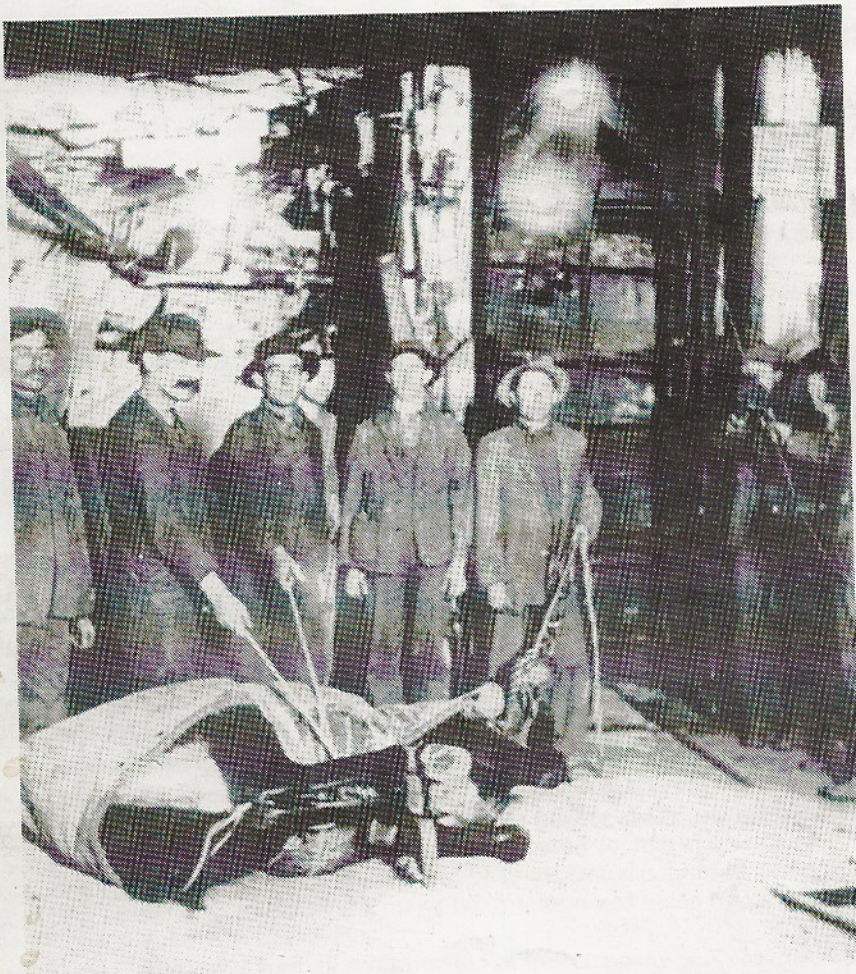


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# The Cochise Quarterly



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**About the Cover:** Getting mules into mines in Bisbee was a major undertaking. To keep the animals from hurting themselves during transport in the small shaft and cage compartments, they were securely wrapped in this canvas sweater, bound and hoisted into the cage shown in the background. Once underground, where this picture was taken, the wraps were removed and the mule released into his new environment. When the Calumet and Arizona Mining Co. first entered the Warren Mining District, mules were used. But the C&A soon switched to electrical haulage, a change quickly copied by Phelps Dodge's Copper Queen Co. The change was among many C&A brought to Bisbee. (This and all other photos with the C&A article provided by H. Mason Coggin.)

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## ROOTS OF THE CALUMET AND ARIZONA

By H. Mason Coggin

### INTRODUCTION

*Me Pard was a fellow called Tony-  
A likeable chap all-around.  
A good one for drillin, hand-blastin'-  
A fair one, at catchin' hup ground.*

*'E 'ated those chaps they called Texans,  
'E 'adn't no use for a Finn,  
The Swedes, the Bohunks and Mexicans  
'E 'ated them creatures like sin.*

*'E said it was God made the Dagoes-  
The Devil, 'e said, made the Dutch,  
But oo'ever hit was made the Cousin Jack  
'E reckinned, 'e didn't make much.*

(Ned White)<sup>1</sup>

Bisbee, Arizona is a town with a charm that is at once both quaint and beautiful. Its reason for being is the rich deposits of copper, gold and silver that once underlay its rugged limestone surface. Over a century of copper production from this camp produced enough copper to build a belt for the world 16 inches wide and one inch thick.<sup>2</sup>

Since discovery in the 1870s, the history of the camp has been well documented. The tradition of mineral production was the result of the great economic genius of several people and the persistence of many hard rock miners.

A question often asked is, "Did James Douglas make Bisbee or was it Bisbee that made James Douglas?" Certainly it was the success of James Douglas at Bisbee that brought the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co. and Phelps Dodge Corp. into a position of leadership in the copper mining industry. There is no doubt that it was Douglas' metallurgical proficiency that made the production of anode copper profitable in this waterless, fuelless land.

It was others, however, that brought in the necessary sophistication in geological and mining technology needed to find the scattered ore deposits of the Warren Mining District. Douglas himself brought in some of this talent but a major contribution was made by the Calumet and Arizona Companies.

The initial staffing and direction of this company was provided by a group of "Scots" and "Cousin Jacks" (Cornishmen) from Michigan's Calumet copper country. The Cousins, regardless of the passing generations that were born on American soil, referred to England as "the 'omeland" and "'ome" was the "Old Country."<sup>3</sup>

From the tin mines in Cornwall to the copper mines of Michigan, to the western copper camps, these professional miners brought skills and discipline to underground mining. Their skills in hand-drilling, blasting,



timbering, pumping and stoping were a point of tradition and outright snobbish pride. After all, they had mined tin for the Romans.<sup>4</sup> This pride and tradition can be recognized in the Cornish toast "To fish, tin and copper."<sup>5</sup>

The Lake Superior & Western Development Company was formed in a room over a bar in Red Jacket, Mich., in 1899. The Scots and Cousins who formed this company brought their technology to Bisbee at the management level.

It was this technology that allowed the company to find and mine Bisbee's hidden mineral deposits. This company, which later became the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company (C&A), was highly successful and became an extremely profitable copper company in just a few short years.

The C&A merged into the Phelps Dodge Corp. during the darkest days of the great depression of the 1930s. It was a marriage of necessity and Phelps Dodge quickly adopted the C&A technology and engineering management. In the following decades Phelps Dodge absorbed this technology into its other operations. It then built on this base to become one of America's greatest copper companies. This advanced technical position allowed Phelps Dodge to survive the 1970s and '80s without greatly compromising to oil companies and foreign interests.

#### CAP'N HOATSON AND THE LEGEND

The legend of the C&A entrance into Bisbee according to Joralemon<sup>6</sup>, brings two vacationing Michigan mine captains to Bisbee in 1898.

The father and son combination of Cap'n Tom and Jim Hoatson had worked their way up to prominent positions in Michigan's copper country. They went to Arizona to escape the long winter in the Upper Peninsula and see for themselves the "red elephant"<sup>7</sup> then rampaging in the deserts of the Arizona Territory.

It was a rude awakening for the Upper Peninsularians to find that



James Hoatson



Thomas Hoatson

there were other copper deposits in North America. The high-grade deposits in Bisbee and Butte had won a wide reputation, and Arizona's Warren Mining District had an enthusiastic following in the industry journals<sup>8</sup>.

In turn-of-the-century Bisbee, the Hoatson found cousins and friends who had journeyed westward at an earlier time. In the grand tradition of miners, they gathered in local bars at shift change. Ten hours of hard physical labor in dark and dirty conditions creates a terrible thirst. Miners who knew of the excellent management provided by the Hoatson would have been anxious to demonstrate their knowledge through criticism of the Copper Queen's short management experience.

Under these conditions, the information that a drift in fine ore from the Spray shaft toward the side line of the Irish Mag Claim would have been a poorly kept secret. Miners would have been proud of this knowledge and some may have known and disclosed that these claims were not controlled by the Copper Queen. In a similar manner they probably knew that the Queen had offered the owner \$50,000 for the property, that this offer had been refused, and the owner was now asking \$500,000.

Father and son climbed the steep limestone precipice that comprised Mag Hill. The older Hoatson had completed over 35 years of underground mining, and as he sat on a rock to catch his breath and enjoy the warm February sun, he fell asleep. Once asleep he dreamed of the well-prepared mine maps that were so familiar to him from the Michigan copper country.

These maps were laid out like floor plans for a tall building. In rich colors of red, green, blue, yellow, brown and black ink on large sheets of starched linen, they showed the workings and geology on each level. The boundaries of the mine workings and various geological formations were shown as they crossed the plane of each plan.

The maps in his dream, however, were not of any mine that he had ever worked. Instead, they were maps of the ground under his sleeping body. They showed a shaft 900-feet deep and the location of a massive copper ore body. Drifts ran horizontally in several directions to the boundaries of the claims at 100-foot intervals and stopes mined the rich ore between these levels.

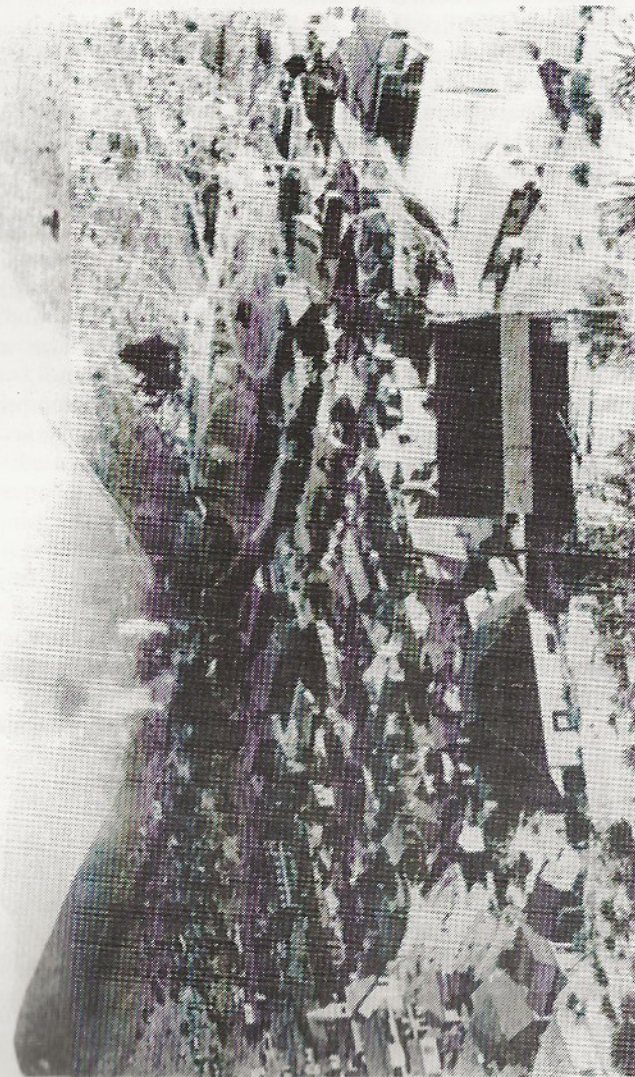
The visions were still vivid when he awoke and he was sure that this was to be the single most important discovery in the district. He convinced the younger Hoatson of his vision and they immediately left for Calumet, Mich., to raise money for the project.

They needed \$50,000 to option the property and another \$200,000 for equipment, supplies and labor. They also would need money for a second property payment of \$100,000. If the mine was worthwhile they would be able to pay off the balance of the \$500,000 from operating proceeds.

#### THE REALITY

Very early in the history of the Bisbee camp, Douglas decided that the iron-stained outcrop of the volcanic neck that made up Sacramento Hill was the limit of the ore in Bisbee. He was so sure of





This is approximately how Bisbee looked at the time the directors of the Lake Superior and Western Exploration Co. entered the district. The Copper Queen smelter can be seen making smoke in the bottom of Tombstone Canyon. Beyond the smelter stacks and just to the right are the Copper Queen's Czar and Spray shafts. The C&A's initial position in the district was just beyond this property.

his position that he never bothered to acquire the other claims in that area although they were offered and could have been bought cheaply. In 1912 he said, "The Copper Queen had all the ground it needed. If someone could find ore under those barren lime hills, he was welcome to it."<sup>9</sup>

Douglas had entered Bisbee 18 years earlier at the age of 43.<sup>10</sup> He was well educated in Canada and abroad where he had studied medicine and the ministry. He had managed an insane asylum, taught chemistry and had a series of financial failures in copper smelting. His principal asset was that he was well liked and trusted.

