

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 19 1977
DATE ENTERED MAR 14 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
 HISTORIC HISTORIC RESOURCES OF THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)
 AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
 STREET & NUMBER U.S. 8/50 See Item No. 10
 CITY, TOWN _____ NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 STATE Utah VICINITY OF _____ COUNTY Juab CODE 023-049
 CODE 049 (also in Utah)

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: multiple

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
 NAME Multiple Ownership
 STREET & NUMBER
 CITY, TOWN _____ STATE Utah
 VICINITY OF _____

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Juab County Courthouse
 STREET & NUMBER Main Street
 CITY, TOWN Nephi STATE Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE Utah Historic Sites Survey
 DATE June, 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Utah State Historical Society
 CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City STATE Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Tintic Mining District, as delineated for this nomination, comprises an area approximately eight miles square and includes the Main and East Tintic areas, since these areas were the most significant and contain all of the historical resources. This district lies on the western and eastern slopes of the central portion of the East Tintic Mountains, which includes portions of Juab and Utah counties. The East Tintic Mountains form one of the basin ranges of Utah, having the north-south trend that is characteristic of these ranges and whose origin has been attributed to block faulting. They are aligned with the Oquirrh Range to the north, and merge on the south with the Canyon Range and the Gilson Mountains. The East Tintic range is bordered on the west by the Tintic and Rush Valleys, and on the east by Dog Valley, Goshen Valley, and Cedar Valley.

Mining formed the significant aspect of the district. As such, mineralization was found primarily in the following ore runs: Centennial-Eureka, Gemini; Mammoth, Chief, Plutus, Godiva, and the Iron Blossom Ore Run. It was in these areas that most mining, commercial, and residential activity took place. Massive headframes, or gallows-frames, dot the area, as these timber-framed and steel-framed structures were utilized to lower and raise men and equipment in cages in and out of mine shafts. Such structures were part of large surface plants operated by mining companies. Adjoining these headframes are large ore dumps, comprised of overburden or low grade ores not suitable for milling or smelting. Large slag dumps, from area smelters, also exist. In addition, dry farms and ranches are evident which aid in documenting another side of this mining district.

Tintic was one of the largest mining districts, in area, in Utah. Development, primarily in the period 1890-1926, occurred at a steady and high pace; of course, taking into account the susceptibility of a mining area to economic fluctuations both within the state and nation. Population and mining activity density was also high during the period. Population figures are put at between six to eight thousand people with Eureka City as the district's center and four other town sites. The area was inundated with shafts and other mine workings as can be viewed on U.S.G.S maps covering the area (enclosed).

The types of historic resources that are most prominent all involve Tintic's character as a gold, silver, and lead mining district. Remnants of surface plants of various mining enterprises still exist; and those chosen here are those where the headframes (or gallows) are standing. Commercial, social, and public buildings are still evidenced and continue to function. In addition, examples of homes of pioneers, merchants, miners, superintendents, and mining entrepreneurs remain. Railroad structures (old depots), as well as a grain elevator are also of prominence.

For convenience in such a brief overview, Tintic's history can be categorized into four main periods during which it attained prominence: (1) 1869-1878; (2) 1879-1898; (3) 1898-1912; and (4) 1912-1924 (for a more detailed history, consult enclosed history of the Tintic Mining District).

The initial period, 1869-1878, covers the discovery and years of initial development. The Sunbeam claim was the first (1869) followed by the Dragon, Mammoth, Eureka Hill, and Bullion Beck, to name those where structures remain. This period also produced Tintic's first mills and smelters; and perhaps most

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important viewed the extension of the Utah Southern Railway into Ironton (near Tintic Junction, west of Eureka) in 1878, thus giving Tintic the advantage of rail transportation. Towns of Diamond, Silver City, Mammoth, and Eureka began around the mining activity.

Production of ores increased in the years 1879-1898. This was a direct result of better milling and smelting methods, improved transportation facilities, and the opening of new mines, especially in the area east of Eureka (the Iron Blossom Ore Run). Also of significance was the fact that operations began mining to the depths; thus, previous individual surface operations gave way to deep mining ventures which required more capital and the efforts of large mining companies. The entrance of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad into Tintic in 1891 brought competing railroad lines.

Increased production fostered increased activity, consequently the area grew rapidly. The towns of Diamond and Silver City experienced a fluctuating growth and decline; whereas, Mammoth and especially Eureka (which remain) experienced steady growth. In fact Eureka incorporated as a city on November 8, 1892. The area's population grew, sparking growth in commercial, social, and residential building activity. An 1893 fire inflicted heavy damage on Eureka's main street, causing city officials to initiate measures whose results are still evident--new structures were to be constructed of block or brick, and wood-framed buildings were to be covered with an iron-clad sheeting.

Substantial growth characterized the third period, 1899-1912. Tintic, in 1899, led Utah in value of ore production. The east Tintic area was a heavy producer; and also beginning during this time was the operations of the Chief Consolidated Mining Company, which would later prove to be a big producer. By 1900 Eureka's population grew to about 3325 (from 1733 in 1890); Mammoth, and sister camp, Robinson, and Silver City also experienced an increased population.

Building of all types continued, with a significant feature being the development of Fitchville, just outside the south-central limits of Eureka City. The Fitch family, from Houghton, Michigan, were the principal owners and entrepreneurs of the Chief Consolidated Mining Company. They not only moved their company's general headquarters to near the mine, but also built massive and tasteful homes there, in addition to maintaining a family cemetery west of Eureka.

The period 1913-1926 was marked by continued prosperity and continued work and development of the Chief Consolidated, the Tintic Standard, and North Lilly Mining companies. Values of production grew during the 1920s, fluctuating but reaching a peak in 1925 of approximately \$16,200,000.

Eureka's population grew to nearly 4,000. The strike of ore in 1916 by the Tintic Standard Mining Company gave rise to the town of Divident in east Tintic (Utah County). Again, as in previous years, commercial, social, and residential building continued; but began to decline as the depression years commenced. Social and commercial activity during these years were brisk. Fraternal and social organizations proliferated, as they always had; many housed in presently-standing structures. Commercially, Eureka housed from approximately 88 to 112 business concerns; while Mammoth contained 27-54. Eureka was labeled in the press as a "little metropolis."

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Milling activity burgeoned during the period. Of particular importance was the utilization of various methods of treating ores, primarily the Hold-Dern Roasting method and the Augustin process (see HAER Survey for Utah). Also of importance during this time were the various efforts in dry farming the valleys west and east of the East Tintic mountains, especially the efforts of Jesse Knight, an important Mormon mining entrepreneur, who in 1915 erected a 50,000 bushel concrete grain elevator.

Depression and post-depression years were ones of decline. Mining and commercial activity began to wane, but the Tintic Standard and Chief Consolidated operations continued until the 1940s and 1950s respectively. Residential homes were being moved from Eureka, and commercial buildings were also being removed. Presently Eureka City still remains, with some 750 inhabitants and approximately twenty-five businesses. Mammoth has no business concerns and 35 inhabitants. Despite the decline, the area survives, with mining still evident (as well as the main portion of Eureka's business district). In addition, the optimum that has always permeated the atmosphere of a mining town persists.

Architectural Component. Tintic-s architecture was typical of that of other mining towns--typical in the sense of expressing the need for utility of architectural design and the overlapping, fusing, and combining of various architectural styles in vogue during specific times. Types found in the Eureka district include residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial architecture. In other areas of the multi-resource district residential and industrial types dominate.

Residential architecture, dating from the 1880s through the 1920s reflect various styles. The predominant type is wood-framed vernacular; that is, indigenous structures constructed in the area primarily for utility. A common type in the 1880s and 1890s was the two-room framed structure with the entrances built on the pitch side of the roof, rather than the gable end. To the rear of many of these structures was a shed projection, resulting in a modified form of a Colonial saltbox. Vernacular forms also utilized hip roofs; and the skeletal frames were often covered with either plank siding, clapboards or horizontal overlapping wooden boards, or vertical board-and-batten. Shingle covering over the roof was the most common. Porches were often built or added, apparently for utilitarian purposes, but also for decorative concerns since many exhibited ornate trim. Most miners' cottages reflected the vernacular.

Various residences utilized elements of Toghic Revival. Steep pitched roofs and pierced aprons appeared on several dwellings, primarily those which belonged to merchants, businessmen, etc. In addition, the hexagonal bay-window, also reminiscent of the Gothic style, was used in some construction.

Residences for mining entrepreneurs, in this case the Walter Fitch family, were strikingly different and more stylistic. Architecturally the homes in Fitchville (as mentioned) exhibited elements primarily of the Bungalow, but also Prairie styles. Low proportions, gently sloping roofs, and extensive use of glass also render these styles, adaptations of the mid-west prairies, compatible to the existant hilly terrain. In various cases columns appear on front porches, and dormers exist but

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are compatible to the basic style and reflect certain adaptations made to the designs. Interiors were interesting, esp-cially in the cases of exposed beamed-ceilings that reflect the architect's study in ship design.

Likewise housing for supervisory personnel of the Chief Consolidated Mining Company also exhibit specific qualities. Gable-framed structures reminiscent of the bungalow with notched-end rafters extending beyond the supporting walls, and with eaves of great projection, also contain leements of the western style. Such structures perhaps represent free adaptations of the styles to this particular area.

Commercial architecture also reflected a wide usage of various elements. Most evident are the vernacular forms, comprised in part of framed structures with a false front of western architecture. The majority of these buildings were covered with a corrugated iron or tin sheeting as protection against fire. Stone edifices with brick or wood facades in the commercial style appeared later. Features of the above forms were an indented entrance flanked by large display windows. Facades often had ornate cornice design done in wood or metal.

Italianate influences appeared in the form of ornamental cornice design, window detailing, and floor plans common to the style yet sometimes varied. Generally this floor plan included a tall, narrow, deep shop space on the main level with office or meeting space on the second (similar to plans of the false front structure). An indented entrance flanked by display windows serviced the main floor level. Roofs were often flat, usually sealed by asphalt, felt, gravel, and metal; and full upper stories were behind the front as compared to the deceiving empty space of many vernacular forms.

Pure styles in commercial architecture are not evident; however, as discussed, elements of various styles do exist. Cast iron piers and bracketed cornices, reminiscent of the Italianate appear. Decorative brickwork, a hallmark of the Queen Anne style, is also evident, as well as elements of Colonial Revival. Stamped sheet metal, often with intricate designs and patterns, remain on numerous walls and ceilings of commercial structures.

Institutional designs again followed a combination of various styles. Vernacular forms, such as the wood drame gabled St. Patrick's Church, are represented. Gothic Revival in wood was most evident in the Eureka warehouse of the L.D.S. Church and the Methodist Church. Remaining on the L.D.S. Church structure is Gothic detailing in the form of lancet windows. Detailed cornices, characteristic of Colonial Revival, are also evident, as in the case of the former Carnegie Public Library. Later school construction (1920s) reflected a plain, utilitarian concern; however, earlier edifices (1890s), now gone, were Romanesque in their detailing of round arches and rough masonry.

Industrial architecture is most evident in Tintic in the form of massive gallows or headframes. These structures were heavily braced right triangular units mounted over the shaft. Tintic contains three earlier (over fifty years old) varieties--the two-post wood framed Montana type, early two-post steel construction, and a four-post type. Most gallows average about fifty to sixty feet in height, and some are located with remnants of wooden ore storage bins, and various other structures,

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usually wood, sometimes stone, that comprised the mine's surface plant. Concrete foundations are all that remain of various mills and smelters.

The physical relationships of buildings to each other are endemic of mining districts and areas. Eureka's town layout follows the geographical characteristics of the area--primarily the hilly topography. All commercial enterprises, and various institutional structures, are all located on one long main street, running through the center of town. Wood, brick, and stone buildings run along the street with varying cornice heights. About half the original structures have been removed, but the south side of Main Street remains much the same.

Geographically, headframes and mine surface plants exist in Eureka City; thus, a closeness in physical relationship between the various building types. In other areas of the multiple resource district headframes are scattered, but the remnants of ore dumps and railroad grades in the vicinity creates a vision of compatibility and continuity of the mining theme.

A breakdown of the approximate percentages of building types is as follows:

Residential	84%
Commercial	5%
Institutional	4%
Industrial	7%

The heaviest concentration of these structures is found in the proposed Eureka Historic District.

Some known archeological sites do exist in the area (and are noted) but an in-depth archeological survey of the district has not been completed.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary significance of the historic resources of the Tintic Mining District is their value in the documentation of metal mining history, both on a state and national level. Tintic's historic resources all illustrate various aspects of process-flows of the mining enterprise from settlement to development and periods of prosperity. Known archeological sites help to document the existence of the Ute Indians in the area (as Tintic was the name of a Ute Chief prominent in the 1850s) the peoples whose valley was invaded first by cattlemen, then miners. Examples of residential (all types), commercial, institutional, and industrial structures, as well as ore dumps, railroad grades, shafts, and tunnels remain and function as an excellent means of interpreting the mining past. In addition, the district's center, Eureka City, still exists, containing in the immediate vicinity examples of the above structures. Mining continues in Tintic, thus offering a rare view of past and present in one compact area.

Ute Indians were the early inhabitants of the area, utilizing the mountains and valleys primarily as hunting grounds. Prior to the mid-1800s bands of Indians roamed the area without much "white" interference. The Dominguez-Escalante trek of 1776--an expedition by two Spanish friars, taking them from Santa Fe to Colorado, Utah, and Arizona--passed to the east of Tintic. Likewise, in the 1820s fur trappers, principally Jedediah Smith, traversed Juab County, passing near Tintic. Thus, to mid-nineteenth century the area of Tintic was unsettled, except for use as camping and hunting grounds by the Utes.

With the coming of the Mormons in 1847 patterns changed. Exploration parties passed to the east of Tintic in 1847-1850 period, with the first settlement established in Juab Valley in 1851 (again, east of Tintic). John Boone is recorded as the first white settler in Tintic in the 1850s using the valley for herding his cattle and horses. Such intrusions into hunting areas sparked the Tintic War of 1856, led by Chief Tintic. This in turn increased travel and exposure to the area.

The Indians were eventually pushed out of the area near the Nevada-Utah border (the Goisuits also inhabited western Juab, the present reservation). In 1869 Mormon cowboys journeyed into Tintic Valley (so-named in 1856) aroused by a piece of float (ore brought to the surface) that had been found. By December, 1869, the Tintic Mining District was a reality, initiating the great change that would take place.

