nor Spanish. 58.32% of the population speak Navajo at home, followed by English at 38.34% and Spanish at 2.72%.[2] & In 2000, the largest denominational group was the Catholics (with 19,965 adherents). [13] The largest religious bodies were The Catholic Church (with 19,965 members) and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (with 8,947 members). [13] 2010 census [edit] As of the 2010 census, there were 71,518 people, 22,771 households, and 16,331 families residing in the county. [14] The population density was 6.4

Of the 22,771 households, 42.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 42.8% were married couples living together, 21.2% had a female householder with no husband present, 28.3% were non-families, and 24.8% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 3.10 and the average family size was 3.76. The median age was 32.4 years.[14] The median income for a household in the county was \$30,184 and the median income for a family was \$36,915. Males had a median income of \$38,451 versus \$31,557 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$12,294. About 26.9% of families and 34.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 41.8% of those under age 18 and 29.2% of those age 65 or over.[17]

• 69.6% Navajo

• 5.4% English

Latino origin made up 5.8% of the population.^[14]

• 5.3% German

• 4.2% Irish

The largest ancestry groups were:[16]

Owing to its strongly Native American population, Apache County votes solidly Democratic. No Republican presidential nominee has won Apache County since Ronald Reagan in 1980, [18] during an election when incumbent Jimmy Carter was viewed as extremely weak on issues pertaining to the West, especially water development. [19] During most of the 1980s, 1990s and early 2000s Apache was the most Democratic county in Arizona, although concern about Republican immigration policies has led Santa Cruz County to take this title since 2008. Presidential elections results

Education [edit]

Primary and secondary schools [edit]

 St Johns Unified School District Vernon Elementary School District Window Rock Unified School District

Politics [edit]

The following school districts serve Apache County: Alpine Elementary School District Chinle Unified School District Concho Elementary School District Ganado Unified School District McNary Elementary School District Red Mesa Unified School District Round Valley Unified School District Sanders Unified School District

Public libraries [edit] Johns Public Library (St. Johns), [28] and Vernon Public Library (unincorporated area). [29] Transportation [edit] Major highways [edit] • 40 Interstate 40

• 60 U.S. Route 60

• 64 U.S. Route 64

Airports [edit]

• 180 U.S. Route 180

The following public use airports are located in Apache County:

Ganado

Greer

Houck

Klagetoh

Lupton

McNary

Nazlini

4,885

4,518

3,624

3,480

2,712

1,961

1,701

1,443

1,348

1,210

1,205

1,024

789

748

746

730

642

Lukachukai

Many Farms

• Springerville - Springerville Municipal Airport (D68)

• St. Johns - St. Johns Industrial Air Park (SJN) • Window Rock - Window Rock Airport (RQE)

• Chinle - Chinle Municipal Airport (E91)

Communities [edit] City [edit] • St. Johns (county seat) Towns [edit] • Eagar Springerville Census-designated places [edit]

Alpine

Chinle

Concho

Cornfields

Cottonwood

Burnside

 Del Muerto Dennehotso Fort Defiance Unincorporated communities [edit] Adamana Blue Gap Chambers Hunters Point County population ranking [edit]

† county seat

Eagar

Chinle

Fort Defiance

† St. Johns

Round Rock

Dennehotso

Sawmill

Rank +

2

3

Window Rock 5 6 **Springerville** 7 Lukachukai 8 St. Michaels 9 **Many Farms** 10 Ganado 11 **Tsaile** 12 **Houck**

13

14

15

24

33

34

35

36

37 38 39 Toyei Notable people [edit] Berard Haile Cormac Antram

 Mo Udall Stewart Udall William Cooper John Wayne Henry Chee Dodge Joe Shirley Jr. • Annie Dodge Wauneka See also [edit]

References [edit] 1. ^ a b "State & County QuickFacts" ☑. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original

original 2. ^ "Find a County" &. National Association of Counties. Archived from the original & on May 31, 2011. Retrieved June 7, 2011. 3. ^ Walker, Henry (1986). "Historical Atlas of Arizona", p.32. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. ISBN 978-0806120249. 4. ^ A Historical and Biographical Record of the Territory of Arizona. Chicago: McFarland & Poole. 1896. p. 300. 5. ^ "Underlying Cause of Death, 1999-2015 Results" &. Centers for Disease Control and

14. ^ a b c "DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Demographic Profile Data" & United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original & on February 13,

15. ^ "Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2010 - County" & United States Census External links [edit]

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2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.

Sanders 630 **Burnside** 537 528

McNary Nazlini **Red Mesa Rough Rock Del Muerto Steamboat Cornfields** Klagetoh Cottonwood

Red Rock Alpine Sehili Vernon Oak Springs 63 Greer 41 Concho 38 26 **Nutrioso**

25

13

Lupton

 Don Lorenzo Hubbell Anselm Weber • Rex E. Lee David King Udall

National Register of Historic Places listings in Apache County, Arizona

Prevention. Retrieved January 11, 2017.