He was hired by Phelps Dodge and Company, a metal trading firm, to examine the United Verde Mine at Jerome. Here a deposit of copper-rich bornite outcropped the surface. It was 300 feet thick and could be traced on the surface for a half mile in strike. He wrote back that the prospect was a promising one, but "Its remoteness would make it impossible to operate successfully until there was a railroad in Northern Arizona's Verde Valley."<sup>11</sup>

On a later examination trip to Bisbee, he found an outcrop that was less than 50 feet in diameter and was surrounded by some of the most apparently barren limestone in North America. Bisbee at that time was somewhat further from a railroad than Jerome but an interest in the property could be acquired for \$40,000.<sup>12</sup>

Douglas must have been quite an anomaly in the early days of Bisbee. It was said Bisbee in those days accumulated all of the bad element that left Tombstone to avoid law and order. Douglas personified the educated, highly cultured gentleman of the eastern rich. The population of Bisbee was uncouth at its very best. Yet Douglas was instantly respected and admired from the onset. Perhaps it was his experience in dealing with the mentally ill that prepared him for the crowd at Bisbee.

Success at Bisbee did not come easy. The ore had a bad habit of terminating, and new ore leads were not easily found. The ore bodies were high grade, but they were small and elusive. The Copper Queen ran out of ore several times and was about to fold up operations when luck bequeathed the Company a new discovery or through skillful negotiations they arranged a purchase or a merger with a neighbor. Through good luck and the application of business acumen, the camp was succeeding and Douglas was acquiring a reputation from its success.

Over the years, Douglas and the Copper Queen developed a policy of paying only modestly when acquiring properties. With the Copper Queen smelter and their capture of the water source for the district, they became confident of being the ultimate buyers of any worthwhile mining claim in the district.

Mineral exploration is a process of eliminating doubt and the Copper Queen may have felt that it could eliminate some of this doubt by buying or merging only with those properties that had a blocked-out ore reserve rather than buying a raw prospect. This is still a popular philosophy with Phelps Dodge and other large



companies.

### THE IRISH MAG CLAIM

About 1890, a drunken Irish miner and prospector named Jim Daly or Daley<sup>13</sup> located claims on a limestone ridge south of the Copper Queen and west of Sacramento Hill. He called these claims the Irish Mag in honor of his favorite lady of Brewery Gulch's tenderloin.

He approached Douglas and tried to sell him the claims but was refused.<sup>14</sup> The rebuke started a right-of-way feud with the Copper Queen. In a heated dispute, Daly beat up a Copper Queen watchman. Bill Lowther, the local constable, tried to arrest Daly over the incident but was shot and killed by Daly in the attempt. Daly avoided prosecution by fleeing into Mexico where he died from excessive Mexican alcohol.

Several parties tried to claim Daly's estate. Angela Diaz, a woman who had been living with him in Bisbee, claimed to be his wife and said that she had advanced him money to secure title to the claims. She sold whatever interest she had to Martin Costello, a Tombstone barkeeper.<sup>15</sup>

A second Mrs. Daly rode the train into Bisbee from Leadville, Col., and laid her claim to the Daly estate. Andy Mehan, a saloon keeper from Brewery Gulch,<sup>16</sup> produced a bill of sale and claimed he'd bought the property from Daly in Mexico just before Daly had gone on his last drunk. Two storekeepers from Tombstone named Cohen<sup>17</sup> foreclosed a mortgage on Mehan and assumed his rights to the Daly property.

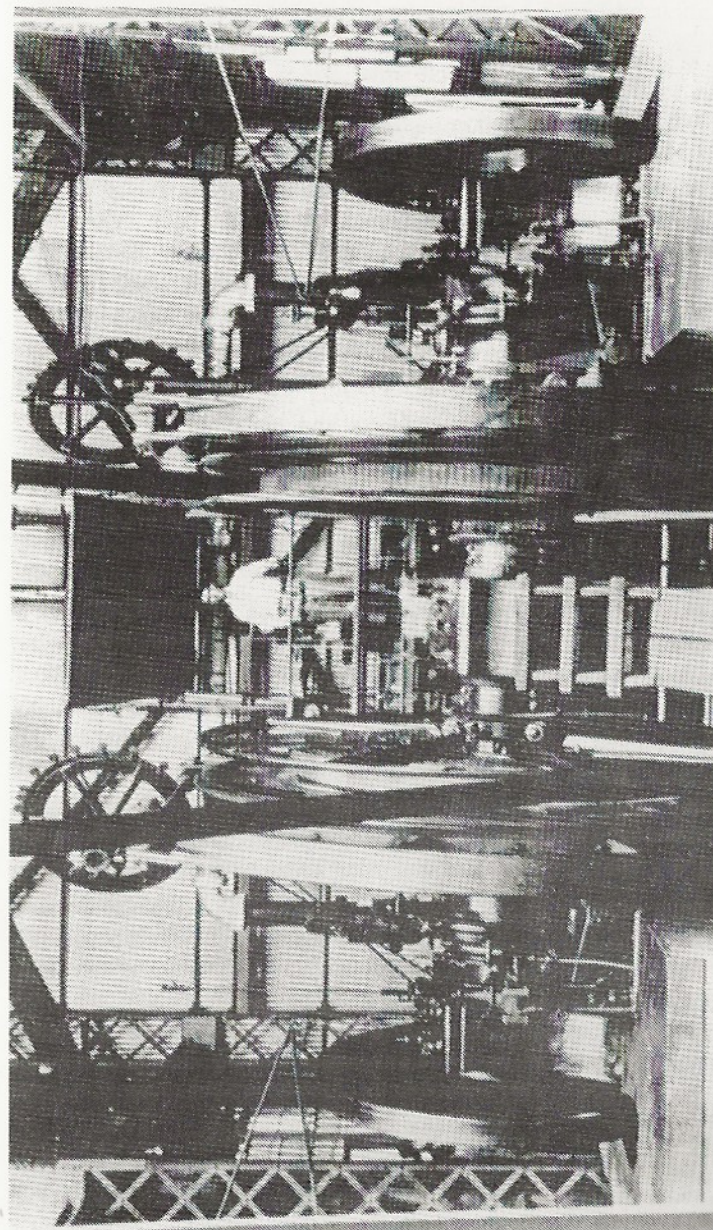
Much to the delight of local lawyers, ownership was fought out in the courts. The judge finally awarded the estate to Martin Costello, who got title to the Irish Mag and four other claims.

The Queen, in the meantime, continued to prospect and find ore closer and closer to the Mag sideline. Douglas was trying to acquire the Mag from Costello, but Costello asked the unheard of price of \$500,000. At that time, it was the most expensive mineral prospect in Arizona.<sup>18</sup> There were a few shallow prospects on the Mag property but no showing of ore. Douglas offered \$50,000 and was refused. It was apparent that Douglas was backing off from his position that there was no ore south of Sacramento Hill.

### TRUTH ACCORDING TO THE C&A

According to a testimonial made for Charles Briggs,<sup>19</sup> the Lake Superior & Western Development Co., direct ancestor of the C&A, was formed in a room over a bar in Red Jacket, Mich., in 1899. The initial officers of the corporation were Briggs, president; James Hoatson and James Milligan, vice presidents; and Norman MacDonald, treasurer. John H. Holman, Joseph L. Lathrop, John Graham, Gordon R. Campbell and W. Arthur Phipps were directors. The company was registered under the laws of West Virginia with a capital stock of \$200,000 represented by 20,000 shares, each having a par value of \$10.

The mission of the company<sup>20</sup> was "to acquire and develop mining claims believed to contain commercial copper-bearing ore bodies."



This hoist allowed the Spray shaft to be sunk to a depth of 1,060 feet. It was started about 1889 by the Holbrook and Cave Mining Co. And turned over to the Copper Queen in 1892. At that time no ore had been found in the mine. By 1894 it was a major producer and impressive ore bodies had been developed to the east of the shaft. It was these deposits that inspired the Hoatson's to take Graham's advice to purchase the Irish Mag. The ore reserves were essentially depleted by 1913. The shaft site was covered by the waste dumps from the Lavender Pit in 1968.





**Charles Briggs**

When and if the exploration of these claims were successful, the properties would be sold to a mining company to be organized at a later date. With a developed mine and a blocked out ore reserve, this new company would be able to raise sufficient capital to purchase, equip and operate the mine on a commercial scale.

The promoters were to manage the operations of the company and take down stock as compensation. The one exception, Graham, was sent as a scout to Arizona to contact property owners and make the preliminary arrangements. For this work, he would be paid a small salary and expenses.

Graham had worked as a miner for the Copper Queen in Bisbee and had provided information and shown samples of ore from the Irish Mag to his old boss, Tom Hoatson. At the time the company was formed, he was an employee of the Tamarack Copper Mine in Calumet.

Jim Hoatson was selected to make an examination of the property. He had been associated with copper mining in Butte, Mont., as well as the Michigan copper country. His judgment would be based on his personal experiences.

After visiting the property, he corroborated Graham's report and added that the claims would prove very valuable and recommended their purchase. The litigation on the Irish Mag claims was still in progress and Hoatson had to wait six months for the title to be cleared. At that time, Costello set the asking price at \$500,000. It was indeed a high price, but Hoatson was able to talk Costello into taking \$50,000 down and the balance over the next five years.<sup>21</sup>

#### **RAISING THE CAPITAL**

Up to this time the stock had not been offered to the public and the development company had limited funds. Campbell<sup>22</sup> was sent to Arizona to examine the titles. Campbell's favorable title opinion brought about the public offering of the company's stock.

The promise was made to the investors that if the project proved to be successful, they would receive several times their costs of the original stock. On the other hand, if no ore were found the total investment would be lost.

Because of the sterling character of the original officers and directors of the company, the stock was quickly sold among a small group of close associates. Many of these original stockholders were

miners and merchants in the Calumet area.

As soon as the funds were available, Briggs and Milligan returned to Arizona to make the first payment of \$50,000 and start preparations for shaft sinking. Ground-breaking took place on Nov. 1, 1899.

Faith in the company started to decay when unfounded rumors began to circulate. Certain influential men in the area were reported to have gained information that the claims were worthless.

The directors and promoters of the company stuck to their original promise. They also added that they did not want unwilling stockholders and any investor who wanted out would have his original investment returned. Some of the investors took the option and the company had to take the initial offering outside of the Michigan copper country so that sufficient funding was available to continue shaft sinking.

Solicited among the new investors was Thomas F. Cole, a miner, business man and president and general manager of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., a rich subsidiary of the United Steel Corp.