Mines were loated, the population increased, towns developed, and the entire character of the once green fertile area changed. In the 1870-1890s period numerous mines were located, followed by the rise of towns and an influx of people, primarily of northern European heritage. Transportation at first centered upon teams and wagons, but by 1878 the railroad improved ore and passenger transportation.

By the late 1890s Tintic was a significant mining area in Utah. Eureka City became the district's center, leading in the amount of commercial activity. Mining activity burgeoned, with corporate interests leading the way. New surface plants were being erected, in addition to mills, and in the early 1900s smelters.

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Such smelter activity was a catalyst to the arrival of various southern and eastern European immigrants--primarily Greek and South Slavic peoples (Serbs and Croats).

During the first three decades of the Twentieth Century Tintic was a mining district held in high regard within mining circles. The careful developmental work of mine owners is cited as a significant reason for the district's longevity. The Chief Consolidated and Tintic Standard Mining companies are often singled out. Depression years signaled the end of growth; although major mines operated into the 1940s and 1950s.

The major period of significance in Tintic entailed the years 1890-1926, since it was during that time the area gained prominence and enjoyed its greatest activity as a mining center in Utah. The historic resources chosen were all constructed during the period and reflect the process of life in the mining district. For example, residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial structures aid in viewing the evolution of a mining district, from infancy into adulthood.

Major historical figures in the annals of Utah mining history who were related to the district include William McIntyre, John Q. Packard, John Beck, Jesse Knight, McCornick Brothers, George Dern, W. W. Chisolm, Walter Fitch Sr., and E. J. Raddatz. Properties that relate to them are as follows:

McIntyre	Mammoth Mine
Packard	Eureka Hill Mine
Beck	Bullion Beck Mine
Knight	Knightsville School site, smelter and mill site, and grain elevator
McCornicks	Bank Structure
Dern	Knight-Dern Mill Site
Chisolm	Centennial-Eureka Mine
Fitch	Fitchville, Chief #1 and #2 Mines, and Fitch Cemetery
Raddatz	Miner's Dry at Dividend

Numerous other mining entrepreneurs and figures of importance had interests in various Tintic mining ventures.

J. C. Penney in 1909 located one of his Golden Rule stores in Eureka. This concern became number eleven in the J. C. Penney and Co. chain and was housed in the lower commercial space of the Miner's Union Hall. E. C. Sams, who had opened the Eureka store in 1909 with Penney, later became Penney's national president. In addition, a prominent Utah clothing merchant, W. F. Shriver (whose family is still in business in Provo, Utah), began in Eureka. The Fennel-Shriver business block remains.

Architecture in the district is also significant since it reflects that of a mining period, or as it has been labeled, "Bonanza Victorian." Vernacular structures, especially miners residences, reflect the utilitarian concerns (i.e. windows with numerous panes of glass for light). Often their simplistic style illustrates the fact that the wealth generated in mining camps did not remain with the miner or community.

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In the case of Tintic, however, all wealth did not leave the area. The Fitch family, entrepreneurs, erected massive homes near Eureka City. These structures reflect characteristics of the Prairie and Bungalow styles and were, in the main, designed by Walter J. Cooper, New York architect who had worked with Henry Ives Cobb. Cooper was involved in the Newhouse Hotel and Newhouse Building in Salt Lake City. Cooper's designs for the Chief also illustrate the way in which the Prairie style evolved and became adapted to various locales. In 1911 Cooper moved to Utah and became a prominent architect of Salt Lake City. While in the employ of the Chief he worked with William Jones, the company's building contractor. Together they erected several Bungalow style dwellings for supervisory personnel, with hallmarks of bare notched-end rafters that extend beyond the supporting walls. In addition, Cooper was trained in ship design, later leaving for San Francisco to follow that aspect. His interiors in Fitchville, especially the home built for Watler Fitch, Jr., carry an exposed beam ceiling reminiscent of ship design.

As mentioned in the description, some residential architecture represents a fusion of various styles--modified porch columns of Colonial Revival, steep-pitched roofs and pierced aprons of Gothic Revival, and Tudor arches in interiors. The Gus Henroid home and Miners' Union Hall were constructed from concrete block made by a local stone mason, Tom Clarke.

Eureka's Main Street has the concentration of commercial buildings, which architecturally are also a combination of styles--Italianate, Colonial Revival, and of course vernacular. The Miners' Union Hall and B.P.O.E. (Elks) Block contain elements of the Italianate, while Colonial Revival is viewed, in part, in the Memorial Building (Carnegie Library). Cast iron facades, stone structures with wood and brick facades, brick buildings, pressed sheet metal interior ceilings and walls, and iron clad wood-framed buildings characterize most of these commercial structures. The architecture also acts as a source of interpretation in illustrating the evolution of Eureka from a settlement, to a camp, and then into a town.

The Elks Block, Carnegie Public Library, and Stott Building (and possibly the L.D.S. Church Ward House) were all designed by Richard C. Watkins, prominent Utah architect. Watkins, born in England, came to the U. S. in 1869 and worked as a foreman for Richard Kletting, perhaps Utah's best-known architect. In 1892 he started his own practice and in 1911 became the architect for state schools.

Institutional structures in Eureka include churches, schools, and city and county buildings. The Methodist and L.D.S. Churches represent Gothic influences, while the Catholic Church is a vernacular example. City Hall was designed by a local, John J. Pilgerrin, in 1899, and built by a Eureka contractor, Adams and Sons. Industrial structures, as mentioned, are most represented by massive headframes.

Commerce was a significant aspect of Eureka City's life, as the economic center of the Tintic Mining District, as it remains. The written history attached illustrates the numerical impact of the commercial sector and also provides an explanation of impact. Suffice it to say that in the proposed district Eureka did serve as a "Little Metropolis."

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The significance in the area of engineering is best exemplified in the headframes--wood and steel and built in the 1890s through the 1920s (others not now considered were erected in the 1950s and 1960s and provide an excellent view of the structural evolution of these mining structures). In the case of the Chief Consolidated No. 2 shaft (included in the Eureka District) the shaft is a three compartment concrete-lined shaft, the first to be attempted in Utah in terms of concrete lining. Remnants of charcoal kilns, lime kilns, smelters and mills also exist as examples of engineering technology in mining, milling, and smelting.

Political significance is due to the fact that socialism and activities of the local Socialist Party were most active in Eureka. Eureka's socialist organization continued to function until the mid-1920s, making it one of the longest-lasting socialist groups in the state of Utah (see attached history).

Tintic's main significance is, of course, its function within the mining industry. The history accompanying these forms illustrates Tintic's importance as a mining district. It also is of significance that mining is still occurring in Tintic. The Mammoth mine, discovered in 1870 and a giant producer, is presently being leased and mined by Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Preservation and restoration activities within Tintic are almost non-existent. Various home owners are remodeling, some quite tastefully, but no program or project exists. It was an objective of the Historic Survey of the Tintic Mining District to identify historic resources and make Preservation Staff (of the Utah State Historical Society) time available for consultation and advice concerning preservation and restoration.

The choice of districts and sites within the multiple resource area was based upon two main factors. First, the size of the area--selecting surveyed archeological sites, and mine sites where headframe or other surface structures exist; in addition to other sites which aid in historic interpretation. Second, districts represent a clustering of inter-related and overall related sites and structures. The Eureka district contains many elements found in the district as a whole. Furthermore, it still exists and functions as the commercial center. Mammoth, composed of residences and the Mammoth mine, was the site of a once thriving community but is bound by the thematic factor of mining, even though no commercial or institutional structures exist.

Results of the Tintic Mining District Survey are yet to be felt. The project has just been completed, but ways to utilize this material in implementing a preservation plan, primarily to aid Eureka City, will be prepared by the Preservation Planner working in the State Historical Society's Preservation Department.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Arrington, Leonard J. "Abundance from the Earth: The Beginnings of Commercial Mining in Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, Volume XXXI (Summer, 1963), pp. 192-219.
 2. Eureka City Records, City Hall, Eureka, Utah.
 3. Harris, Beth Kay. The Towns of Tintic. Denver: Sage Books, 1961.
- SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ~~ca. 22,400 acres.~~

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,2	39,79,7,0	4,42,18,7,0	B	1,2	40,24,4,0	4,42,40,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

NOTE: The Multiple Resource District encompasses an area which necessitates the use of two U.S.G.S maps. One map (Tintic Junction) contains UTM ticks; however, the other (Eureka) does not. Therefore the district, irregular in shape, contains nine points, four given in UTM reference, and five in latitude and longitude. See continuation sheet. An approximately 35 square mile area covering a portion of the northeast section of Juab County and part of the southeast section of Utah County.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Philip F. Notarianni, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

DATE

October, 1977

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

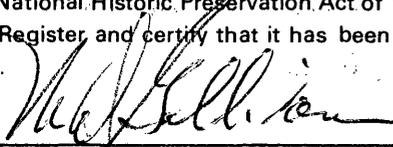
NATIONAL X

STATE _____

LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

Michael D. Gallivan, State Historic Preservation Officer

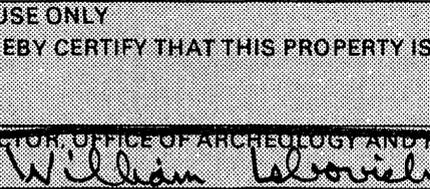
DATE November 16, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:



KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

3/14/79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

March 8, 1979

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 19 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAR 1 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

4. Heikes, V. C. "History of Mining and Metallurgy in the Tintic District," in Waldemar Lindgren and G. F. Loughlin, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Tintic Mining District, Utah. Washington: G.P.O., 1919.
5. Kanter, H. W. B. A Hand Book on the Mines, Miners, and Minerals of Utah. Salt Lake City: 1896.
6. Maquire, Don. Utah's Great Mining Districts. Salt Lake City: Denver and Rio Grande, 1899.
7. McCune, Alice P. History of Juab County. Springville, Utah: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1947.
8. The Salt Lake Mining Review, September 15, 1899, p. 5 ("Great Is Eureka").
9. Toone, Bessie Berry. Nuggets from Mammoth. (not published), 1966.

For additional sources please consult the accompanying history.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 19 1977
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CONTINUATION SHEET

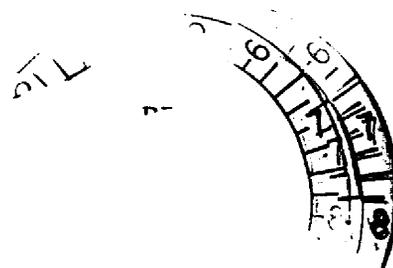
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

The Multiple Resource District boundary was formed by utilizing existing dirt roads that encompass the area within which exists the most significant characteristics of the district. In addition, these roads were the major access points into and around the Tintic District. Where no road existed, the boundary was formed by utilizing a line representing the shortest distance between two points.

The points are as follows:

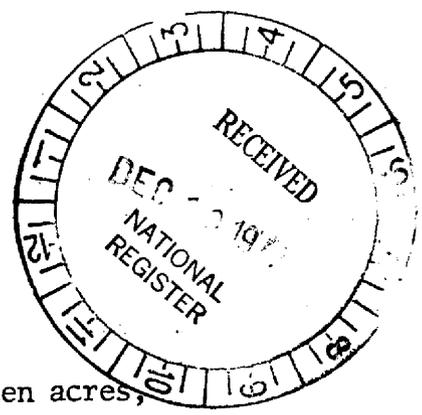
- A. 12/397970/4421870
- B. 12/402440/4424000
- C. 112° 05' 58" Long. 39° 57' 45" Lat.
- D. 112° 04' 48" Long. 39° 58' 52" Lat.
- E. 112° 03' 13" Long. 39° 59' 04" Lat.
- F. 112° 02' 42" Long. 39° 57' 23" Lat.
- G. 112° 05' 45" Long. 39° 52' 51" Lat.
- H. 12/402770/4416730
- I. 12/400600/4419540

NOTE: The Multiple Resource District encompasses an area which necessitates the use of two U.S.G.S. maps. One map (Tintic Junction) contains UTM ticks; however, the other (Eureka) does not. Therefore the district, irregular in shape, contains nine points, four given in UTM reference, and five in latitude and longitude.



Zip 84628
Eureka, Utah

INDIVIDUAL SITES IN THE TINTIC
MULTI RESOURCE DISTRICT



I. EUREKA CITY CEMETERY, Eureka, Utah

Owner: Eureka City, Eureka UT 84628

Description: The city cemetery, of approximately ten acres, located to the west of Eureka.

Date: Placed into its present location in 1894.

- UTM References: A) 12/401960/4422140
- B) 12/401940/4421990
- C) 12/402210-4421980
- D) 12/402210/4422130

Significance: Although an exception on the National Register, the part of the Tintic Mining District into the types of people, culture inhabited the area. Grave stone various cultural symbolisms which also aid in identifying periods of addition, various fraternal organizations which aid in understanding their role in a decent burial for their members.

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II. KNIGHT GRAIN ELEVATOR, Knight (West of Eureka)

Owner: J. G. Bennett, 4794 South State, Murray, UT 84107

Description: A 50,000 bushel concrete grain elevator, located west of Eureka in Tintic Valley, off U.S. Highway 36.

Date: Constructed in 1915 by the Union Grain and Elevator Company of the Knight Investment Company.

UTM Reference: 12/397970/4421860

462
12.19.78

Significance: This structure was part of the Knight Farm, owned by Tintic mining entrepreneur Jesse Knight. Essentially a dry farming venture, the farm represented one of the largest in the Tintic Valley and illustrates Knight's concern and involvement in all aspects of life in a mining area from mines to power plants, mills, smelters, railroads, drain tunnels, and farming.

III. FITCH CEMETERY, Eureka, Utah

Owner: Cecil Fitch, Jr. et.a., 1481 Blaine Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84105

Description: A private cemetery, less than one-half acre in size, located southwest of Eureka north of U.S. Highway 36.

Date: Placed into use in approximately the early 1920s.

UTM Reference: 12/401580/4421220

scm

Significance: Also a cemetery, and usually exempted, the Fitch burial area represents a most unique factor in U. S. mining history; namely, the fact that an entrepreneurial family not only lived in the locale of their mine but also are buried there. In fact, in 1975 a member died in New York, and the remains were flown to Utah for internment at the family cemetery.