6. ^ "2010 Census Gazetteer Files" & United States Census Bureau. August 23, 2012. Retrieved August 23, 2015. 7. ^ "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" 2. Retrieved May 10, 2019. 8. ^ "U.S. Decennial Census" 2. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 18, 2014. 9. ^ "Historical Census Browser" &. University of Virginia Library. Retrieved May 18, 2014. 10. ^ "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990" & United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 18, 2014. 11. ^ "Census 2000 PHC-T-4. Ranking Tables for Counties: 1990 and 2000" (PDF). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 18, 2014. 12. ^ "U.S. Census website" & United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 14, 2011. 13. ^ a b "County Membership Reports" ☑. thearda.com. Archived from the original ☑ on September 25, 2012. Retrieved August 22, 2011.

Bureau. Archived from the original

on February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016. 16. ^ "DP02 SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES - 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates" & United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original do on February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.

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CDP Town CDP

City

The population ranking of the following table is based on the 2010 census of Apache County. [30][31] City/Town/etc. ♦ Population (2010 Census) ♦ Municipal type ♦ Incorporated ♦ Town

CDP

CDP

 Red Rock Rock Point Rough Rock Round Rock • St. Michaels Sanders Mexican Water Milkwater Navajo Springs • White Clay

Nutrioso

Oak Springs

• Red Mesa

1948

1879

1948

Sawmill

Steamboat

• Teec Nos Pos

Sehili

Toyei

Tsaile

Vernon

Wide Ruins

Window Rock

18. ^ Sullivan, Robert David; 'How the Red and Blue Map Evolved Over the Past Century' &; America Magazine in The National Catholic Review; June 29, 2016 19. ^ Reisner, Marc; Cadillac Desert: The American West and Its Disappearing Water; p. 11 20. ^ "Dave Leip's Atlas of United States Presidential Elections" & Retrieved June 11, 2011. 21. ^ Scammon, Richard M. (compiler); America at the Polls: A Handbook of Presidential Election Statistics 1920-1964; pp. 42-44 ISBN 0405077114 22. ^ "Home & Archived Danuary 29, 2011, at the Wayback Machine." Apache County Library District. Retrieved on January 30, 2011. "Apache County Library District PO Box 2760 30 South 2nd West St Johns, AZ 85936" 23. ^ "Alpine Public Library & Archived & August 13, 2010, at the Wayback Machine." Apache

County Library District. Retrieved on January 30, 2011.

County Library District. Retrieved on January 30, 2011.

February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.

ISBN 0140178244

January 30, 2011.

on January 30, 2011.

January 30, 2011.

January 30, 2011.

January 30, 2011.

December 7, 2017.

17. ^ "DP03 SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2006-2010 American Community

24. ^ "Concho Public Library [permanent dead link]." Apache County Library District. Retrieved on

25. ^ "Greer Memorial Library & Archived August 22, 2010, at the Wayback Machine." Apache

26. A "Round Valley Public Library [permanent dead link]." Apache County Library District. Retrieved

27. A "Sanders Public Library [permanent dead link]." Apache County Library District. Retrieved on

28. A "St. Johns Public Library [permanent dead link]." Apache County Library District. Retrieved on

29. A "Vernon Public Library [permanent dead link]." Apache County Library District. Retrieved on

30. ^ "2010 U.S. Census website" &. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved December 6,

31. ^ "Archived copy" ☑. Archived from the original ☑ on December 29, 2014. Retrieved

Survey 5-Year Estimates" &. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original & on

ISNI: 0000 0004 0646 2089 닶 · MBAREA: d42529ea-deed-4704-aa46-1ce3aeb9184e 닶 · NARA: 10038590 닶 · VIAF: 158291886 닶 · WorldCat Identities: lccn-n82001684 닶

Places adjacent to Apache County, Arizona

Municipalities and communities of Apache County, Arizona, United States

State of Arizona

Majority-minority counties in the Western United States

Categories: Arizona counties | Apache County, Arizona | 1879 establishments in Arizona Territory | Populated places established in 1879

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[show]

[show]

[show]

[show]

1.1% Scottish

• 1.0% French

The Apache County Library District, headquartered in St. Johns, operates public libraries in the county. [22] The branches include Alpine Public Library (unincorporated area), [23] Concho Public Library (unincorporated area), [24] Greer Memorial Library (unincorporated area), [25] Round Valley Public Library (Eagar), [26] Sanders Public Library (unincorporated area), [27] St. The Navajo Nation Museum and Library is located in Window Rock, Arizona. The library and museum is the largest one on the Navajo Nation and in Apache County.

U.S. Route 191 crossing the

Beautiful Valley in Apache County

Wildflower meadow in the Apache- □

Sitgreaves National Forest, near

Kiva at Casa Malpais, near

Springerville.

Alpine.

Karizona portal

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