**Gordon R. Campbell**



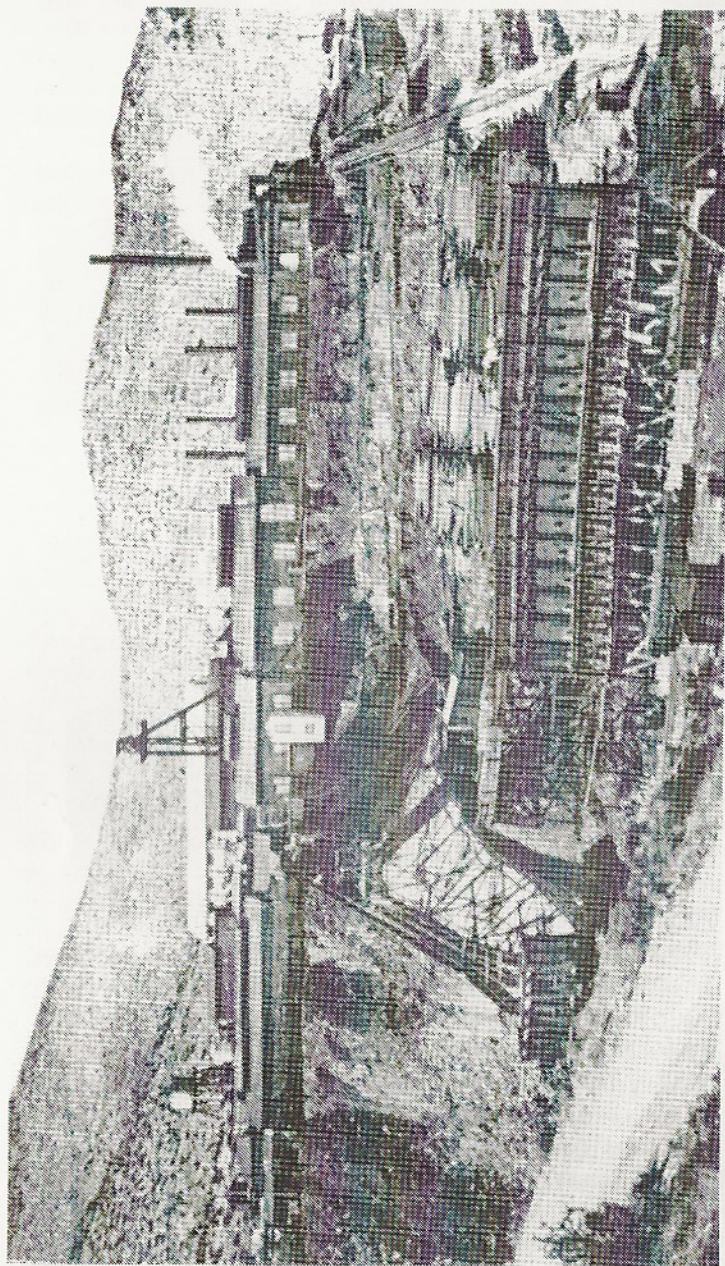
**Thomas F. Cole**

The principal display was Campbell's map of the Warren Mining District showing in contrasting colors the properties controlled by the Copper Queen and the properties optioned by the Lake Superior & Western Development Co. What was known of the workings of the Copper Queen and the nearest ore bodies was also shown on the map.

It was explained that the Copper Queen was the only operating company in the district, that it had entered the district in 1881 and had earned \$676,252.78 in the first year of its activity. Hoatson said the equipment and technology being used by this inexperienced company were crude, but that the ores averaged a phenomenal 16.29 percent copper and carried important values in gold and silver.<sup>23</sup>

Cole was impressed. He immediately bought several of the original subscriptions and encouraged George E. Tener of Pittsburgh to visit the property and invest if he thought it was worthwhile. With the





The Irish Mag and surface works. This was the property that turned the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company into a major copper producer. The C&A used some of the income from this mine to locate and acquire thousands of acres of claims in the Warren Mining District and cut off the Copper Queen from entering the south end of the district.<sup>39</sup>

support of these two important gentlemen, the depleted funds were replaced and development of the Irish Mag shaft continued.

By the fall of 1900 the shaft had been sunk 750 feet without finding any ore. The company in the meantime had all but run out of money. Several times additional subscriptions were obtained. With no ore showing in the shaft and little money left from the last fund raising, instructions were given to drift northeastward from the shaft on the 650 and 750 foot levels.

Fate in the Warren Mining District has usually rewarded those with faith and perseverance. Consequently, these drifts ran into high grade ore in February, 1901. Initial reserves were estimated at over 500,000 tons averaging in excess of seven percent copper.<sup>24</sup>

#### **FORMATION OF THE CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING CO.**

The property had reached a state of progress where the original developers had envisioned the sale to an operating company. For this purpose, they formed the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, naming it after their immediate area and the area of interest.

It was formed with an initial capital stock authorization of \$2.5 million with initial shares at a par value of \$10 each. The first 100,000 shares were traded for the outstanding stock of the Lake Superior & Western Development Co. An additional 100,000 shares would be sold for cash subscriptions at par value and 50,000 shares would be retained to acquire additional properties of merit as opportunities arose.

The company at this time controlled 150 acres of mineral lands and 480 acres of additional land. The mine was working 75 men and sinking two shafts. The working shaft was down 1,256 feet on Dec. 31, 1901.

In spite of the encouraging ore reserves, raising \$1 million in Michigan in 1901 seemed formidable. A copper mine of this magnitude had not been floated for several years without support from the markets in Massachusetts, which controlled most of the American copper production.

In March 1901, Briggs, Hoatson, Cole, Tener and Charles d'Autremont went to Bisbee to reaffirm their faith in the venture. Cole examined the mine.

After reviewing the rich ore that was being developed, Cole and the others wired their brokers in Michigan and Duluth, Minn., to purchase all of the stock they could afford. They also encouraged their friends, relatives and acquaintances to do the same.

As a result of their enthusiasm, a large portion of the stock in the new company was acquired by wage earners in the copper and iron mines. This initial offering was over subscribed in its first day. The stock entered the market at a 200 percent premium over par.

These funds were spent in the next year to add production facilities to the mine in Bisbee and build a 300-ton-per-day copper smelter in Douglas. Douglas was 25 miles from the mine but it was a more favorable site for the smelting facility. There was abundant water and the site was near the Copper Queen smelter site and close to the



Copper Queen's El Paso and Southwestern Railroad.

In the directors' report for March 1 to Dec. 31, 1902,<sup>25</sup> Briggs proudly stated that the first furnace at the Douglas Reduction Works was blown in Nov. 15, 1902. Production from then until December 31 was 2,066,647 pounds of copper, with gold and silver averaging \$8 per ton. By the end of 1903, assets had grown to \$1,758,613 and \$400,000 was paid in dividends.<sup>26</sup>

As soon as money was available from the operation of the Irish Mag, the C&A immediately started forming other exploration and development companies. Among these were the Junction Development Co., Calumet and Pittsburg Mining, Lake Superior and Pittsburg, Pittsburg and Duluth, and the Superior & Pittsburg Copper Co. As soon as these companies developed ore reserves, they were merged into the C&A and the C&A was reorganized to purchase and accommodate the new property. This was normally accomplished by issuing shares of C&A stock for the new company.

#### **COPPER QUEEN FRIENDSHIP**

A competitive friendship existed between the Copper Queen and the C&A from the very beginning. This was demonstrated by C&A's announcement that they had contracted with Phelps Dodge Corp. to sell the C&A copper.

C&A also contracted with the Copper Queen's El Paso and Southwestern Railroad for shipping of ores to Douglas and then shipping C&A anodes from Douglas to the port of Galveston, Tex. From Galveston the anodes were shipped to the Nichols Chemical Co. of New York where they were electrolytically refined.

As a further demonstration of cooperation, Dr. Douglas refused to apply the law of apex and instead arranged for a vertical sidelines agreement between the two companies.

Without the cooperation of the Copper Queen, C&A may not have been successful. Over the 30-year life of the company, the original investors received over \$164 in dividends for their initial \$10 per share investment price. In the merger of 1931, every C&A shareholder received seven shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock for every three shares of C&A.

#### **COUSIN JACK TECHNOLOGY**

C&A's real contribution to mining in Bisbee was the great advance in technology that the Cousin Jacks and their experienced management team brought with them. This contribution included detailed geological mapping techniques, ingenious methods of timbering, advanced engineering and equipment that had been perfected in Michigan's copper and iron country.

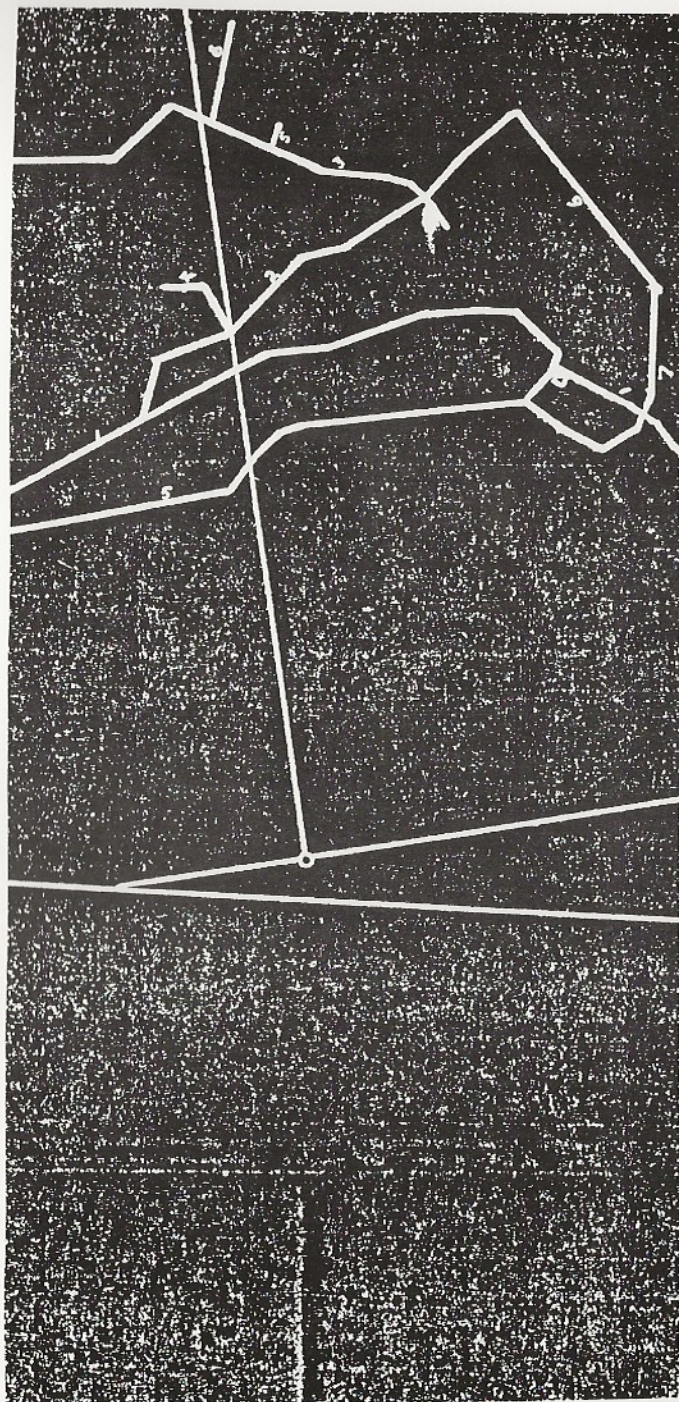
One of Calumet & Arizona's first priorities was to establish a detailed system of geological mapping. This included preparing an accurate base map of all claim boundaries at a scale that would be easy to read and maintain. This turned out to be one inch to 50 feet. The Copper Queen was mapped at a scale of one inch to 200 feet, which was inadequate for accurate mapping.