IV. TINTIC SMELTER SITE, Silver City, Utah

Owner: Anaconda Company, 1849 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Description: Approximately five acre site containing slag and tailings dumps, as well as remnants of the concrete foundations of the Tintic Smelter and Tintic Mill. Located southwest of Eureka, off U.S. Highway 50 and 6.

Date: The Tintic Smelter, built in 1908, dismantled in 1915, and replaced that year by the Tintic Mill.

UTM Reference: 12/402620/4418960

Significance: This site aids in the documentation of the history of smelters and mills in Tintic. The Tintic Smelter, built by Jesse Knight, was constructed to combat high smelting rates of the 1908 period; and it resulted in lower rates by Salt Lake Valley smelters. The Knight-Dern Mill (Tintic Mill) was built as a joint venture by Jesse Knight and George Dern (Utah Governor, 1925-1933, and Secretary of War under Franklin D. Roosevelt). The mill utilized the Holt-Dern method of roasting ore in processing and received ores from throughout the western states.

V. SILVER CITY CEMETERY, Silver City, Utah

✓ Owner: No recorded "surface" ownership

Description: Some one acre located south of Eureka about one-half mile east of U.S. Highway 50 and 6.

Date: Its beginnings date to the 1870s.

UTM Reference: 12/403130/4417300

Significance: This cemetery, again a usual exception to listing, is of importance as the only remaining evidence of Silver City, at one time (1870-1880s) the Tintic Mining District's center. Grave sites help to document the history of the peoples and cultures of the town.

Res. than I know (WHB 12.19.78)

VI. DIAMOND CEMETERY, Diamond, Utah

Owner: Probably the Weir Company, P.O. Box 2152, Alameda, CA 94501

Description: Quarter acre property west of the Diamond town site, and some four and one-half miles south of Eureka.

see # 1

Date: Its beginning dates to the early 1870s.

Longitude-Latitude: 6'28" Long. 52'52" Lat.

Significance: This cemetery represents the only remnant of the town of Diamond, one of the earliest camps in the Tintic Mining District. One grave, that of one Agness Rose, remains intact, and still frequented by a family member.

VII. SHOWERS MINE AND HEADFRAME, South Tintic District

Owner: Non-clarity of ownership. Weir Estate, Alameda, California, owns large amount.

Description: Located some four miles south of Eureka, north of the Diamond town site in the southern portion of the Tintic Mining District. The inclined wood headframe sits over the shaft and is some thirty feet in height, with a wooden ore chute attached.

Date: Ca. 1890s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 05' 38" Long. 39° 53' 25" Lat.

Significance: An inclined wooden headframe with ore chute that serviced the Showers mine. One of seventeen early headframes in Tintic that remain; and the only one of its type--inclined.

less than 1 acre (WHB 12.19.78)

VIII. SUNBEAM MINE, South Tintic District

Owner: Anaconda Company, 1849 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Description: Mine workings some two miles south of Mammoth near Treasure Hill in south Tintic. Mined fissure with wooden timbers (logs) used as supports. Less than one-quarter acre.

Date: Ca. 1870

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 06' 52" Long. 39° 54' 33" Lat.

Significance: The site, or near the site, of the first ore discovery in Tintic in 1869; and the site of sporadic work to the early years of the Twentieth Century.

IX. SOUTH IRON BLOSSOM HEADFRAME, South Tintic District

Owner: J. George Jones, Jr., 105 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Description: Wooden two post A-frame Montana-type headframe about twenty-five feet in height. The structure is located about two miles southeast of Mammoth near Ruby Canyon.

Date: Ca. 1890s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 05' 31" Long. 39° 54' 48" Lat.

less than 1 acre (WHB 12.19.78)

Significance: A standing wooden headframe, one of few, that aids in illustrating the process of mining. In addition, it offers, in the Tintic setting, an opportunity for documenting various types of headframes utilized.

X. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT, Near Dragon Mine in Silver City

Owner: Tintic Historical Society, Eureka, Utah 84628

Description: A wood framed structure approximately seventy-one feet long and thirty-one feet wide (at the agent's bay window)--hip style roof.

Date: Erected in Eureka in June-October, 1926.

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 06' 16" Long. 39° 55' 02" Lat.

Significance: The only intact railroad depot remaining in the Tintic District. It was erected in 1926 by the Union Pacific Company, H. E. Schraven, builder and contractor. The structure was moved from Eureka to the Dragon Mine in 1954, and it will be moved back to Eureka in 1978. *Not yet moved. WTB 12-14-78*

XI. IRON BLOSSOM #3 MINE, East Tintic District (Utah County)

Owner: Amaz Arizona, Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description: An approximately one-half acre area, west of Mammoth, over Mammoth Peak, in east Tintic (Utah County). The mine houses a forty foot wood A-framed Montana type headframe, and the remains of a stone assay office.

Date: Ca. 1890s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 05' 45" Long. 39° 55' 52" Lat.

Significance: Remaining "A" frame wood headframe, with portion of a stone assay office lying on the important Iron Blossom Ore Run in east Tintic.

XII. GRAND CENTRAL MINE, Near Mammoth, Utah

Owner: Mammoth Mining Company, Mammoth, Utah 84641

Description: Approximately three acre area containing the surface plant and ore dump of the Grand Central Mine. Located between Eureka and Mammoth.

Date: 1897-1898

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 06' 55" Long. 39° 56' 13" Lat.

Significance: The Grand Central has a fifty-foot steel A-frame headframe, enclosed in a steel-framed building. Such a surface plant was considered a novelty for its time. In addition, the steel headframe is the only early example of its type that remains in Tintic.

XIII. CENTENNIAL-EUREKA MINE, Eureka, Utah

Owner: U. V. Industries Inc., University Club Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

Description: Seventy foot A-frame wood headframe with remnants of the hoist house and a stone structure to the rear. Located just south of Eureka. Less than one-half acre in size.

Date: Ca. 1892

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 07' 18" Long. 39° 56' 38" Lat.

Significance: The largest wood headframe in the district, purportedly with timbers from Norway. The Centennial-Eureka was also a large Tintic producer, originally known as the "Blue Rock."

XIV. EAGLE AND BLUE BELL MINE, Eureka, Utah

Owner: Chief Consolidated Mining Co., Eureka, UT 84628

Description: An approximate two-acre area consisting of a wooden A-frame headframe, wood-framed surface buildings, and ore bins, and a massive cone-shaped ore dump. Located just south of Eureka and south of the Chief Consolidated #1 Mine.

Date: Early 1900s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 07' 00" Long. 39° 54' 48" Lat.

Significance: The Eagle and Blue Bell represents an extensive remain of a "surface plant," sitting together with its ore dump.

XV. BECK NO. 2 MINE, East Tintic District (Utah County) 0

✓ Owner: Amax Arizona Inc., Tucson, Arizona

Description: Fifty foot wooden headframe A-frame Montana type with frame hoist room and blacksmith shop. Located north of the Iron Blossom #3 in east Tintic on the Utah County side. Less than one-half acre in size.

Date: 1890s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 05' 48" Long. 39° 56' 38" Lat.

Significance: A remaining wooden headframe with some surface plant buildings helping to document the process of mining.

XVI. YANKEE HEADFRAME, East Tintic District (Utah County) 0

✓ Owner: Anaconda Company, 1849 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Description: Wooden A frame Montana-type headframe. Located south of Knightsville town site in Utah County, east Tintic.

less than 1 acre

Date: 1890s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 05' 49" Long. 39° 56' 52" Lat.

Significance: Part of Jesse Knight's Tintic entrepreneurial activity, the Yankee Consolidated helped to bolster Tintic productivity in the late 1890s when Tintic led the state in 1899.

XVII. KNIGHTSVILLE SCHOOL FOUNDATION, Knightsville (one mile east of Eureka in Juab County)

Owner: Anaconda Company, 1849 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Description: Approximately forty-foot square concrete foundation of the Knightsville school.

Date: 1909

12/406300/4422975

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 04' 50" Long. 39° 57' 12" Lat.

Significance: The Knightsville School foundation is the only remnant of Knightsville, founded in 1896-1897, reportedly the only privately owned, saloon-free, prostitute-free mining town in the United States (because of its founder Jesse Knight, an ardent Mormon). The school was built in 1909, contracted by one Martin E. Andersen of Logan, Utah, and the foundation was made of gravel and rock from the Mayday Mine dump (on the hill west of the town).

less than 1 acre. WHB

XVIII. BIG HILL SHAFT HEADFRAME, East Tintic (Utah County)

Owner: Anaconda company, 1849 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Description: Two post wood A-frame headframe, about forty-five feet in height. Located some two and one-half miles east of Eureka near Big Hill.

Date: Ca. early 1900s.

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 04' 37" Long. 39° 57' 14" Lat.

Significance: One of the rare remaining early headframes of the Tintic District.

less than 1 acre (WHB 12.19.78)

XIX. EUREKA LILLY HEADFRAME, Southwest of Dividend, East Tintic, (Utah County)

Owner: Kennecott Copper Corporation, Kennecott Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Description: A wood four-post type headframe with one sheave instead of two. The structure stands about twenty-five feet high and is located some three miles east of Eureka on the old road to Dividend.

less than 1 acre (WHB 12.19.78)

Date: Ca. early 1900s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 04' 03" Long. 39° 57' 10" Lat.

Significance: The only four post headframe of its type in Tintic (one other four post, but of a different type).

XX. DIVIDENT MINER'S DRY, Dividend, Utah (Utah County) O

Owner: Amax Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

Description: A two-story wood frame hip-roofed vernacular building utilized as a change room for miners at the Tintic Standard mine. Located in Dividend.

Date: Ca. 1923

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 03' 44" Long. 39° 57' 19" Lat.

Significance: The only remaining structure in the town of Dividend--a town built by Emil J. Raddatz, Utah mining entrepreneur and incorporator of the Tintic Standard Mining Company. Dividend was the site of brisk activity from about 1916 to 1947, when the mines closed. *less than 1 acre (12.19.78-UT-3)*

XXI. WATER LILY SHAFT, Northeast of Homansville Canyon O

Owner: Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Eureka, Utah

Description: Mine shaft site only, located northeast of Homansville Canyon in Utah County

Date: Noted for an event occurring on August 26, 1921

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 03' 13" Long. 39° 59' 04" Lat.

Significance: Site of the "World Champion Shaft Sinking" record set by the Walter Fitch Jr. Company, with Waugh Clipper Drills, on August 26, 1921. The record was as follows: 427.5 feet of vertical, three-compartment shaft in 31 days.

less than 1 acre (UTB 12.19.78)

XXII. LIME KILNS, Homansville, Utah 6

Owner: Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Eureka, Utah

Description: Two lime kilns about eight feet in diameter and some thirty to forty feet deep. Located at the western end of Homansville Canyon. These were dug at the edge of the mountain side so that ore cars could be used at the bottom to transport the lime.

Date: 1920s

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 04' 37" Long. 39° 58' 40" Lat.

Significance: These kilns formed a part of the Chief's lime quarry, used in its mining operations; and are the only substantial remnant of the lime portion of that operation.

less than 1 acre (UTB 12.19.78)

XXIII. CHARCOAL KILNS, Homansville

Owner: Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Eureka, Utah

Description: Two charcoal kilns approximately six feet in diameter and four feet deep. Constructed of stone, and located just west of Homansville Canyon.

Date: Ca. 1871

Longitude-Latitude: 112° 04' 00" Long. 39° 58' 25" Lat.

Significance: Evidence indicates that these charcoal kilns were possibly used for the Wyoming Smelter in 1871. They represent the only remnants of such kilns in the district.

less than 1 acre (1871-12.1978)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES Jb20, Ut6, and Ut12 (Noted Only)

A. 42Ut6

Location: SE¼ SW¼ Sec 21 T10S R2W

Map Reference: Eureka 7½' Quad, USGS

Type: Open. Collected projectile points, pipe stems, drills, and scrapers.

Source: University of Utah Survey Files, USGS Open File Report (June 1959): "Suficial Deposits, Geomorphology, and Cenozoic History of Eureka Quad, Utah," by Harry D. Goode. Also see Jones 1961.

B. 42Ut12

Location: SE¼ Sec. 21, T10S, R2W

Map Reference: Eureka 7½' Quad, USGS

Type: Single artifact find

Source: Department of Nathropology survey files, University of Utah, 1959.

C. 42Jb20

Location: NW¼, Sec. 18, T10S, R2W

Type: Open. Collected projectile points, pipe stems, drills, and scrapers.

Source: Department of Anthropology survey files, University of Utah.



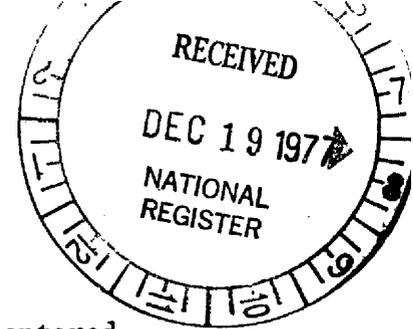
T I N T I C H I S T O R Y

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI

Division of State History
603 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

May 1977

TINTIC HISTORY



PREFACE

The history of the Tintic Mining District is necessarily centered upon the basic theme of "hardrock mining," encompassing the role of the prospector, mining entrepreneur and laborer, as well as the commercial, social, and political life which characterized a mining area. In this vein the role of the physical environment must occupy a place of prominence in such a history. The physical environment, that is buildings and structures, especially those that remain, aid in the documentation of the Tintic District and furthermore form a distinct link between the past and present. Residents of Tintic need only be reminded of these structures to enable them to recall incidents and activity of the past.

Eureka City, and its history, will receive significant emphasis due to the fact that source materials are abundant. In addition, Eureka formed the economic and social center for the Tintic Mining District. In comparison to other cities and towns of Tintic, Eureka still contains much of a physical nature that existed in the past and, contrary to popular belief, is not dead, but living. The City of Eureka and its immediate surroundings form a type of "living museums." Examples of the surface plants of various mining enterprises (especially gallows frames or headframes); commercial, social, and public buildings; and homes of pioneer miners, merchants, miners, superintendents, and mining entrepreneurs all exist in Eureka, forming an incredible view of the past--one that mere written history alone cannot capture. It is in this light that the following history is written and that Tintic is chosen as the site for a National Historic District nomination.