(Text continued on Page 24)

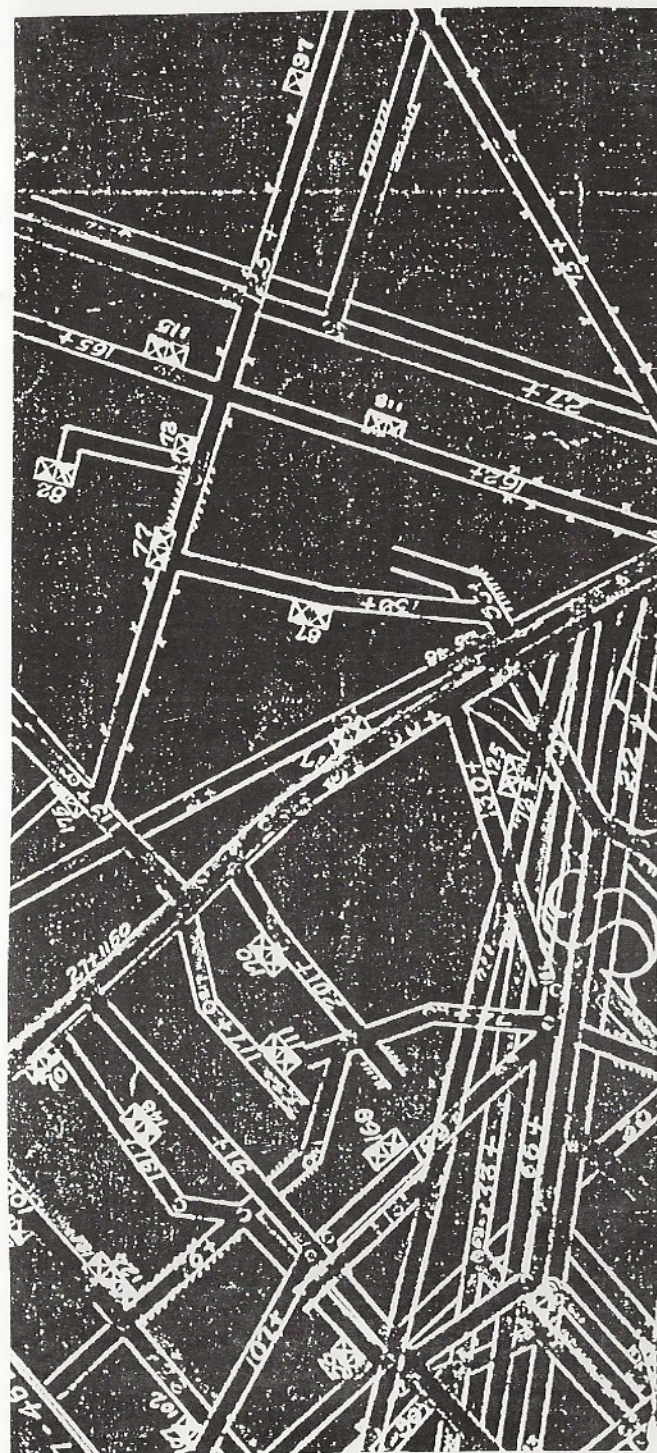


The day shift at the Junction shaft gathered for this image before going underground. It is easy to see that this group is going on shift rather than coming up because their faces are clean. The Junction shaft was sunk on the Wander claim to a final depth of 2,727 feet. It was started in 1903 by the Junction Development Co. This company was one of many created by the original directors of the Calumet and Arizona on capital that was formed for exploration purposes. If the venture was successful at finding copper, the company was sold or merged into the C&A. The Junction, as it turned out, was one of the most productive mines in the Warren Mining District. From a combination of oxide and sulfide ores, it produced vast amounts of copper, lead and zinc. It was also one of the major sources of the gold that made Bisbee Arizona's largest gold producer. Because of its technologically advanced speedy hoisting system, it was the central hoisting shaft in the district until the mid-1960s.



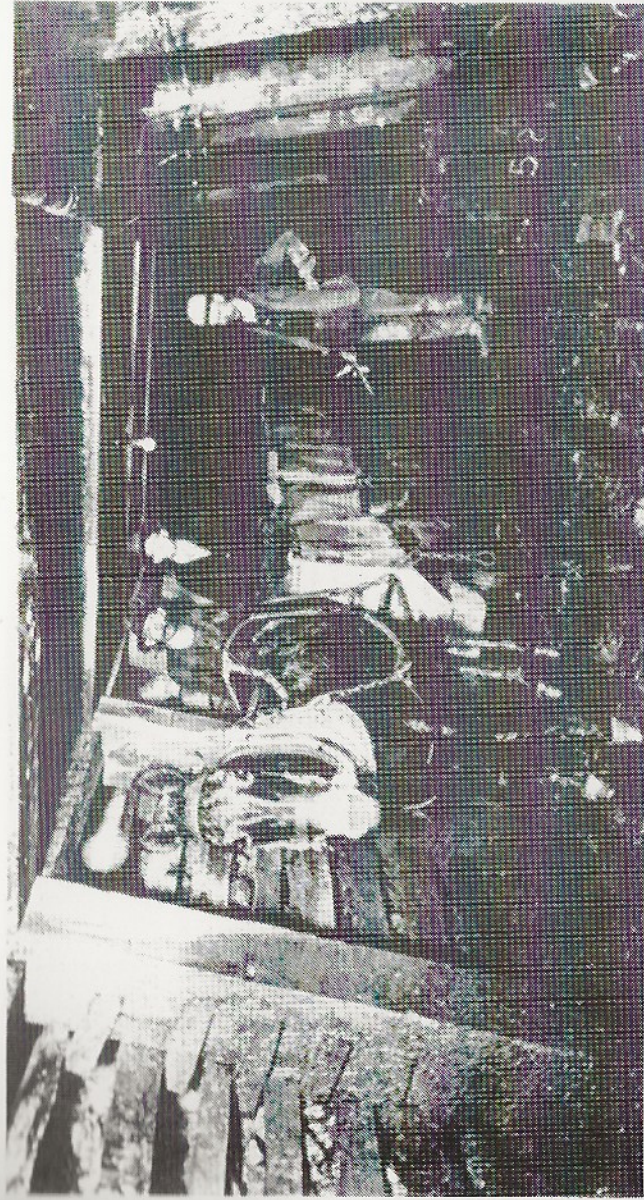


This is a portion of the map filed with the Arizona State Tax Office in 1917 showing the sixth interior level of the South West Mine of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co. It shows the location of the underground drifts and cross cuts of the level on a scale of one inch equals 200 feet. The solid straight lines terminated in a small circle are the boundaries of various mining claims projected onto level maps. This form of mapping was typical of the technical work done by the Copper Queen at the turn of the century.

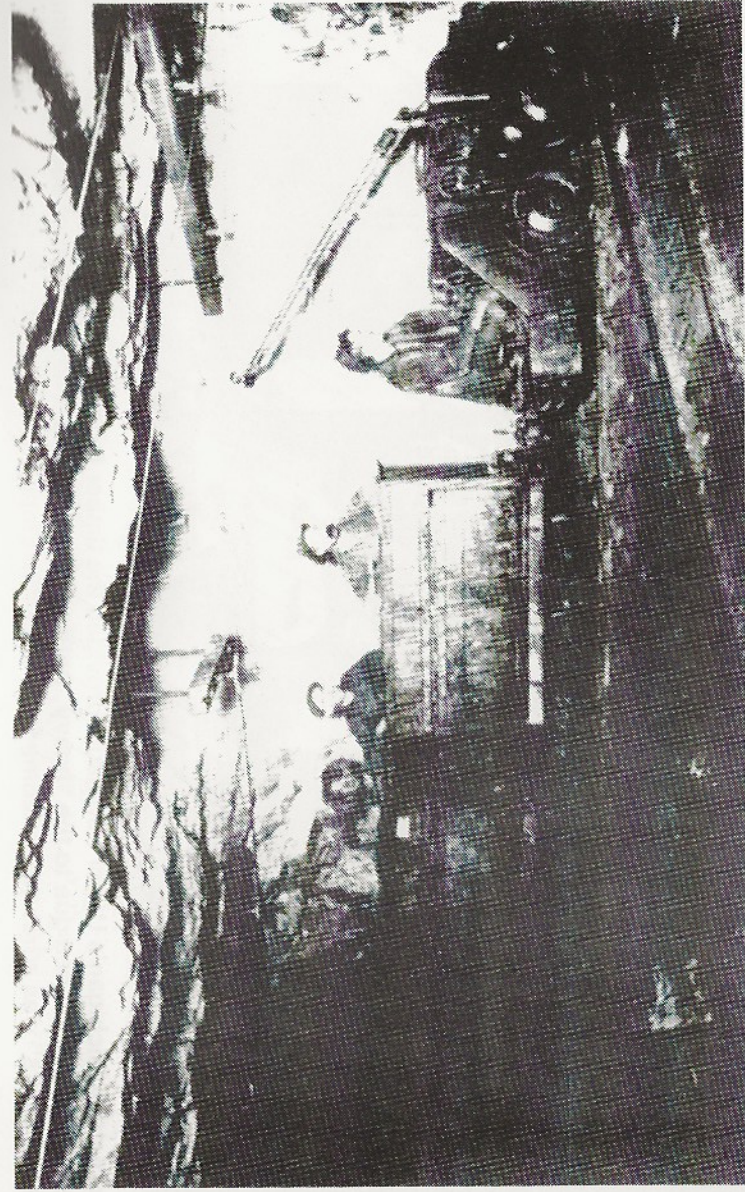


This copy taken from the 1916 Tax Map from the Calumet and Arizona shows a portion of the composite map from the Irish Mag Shaft drawn at a scale of one inch equals 50 feet. The mine was mapped at this scale to allow accurate mapping of not only the workings on the levels but also the workings for every floor at each 8½ feet of elevation between the 100-foot levels. The C&A mapped not only the workings but also the geology and assays on each level and each floor. It was this precise mapping that allowed them to maintain the close control that was needed to find and develop ore in the district. The originals of this map and the preceding one were done on starched linen with colored inks. Note also that the C&A defined the claim corners with a circular symbol which is referenced with a numeric value and north south coordinates calculated to the nearest hundredth of a foot. This type of precision kept the C&A from mining into the Queen ground.



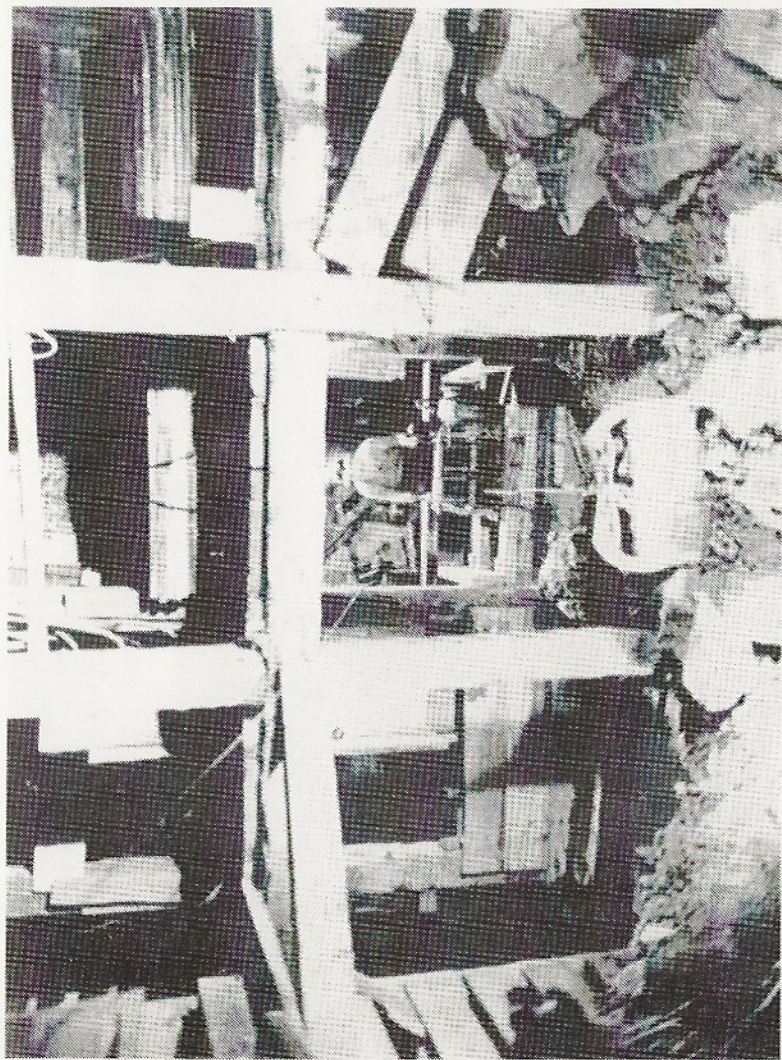


Mule haulage was extensively used in early western mines. Trimming trains made up of ore cars from stopes where the ore was extracted were pulled by mules to the shaft where it could be hoisted to the surface. This photo, which was taken in the Czar, shows a mule pulling four empty cars back to the stopes for another load of ore or waste. Mules were prized by both the company and teamsters as labor saving devices and were treated with care and respect. Both the C&A and Copper Queen established mule barns in their workings where the mules were fed and rested between shifts. During strikes the mule tenders were allowed to cross picket lines to care for the stock. Note the electric light suspended from the timbers and the candle stick carried by the shift boss standing by the train.

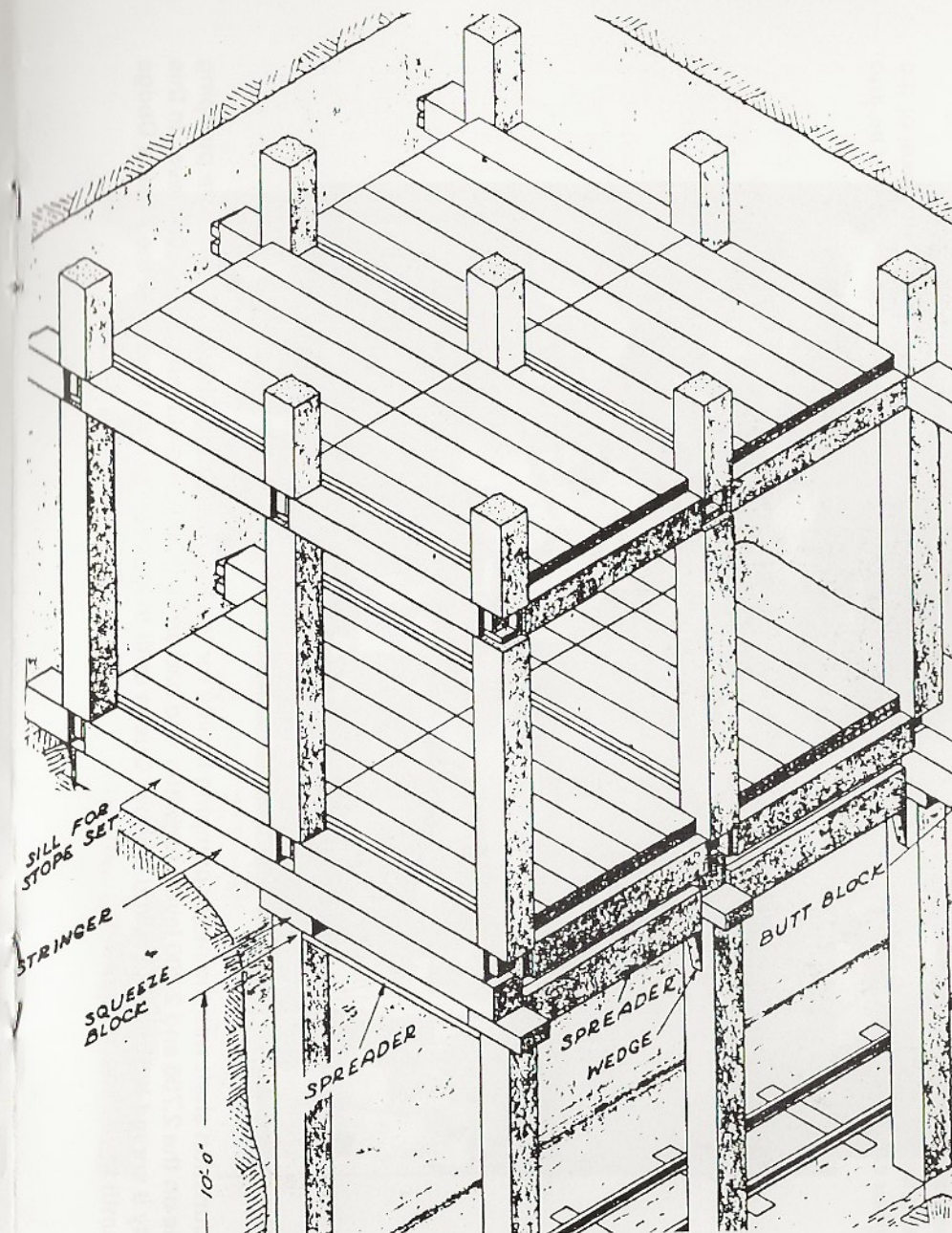


Following close on the heels of electric lights were the electric trolley locomotive and other conveniences. Although electric lights, trolley locomotives and machine drilling were commonplace on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, it was apparently not until the C&A showed up in Bisbee that they were adopted by the Copper Queen.



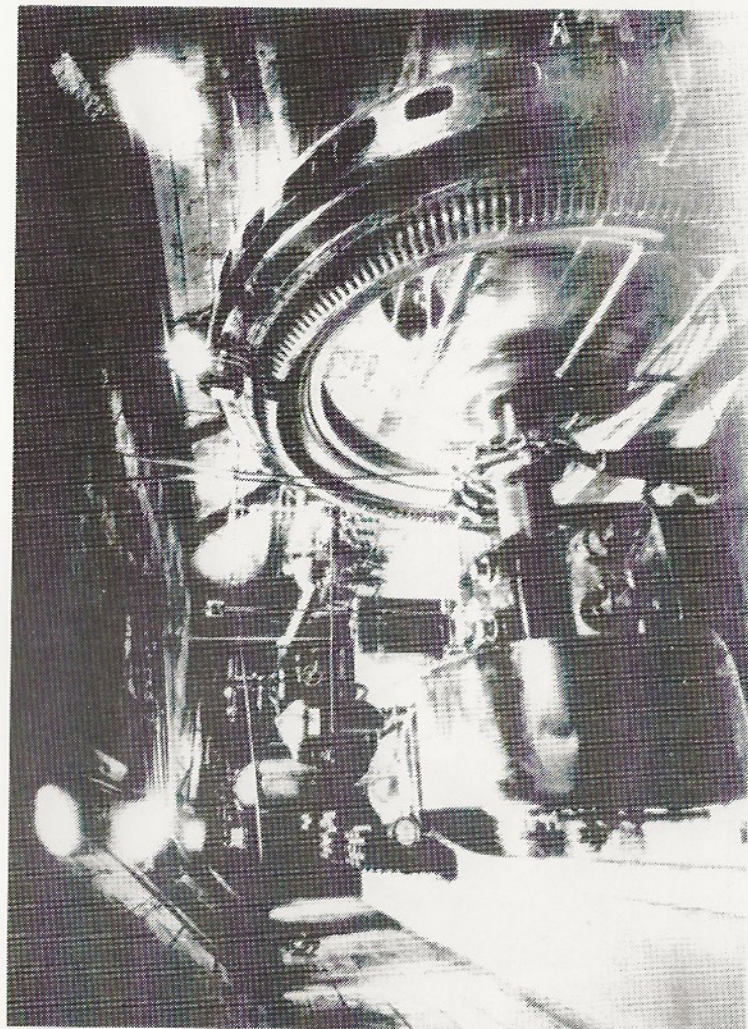


The forests of Michigan's Upper Peninsula provided the timber for square set mining. Extensive timber use was required in Bisbee due to the "heavy" nature of the ground. The adaption of square set mining by "Cousin Jacks" was a natural outcome from their experience in Cornwall.



Illustrated here is a typical design for a square set stope for the Copper Queen Branch of the Phelps Dodge Corp. It has changed but little since the Calumet and Arizona had brought it into the camp in the early 1900s.





The Junction shaft was the major pumping facility for the Warren Mining District. There were pumping stations on the 2,700 and 2,200 levels for water and had an acid pumping station on the 1,800 level. In this capacity it served both the C&A and Copper Queen until the merger of 1931 and then the Phelps Dodge Corp. until the 1990s.



Michigan copper and iron mines were deep and required large ventilation fans to circulate fresh air into the workings. The C&A brought this technology to Bisbee. This fan was installed on the 1,600 level of the Campbell shaft by the C&A to insure adequate ventilation.



These base maps were duplicated for each level in the shaft and for each elevation of 8½-feet above the levels. Most of the levels in the district were established at 100-foot intervals. Workings and geology as they were developed in the mine were carefully plotted on each map and each floor. Assays from samples showing the copper values were added to these maps by the engineers and geologists. The Copper Queen quickly copied these practices.

Both the Copper Queen and the C&A used mule haulage in the first few years of the century. The C&A brought in electric haulage from Michigan's copper country as soon as possible. This system was promptly copied by the Copper Queen.

Beginning in Cornwall, the Cousin Jacks developed extensive pump systems to remove water from underground workings. In the Warren Mining District, the C&A quickly developed a major pumping system in the Junction shaft. In this effort they drained not only their own workings but also the workings of the Copper Queen and the Shattuck and Denn mines.

Very early in its history the C&A set up hospitalization and medical care for its employees. This practice started by the Copper Queen soon turned into competition between the two companies to provide good medical services for their employees and families. Although a remote western mining town, Bisbee provided some of the best hospitals available in the Arizona Territory.

Safety was always a goal of the C&A as well as the Copper Queen. Both companies developed strong safety programs at very early stages in their development. The Copper Queen authored and printed extensive instruction manuals for miners and mine workers. Today these manuals are highly prized as collectors items.

Also from the Cornish experience the C&A brought in extensive air moving equipment to provide ventilation to lower workings. The fan shown in the accompanying photo is typical of the ventilation equipment used in Bisbee.

Cousin Jacks claim to be the developers of square set mining. The first documented use of this method of supporting heavy ground was in Nevada's Comstock in 1860. This method was adapted, perfected and modified to accommodate the heavy sulfide ground in Bisbee. Although it is a very slow and expensive method of mining, it insures safe and accurate extraction of the ore with little dilution. This is desirable with very high grade ores.<sup>27</sup>

### CONCLUSION

At the end of 1904 the C&A was well on its way to becoming a major copper producer. It would become an aggressive and interesting company in the first decades of the 20th century before it contributed its assets to the survival of the Phelps Dodge Corp. The C&A would have a serious scrape with organized labor and play a major role in the Deportation of the IWW (Wobblies) in 1917.



John C. Greenway

Rough Rider and she later became the first woman congressman from Arizona.

Always the soldier, Greenway served in World War I to gain the rank of colonel and was decorated with high honors. Many American Legion posts and Arizona landmarks bear his name. His likeness is enshrined in the nation's capital with Father Kino as representatives of the State of Arizona.

Many long faces in Michigan's copper country would watch the investment they once scorned support many rich and famous lifestyles as the copper rolled out and dividends rolled in.

Phelps Dodge acquired the assets of the C&A during the Depression in 1931 under favorable terms for the C&A stockholders. Most of the C&A technology, officers and properties were infused into Phelps Dodge Corp. It was the C&A properties and this technology that sustained Phelps Dodge until the Ajo pit was shut down in the 1980s.

### NOTES

1. McKinney, Marion White: *Ned White, Arizona's "Bard of Brewery Gulch."* Golden Bell Press, Denver, 1965, p. 57-8.
2. Graham, Richard W., "Bisbee, Arizona," *Mineralogical Record* Vol. 12 No. 5, Sep.-Oct. 1981, p. 259-319.
3. H. Mason Coggin, childhood memories from Bisbee 1941 to 1956.
4. Embrey, P.G. and R.F. Symes, *Minerals of Cornwall and Devon*, British Museum, London and the Mineralogical Record Inc., Tucson, 1987, p. 20.
5. Murdoch, William A., *Boom Copper, The Story of the First U.S. Mining Boom*, Drier and Koepel, eighth printing, Calumet, Mich., 1964, p. 202.
6. Joralemon, Ira B., *Copper: The Encompassing Story of Mankind's First Metal*, Howell North Books, Berkeley, Calif., 1973, pp. 133-142.
7. "To see the elephant" was a phrase used to described California's Gold Rush of 1849. It referred to the entire experience. Red elephant is used here to describe the parallel of the undeclared copper rush at the turn of the century.
8. *Weeds Copper Handbook*



9. Douglas, James, "Historical Sketch," *The Copper Queen Mines and Works, Arizona, U.S.A.* Excerpts from the Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, Twenty-second Session, London, 1912-1913, p. 537.

10. Joralemon 1973, p. 120-125.

11. Ibid. P. 142. Joralemon originally accused Dr. Douglas in his earlier book, *Romantic Copper*, of turning down the United Verde Mine that later paid out \$100 million to Sen. William A. Clark of Montana. Joralemon made the referenced quote in a foot note in his chapter on Bisbee. He was one of the many top notch geologists who worked for the Calumet in both Bisbee and Ajo. The association was also a good one for Joralemon. The reputation that he gained for his work with this very successful company helped him find important work later.

12. Coggin, H. Mason, "Frank Murphy, An Arizona Gold Miner," *History of Mining in Arizona*, Vol. II, Ed M. Canty & M. Greeley, Mining Club of the Southwest, Tucson, 1992, p. 109. Indicates that Clark bought the Jerome property shortly after Douglas' insult for a price between \$200,000 and \$250,000. This price may have been too steep for the conservative Douglas.