In setting a backdrop for the history of the Tintic Mining District it becomes essential to place Tintic into the broader context of hardrock mining in the United States, and mining in Utah. Therefore, a brief discussion of these two topics will aid in placing Tintic in a proper historical perspective.

The role of mining in the West has been elucidated in various works and studies.¹ Whether viewed in the critical context of a "frontier" framework or in an economic or technological sense, mining has played a significant role in the history of the United States. The lure of obtaining easily acquired wealth has in fact formed a significant impetus for much of the exploration and settlement of the entire New World.

At least one source alleged that perhaps the first mining boom in America occurred in the upper Mississippi valley lead region in the vicinity of Galena, Illinois. Colonial charters had provided for retainment of a certain percentage of all metals for the crown; thus establishing a precedent. The Land Ordinance of 1785 reserved one-third of all gold, silver, copper, and lead found on lands in the public domain. In 1807 Congress implemented legislation to establish this policy in Missouri and the Old Northwest, but reduced the governmental share to one-tenth. Such a policy failed because of conflicts with established mining practices and the private ownership of mineral lands. In the Galena district, however, reservation and taxation by the Federal government were popular because there was no conflict with established traditions. Consequently, in the 1820s, with the clearing of Indian titles to the region, old Missouri miners were in the forefront of the rush to the upper Mississippi mines, and these miners generally accepted the paternalistic policies of Federal control.²

During the 1830s the public mining system fell into disuse, and pressure from the miners led to the implementation of the leasing system for a brief period in the 1840s, and caused its extension into the Lake Superior copper



mine region and the lead mines of Arkansas. In 1846 Congress terminated this type of mineral land policy. Earlier in the 1820s gold had been discovered on the Cherokee lands of northeast Georgia. This discovery diverted attention to the southeast where miners, working ^{placers} places and a few veins in Georgia and North Carolina, would acquire techniques that would be utilized in the West.³

The most dramatic mining rush commenced with the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill on the American river in California in January, 1848. The onrush of miners permeated the California boundary, obtaining gold from simple placer operations. "Cradlers" and "sluice boxes" were utilized to capture gold dust and nuggets. Such operations could be performed by individuals or small groups because they required neither heavy capital outlay nor experience.⁴

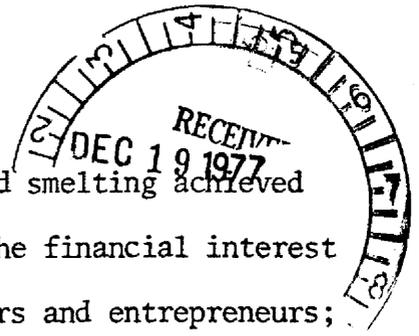
By the mid 1850's the day of the individual miner seemed doomed because of the growing exhaustion of "surface finds." Gold remained, but it was locked into lodes or veins buried deep below the earth. Extraction methods here required great amounts of capital, as well as more complicated mining techniques and mills. Mining continued in California, but eastern capitalists provided the funds, while machines carried on the work.⁵

Miners sought new discoveries, consequently in the late 1850s to 1880s areas were opened up in all of the West, from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains and from the mountains of British Columbia to the valley of the Gila River.⁶ The Comstock lode (1859) in Nevada as well as mines in Colorado, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming, South Dakota and later Utah beckoned miners to gather their wealth. This was early mining in the West. As in California, placer operations gave way to more sophisticated mining techniques, and mining of other metals (silver, lead, and later copper) solidly established mining as a primary industry in the life of the West.⁷

The history of mining in Utah has received considerably little attention in comparison to other historical topics; yet, the industry has been recognized as having provided a major foundation upon which the economy of Utah has been built.⁸ Indeed, mining provides many essential raw materials utilized in agriculture, industry, communication, transportation, and in basic needs of the ordinary household. As Leonard Arrington has pointed out, Utah possesses a rich endowment⁹ of mineral resources and has made and continues to make major contributions to the nation. In its history, Utah contained the largest open-pit mine in the world, provided some one-third of the demands for copper of the country at war, and at various times led the nation in the production of lead, silver, zinc, copper, gold, and uranium, in addition to a number of minor minerals.⁹

The beginnings and development of mining for the precious metals in Utah fits into the general pattern of Western mining, although its effective beginning is dated in the year 1863. Events germane to this beginning have received significant attention elsewhere;¹⁰ suffice it to say that the similarity to other mining experiences is observed in the general development of placer operations, worked by individuals or groups, to more intense and complicated mining procedures performed by corporations and large outlays of capital. Furthermore, Utah, as did other Western states, was affected by the California experience, as well as mining developments in other states. For example, laws that were developed to govern Utah's first mining district, the West Mountain Quartz Mining District (encompassing the entire Oquirrh Range), were patterned after those of California; and mining techniques, such as the square set method of mine timbering, developed in the Comstock Lode region by Philip Deidesheimen, became essential in Utah mining activity.¹¹

Impetus to commercial mining in Utah began effectively after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. However, other factors



of import included the improved technology in mining and smelting achieved in other states, territories, and parts of the world; the financial interest exhibited in Utah mining by eastern and English investors and entrepreneurs; and the availability of labor, as well as a productive agricultural setting whereby local Mormons provided the industry with necessary supplies and services in building railroads, establishing new supply centers, and teams for working mines.¹²

Salt Lake City became ^a ~~the~~ mining center of the West, and should be recognized as such. The city was a center for mine, mill, and smelting supplies or machinery, servicing Utah and Nevada as well as districts of Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado. In addition, Salt Lake in the 1890s was becoming preeminent as a city of elegant homes; such homes were largely built with money derived from Utah mines and dividend-paying companies.¹³ The existence of the Salt Lake Mining Exchange and the fact that numerous mining companies and concerns housed their headquarters in the city help to substantiate this assertion.

Within the context of Utah mining, the Tintic Mining District, located some seventy miles southwest of Salt Lake City in Juab and Utah counties, stands as an important block in the structure. Founded in ¹⁸⁶⁹ ~~1870~~ the district became the leading mining center in the state in the value of output (\$5,000,000) by 1899, and led in production at various years afterward.¹⁴ Tintic forms a microcosm of mining as it developed in the West. Operations began as placer and surface efforts, later evolving into numerous large endeavors backed by eastern and mid-western financial capital, as well as local Utah entrepreneurs. Tintic did not experience the "rush" of a California or a Comstock Lode, which perhaps aids in understanding why her history has been sorely neglected; however, Tintic still exists, albeit a mere shadow of yesterday, yet she has not passed into the death chamber of a "Ghost Town."

Mining remains significant in Tintic, consequently the optimism of a "re-birth" still persists among the area's approximate eight hundred residents.

Tintic's beginnings were characterized by small individual efforts, later developing into large scale operations. Accompanying initial mining was the growth of settlements, primarily centers of settlement, or camps, such as Diamond, Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka, and the area known as West Tintic. Within this early context, mining or milling techniques, communication, and primarily transportation were the principal aspects or factors affecting this nascent industry.

Easily accessible ores began to wane by the 1880s, and in the 1890s low grade ores became profitable due to technological innovations and transportation advancements. In addition, large corporate interests, with ample financial backing, became involved in the mining for ores locked deep under the earth. Tintic, while still but twenty or twenty-five years old, entered a stage of "rejuvenation" during the 1890s and early 1900s--it came of age. Large physical plants burgeoned, with Eureka City heading to the forefront as the district's center.

A general look at the towns and life of Tintic offers good insight into the character of a mining district. Such insight is tied to an understanding of how a camp, town, or city developed; its physical layout; commercial, social, and political life; as well as the way in which these camps intermingled. In this light Eureka became a regional center, worthy of a chronological and in-depth look.

The physical environment in Tintic affords the opportunity to visually comprehend mining life. This environment will form a main thread through which the fabric of Tintic history is woven--the link between past and present.

The Tintic Mining District lies on the western and eastern slopes of the central portion of the East Tintic Mountains, which includes portions of



Juab and Utah counties. The East Tintic Mountains form one of the basin ranges of Utah, having the north-south trend that is characteristic of these ranges and whose origin has been attributed to block faulting. They are aligned with the Oquirrh Range to the north, and merge on the south with the Canyon Range and the Gilson Mountains. The East Tintic range is bordered on the west by the Tintic and Rush Valleys, and on the east by Dog Valley, Goshen Valley, and Cedar Valley.¹⁵

Gold, silver, lead, and copper were the primary minerals of the region. Zonal descriptions of mineralization, including specific mines found in each zone, will facilitate the reader's understanding of geographical location. The Eureka Zone included the Centennial-Eureka, Eureka Hill, Bullion-Beck, Gemini, and Ridge and Valley mine on the north. In the Mammoth Zone were found the Mammoth, Grand Central, Victoria, Eagle and Blue Bell, and the Chief Consolidated to the north. On Godiva-Sioux Mountain were located the North Star, Carisa, Spy, Utah, Uncle Sam, Yankee, May Day, Apex, and the Godiva on the north. Finally, the Iron Blossom Zone consisted of the Dragon, Black Dragon, Governor, Iron Blossoms Numbers 1, 2, 3, Sioux, Colorado Numbers 1 and 2, and to the north the Beck Tunnel (east Tintic).¹⁶

Reports of the early inhabitants of the Tintic area abound with speculation concerning the existence of Spanish mining activity. One account maintains that after the first big mining strikes in Tintic, roving prospectors unearthed abandoned Spanish mines, one of which was less than ten miles from Eureka. Spaniards (many released criminals) had been there in search of gold and silver for the Spanish crown. Such "lost Spanish mines" bore the circular paths reminiscent of the Spanish arrastra--a device for grinding ore utilizing a method of dragging heavy stones on a large circular stone bed, propelled by the use of mules.¹⁷ A paucity of source material

precludes any definitive study of Spanish mining in the Tintic area, but local folk tales exist which perpetrate the belief that such mines did in fact exist--the probability that they did also exists.

Indian activity in the area is of significance, especially since the district bears the name of a Ute chief--Tintic. In the 1850s white intrusions into the Indian lands occupied by Tintic, led to armed resistance by the native inhabitants. Indians were primarily resisting the use of their lands by cattlemen. Tintic's style of fighting was one of a series of "running raids," which had characterized the Ute's hunting procedures and their own inter-tribal conflict. They were not established as a "clandestine" or "overt" method of decimating the white man.

In 1856 there existed what is commonly known as the Tintic War. No more than a mere skirmish or series of skirmishes, the war accounted for only five to six dead; and the method of fighting employed by Tintic was the raid system. The "war" eventually petered out with no formal treaty signed; and actual accounts of the events can be found elsewhere.¹⁸ In any event, in the March 5, 1856, edition of the Deseret News it was reported that

"Tintick [sic], head chief of the disaffected band, and who was wounded in the skirmish near the south fort in Cedar County, is reported dead."¹⁹

Earlier, in February 1856, T. S. Johnson, a U. S. Deputy Marshall came to Provo in pursuit of Indians. The expedition was one in which Johnson and others crossed the ice on Utah Lake (to the point where Tintic's band had reportedly killed two herdsmen, Henry Moran and William Carson), and marched up to a canyon that led to a valley. It was apparently during this expedition that the above valley was named "Tintic Valley."²⁰

The name prevailed and in later years "Tintic" also became the name of one of Utah's earliest mining districts. Accounts vary as to the actual events relevant to the beginnings of the district, but suffice it to say that

a piece of "float" (ore brought to the surface) was found in the area between Silver City and Diamond reportedly by George Rust.²¹ Illuminated by beams from the sun, the outcropping of ore led to the naming of the claim the Sunbeam. Those involved in the organization of the Tintic Mining District on December 13, 1869, were: Joseph Hyde (President), W. J. Harris, Moroni Billingsley, E. M. Peck, Lewes R. Perry, S. W. Worsley, Sterlin Colton, S. B. Moore, P. M. Wintz, S. J. Whitney, and Rollin Roberts.



The following is an excerpt from the formal papers of organization:

We the undersigned hereby organize the Territory lying within the following described boundaries. Commencing at a point six miles northwest from the south end of the Discovery claim known as the Sunbeam, thence East ten miles, thence West ten miles, thence north fifteen miles to point of beginning.

To be known as Tintic Mining District and to be governed by the following laws hereafter specified.²²

Thus, the Sunbeam claim became the first claim in the district; and ironically was registered by a group of Mormon cowboys, who purportedly were condemned for the search because of the church's (primarily Brigham Young) stand against the prospecting for precious metals.²³

Following the Sunbeam discovery events began to unfold that signaled the true beginnings of a mining district. Incorporation was established, as mentioned, followed by an influx of prospectors and miners. In this wake of activity new properties were located and work commenced. On January 3, 1870, the Black Dragon, north of the Sunbeam, was discovered; and in February of the same year the Mammoth (February 26, 1870) and the Eureka Hill (February 28, 1870) properties were located and staked followed by numerous others. The camps of Diamond, Silver City, Eureka, and Mammoth quickly developed, servicing the needs of an expanding population. In addition, early smelters and mills were built, but a handicap to the full development of Tintic remained until 1891, the lack of adequate competitive transportation facilities.²⁴

An initial result in the launching of the Tintic Mining District was to

creat an interest in the area. As mentioned, new properties opened after the Sunbeam claim--the Black Dragon, Mammoth, Eureka Hill, Armstrong, Shoebridge, Showers, and Swansen were all among these early prospects. Coupled with this growth was an influx of people followed by the creation of camps and settlements. This settlement process proceded in a sequence. First, the area of igneous rock in the southern portion of Tintic, near Diamond and Silver City. Secondly, the area north in Mammoth Basin. Thirdly, further to the north, separated from Mammoth Basin by a high limestone ridge, was the Eureka area.

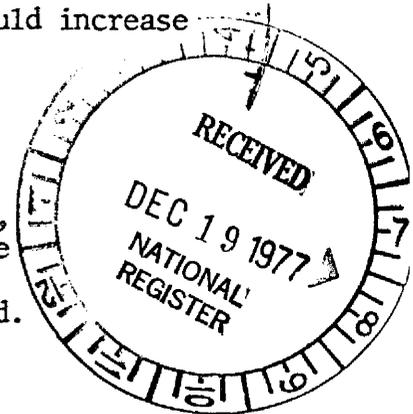
The town of Diamond came into existence as a result of the Sunbeam claim. The name diamjnd is attributed to the observation that the white crystals (quartz) in the area resembled diamonds. Little is actually known about Diamond in the early years, yet written reports whose authenticity cannot be documented reveal that Diamond's "boom" years were indeed in the 1870s with a purported population of "a thousand people." Further, the town, at her height, contained four stores, three hotels, five soloons, one post office, a Mormon church, and a Presbyterian or Methodist church. From 1875 to about 1890 homes disappeared from the site, many were moved to the growing towns of Eureka and Mammoth.²⁵ The town dwindled but did not die.