13. Douglas, "Historical Sketch," p. 546. Douglas apparently did not remember Daly's first name in 1912. The name Jim was taken from *Rocks to Riches*, Dunning, Charles H. and Edward H. Peplow Jr. Southwest Publishing, Phoenix, 1959, p. 104. Dunning did not cite a previous author and it is not likely that he knew Daly since they were not contemporaries. Many authors have used the spelling Daley.

14. Douglas, "Historical Sketch," p. 546, claimed that he recognized that Daly was insane.

15. Fathauer, Isabel Shattuck, *Lemuel C. Shattuck: A Little Mining, A Little Banking and A Little Beer*, Westernlore Press, Tucson, 1991, p. 92.

16. Douglas, "Historical Sketch," claimed that Mehan lived in Colorado.

17. Dunning, *Rocks to Riches*, p. 104.

18. Coggin, "Frank Murphy," p. 111.

19. Newett, George A., *The Story of Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, A Testimonial to Mr. Charles Briggs for Twenty Years Its President*, Ishpeming Iron Ore, Ishpeming, Mich., 1922.

20. Ibid., p. 6.

21. Ibid., p. 18.

22. Campbell was an attorney as well as a C&A director.

23. Newett, *The Story of Calumet and Arizona Mining Co.*, p. 24.

24. Briggs, Charles, *Annual Report to Stockholders*, Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, Calumet, Mich. 1903.

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid.

27. Peele, Robert, *Mining Engineer's Handbook*, John Wiley & Sons, 3rd Ed., New York, 1941, p. 10-197, 198.

**About the Author:** H. Mason Coggin is director of the Arizona Mining and Mineral Museum in Phoenix.

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At the start of its endeavor to develop and nurture young people's interest in local history, the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society called for papers on family or county history from children from fourth Grade through High School.

The five young authors represented in this issue of *The Cochise Quarterly* were honored at the Society's Annual Dinner in December, 1994. They received certificates of achievement, books and cards naming them Young Historians of Cochise County.

It is the Society's hope that this publication of the young authors' stories will inspire others to write about their families or some aspect of Cochise county's wonderfully diverse heritage.

This is an ongoing activity. Students are encouraged to submit their stories on family or county history. The deadline for papers is Oct. 1, 1995. Send all stories to:

Young Historians

c/o Jeanne Williams

Cochise County Historical & Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 818

Douglas, Arizona 85608-0818

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#### A POTATO CHIP FACTORY IN DOUGLAS

As told to Christopher Magoffin (4th grade student at Stevenson School)  
by his mother, Mary Burnett Magoffin

My Grandmother told me my great-grandfather, Lea T. Burnett, was born in Ellis County, Texas, near Italy, in 1889. He was one of the nine children born to Stephen Franklin Burnett and Lelia Theodora Slay-Burnett. They had a farm there until about 1903 when my great-great-grandfather had signed a neighbor's loan note and then he ended up in debt and had to sell. The family moved to the area around Clovis, New Mexico and those that could work did so and the other children went to the Black Tower School. One of my great-aunts wrote about this in a letter and said they were living in tents in 1904.

Some of the time they spent there isn't covered in any letters but in 1909 they left and came to the Sulphur Springs Valley to homestead. They came in two wagons with chickens and cattle and horses.

My great-grandmother's name was Grace Neibold. She had a college major in Chemistry from a college in Illinois. When World War I broke out she came to fill a position at the Calumet Smelter in Douglas as an assayer. Unfortunately, when the war ended, so did the jobs for women and my great-grandmother had to look for other work. This was in 1919 and there was a bad flu epidemic in Cochise County. The teacher at the Brophy School was out in the Sulphur Springs Valley near the Burnett Homestead and Lelia was a member of the school board. Her oldest son, Lea, had just returned from the war and she was the one to introduce them to each other.

After Grace finished the semester there at Brophy School, she moved back to Douglas and taught at the Douglas High School for one year.

While there she was asked to come to Minot, North Dakota to set up and design the chemistry labs and programs for the college. She did write to Lea Burnett this whole time. They had known each other for six years when she came back to Douglas and she decided to marry him. Her mother still felt she had acted in haste! When Grace left North Dakota she had her own Model

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T and she took her Mom to see Yellowstone and the giant sequoias in California.

Lea Burnett took Grace to Tombstone to be married in a buckboard. When they came to the hill just before you drop in to Tombstone he pulled up the wagon, set the brakes and tied the reins to the brake. When Grace asked him what was wrong he said, "he had to stop to kiss Grace Niebold goodbye," and he did. Grace was 35 at the time. When the Justice of the Peace asked her age she told him "she was of legal age." His reply was "Lady, it just won't do." So she had to tell him how old she really was.

They got to a place in Douglas around 21st Street. This is where they started their first business venture together. It was a potato chip factory! The business was a great success and anyone who you can find that was old enough to remember always claims that they were the best potato chips ever. They sold for 5 cents a bag. We have an old double sink in the corrals that came from the potato chip factory, but that is all that is left. The depression hit and nobody could afford potato chips anymore. They went broke in the 1903's.

Grace got a job teaching again at the Silver Creek School for one year in 1931 and she taught at Parker Canyon in 1932. My grandmother remembers going over there in the Model T. She was about four and her brother Lea, Jr.

around 5. They thought they would make a big surprise for their parents so Mary helped hide Lea in a box. Then she was to ask, "where is Lea?" When she started to look, she would tap the box and out would pop Lea Jr. The way it was planned, everyone would get a big laugh out of it. However, the thought that they had left their son or that he had bounced out made such a reaction on the parents that Mary wasn't able to time her part just as they had planned it. In fact, they went just about all the way back to Douglas before Lea got the courage to pop up. It's a story that every time my grandmother tells it she laughs with tears in her eyes!

After Parker Canyon, Lea built a house for his family on the Stephen Franklin homestead. He and his brother, Rock, went into a ranching partnership and raised registered Hereford cattle. The registered herd was sold in 1970, but Lea's son, Lea T. Burnett, Jr., is still raising cattle on the land.

My grandmother has lots of funny stories about the days when she was growing up. Lots of times were hard and her mother did a lot of work to see them through. She was the first woman chemist out here, she was an teacher and she even ran a potato chip factory in Douglas!

## JEFFERSON DAVIS MILTON

Written by Ginger C. Lee, age 11, Huachuca City, Arizona.

Jefferson Davis Milton was a famous gunfighter in the Old West. He was known as "a good man with a gun." He was born in Florida during the Civil War. His father was General John Milton, the governor of Florida. Jeff always loved adventure and wanted to be a lawman. So, by himself, he moved to Texas when he was sixteen. He joined the Texas Rangers when he was only eighteen.

Jeff Milton fought outlaws in Texas and Arizona. He once said: "I never killed a man that didn't need killing. I never shot an animal except for meat." When he was about twenty years old he was attacked by a grizzly bear. When he killed the bear he found out that she had two little cubs. Jeff took them home and let them sleep inside his cabin.

Several years later he became a guard for Wells Fargo and their gold shipments. Many outlaws were afraid of him because of his reputation as a gunfighter. Jeff was famous for stopping a big train robbery near Benson, Arizona. Five outlaws threw open the door to the train car that contained the Wells Fargo safe. Jeff was inside. Instead of throwing up his hands he slammed the door back in the robbers face. Then he fired his shotgun through the door and killed the famous outlaw named Three-Fingered Jack Dunlap. Dunlap is buried at the Boot Hill Cemetery in Tombstone.

Jeff Milton fought crime all over Cochise County in the early 1900's. He once said that some of the outlaws he came across in his time made Wyatt Earp seem weak. The house where he lived in Tombstone is now a Historical Site.

I have a very special reason for writing my story on Jeff Milton. The is that reason:

Jeff Milton's sister, Elise, was married to Lewis Gamble. They had a son named Jim Gamble. Jim wanted to marry a girl from Arizona named Julia Kunde. Her father said "No!"

Jeff Milton told old Mr. Kunde that he better let them get married or he'd shoot him. Jim and Julia got married and had a son named Jim Gamble Junior. Jim Junior had a daughter named Sally. Sally's daughter is named Ginger Lee. That's me!

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## THE STORY OF MY GREAT-GREAT GRANDMOTHER AND GERONIMO

By Cynthia Margaillan, Douglas, Arizona

In early spring of 1886 a small party of white men were at their ranch north of Nogales, Arizona. The ranch was called Calabazas Ranch.

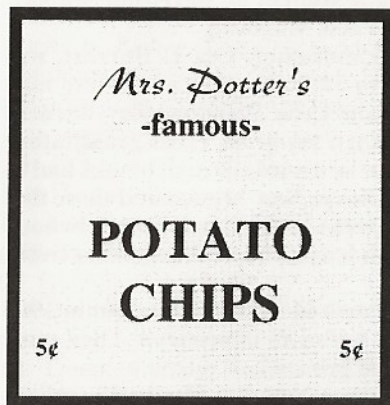
There visited Trinidad Verdin, or "Trini," my great-great grandmother. Trini was visiting her aunt Beatriz Quinn, from Minas Prietas and her uncle, Artesan Leslie Peck.

On April 27, Geronimo and his Apaches attacked and killed all of the people at the ranch. Trini got under a bed, afraid and trembling with fear. She was afraid the Apaches would kill her too.

From under the bed she watched as the Apaches killed everyone. Trini watched how the Apaches killed her 14-month-old cousin. They got him from the feet and they hit him against the wall. Trini was very afraid seeing everything that happened.

Mr. Peck was feeding the cows and horses with a friend when Mr. Peck's

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friend yelled to him: "Run! Apaches! Run!"

At that moment they killed Mr. Peck's friend. Mr. Peck got on a horse but they shot the horse and Mr. Peck fell. The Apaches then left him.

In the ranch they killed everyone. The Apaches searched everywhere to see what they could find. One of the Apaches looked under the bed and saw Trini. They pulled her out from under the bed and were ready to kill her when Geronimo came in the room and said not to kill her.

Geronimo took her and put her on his horse. Geronimo and the Apaches left and were not seen or heard of for a month. Geronimo took Trini south of Nogales to a mountain near Magdalena, Sonora. There, Geronimo abandoned her because the Federales were looking for them.

Two men found Trini and took her to the police. Then she went back to Nogales with a cousin and when they were older they both married frenchmen. One of them was my great-great-grandfather, Luis Margaillan. That is where my last name came from. Trinidad Verdin and Luis Margaillan were my great-great-grandparents.

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### FOR EVERYTHING THERE IS A SEASON

By Bessie Mathewson, 15, of Douglas, Arizona

Havana, North Dakota

My Mother's Side

It was a cold day in early December, 1904. The white, two-story farmhouse stood like a giant against the snow-laden sky. Inside, the family gathered around the bed in the downstairs bedroom. Marie Swanson lay on the white sheets, exhausted, holding in her arms a delicate baby girl. The faces that surrounded the bed were smiling, for a new child had joined the Swanson family, Marie Phylinda Swanson.

Growing into a young girl, Marie, (everyone called her Mae) often sat on her father's lap in the evenings when all the farm chores had been done, to hear stories of Sweden, his homeland. She would hear how he, Nils, came to America and met her mother, Marie Moe and changed her name to Marie Swanson; and how Marie had come from Norway, a neighbor to Sweden.

When she was helping her mother in the kitchen, Mae would hear about Norway and Marie's earlier days. Then Marie would tussle Mae's hair and tell her they were happiest now because they had five beautiful children.

Mae grew and blossomed into a lovely young woman. She had wavy brown hair and a small mouth that was always curved into a soft smile. Around 1920, she met a tall young man named Casper Norman Syverson. They soon fell in love and were married.

On August 8, 1922, a baby boy was born to them. They named him Donald Norman. He was a sweet child and everybody loved him. Three years later, Adeline Marie joined the family. Adeline was a plump little baby, with her father's face and mother's smile. When Adeline was five and Donald eight, DuWayne Ole Syverson was born.

In 1933, The Swanson's needed help running the farm, so the growing Syverson family moved into the Swanson's farmhouse. On April 20, 1933, my grandmother, Beverly Louise was born.

Beverly was a blue-eyed, blonde-haired baby, with an adorable dimple in her right cheek. Like all of her siblings, she was born in a farmhouse and delivered by a midwife. On February 15, 1937, when he was 14, Donald died from leukemia. Beverly was only three, but his death still had an impact on Page 30

her life. At the time, Nils and Maria were in bad health. The year was a stressful one for the entire family. Then in May, 1938, Colin Norman, the last Syverson child, was born.

Soon, Beverly was romping and rough-housing with her siblings, constantly a pest. She would follow and bother her brother DuWayne so often that one day he took her and stuffed her in the family's large mailbox at the end of their lane! That didn't stop Beverly though!

Beverly enjoyed the outdoors and was always begging to work with the boys. She learned to drive the horses and machinery at a young age. Often, Adeline would set her down for much-needed talks on "being a girl." Although Beverly didn't always appreciate those talks, they did her much good.

Mae enjoyed fishing and often took the children with her as she went to the slough with her cane pole. Those were good times for all of them. Casper never had much time for fishing or spending time with the children. When he did, it was spent working in the fields together or playing his fiddle for them. He was a strict father, although loving, and taught the children to work at an early age. They fed the stock, gathered eggs, stacked hay and milked cows.

In the summers, Beverly and the other children picked wild berries, chokecherries, plums, grapes and boysenberries that Mae turned into delicious jams and jellies. On warmer days, when there was a break in the work, they went swimming in the sloughs.

Winter in North Dakota means snow....lots of it! But this could be fun, for there was plenty to do. They went sledding, skating and sleigh riding. Their skates were the kind that clamped onto their thick-soled shoes. They would skate on the frozen sloughs. What fun they had! Their sleds were made out of fifty-gallon barrels cut in half, lengthwise. Ingenuity was definitely a great part of their lives!

Christmas time at the Syverson home was cozy and joyous. The Swanson and Syverson relatives came over to celebrate together. Surrounded by their children and grandchildren, Nils and Marie Swanson felt fulfilled.

*Lutefisk*, cured codfish, was a Norwegian dish that the ladies always prepared at Christmas. They also made *lefse*, a kind of flat bread that they spread butter and sugar on, then rolled up and ate. These were an important part of the traditional meal.

Casper always got out his fiddle to play while everyone sang while Adeline chorded on the piano. Those were the times!

When Beverly was fourteen, she entered Havana High School. Since Havana was eight miles from the farm, she had to stay with someone in town during the school week. The first people she stayed with were Bill and Georgiana Motl. Bill was the local mailman and the Motls' daughter, Shirley, eventually married Beverly's brother, DuWayne.

After Beverly's sophomore year, she was able to stay home and also attend high school. Rutland, North Dakota now had a high school and Rutland was closer to the farm. Her favorite subjects were English and history. She eventually became the editor of the high school paper.

Beverly's best friend at high school was LaVerda Frisby. Beverly also became very close to LaVerda's family and began dating her brother, Jackie.

In 1950, Beverly met a young man named Corwin (Corky) Eugene Forbes at a dance. He needed a date for New Years, so he asked Beverly. She said



yes and some months and a few dates later, she said "yes" to another of his questions and became his wife on July 23, 1951. Beverly had started a new life as Corky's lawfully wedded wife.

Beverly settled right in to the role of housewife. She did the laundry, cleaned the house, baked their bread and cooked all the meals. Corky worked at the airport in Aberdeen, South Dakota. In late march, 1952, Beverly had her first child, Jaqueline Louise. The snow was so high that winter that Beverly had to ride in a horse-drawn sleigh to the maternity home. On the way back, she rode in a snowmobile! When Jaqi was a few months old, the family moved to Austin, Minnesota. Corky was working for Braniff airlines. Corky worked for Braniff for the next thirty-seven years.

On June 27, 1953, my mother, Catherine Marie, was born.

Catherine was a cuddly baby with a pug nose and wispy hair. When Catherine was almost two, Beverly took the girls and her very pregnant self back to her parent's house in North Dakota while Corky found a new place for them to live in Rochester, Minnesota. There, Richard Eugene was born.

Corky found a house and the family moved to Minnesota. They lived in Rochester for another two years, then in November, 1957, they moved to New Orleans, Louisiana. On January 8, 1958, Timothy Allen, Corky and Beverly's last child, was born.

New Orleans was an exciting place and the children found there was plenty to do. They lived only a few miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Corky liked scuba diving and taught the children to swim at an early age. It was sink or swim with Daddy!!!

Corky had injured his leg when he was five. Swimming was one recreation he could have that wasn't painful.

The children found that there was a lot to do at their new home. One day, they found and dug up some wild potatoes that were growing in their yard. Soon, they began throwing them at the duplex next door. Before they knew what had happened, CHING! They had broken a window in the duplex! The kids ran and hid under their house until dinner time. After awhile, they couldn't resist the wonderful smells that came drifting their way. Coming out, they met their dad, who had just come home from work and found out what had happened. He lined his four children up to find out who had broken the window. Catherine remembers that incident well, because she was the "guilty party!"

In the middle of November, 1961, the family moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, which was to be Corky and Beverly's home for the next thirty-two years. There they bought a pretty little house on a quiet street, the first and last house they ever owned. Here was where the children spent most of their childhood. Jaqi was an inside person, but Catherine, like her mother before her, enjoyed the outdoors. Catherine played with her brothers down at the creek, catching snakes, turtles and toads. They built forts, played ball and had neighborhood marble games.

Beverly was kept busy by her four rambunctious children. She sewed their clothes, packed their lunches and made sure they were happy.

Time flies and soon Catherine was a young girl in high school. Her favorite subjects were biology and physical education. She played basketball and really enjoyed it. Her best friend was Dwana Holbrook, a sweet girl who was also a good basketball player.

Soon Catherine was an auburn haired beauty with a prize-winning smile.

At a camp in Minnesota a couple of years later, she met a tall, handsome young man named Darryl Mathewson. Knowing it was God's will, they were happily married on September 18, 1976.

It was a very cold December day in 1978; the wind whistled about the white two-story farmhouse. It was the Blizzard of '78-'79 in Waterman, Illinois. God chose that time for me to make my appearance in the big world. I was birthed much the same way my grandmother and her mother before me were. I was delivered in a farmhouse, by a midwife. I'm growing up a lot like them too, enjoying the outdoors, living my first nine years on a farm. Morehead area, Kentucky

My father's side

It was the year 1911. Willie Howard's small shoulders drooped, his dark-skinned face was the picture of sadness. His wife, Linnie Crisp Howard, was dead, leaving him with four children; Pearl, Estille, Verle and Genoa Sue. Genoa, the youngest, was only two.

Willie Howard knew death was a part of life, but it seemed too great of a part to him. His mother, Amanda Evelyn Smith Howard, had died when he was only two days old. He never knew her; yet in a way, he did. She was an Indian woman with strong features and long black hair. His daughter Genoa, looked a lot like her....strong and womanly.

Soon he married again, but his second wife died at a young age. He married once more and had six children; Mandy, Watt, Claton, Hazel, Ruby and Fred. Willie supported his family by growing tobacco around the Morehead area of Kentucky.

His daughter Genoa was my great-grandmother. In 1923 she married Jay Wilson. They lived in the same area where they were born and had five children; Dorothy Ellen, Will Henry, Woodrow Louis, Monroe Jay and Charles Garfield. Will Henry died when he was just a year old. Jay was a farmer and life was hard.

Around 1930, the family moved to Illinois. Two more children were born, Lucille Pearl, in 1931 and Nellie Marie, my grandmother, in 1934. When Nellie was two, Jay left the family. Shortly afterward, the last child, Donald Raymond, was born.

Now life was even harder. The family was very poor, with seven children and no father. Genoa worked very hard to keep her family fed and clothed. The boys hunted and fished for food and once a month a relief truck would come to the house with food for the family. Genoa paid eight dollars rent each month for the old house that the family lived in. Neighboring farmers helped out by giving the family chickens and runt pigs to raise for food. The neighbors also brought over corn cobs for fuel to heat the house and use in the cook stove. Genoa always planted a garden and canned.

Her first job outside the home was as a cook in the one-room schoolhouse where the family was living at the time. Later, she worked in restaurants as a cook and also worked in a factory.

When Nellie was twelve, Genoa married Henry Gelmers, a large man of german heritage. His parents, Gerald and Angeline Gelmers, had come from Germany in their youth. Henry was a car mechanic, a hard worker and a good man.

On January 10, 1950, my father, Darryl Eugene, was born to Nellie. Then, in December of the same year, she married Dean Walters. He drove big trucks for a living. His parents were farmers in Roberts, Illinois. Dean



and Nellie had a daughter, Cynthia Lou, in 1952.

On April 26, 1957, Nel married William Edward Mathewson, my dad's adoptive father. William (Bill) was a truck driver and heavy equipment operator. He had served in the Navy in World War II.

Nel had three more children, Mona Lisa, Brad Edward and Rick Wayne. Since Darryl was the oldest, he helped his parents a lot. One time, he was pinning one of the baby's diapers on and didn't notice that he had pinned the diaper to the baby! The child didn't complain and it went unnoticed until Nel went to change the baby. What a surprise for her! (And Darryl!)

Darryl grew into a strong country boy who loved the outdoors. One cold winter day, he was hunting with his father. As they were crossing the frozen creek, the ice broke and Darryl fell into the freezing water. His father pulled him out and made him walk to the house, which was quite a distance, to keep his circulation going. There, his mother drew a cold bath for him and slowly raised his temperature. Darryl was in pain and the cold water didn't help. They were able to thaw him out and he didn't get too sick from the accident. God was good to him!

Soon, Darryl's blonde hair turned darker and his legs got longer. After he graduated from high school, he went to college for a year. Then a few months later, he joined the U.S. Navy.

Not long after he came home from the Navy, Darryl became a Christian. It was at a Christian camp in Minnesota where he met Catherine Forbes. After a time they were married.

They moved to Illinois where they lived and began their family. Seven children and eleven years later, we moved to Douglas, Arizona. Cory Eugene is my oldest brother, then there is Jesse Abner, Bessie Marie (that's me), Richard Henry, Esther Louise, Benjamin Luke, Martha Abigail and Caitlin Grace. We have been living in Arizona for seven years now and have come to see God's beauty in the surroundings and in the people we meet. We are a happy family. And, in my family, there has been a season for everything; birth, death, pain, joy, laughter and tears...and the list continues.

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### GROWING UP IN COCHISE COUNTY

By Samantha Kohn, Age 10, Huachuca City, Arizona

My great-great grandpa came to Cochise county in 1902. His name was Anton Kambitsch. His nickname was Tony. He was an Austrian, born in the year 1858.

He got to America by stowing away in a boat. He finally reached Arizona Territory in 1890. At first, he lived in Solomonville, where he married Eugenia Ruiz. They had six children, but the youngest died while she was a baby. Tony Kambitsch moved from Solomonville to Douglas in 1904.

In 1874, Joseph Wilkinson Smith was born. He is my other great-great grandfather. His family lived in Long Valley, Utah and later moved to Cochise County.

Just five years after Joseph was born, Dora Poitz was born in San Francisco, California. The family soon moved to the Nogales, Sonora, Mexico area. She would grow up and marry Anton Kambitsch. She is my great-great grandmother.

In 1890, Bonnie Wagner was born. She would be Joseph's wife.

In 1908, Anton filed under the Homestead Act for land in Sunizona, Arizona, near the Chiricahua Mountains. That would become the

Kambitsch homestead. In 1940 Anton died. He is buried at the Calvary Cemetery in Douglas.

In his earlier years, Anton lived in Douglas. He worked at the Copper Queen Smelter and managed a bar. He also built coffins with a man named William H. Emblar. At the time Anton worked in Douglas, immigrants like my great-great grandfather were paid less money than white people. Anton was white like them but he probably got paid less because of his accent.

In the early 1900's, Southern Arizona was still a favorite hangout for outlaws trying to stay one step ahead of the law.

"By the turn of the century, Southeast Arizona was a haven for greedy smugglers, armed bandits, train robbers, cattle rustlers and even law officers on the take," said an article in the Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Daily Review, written by my mother, Colleen Chandler, on October 6, 1991.