Silver City, located at the mouth of Dragon Canyon, also came about as a direct result of the Sunbeam discovery. With Diamond to the south and Mammoth on the north, Silver City quickly became the early center of Tintic, largely due to the fact that she contained the telegraph, express, ~~or~~ *and* recorder's offices for the entire district. S. B. Moore was the first recorder of Tintic, with N. P. Lake as his deputy. A. G. Sutherland succeeded Moore, and in July, 1879, C. H. Blanchard became recorder. A mail and stage line serviced Silver City, and the other camps, via Goshen, down Silver Pass Road through Ruby Hollow and on to Silver City, then Diamond and Mammoth.²⁶

In the 1880s the city would obtain rail transportation, which would increase greatly the mineral output from nearby mines.

The early ^{life} years of Silver City ^{was} were described as:

A billiard saloon, blacksmith shop, grog hole, some tents, several drunks, a free fight, water some miles off, a hole down 90 feet hunting a spring without success, and any number of rich or imaginary rich lodes in the neighborhood. The owners are all poor and poor men work for them. By next spring the poor will be poorer.²⁷



Like Diamond, Silver would enjoy a later period of boom.

A group of claims were staked in 1870 that later became part of the Mammoth mine. Secondary sources indicate that the original Mammoth claim was filed February 26, 1870, by Thomas G. Wimmer, William D. Wimmer, Robert Wimmer, Joseph W. Wright, John W. Moore, Sr., James J. Perry, W. S. Pace, J. S. Pace, George Patten, Charles Brewerton, George Bailey, Dave Sabin, and David D. Tanner. In March, 1870, a claim was also filed by Thomas Jenkins, Heber P. Kimball, and George and Charles Crismon. It was George Crismon who began work on the ground, with log and stone cabins following the increased activity.²⁸ The Crismon-Mammoth mine fell into the possession of Samuel and William McIntyre in 1873, through a trade of Texas cattle for Crismon's interest--a story now part of Tintic folk history.²⁹ Under McIntyre control the Mammoth Mine prospered.

In the 1870s the British had invested in Utah mining ventures. One such venture was the Mammoth Copperopolis (later the Ajax) southwest of the Crismon-Mammoth. This mine had a history of many names, many owners, and much litigation; but suffice it to say its early history is tied closely to the entire realm of British investment. The financial Panic of 1873, a nationwide crisis, caused a depressed metals market. As a result the Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, Ltd., sustained a loss of \$14,000 attributable to falling copper prices. Efforts followed in an attempt to raise additional capital on debentures by selling bonds in the London Mining Review. \$84,000

was raised and sent for mine improvements, which included the erection of a fifteen stamp mill (in Roseville, six miles from the mine). These efforts failed, and in perhaps the first labor strike in Tintic the miners, about fifty in number, struck on January 12, 1874, for their back pay by taking control of the mine. This move coincided with the attachment by creditors of the mine of all moveable property, as evidenced by the Wells Fargo and Company action.³⁰ British investors, who reportedly had received the Copperopolis from a patent owned by one Noah Armstrong in 1870, were hereafter reluctant to back such interests, and refused to grant aid sought by the Crismons; thus forcing them to sell to the McIntyre brothers.³¹

Miners and families began moving into the area in the 1870s. These early settlers were predominantly German, Irish, Welch, and Cornish immigrants, seeking work in mining. Thus, the history of the town of Mammoth was launched.³² Homes were erected near the mines, and water was transported from Eureka, selling for a reportedly 10 cents per gallon. Later (1880s) a wooden pipeline was constructed from Jenny Lynn Spring, and water was collected in pails at the end of the pipeline.

Eureka's beginnings stem from the staking of the Eureka Hill mine in 1870. As settlers, prospectors, and miners flowed into the area, Eureka gulch became the area of settlement. W. C. Robbins, a teamster, had hauled water in 1870 from Mammoth through Homansville and around the west side of Utah Lake, for the Beesley Brothers, owners of four mule teams. Robbins recalled that he later hauled for the Eureka Hill and stated that at the time, during the 1870s, but a few cabins existed in Eureka Gulch. Teamsters pitched tents near the present Eureka business district.³³

One of Eureka's early settlers was Watson Nesbitt, superintendent for the Eureka Hill and considered a "hand-picked" manager for mine owner John Q. Packard. Much of Nesbitt's activities, including his fiery character and

uncanny ability to locate an ore body also boarder on the realm of Tintic folklore. It is held that a remnant of his building, constructed in the 1870s, still exists near the ~~Eureka Hill~~ ^{Gemini} mine dump. Nesbitt, in many ways, typified the early Tintic inhabitant. That is, he was an immigrant (from England) and had been previously exposed to mining via Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Colorado.³⁴ It was the influx of such experienced miners that enabled Tintic's mines to be developed. Methods garnered in other mining camps and workings eventually found their way to Tintic.

John Beck, another key personality in the annals of Tintic history, came to Eureka in 1871 after having filed and sold a claim staked near Diamond. Beck staked some claims at the bottom of the gulch below the Eureka Hill. As lore has it, Beck, a German, was quickly labeled the "Crazy Dutchman" and "Old Beck of Dutchtown" (the name given to that part of Eureka by the Bullion Beck Mine on the south side of the highway) because of local skepticism about his location for a mine. The Bullion Beck mine, as it was named, became a rich producer. Needless to say, such Horatio Alger tales, from rags to riches (and as in the case of Beck back to rags) permeate the history of the mining West. Quick wealth was a lure to many a miner--John Beck, who rose to high prominence, epitomized this dream and its ultimate attainment.³⁵

Together with the Eureka Hill and Bullion Beck, the Blue Rock (later the Centennial, Eureka) and the Gemini (old Keystone), both producers by 1886, were labeled the "Big Four" and insured Eureka's growth. The Blue Rock, consisting of several claims in the Eureka Hill area, was located in 1872 and sold by Packard. The Centennial Eureka company began in September, 1884, when J. D. Kendall commenced work. The Gemini was a consolidation of the Keystone and other claims, north of the Eureka Hill on the same ore channel, having incorporated in the 1880s. In addition, to the east of Eureka was an area where the Godiva, Uncle Sam, Humbug, Utah, and

Siox mines would develop.³⁶

Some thirty miles west of Eureka lies the West Tintic Mining District, began in 1871 with the Scotia mine. An area of good producers, this area was foreshadowed by the main district and also by the fact that one of its occupants was Orrin Porter Rockwell. Rockwell settled on a ranch near Cherry Creek, reportedly with numerous battles ensuing over water rights. Reports place Rockwell as involved with various West Tintic claims and as the district's recorder. An aura of mystery and intrigue emanates from Rockwell's involvement with Tintic. Both Rockwell and Bill Hickman, Danite chiefs, are associated with the area. In 1877 Rockwell was arrested for the murder of John Aiken and jailed. Bail was set at \$15,000 and paid by Sam McIntyre, J. A. Cunningham, and Orin Dix. McIntyre's (of the Mammoth Mine) involvement, as a friend of Rockwell, is of interest since Rockwell's water rights at Cherry Creek were eventually sold to the mine.³⁷

Even at the early date of the development of Tintic many kinds of ores were mined "including principally the carbonate and sulphide of copper and siliceous gold and silver ores containing small amounts of copper." Such types of ore led to numerous complications in their sale and treatments. As previously discussed, the richest ore was shipped out of the district; however, the lower-grade ores were treated at smelters and mills in the area with "indifferent success."

The first stage occurred prior to the 1890s. A small mill and smelter were erected almost simultaneously at Homansville. The smelter was constructed by the Utah Smelting and Milling Company, and called the Clarkson. Operations began on June 17, 1871, with a reportedly 172 tons of silver-lead bullion produced in 60 days. The ores smelted in the Homansville furnaces were from the Scotia mine, the Swansea (near Silver City), and the Eureka Hill. The plant was closed and moved in 1872. A smelter at Diamond was erected in

1871 and ran on ores from the Showers Mine and other ores obtained by purchase. At Goshen two Leatham furnaces were erected in the fall of 1874, running for six months. The furnaces proved to be unsuccessful, consequently they were dismantled.³⁸

In 1873 the Mammoth-Copperopolis, as mentioned, built their smelter at Roseville with the explicit purpose being the manufacturing of black copper from copper ores out of the mine. Work ceased during the Panic of 1873 after 126 tons of black copper had been shipped. Two furnaces made of iron, with boiler-plate water jackets, and a lining of Utah fire bricks comprised the plant. Near the smelter was the mill, supplying power. In 1874 the furnaces were leased to the Crismon Brothers.³⁹

Early in 1882 the Crismon-Mammoth erected two matting furnaces. The number was increased to eight (after the 27 stamp mill was closed), then to twenty-two by 1884. The death of the principal English syndicate that had purchased the property brought the work to a halt. In 1886 several calcining furnaces were reported working on Mammoth ore. The matte was shipped to Argo, Colorado; however, in September of 1886 these furnaces were considered a failure.⁴⁰

Milling occurred simultaneously with smelting efforts. Again, a mill was built at Homansville for milling Eureka Hill ore, utilizing the amalgamation process (amalgamation with mercury). This plant was equipped with a crusher and twelve revolving stamps. It was ultimately removed to a site eight miles south of the Mammoth mine, forming a part of the 27-stamp mill built and enlarged between 1876 and 1879 to treat Crismon-Mammoth ores.⁴¹

A second mill erected at Homansville was the Wyoming, constructed by the Wyoming Mining and Milling Company, an Ohio interest. It was built in 1873 to process ore from the old Wyoming mine (eventually part of the Eagle and Blue Bell Mine). The mine failed,⁴² but the company purchased other

mines and utilized the mill. It was equipped with ten stamps, four amalgamating pans, and "the first Stetefeldt chloridizing roaster furnace erected in Utah." In the spring of 1874 Col. Joseph M. Locke took charge of the mill, purchasing it in 1877. The mill was later secured by the Tintic Mining and Milling Company in 1880, and in 1881 commenced on custom ores. It treated predominantly ore from the Northern Spay in 1882, operating regularly to 1886.⁴³

Earlier, in 1873, the Tintic Company erected a plant near Diamond, known as the Miller Mill, with ten stamps, wet crushing for custom work. The engine used purportedly was the one that ^{Don C.} Fremont brought overland in 1848 to use in the saw mill at the "Mariposa Grove of big trees."⁴⁴ Also in 1873 the Shoebridge mill was built approximately six miles from Diamond for custom work. In February, 1877, the company bailed; and in 1878 it passed to S. P. Ely; thus known as the Ely mill, under the supervision of Capt. G. D. Johnson. Ely performed custom work, utilizing a process to crush dry, roast with salt, treat by the Hunt and Douglas method for silver and copper, then amalgamate in pans for gold.⁴⁵

The Mammoth-Copperopolis constructed their mill in 1873, either at the same time or shortly before their smelter was built. Copper, present in the ore in large quantity, impeded operations. A 27 stamp mill was built eight miles south of the Crismon-Mammoth mine between 1876 and 1879, and crushed wet until 1880. It closed in 1882.⁴⁶

Central to the overall development of Tintic was improved transportation facilities. Railroad development had a great impact upon the output of Tintic since the district's key product was first class shipping ore. Production increased as railroad facilities improved; of course, production was also dependent upon mineral prices and the general economy.

A first attempt at railroad construction into the Tintic District was

a joint venture by a group of Mormon and gentile businessmen who chartered the Lehi and Tintic Railroad Company on October 28, 1872. Proposed to be routed west about fifty miles into Tintic valley from a junction with the Utah Southern at Lehi, the venture ultimately failed in the financially disastrous years of 1872-1873.⁴⁷

In 1878 the Utah Southern extended its operation into Ironton, approximately five miles southwest of Eureka. The result being a marked increase in output for 1879--nearly doubling the previous year's production.⁴⁸

On May 30, 1881, the Union Pacific created and incorporated the Salt Lake and Western Railway Company, and among its goals was the construction of a line into the Tintic Valley. The route as planned would follow the old Pony Express trail through Fairfield and Camp Floyd, south to Vernon, then Ironton, and further south before turning west to Cherry Creek, and finally on to Nevada. An amendment to the papers of incorporation was added which allowed for a branch line to be built from Ironton to Eureka and Silver City. Work commenced in 1881. The main line to the town of Tintic, south of the main district, was finished in 1882 with a branch line from Ironton to Silver City completed by the end of July, 1882.⁴⁹

Branch lines were also extended into Mammoth (Robinson) shortly after the Silver City spur and Eureka in 1889. In 1890 the Salt Lake and Western consolidated with the Utah and Nevada, Utah and Northern, and Echo and Park City, under general management of the Oregon Short Line, a subsidiary operation of the Union Pacific. In July, 1903, the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad (known later as the Los Angeles and Salt Lake, also a Union Pacific subsidiary) assumed control of the Oregon Short Line branch from Salt Lake to Eureka, as part of its through line to Los Angeles, California.⁵⁰

In 1891 the Denver and Rio Grande (then the Rio Grande Western) entered

Tintic with a branch line from Springville through Santaquin, Goshen, to Eureka and on around to Mammoth and Silver City. Apparently the Tintic Range Railway Company, which built the line, was the Rio Grande's construction subsidiary. An agreement was signed in 1892 allowing the Rio Grande to operate the line. The entrance of the Rio Grande was heralded as one of the most important events of the year, since Tintic ^{then} now had the advantage of two lines.⁵¹