Anton Kambitsch had 17 kids with his two wives. He had hired Dora to watch his kids while he worked because his first wife died. Anton and Dora were married on March 2, 1903.

Anton's 12th child was my great-grandfather, Vernon Elton Kambitsch. My mother remembers him when she was very little, but he died when she was seven. My mom says he was very kind and gentle. She said he was a handsome man. His legs were bowed from riding horses so much. She said he loved kids. He farmed and ranched. Before he died, he married Edith Velma Smith.

Edith was one of ten children born to Joseph and Bonnie. She is my great-grandmother. Joseph's father was a homesteader near Turkey Creek on the west side of the Chiricahua Mountains. My great-great uncle, Kenneth Smith, still lives there.

As my great-grandmother was growing up, there were a lot of things to do. She was born June 1, 1916. Her husband was known to everyone as Vernie. He was born July 25, 1914. Both of them were born at home.

While they were married they cattle-ranched and farmed. Cars were starting to be popular and TV's were not even invented. People had to work very hard. We found a handwritten note from my great-grandmother in one of her scrapbooks. It says that in 1938, they sold cattle for six cents a pound. The average weight of the cattle they sold was 795 pounds. They sold 35 steers for \$1,699.69. But they spent some of it for expenses. They paid \$30.00 for trucks to take the cattle to the auction, 50 cents for phone calls and \$3.50 for a cattle inspection.

My great-grandparents had three children. Their names were Dorothy, who is my grandmother, Norman and Barbara. My grandmother was born on June 13, 1936. My grandmother said she and her brother and sister spent a lot of time swimming, fishing and going for walks. They had a tank at the ranch where they lived near Sunizona and it had fish in it. For family fun, my grandmother said they all swam, fished, went to rodeos and went to each others houses. Most of the neighbors were Kambitsches or Smiths.

As a kid living on a ranch, some of the jobs my grandmother had to do were feed the chickens, gather the chicken eggs, chop wood for the fire, bring in wood chips to start the fire and do dishes.

At school, my grandmother used to play Red Rover, Bear's Den, Crack the Whip, softball and croquet. The swings had wooden seats that were very hard. The kids used to hook them together to make choo-choo trains.

My grandmother went to Ash Creek School. My great grandpa also went



to school there, but he only finished the third grade. My great-grandmother went to elementary school at Wilgus School in Turkey Creek. Wilgus is not there anymore, but it used to have a store and a Post Office where Joseph Smith worked.

When my grandmother went to Ash Creek School, there was only one room with one teacher who taught all students through eighth grade. Sometimes there were not even enough kids in the school to play softball.

At recess, they would take rocks and draw houses in the dirt. Then they would outline it in rocks. The boys would be the fathers and would go out to work (for pretends, of course) and would bulldoze roads and paths. Back then, the teacher would have to shake a bell to let the kids know it was time to come in. Sometimes the teacher would shake the bell and the kids would ignore her. She kept shaking it until she got so frustrated. Then she would stomp out to the kids and say, "It is time to come into the schoolhouse!"

At home, the kids would build forts out of stove-wood by stacking it as high as they could. They also ran around bare-footed.

The extended family was very important to my grandma back then. They did a lot of things together and they were almost always together.

At holidays what usually happened was they would get together at each others' houses and have one big party. The whole family went to school parties and dances.

My grandmother remembers her family grew beans and corn and raised cattle, chickens and turkeys. They sold eggs and beans as well as cattle and turkeys.

Not many people got a school education back then. For example, in my grandmother's school, only two kids graduated with her from the eighth grade. My great-grandmother graduated from high school, which was unusual. To go to high school, she had to go and live with another family in St. David, Arizona, where the nearest high school was.

After my grandmother graduated from Ash Creek School, she attended Elfrida High School, now called Valley Union High School. After she graduated, she married my grandfather, Vernon Edward Chandler, who lived in Douglas.

They had five children. My mother was born in 1961. She grew up in Sierra Vista. I have lived in Cochise County almost all y life. My mother loves history and especially Cochise County history.

I feel proud that so many generations of my family have lived here for so long. I am proud to live in Cochise County. People today try to change the old ways, but sometimes the old ways are the best ways.

## Letters

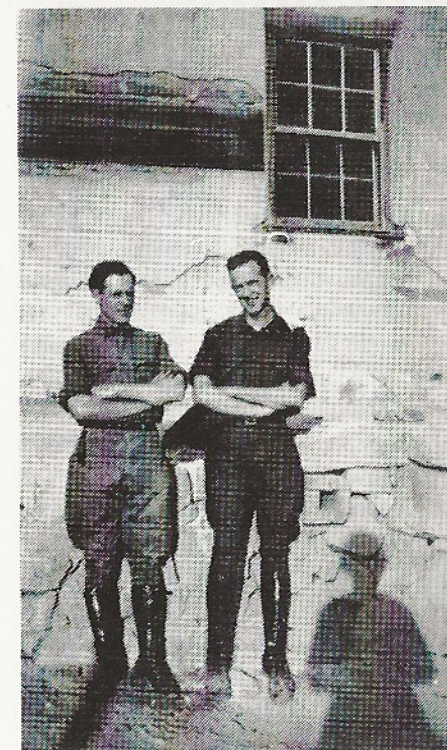
Dear Editor:

How nice to open my Winter, 1994 copy of *The Cochise Quarterly* and find the entire issue devoted to my father's recollections of his early days in Sonora and the Douglas area ("The Flying Tortilla and Other Stories" by H.C. Groton). I am certainly proud and very grateful for your thoughtful consideration, and for the photos provided by Wendy Glenn, a distant cousin and dear friend. The accompanying captions provide much additional interest and information. However, I noted a couple of errors.

Page 23 — The man identified as my father, Carroll Groton, is actually a fellow-employee. Dad's right hand man and good friend named Marques (Marcus? First name? Last name? I only remember him ever being referred to by the one name). From the mint condition of the company truck pictured, I am quite sure that the photo was taken shortly after the dirt road between Nacozari and Pilares was completed — a narrow and steep road with torturous curves and no guardrails! But its completion was enthusiastically celebrated because it provided a way in and out of Pilares for supplies and personnel other than through the copper mine!

Since no other photo of my father was included except the one mistakenly identified, I am enclosing a photo which seems appropriate. It was taken beside the company store in El Tigre with Harry Perner, store superintendent, on the left; Carroll Groton, assistant superintendent, on the right.

Page 28 — The scene of the flood-warped bridge (actually, the river had washed away all bridge supports) was in Nacozari rather than



in Pilares. The Nacozari Hotel is the long two-story building in the background, and I believe the end of the building in the upper lefthand corner is that of the mill.

Thanks so much for the afterword too. I have never been able to return to Sonora and had no idea the Pilares area was still active.

Again, please know how much I appreciate your efforts on behalf of my father's memoir. My parents' contemporaries during those years in Sonora and Douglas are undoubtedly gone. Nevertheless, I hope that Dad's stories will prove interesting and amusing to subsequent generations of readers as well as current CCHAS members and subscribers.

Martha Groton Martin  
St. Clairsville, Ohio



# Reviews

By Cindy Hayostek

**"We'll All Wear Silk Hats" by Lynn R. Bailey, 1994. Westernlore Press, PO Box 35305, Tucson, AZ 85740. 219 pages, photos, maps, bibliography, \$26.95.**

The subtitle of this book tells much of what it's about: "The Erie and Chiricahua Cattle Companies and the Rise of Corporate Ranching in the Sulphur Spring Valley of Arizona, 1883-1909."

Many county residents have heard of the latter company, the famous Chiricahua Cattle Co. But for some reason, few people know of the CCC's contemporary, the Erie Cattle Co. For a number of years, the two controlled cattle raising in the Sulphur Springs Valley.

A word is in order here about the "s" or lack of it on "springs." Bailey contends early documents refer to the valley in the singular form, although he concedes there were two springs. So he uses the singular form although today's usage is plural.

The Erie and CCC, Bailey reveals, had many common bonds. The first was their principals were Pennsylvanians. Another was Tombstone resident John V. Vickers, who acted as treasurer and sales agent for both companies.

The Erie incorporated in 1883 with cattle raising as its aim, becoming the county's first such entity. The men who initiated this step were Enoch and Jonas Shattuck, a shrewd pair of brothers. Utilizing previous experience in the rough-and-ready world of western cattle raising, they methodically set up a venture in Arizona. It was successful beyond expectation.

The CCC had a different beginning. It was a consolidation of

smaller spreads and incorporated in 1885. Both CCC and Erie gained control of hundreds of thousands of acres by judicious claims on property that had water. The availability of water combined with luxuriant grass resulted in at least 50,000 head of cattle grazing in just the northern portion of the Sulphur Springs Valley by 1890.

While mainly about two cattle companies, this book is also about the evolution of the cattle raising industry. Handling 50,000 animals required creation of feedlots, development of spaying techniques, methods to handle drought and establishment of cattle growers organizations to deal with problems such as rustling and transportation costs.

Bailey does a good job covering this material and he also does well incorporating events and famous incidents of the time into the story of the Erie and CCC. The range of characters includes the Tribolets, Buckskin Frank Leslie and John Slaughter.

The book is well researched but it's not well edited. The abundance of incomplete sentences is particularly annoying. There's also a certain amount of editorializing that's bothersome. The sarcasm implicit in "The Magnolia ranch in all its manure-strewn glory" ignores the reality of the results of confining a group of anxious cattle and horses in a corral.

Despite this, "We'll All Wear Silk Hats" is a noteworthy book. It presents new material in a readable fashion. Some of this is due to two Shattuck family members still involved in the cattle business, Isabel Shattuck Fathauer and Dan Shattuck, sharing material. Writers who've been in the business a while know that upon such generosity are good books built.

**"Southwestern Town: The Story of Willcox, Arizona" by Vernon B. Schultz, third edition, 1994. Available from Willcox Chamber of Commerce, 1500 N. Circle I Road, Willcox, AZ 85643. 158 pages, photos, map, bibliography, index, \$12.95 plus \$2.50 p&h.**

This book, first written in the 1960s, has received two updates. The first in 1980 was written by Don Dale and the second was written last year by Phyllis de la Garza. Together they comprise an up-to-date town history.

Few white people lived in the Sulphur Springs Valley in the early 1870s because of the threat of Apache Indians. In 1877, a camp for men working on the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad was established near a large dry lake. Called Maley, the name was soon changed to Willcox to honor Gen. O.B. Willcox.

Another form of transportation played an important role in the town's early days. Freight and stagecoach lines running across the Sulphur Springs Valley had stations in Willcox. Merchants and other businessmen built stores.

The combination of the railroad and the grassy valley surrounding the town quickly made it a prime shipping point for cattle ranches. So many cattle each year boarded trains in Willcox for distant markets that the town became known as the "Cattle Capitol of the Nation."

Farming and mining in nearby mountains also played a role in Willcox's development. Today farming is still important to the town's economy. Tourism, fueled by Interstate 10, has replaced mining as an important factor.

This book, with its generous use of names and anecdotes, is a worthy

addition to any list of town histories. Photographs, although often too small, complement the text.

This book and its long-term success ought to prompt other historically-rich towns in Cochise County to produce similar efforts.



Membership in the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society is open without regard to color, race, religion or national origin upon payment of dues set annually by the Board of Directors. For 1995 dues are: Individual, \$15; Life Membership, \$250; Non-Profit Institution or Business, \$20. CCHAS' tax-exempt status under Section 501 (c)(3) was granted December, 1971.

Membership in CCHAS includes a subscription to The Cochise Quarterly, the Newsletter and other mailings, as well as participation with vote in the annual meeting, participation in field trips and, after meeting certain requirements, the right to engage in archaeological activities of the Society.

The Cochise Quarterly, a journal of history and archaeology of Cochise County and adjacent portions of Hidalgo County, N.M., and Sonora and Chihuahua states in Mexico, contains articles by qualified authors as well as reviews of books on history and archaeology in the area. It is a CCHAS publication. Contributions are welcome. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editorial Committee, P.O. Box 818, Douglas, AZ 85608-0818.

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