Heretofore, the effort has been to examine primarily the years from 1869 through to 1890. These were the formative years of Tintic. Mining in the 1890s and after sought to strike below the pyritic surface; thus, opening "new" workings in "old" grounds. Prior to the 1890s and especially in the 1880s the mining operations and camps in Tintic were developing in a basically steady manner--the number of mines growing rapidly. In addition to the main mines previously mentioned, by 1881 the listing included the following: On Eureka Hill--the Frederick Charles, Iron Queen~~s~~, Black Stallion, Merrimac, Monitor, Lucky Boy, Josephine, La Bonte, Corisa, Fairview, Tiger, Argenta, Little ~~Mard~~^{ard}, Brazil~~e~~, King, Cincinnati Mines, Celestia, Swansea, Black Dragon, and North Star; Galena Hill--the Lucky, Champlain, Whistler, Park, Chicago, Sidney, King James, Wild Mormon, June Rose, Lady Aspin~~v~~^vail, Nelly Bly, Lady Grey, and Golden Bell; Gold Hill--the Undine, Blucher, Pacific, Sunbeam, Mary Bell, Wildwood, Cherokee, Tesora, Cornocopia, Senator, Golden, Treasure, Julian Lane, Bismuth Chief, Scorpion, Frontenac, Niagra, Shoebridge, Oh No, Norwegian, Lily of the West, Allie Townsend, George Washington, Joe Bowers, Morning Glory, Star of India, Butcher Boy, Wild Rose, J. D. Cameron, Prince Charles, May Cameron, Duke of Athole, Rose of Arthurstone, Hammar~~s~~^{old}, Jefferson, Lily of Kinlock, Rising Sun, Setting Sun, Southern Belle, Rose of Tintic, and Lily of the Valley.⁵²

Throughout the 1880s the Tintic camps were evolving, assuming some of the aspects that would characterize their later existence. As of 1880 the business establishments were chronicled as follows: Eureka--William Hatfield,

general merchandise; Williams and Cusick, general merchandise, saloons, and billiards; and W. W. Mathews, saloon and billiards. Silver City--M. G. Cushman, general merchandise and liquors; John Oaks, store and saloon with billiards; and Col. A. Ethler, liquors and cigars. Diamond--R. T. ^{Course} ~~Gowers~~, general merchandise and liquors; and R. A. Hills, general merchandise. And Mammoth (primarily upper town)--B. R. LeDue (or B. T. Le Duc), saloon (in the 1870s); Couch and Elmer, saloon; and in 1881 Reid and Elmer, saloon.⁵³

One early evaluation of Tintic stated:

Quite a number of these mines [from the above listing] are now and for some time past have been successfully worked by their owners, and Tintic is again attracting the attention of both the miner and the capitalist. I must not omit here to mention the exorbitant charges made by the Tintic mills on the custom ores brought to them by the miner. Opposition here is sadly needed; it must and will come.⁵⁴

Embedded in such a statement are evidences that the writer viewed the harbingers of things to come. Another observation of the 1880s asserted, ". . . Tintic is experiencing something like a reserrection . . ." ⁵⁵ Again, in the light of historical hindsight, a correct assessment.

A temporary snag to this development appeared in about 1885 when litigation began between the Bullion Beck ^{and Champion} or Champion, and the Eureka Hill, over property rights. During 1886 mining activity was practically at a standstill; however, both ^{companies} ~~operations~~ made valuable use of this cessation in operations to remodel and do additional and valuable developmental work in their mines. At the Bullion Beck the hoisting works were remodeled and new machinery put in, as well as sinking and prospecting by drifts and ^{winses} winger. Likewise, the Eureka Hill installed an entirely new hoisting engine and ^{galows-} falls-frame (headframe), and other machinery that would allow the company to mine as deeply as needed.⁵⁶

Finally, in June, 1888, the two enterprises arrived at a compromise. A newspaper report at the time indicated the effect of this accomplishment.

Since the compromise, the town of Eureka has taken on new life and many new buildings have been erected for residence well as business purposes.⁵⁷

Meanwhile other area mining companies were ungrading their surface plants.

The Centennial-Eureka, which had begun shipping in 1886, undertook its own improvements in 1888. Construction consisted of a shaft house (measuring 48 ^{by} x 72 feet), boarding house (20 ^{by} x 60 feet), bunk house (20 ^{by} x 30 feet), and tack house (16 ^{by} x 30 feet). In addition the shaft was sunk to a depth of 300 feet, and a one mile pipe line was installed for water. Thirty-two miners were employed. New hoisting works were also completed at the Gemini (on the old Keystone property) in 1888. A shaft house (26 ^{by} x 20 ^{by} x 30 feet), engine house (22 ^{by} x 53 feet), and boiler house (21 ^{by} x 53 feet) were built, and all these buildings were attached together. Their double compartment shaft was down to 50 feet; forty men were employed. Tintic's iron mines, primarily the Dragon, continued to ship large amounts of fluxing ores to Utah smelters, as well as others out of state, including one in Montana.⁵⁸

Tintic's colorful past seems embodied in the years of the 1880s to 1890s, known as the "Rainbow Era." These years have produced the legends, folk tales, and folk heroes that add much meaning to an area's past. Other studies have dealt with this Folklore,⁵⁹ but the likes of an Anna Marks, Hank Parish, Jack Gillin, Billy King, or the tales of the "Tommy Knochers," or other superstitious endemic to the myriad of ethnic groups that comprise a mining camp, are all significant in one's identification with and understanding of the past. It was not coincidental that the 1880s and 1890s would produce some of Tintic's "classic" folk tales, for that period was one of rejuvenation--the time when Tintic indeed "came of age."

Mining "to the depths" sparked a rebirth for Tintic in the 1890s. Mills were erected, production increased, yet the vicissitudes of the mining industry, that is, its nature of being subject to sudden economic downturns, caused the district to suffer agony as well as joy. Tintic's ability



to rebound from adversity indeed made it come of age.

Following the compromise between the Bullion Beck and Eureka Hill mines, Tintic appeared again on the road to prosperity. In 1889 reports maintained that Eureka had experienced a "large" increase in population; and also the addition there of numerous houses and several business establishments. Stimulus for this activity was attributed to the installation of a railroad spur~~l~~, in September of 1889, from near Mammoth Hallow to Eureka; thus, proving to be a great convenience and aid in increasing business. The railroad had given "new life to mining about Eureka."⁶⁰

Significant also in the year 1889 was the acquisition of water by key mining enterprises. The Bullion Beck and Champion and Centennial-Eureka mining companies purchased the lower springs at Homansville. A pump and four-inch pipe were utilized to carry the water to the summit between Eureka and Hamonsville, a distance of approximately 1 1/2 miles. Two twenty thousand gallon tanks received the water at Eureka, with the Centennial-Eureka pumping their portion up to the mine. At Mammoth a six mile popeline was put into tanks in the valley where a pump forced the water 2 1/2 miles further to the mine (1100 feet higher).⁶¹

Ushering in a new decade, Tintic had in 1890, according to reports, made "greater progress" than ever before. Marked improvements were made in Eureka. The number of houses rose over three hundred, with a "rush to the district." Among the more substantial improvements at Eureka during 1890 were the following: a two-story stone Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall erected (\$9,000); the building of a two-story brick block by McCrystal and Co. (\$10,000); and of the Beauman building; additions to the Tomkins Eureka Hotel, and the Hatfield House; improvements at the Meyer's Hotel (Keystone) and the Anna Marks store; erection of the Pat Shea boarding house; and the establishment of a C.O.D. store, and the George Arthur Rice and Co. Bank.⁶²

Precipitating this uplift of the district were the successful operations of various mines. The Bullion Beck and Champion appeared to be forecasting the upsurge of activity by tearing down its old hoisting works and installing new equipment. One report stated:

Over the shaft is the main building of the hoisting works. This is substantially framed structure 40 x 119 feet and high enough to take in the gallows frame, that being one of the best and strongest in the country and sixty feet in height [sic]. There are no better framed timbers or larger ones than these in Utah.⁶³

Other properties were either improving or developing. At the Mammoth a brick assay office was completed. The old Tintic mill was being operated by Davis and Company, by working over the tailings of the mill and also those from the Homansville mill (utilizing a method of roasting along with salt, then leaching in large tanks). A small force was at work at the "old" Copperopolis. Development work began at the Godiva, Snowflake (below the Eagle and Blue Bell, and dating from 1888), and the Iron Blossom.⁶⁴

By 1892 the word about Tintic was "prosperity," activity burgeoned at an incredible pace. The reason is best expressed in the following excerpt about ~~the district~~ Tintic:

Its growth has not been commensurate with its merits. It took years to find out that the rich surface deposits were not all that was good in the lodes. When these surface deposits were worked down to the pyrites, or "white iron," further sinking was stopped, and it has been the work of the past year or two to demonstrate that there is mineral in paying quantities and qualities below this iron stratum, and many old claims will soon become shippers.⁶⁵

Mining to the depths triggered the renewed interest in Tintic.

Eureka continued to build, fast becoming the district's center. One hundred fifty dwellings were added in 1891. They were "mostly of small size, but of much better and neater form than of former years." Juab County erected its courthouse in 1891 at a cost of \$5,000. The Catholic Church built its school (\$3,000), benevolent societies flourished. These facets of Tintic life will be taken up later. In addition, the Rio Grande Western branch line

from Springville to Eureka and on around to Mammoth and Silver City signaled new in-roads in transportation.⁶⁶

Mammoth contained a population of approximately 300. Business concerns were listed in 1892, as J. T. Donahue and Company, hotel, general merchandise, and saloon; Max Friedersdorff, general merchandise; L. E. Riter and Company, general merchandise; Taylor and Allen, saloon; and J. M. Wheeler, saloon. George Arthur Rice erected a sampling mill at Mammoth switch in 1891 at a cost of \$17,500. John A. Shettle followed suit, by purchasing the old Mammoth or Tintic mill from Davis and Company, and adding twenty-five stamps, doubled tank capacity, and new buildings.⁶⁷

Old properties were being revitalized. The Swansea, Treasure, Northern Spy, Lucky, North Star and the Diamond camp were among those. At the South Swansea, J. T. Croxall had started a shaft utilizing a windless and small bucket, the rude appliances of early mining. A horse whim was installed at the Sioux group, and the Tintic Tunnel Company began running a tunnel from the east side of Iron Cañon for the purpose of tapping various veins there, to a depth of 1,500 feet below the apex of the mountain. The Norway (adjoining the Colorado Chief) and Eureka Consolidated also entered the list of new properties with work having continued at the Gemini, Snowflake, Godiva, and Tetro.⁶⁸

The Mammoth, by 1891, had assumed much of its present physical character. Levels of operation included the upper level, the next being 140 feet lower, near the working level. The mine was tapped by a cross-cut tunnel which ran 425 feet in to a point where a hoisting engine was located in a large station cut out of solid rock--the level being called the 300 (as it still is). At the mouth of the ^{tunnel} tunnel boilers and a furnace were located, as well as a newly installed compressor and housing structure. Steam power, saws, and additional equipment were supplied for the carpenters shop.⁶⁹

New hoists and improved surface plants were erected in 1892 at the Centennial-Eureka, and the Gemini. Boarding and lodging houses, ore bins, and a framex housing unit for the hoistingx machinery and gallows frame labeled as^{was} fine and massive as any in Utah,^{as} were added at the Centennial-Eureka. A double cylinder engine powered the hoist. The reels were equipped with ample brakes, and operated by ^{Clawson} ~~clawson~~ clutches for the optimum in weight support. An insufficient hoist apparently prompted the Gemini Company to sink a new shaft, northwest of the oldx Keystone shaft. A three compartment shaft was put in, along with a three elevation shaft house. The hoist proper was 110 ^{by} x 36 feet, and 70 feet in height, with an engine house measuring 30 ^{by} x 40 feet, and a 60 ^{by} x 40 ^{by} x 22 foot boiler house.⁷⁰

Prosperity appeared eternal in the years 1891 through early 1893; however, it proved fleeting as the economic downturns of 1893, coupled with labor strife, brought Tintic to her knees. The national Panic of 1893x and depression brought about the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 which required the Federal Treasury to purchase 4 1/2 million ounces of silver per month. Accompanying this action the silver metals market became most unstable; prices of silver fell. In Tintic this coincided with difficulties over the company boarding house and store. The result, a labor strike which became the most severe one in the district's history.

Spurred by declining lead and silver prices and encouraged by an apparent victory over labor by the Coever d'Alene Mine Owners' Association, mine owners in the West launched an attack on wages and unions in the winter of 1892-1893. According to one historian, Utah mine owners led the attack. Owners at Bingham discharged all men on New Year's Day, 1893. In February, owners at Eureka and Mammoth joined the attack with a reported thousand men out of work.⁷¹

It was the Bullion Beck and Champion Mining Company who initiated the action in Tintic. The mine was closed in early February and 200 men were out

of work. The company offered to pay \$2.50 per day until silver reached 95 cents an ounce, then after one month the \$3.00 a day wage would be restored. The Eureka Miners' Union (established in about 1890) countered by proposing a \$2.75 per day wage and \$3.00 restored when silver was 90 cents an ounce. A compromise failed to materialize, thus, the strike (or perhaps at this point "lockout") was on with both sides adamant with regard to their respective ^{positions} ~~opinions~~.⁷²

Various mine owners and union officials proved to be principal in the affairs and as such, deserve mention. Officers of the Bullion Beck were: Moses Thatcher, president; John Beck, vice-president; Willian B. Preston, treasurer; and the above with A. E. Hyde and George Q. Cannon formed the board of directors. A. E. Hyde was general manager and W. J. Beattle, secretary. As can be determined, the Eureka Miners' Union was represented by L. T. Jacobs, president, but most intently by John Duggan, secretary.⁷³

Late in February the Eureka miners, represented by the union, attempted to break the impasse by proposing a wage scale based on a fixed quantity by weight of silver, the average price for a month be taken as a factor in arriving at wages per day--a sliding scale tied to silver prices. Apparently Manager Hyde viewed this proposal as a signal that the union was about to give up the struggle. He declined the offer and looked to the utilization of strike breakers (^{scabs} ~~Scabs~~).⁷⁴

Entwined with the wage issue was the matter of the company boarding house and store. In an open letter to the Salt Lake Tribune the union maintained that near the end of March, 1891, board at the house, run by A. E. Hyde and W. H. Smith, was increased from \$26 per month to \$1 per day with board of the "worst kind." Grievances were presented and seemingly heeded by the company; however, Hyde and Smith were able to have the store ^{collected} ~~colliated~~ through the company's office. The union further alleged that Hyde discharged a number of men, none of whom appeared on the store's ledgers.⁷⁵

On March 7th the Bullion Beck started operations with about forty men--mostly scab labor. Union men met the train at the mine and attempted by verbal means to desuade the men brought in ⁺ from commencing work. Apparently they were successful. Three days later a group of women marched to the Beck mine in an unparalleled move, to parade their discontent at the opening of the mine. John Duggan reported the event as reminding one "of an old-time Welsh wedding procession." About forty ladies participated, under direction of Miss Annie Kelly, and

as they reached the mine the car dumper was warmly soluted by having his ears pulled and told what he was thought of. . . . Up to lunch marched the earnest, exuberant band, and down again they came to once more serenade the grub-filled 'scabs' [workers were given a free lunch].⁷⁶

While the above action was abhorred by both management and union, it nevertheless typified public support of the miner's position.

Tensions were strained on both sides. In mid-March Deputy U. S. Marshals and special marshals were doing duty in Tintic at the request of the Beck people. Cries were heard of the partiality of these marshals,-- pro-mine owners. The situation was labeled "most serious;" but nothing materialized. Dr. Charles W. Clark, acting mayor, asserted city authorities could handle the matter. Here lay a significant aspect of the affair. The Beck people apparently sought to offset or neutralize local support for the miners by summoning federal marshals, ironic in the sense that the Mormon church sought statehood in order to decrease federal interference, yet such interference was here sought. Scrutiny of Eureka City Criminal Justice Dockets for 1893 bear out that "no" unusually high arrest rate occurred. In fact, for a mining town experiencing a strike the number of arrests for violence was surprisingly low.⁷⁷

A second point of contention was the role of the Mormon Church in the affair. Reports alleging church interference in behalf of the Beck mine, whose directors were Mormon, some in the hierarchy, ran rampant. Marshal Benton,

in command of the federal group, was purported to have sent a letter to "Brother Hyde" recommending one Hugh Roark for employment. In March President Woodruff replied to a letter from the Union protesting against Mormon bishops acting as employment agents. The letter, dated March 18, 1893, stated that he had no knowledge of the matter; furthermore, if a call were indeed given to aid the needy, any action would be completely justified. On the other hand, Woodruff asserted, if a bishop merely acted as an agent, the action would be improper. Duggan replied, imploring President Woodruff to use his influence to stop church "meddling" in the labor problem.⁷⁸

The full extent of involvement by the Mormon church is difficult to assess. In addition, to what degree this strike affected the church's response to future labor strike remains to be studied further. The existence in the Beck mine of farmers from northern Mormon farming communities adds credence to the possibility of the Beck directorate utilizing their church influence and affiliation in securing labor. On April 29, 1893,² Deseret News editorial flatly denied any church control by asserting:

The hand of the Church is not now manipulating and has not at any time manipulated the affairs of the Bullion-Beck or any other mine.

Later, a Deseret Weekly editorial entitled, "Tintic Molly Maquires" intimated an anti-Irish posture since many of the striking miners were Irish.⁷⁹

Editorials and letters, spouting charges and counter charges abound on the issue; however, no "definitive" answers seem imminent at this point.

Meanwhile, irascibility among strikers and scabs began to mount in March. Fears of a general ^mMelee on St. Patrick's Day led to increased patrols by the marshals, but no trouble transpired. However, on March 31 Hiram Hyde, the brother of A. E. Hyde and an employee of the Beck mine, exchanged shots with Al Collins and Bat Sullian, striking miners, in the lower part of Eureka. ^{Inquiries} ~~Inquiries~~ resulted, but no deaths. Finally, on June 5 the houses of two non-union miners were blown up by a dynamite charge

just southwest of the Beck workings. Again, no deaths resulted. Such affairs brought stern denunciations by Hyde and other mine owners, who sought the protection of Governor Thomas, governor of Utah Territory, who declined the plea for assistance.⁸⁰

Formation of a Grand Jury, inpaneled to investigate the dynamite incident took place in June. No union man appeared on the Jury. It was the union's contention that the explosion was promulgated by the Beck people themselves, to create sympathy. By late June the jury had indicted forty-two, but not for the dynamiting affair. Riot charges were issued for May 10th and 20th incidents. Both men and women, predominantly Irish, were indicted--all pled not guilty.⁸¹

The labor troubles of 1893 appear to have dragged on, eventually petering out by the year's end. Evidently, the Eureka Miner's Union suffered a stern defeat since it disappeared from the scene, only to reappear in 1902. The Eureka and Mammoth locals, however, had helped in the formation of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte, Montana, in May of 1893. Shortly after the strike John Duggan died (buried in the Eureka cemetery), depriving the union of its most ardent defender. Mines worked sporadically but closed in June as the Panic of 1893, beginning in earnest in April reached the bottom by July. Only the Eureka Hill, under Pachard, continued to work with the Mammoth re-opening in May with a small crew. However, by the year's end some mines had reopened.⁸²

Eureka's troubles in 1893 were not tied solely to labor strife. At the height of the Panic a fire devastated the town's business district. On July 10, at 1:00 a.m. a fire broke out in a saloon and lodging house, owned by Minnie Lockwitz, located on North Main Street. The fire spread east and west on both sides of the thoroughfare. Total losses were estimated at \$37,500; and those sharing in that loss included Ben Luce, F. L. Shriver, F. H. Fullride, Pat Shea, and Lockwitz (the only one fully insured). Dan

Martin headed the volunteer fire crew who under the circumstances were credited with a valiant effort. Perhaps a newspaper editorial summed it best by stating:

It is a sad blow to Eureka, and it comes at a most unfortunate time. It is sure to inflict much suffering, in the present depressed condition of the mining industry.⁸³

For the future, the upshot of this incident was the development of a more stringent fire code. In addition, after the event, structures on Eureka's main street were either constructed of stone or brick, or framed structures were clad with a metal steel sheeting.⁸⁴

Recovery for Tintic was slow, but deliberate. During 1894 new mills were being erected at Mammoth, the Eureka Hill, and the Bullion-Beck; and improved water supplies obtained for Mammoth and Eureka. Tintic's towns experienced new life.

Salt Lake's Tribune announced that "faith" in the district had been greatly revived. A primary reason--renewed interest in milling. As early as 1893 the Mammoth Mining Company announced the erection of a forty stamp mill one mile from the gulch, utilizing the combination leaching and amalgamation process. An explanation of the mill's process^{was} as follows:

. . . the ores are first crushed and pulverized by stamps, the pulp being passed over copper plates, where the gold is taken up by quicksilver, then the pulp goes over vanners, which some of the baser metals carrying the precious ores, after which the final process is that of amalgamation in pans and settlers.

Completed in 1893, the mill was made possible primarily by the acquisition of water from Cherry Creek via a 14 to 20 mile eight and six inch pipeline. Additionally, the Union Pacific extended a spur~~x~~ to the mill.⁸⁵

Mills proved highly significant as they made possible the treatment of second class or low grade ores. Upon successful completion of the Mammoth mill, similar undertakings commenced at the Eureka Hill and Bullion Beck mines. During 1894 the Eureka Hill, practically idle year long, built a

100 to 120 ton capacity mill, with plans and machinery furnished by Frazer and Chalmers Company. An increased water supply also aided this endeavor.⁸⁶

A change in management and business affairs occurred at the Bullion Beck and Champion during 1894 as an apparent result of the strike. Shortly following this proceeding, the mine erected a mill located on the side hill north of the hoist, on the opposite side of the gulch. The plant rested on four steps excavated largely in stone, and covered an area 220 feet long by 125 feet wide; the Tower rose 105 feet above the lowest portion. As in the other cases, an increased water supply accompanied the construction.⁸⁷

Franklin Farrell, of Ansonia, Connecticut, and a large owner of the Parrat mine at Butte, purchased the Sioux and Utah group of mines in 1895, and promptly erected a mill near the Mammoth mill. The Farrell mill (or Sioux mill) located on the hill above the railroad station in Robinson, contained among its machinery twenty stamps, ten vanners, twenty-five pans, and ten settlers. This made a total of four mills operating in the district.⁸⁸

Renewed mining activity in the mid-1890s brought Tintic to the forefront of Utah's mining districts in terms of production by 1899. In fact, the Salt Lake Mining Review branded Tintic as "among the leading mining sections of the intermountain region. . . ." The Tribune asserted: "This big district, one of the greatest in area in the state--is carving its way toward becoming one of the richest and largest producers of the entire country." By 1897 the community's economy had begun to recover--exports and prices rose and the flow of gold continued to increase, thus spurring investment. Heated battles over the free and unlimited coinage of silver (a battle bitterly fought in the West) waned in the post-election year of 1896, since William McKinley, running on a "gold platform", had won the presidential campaign and eventually made gold the sole standard of currency.⁸⁹ Tintic increased its gold output, and reaped the benefits of increased investment. Perhaps a view of Tintic's towns can best illustrate this revival.

Prior to the devastation of 1893, Eureka had incorporated as a City on November 8, 1892, with Hugo Deprezin, Mayor; T. J. Blue, treasurer; W. F. Shriver, recorder; and councilmen, C. W. Clark, Pat Donnelly, M. C. Sullivan, and W. D. Myers. By 1895-1896 recovery from the strike, fire, and depression (and a flood in 1896) was sparked by the mill construction. In 189⁵ the Bullion Beck erected a two-story, \$15,000 brick store--the "B & B" on lower Main Street. W. H. Wood added a \$25,000 business block, while the Eureka Hotel (also on lower Main) added a brick addition. A new \$14,000 schoolhouse (the old one had been in Dutchtown) was erected in 1896. W. D. Myers remodeled the Keystone Hotel at a cost of \$1,500, and the housing increased by approximately 100 residences the same year. 1897 witnessed the failure of the George Arthur Rice Banking house, replaced ultimately by McCornick & Co. of Salt Lake. Conditions were such that the Salt Lake Mining Review wrote of Eureka as ten years ago having been only one "stragglng winding and narrow street," but in 1899,

it is a little metropolis of several thousand [ca. 3500] inhabitants, and its enterprising citizens point with pride to its many fine business blocks, its tasty and comfortable residences, its churches, schools and newspapers. . . .⁹⁰

Eureka had established herself as the chief business center of Tintic.

Mammoth viewed the development of a sister camp during the years 1893-1895. With the erection of the Mammoth mill, under supervision of engineer George H. Robinson, a small number of cabins began to congregate around that operation, some mile or so below the Mammoth. As the dwellings ^{sprang} ~~spring~~ up, Robinson laid out a townsite, and it was promptly named in his honor. As the story goes, Robinson left the employ of the Mammoth Company, joining the Farrell group who were involved in the construction of their mill. In any event, the town of Robinson was born, and in 1895, as 25 to 50 residences were added at Mammoth, some twelve were built in Robinson. The Roberts Brothers maintained a new store, and it was John B. Roberts who is credited as the first postmaster

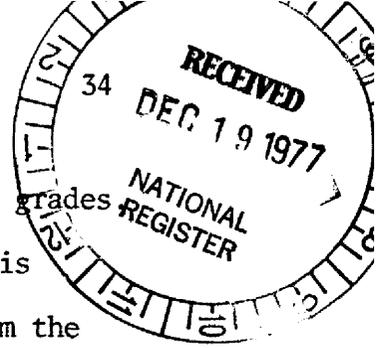
with W. M. Bristone succeeding in 1894. Joseph H. Nielson also established the Robinson Meat Market. However, of particular notoriety was the Hotel Mammoth, built by the McIntyres, and operated by the Dix family. An 1896 publication maintained:

At Mammoth [Robinson] is one of the best hotels in the state. It is run by Mrs. Dix, who has one of the best tables, cleanest and cosiest little hotels to be found in the state. The rates are \$2.50 per day, and those that have stopped there once will stop there again.⁹¹

1896 proved a significant year for Mammoth and Robinson. On January 6, 1896, fire swept away the saloon of James Donahue and Hans J. Hassell, valued at \$6,000; as well as several residences. Donahue and Hassell rebuilt a 24 by 50 foot building; and the Mammoth operahouse was constructed costing \$2,000, with a reported seating capacity of 300. C. L. Addeman became Mammoth's first resident physician, opening an office in the upper town. New buildings were erected, and the population increased.⁹²

Robinson experienced a boom in building in 1895-1897. Lots ran from \$30 to \$35 in 1895-1896, to \$500 to \$600 in 1896-1897. Reportedly, at this time D. R. Beebe established a lumber yard to accomodate the demand for housing (through various owners this establishment was to become the Tintic Lumber Company of Eureka). An L.D.S. Church, and schoolhouse were built in the early 1890s; these structures served as the dividing point between Mammoth and Robinson, since they served the populations of both towns.⁹³ As mentioned, the Hotel Mammoth became an attractive proposition.

Additional stimulation to the sister camps was provided by the new Eastern Tintic Branch, a railroad constructed in 1896 by J. A. Cunningham, one of the principal owners of the Mammoth mine. Cunningham sought to connect the Mammoth mills with the mine some 500 feet higher up the mountain side. The line, constructed of standard gauge, ran between two and a half and three miles in length and reportedly cost \$60,000 (from Cunningham's own funds). A twenty-one ton Shay engine, named "Little Alice" (reportedly after Cunningham's



daughter) became necessary due to the line's sharp curves and steep grades. Also serviced by the railroad was the Ajax (formerly the Copperopolis beginning at the Ajax on November 1, 1894), and later, the ores from the Sioux and Utah mines on the other side of the mountains when the tunnel, being driven by Robinson, reached completion.⁹⁴

Rejuvenation particularly touched the Silver City and Diamond camps. By 1896 these areas were already considered "old boomers"; however, speculation was

". . . that the Tintic Mining District is on the eve of an unparalleled era of prosperity. The recent rich discoveries of vast ore bodies beneath the pyrites at Silver City makes this idea more than plausible. The strikes in the Swansea, South Swansea, Four Aces and numerous other properties at Silver City would seem to preclude all possible doubt as to the future of this particular camp."

The above contemporary source continued by maintaining that prior to ore strikes of July, 1896, Silver City was "mostly in ruins." However, since that time, the place became overflowing "with anxious men seeking a claim--floating in the district."⁹⁵

Silver City, then labeled "one of the liveliest camps in the state," was outgrowing its facilities. Buildings were erected as fast as lumber and workmen could be procured. Tents dotted the camp, even close to existing hotels, including the Paxman House, as they found their accommodations filled to capacity. During 1896 George Paxman had doubled his hotel's size; and John Leyshan erected a new facility on the site of the old Condon House Hotel. James McLaughlin, postmaster, constructed an office, while J. D. Sullivan built his famous (or infamous) "16 to 1" Saloon.⁹⁶

Diamond was given "new" life in the mid-1890s.

While Diamond is one of the oldest camps in the state, it has long been idle, but is reviving along with the balance of the district, and everybody who sinks deep enough is striking it in the uniform grade of ore that underlies the pyrites.⁹⁷

Prospectors at Diamond were apparently not really in search of silver, but for

lead, copper, and primarily gold--in keeping with the general economic situation discussed previously.

Activity in the 1894-1899 period burgeoned in all parts of Tintic. In 1894 work progressed at the Godiva, the Utah, Yankee (northeast extension of the Godiva), Ajax, Snowflake (belonging to P. Rudy, William Hatfield, Isaac Wolf, and L. E. Riter) and Carisa. The Centennial-Eureka, Gemini, Eureka Hill, Bullion-Beck and Champion, and Mammoth mines experienced a productive year in 1895. Furthermore, John A. Hunt was sinking a shaft at the Mayday, near the Godiva, while in July the Grand Central Mining Company had begun active operation toward developing the property (near the Mammoth). Hoisting equipment was purchased from the Centennial-Eureka, and water obtained. Officers were: C. E. Loose, Manager; J. R. Twelves, Secretary-Treasurer; and Director,^S L. Holbrock, Reed Smooth, C. E. Loose, David Evans, and Abraham H. Cannon.⁹⁸

Near Silver City the Sunbeam and Swansea were revived in 1896 and the South Swansea erected a forty-foot gallows frame. Park City interests formed the Junction Mining Company, commencing work, via a whim, on the Picnic group. With regard to the Dragon Iron Mine, a Tribune article stated that "Ever since the early days of smelting in Utah it has been the chief source of supply for iron fluxing material."⁹⁹

Of ~~single~~^{signal} importance to the Tintic Mining District in 1896~~1897~~ was the entrance upon the scene of Jesse Knight. The complete Knight story may be found elsewhere; but Uncle Jesse's efforts in Tintic were most significant and must form a part of this study. Knight, an ardent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, began assessment work in June, 1896, on his Silas Olliver, an unpatented claim. He then decided to develop amid serious skepticism, and on August 6 unexpectedly broke into ore which assayed at 143 ounces of silver, \$15 in gold, and 36 percent lead. The "Humbug," as it was called because of Knight's apparent ~~doubt~~^{doubt}, became a

bonanza. Shortly thereafter, in 1897, a boarding house, offices, and a water system were installed in the area; as well as a meeting-schoolhouse. Thus, Knightsville (Knightville in some sources), then a community of twenty or more cottages located on the Godiva summit some two miles east of Eureka, became the only saloon-free, prostitute-free, privately owned mining camp in the United States. Most of Knightsville's inhabitants were Mormon, who because of the independent nature of the town, kept to themselves. Uncle Jesse ran the town well, and as will be seen later, treated his workers quite fairly.¹⁰⁰

Most of Tintic's gallowes frames were constructed from massive wooden timbers; however, in 1897 or 1898 the Grand Central added a magnificent steel headframe to its new surface plant. A three compartment shaft, down 700 feet, was serviced by a new hoisting engine and two cylinders with three auxiliary cylinders for operating the reverses, clutches, and brakes (designed to reach a depth of 2000 feet). All this machinery was enclosed in a building constructed entirely of steel, including the framework. Such an operation was considered a "novelty" for its time. The engine and compressor room measured 56 by 60 feet; and boilerhouse, 40 by 45 feet, with a wood working building. Total cost of the plant was \$40,000.¹⁰¹

1899 indeed became a banner year for Tintic. Salt Lake's Mining Review noted in 1899 that Tintic was attracting the attention of capitalists and investors. Production, in terms of value of ore sold or treated in Tintic, for any single year, reached an all-time high of \$5,228,575, highest in its history to that point in time. From 1870 to 1899 Tintic had produced approximately \$35,000,000. So impressive was the district's performance in light of the then state of the economy that in 1899 mining directory stated:

The present high price of lead and copper, together with the boom in gold mining and the many new mines opened to production in the district, have easily rendered Tintic one of the foremost districts in America. . . . It has a very large area yet undeveloped and offers to the miner, capitalist or speculator a magnificent field for investment. . . .

and today few spots of the earth are more promising to old or young in the mining field than Tintic.¹⁰²

Among mining districts Tintic had reached maturity. Maturity in the sense of having survived the economic crisis of the 1890s, labor strife, and physical-natural crises. More importantly Tintic was the location of an area abundantly endowed minerally, and possessed of many mine owners who sought to guard the potential wealth by sound development of their mines. Such development ^{ensured} the longevity of the district, and its success in the Twentieth Century.

Eureka City, by the dawn of the Twentieth Century, had evolved into Tintic's business and economic center. As such, this study will deal with the post-1900 era by concentrating on Eureka, while integrating the activity of the remaining towns of Tintic into the account. This is by no means to downgrade the history of other towns; however, the nature of Eureka as the ^{hub} ~~hale~~, and the abundance of sources which document her past, present a way in which to interpret Tintic history.

Essential in the understanding of Eureka's rise as the center is the geographical factor of the existence in the immediate area of a number of big producing mines. As mentioned previously Eureka, incorporated as a city in 1892, had by 1900 risen to the forefront, with Mammoth flourishing as well. The Salt Lake Mining Review in "glansing" at Tintic asserted:

The largest camp in the district is Eureka, which is now one of the most progressive and prosperous mining towns in this western country. It is here that the greatest number of producing and paying mines are located . . . it boasts of nearly every metropolitan advantage and is a little city instead of an isolated mining camp. . . . Mammoth, also, has kept pace with the times, and, while not as large as Eureka, enjoys about the same facilities [two railroads].¹⁰³

← In probing the towns and life in Tintic a flashback to certain occurrences in the 1870s-1890s is of importance.

The initial influx of people into the Tintic Mining District included numerous immigrants, primarily of northern European heritage, with various

Oriental (Chinese) who had labored for the railroads. Cornish, Welsh, German, and principally Irish were the first to seek riches in Tintic. Many of these "mining pioneers" were veterans of mining or railroad ventures elsewhere in the west, mid-west, or east, and had migrated to the newly opened district.

Population increases and the rise of camps created demands for social services such as religious and fraternal groups, as well as the heretofore mentioned commercial necessities. Father Lawrence Scanlan, whose mission embraced all of Utah, visited Tintic in 1873, bringing Catholicism to Diamond, Silver City, and Eureka, recording the baptism of five persons in that same year. The Catholic liturgy (Mass) was offered by a visiting priest from Salt Lake City, until 1884, when residents of Eureka, primarily the Irish, asked for a resident priest. Reverend Denis Keiley arrived in 1885, selected a site for a church and prospective school, solicited funds from area Catholics and erected the church, named St. Patrick's, finishing it by Christmas, 1885--the original structure still stands. A school was held in the church in January, 1886 by one William J. Bogan, and ran until October of the same year. Also in 1886 Reverend Patrick O'Donohue entered Eureka as the appointed pastor. In 1891 Scanlan, then Bishop, visited Eureka, saw the necessity of a school, and decided to erect a school, which was completed in August of 1891. Named St. Joseph school, the facilities were run by Sisters of the Holy Cross, who arrived in September.¹⁰⁴

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints gradually settled in Eureka, organizing a temporary branch in November, 1883, with a permanent one in 1884, at the Bullion Beck mine. Presiding^{elder} was John Beck, with Henry Simons and Lorenz Fullenback as counselors. A Sunday school was also organized, and in 1891 the Mutual Improvement Association, followed by the Primary Association; and in 1897, the Relief Society. John Beck aided the church financially enabling the erection of a church on the hill north of his mine. In June, 1893, the branch became the Eureka Ward of Juab Stake,

organized by Apostle John Henry Smith. Peter Loutensack was the first bishop. Eventually, ground was purchased in 1901 on upper Main Street, followed by the erection of a Gothic-style church building in 1902.¹⁰⁵

Methodism began in Tintic when Dr. Thomas C. Iliff visited and preached in Eureka on June 18, 1890. He immediately secured \$700 as subscriptions toward a church, followed by an appropriation of \$525 by the Mission Conference of 1890. Reverend W. A. Hunt was appointed pastor, and succeeded by Dr. J. D. Gillilan who finished the church structure in the summer and fall of 1891. A publication on Methodism extorted; "The church moves up or down with the price of silver," describing the lean years of 1893-1894. In fact, Dr. Iliff reported, "Brother Comer [G. W. Comer, pastor, 1893-1894] has twice lost all he had, once by fire and once by robbery; but he is the gainer by taking to himself a wife." During 1899 a four-room parsonage was built (in 1918 a new one was completed).¹⁰⁶

Lutheran, Baptist, and Episcopal churches also existed in Eureka. In addition, a Congregational church was opened at Mammoth in the 1890^s, with a Reverend Foster in charge. Also in the 1890s at Mammoth, George Hales was bishop of an L.D.S. Church organized there. At Diamond a Presbyterian "or" Methodist Church was purportedly the first in the camp. Later an L.D.S. Church developed with Frank Woodard as bishop.¹⁰⁷

Activity of fraternal and benevolent orders, organizations, and societies have always played a central role in the social life of the Tintic Mining

District. In the 1890s among the groups in existence were: The Godiva Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias; Tintic Lodge No. 9, F. K. A. M. (organized January 12, 1892); Keyston Encampment No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eureka Lodge No. 12, I.O.O.F.; Court Eureka No. 8503, Ancient Order of Foresters of America; Oquirrh Lodge No. 19, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Columbia Lodge No. 2, Daughters of Rabekaks.¹⁰⁸

Newspapers endemic to the area were: The Eureka Chief (the first, published in 1889 by Charles C. Higgins); Mammoth Record (notably J. E. Diehl); The Tintic Miner (E. H. Rathbone); The Silver City Star; and the Eureka Reporter (C. E. Huish and C. E. Rife).¹⁰⁹ These organs and their editors were in many ways the life blood of the community. The Eureka Reporter rose to become one of the top newspapers in its class in the United States.

Placed in such a setting, Eureka, in fact, contained the ingredients of a "little metropolis." Incorporation as a city meant establishment of a local government, with ordinances and enforcing bodies. The original ordinance ledger still exists, and city council minute books reflect the initial areas of civic concern. Establishment of city officers was of import--Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Council, and Marshall. With regard to the latter, it is of particular interest to note that monetary compensation was put at \$12,000^{1.00} per annum, and "one Dollar (1.00) for each arrest where the costs are paid by the defendant." In this light, scrutiny of the Criminal Justice Docket ledgers reveal an abundance of arrests, surprisingly not for serious crimes. For example, Sophie Rice (alias Molly Brown, etc.), the local Madame, and her "ladies of the night" (however judging from their brisk activity they were ladies of the night, day, or anytime) were arrested monthly, and fined for "maintaining a house of prostitution" or "advertising her vocation as a prostitute." The fines were promptly paid--Sophie and her charges set free, the Marshall with his dollar per arrest, and the city coffers dollars ahead.¹¹⁰

Civic organization was essential in the general orderly and progressive manner in which Eureka grew. Committees such as those on "Building within the Fire Limits," "Streets, Alleys, and Bridges," and "Licensing" served necessary functions. The fire of 1893 prompted stiff regulations on building, and proper building material--specifically the use of corrugated iron on the exterior of wooden-framed buildings. Growth of the city made it necessary in 1894 to close the old cemetery (in the northeast part of town) and move it

to its present location. James Eustice received the contract in 1897 to move bodies from the old to the new cemetery, charging \$5.50 per body. In 1896 a massive flood poured through Eureka's business district inflicting great damage. J. H. Spriggs, in a council session, moved that the committee on Streets, Alleys and Bridges, and the Street Commissioner "use all necessary means in an effort to find the body of Richard Johnson who lost his life in an effort to save others."¹¹¹

All buildings erected on Main Street, as well as improvements, modifications, and demolition had to be approved by the city council. Application was made by the owner directly to the council. Of particular significance to Eureka was the construction of City Hall in 1899. H. K. Burton, J. W. Hurd, and W. T. Knight were appointed as a task committee. In April, 1899, the City purchased the Sea Lot (Lot 1, Block 1, Plat A, next to Shea Building occupied by the Hefferman-Thompson Store) from Pat Shea for \$1200. Plans and specifications were prepared by John J. Pilgerrim for a fee of \$100; and the construction contract awarded to Adams and Sons Company of Eureka, with a bid of \$5,350 (undercutting the firm of Holmes and Watkins by \$50). City Hall was completed September 12, 1899.¹¹² ^{Previously,} The city had paid Juab County \$20 per month for the use of the Courthouse, on Church Street.

Tintic's history in the post-1900 years continued to be characterized by a cyclical pattern of upturns and downturns. Optimism always ran high within the ranks of her residents and mining people, as a new "strike" could send a declining or sluggish economy on a renewed upward spiral. The existence and life style of any mining town or district was very much contingent upon the economic conditions that prevailed. As discussed, in 1900 Eureka, Mammoth, Silver City, Knightsville, and Diamond were enjoying growth and renewed vigor. Illustrative of this view was the following from the Mining Review:

As an all-around district, prolific in its deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper, Tintic stands today as the equal, if not the peer, of any camp in this intermountain district.

And yet, while Tintic is a wonderful district today, the fact remains that its mineral deposits have barely been touched, and it is believed that the future will reveal more big mines there than the past has yet recorded.¹¹³

Growth and prosperity were not always followed by positive good. In 1881 J. C. Cameron, a mining engineer, had commented that "Epidemic diseases are not known, and its [Tintic's] climatic influences are conducive to physical and intellectual development."¹¹⁴ However, beginning in 1900, with increased activity and a growing population, the towns of the district were faced with their first big threat of a smallpox epidemic. In January the Eureka Board of Health recommended a "Pest House" be erected for quarantine purposes. By the end of the year Mammoth residents were warned against visiting cities or towns where smallpox was present. In fact, a public installation by the Mammoth Tent of the Macabees was cancelled due to the smallpox danger.¹¹⁵

Imminent dangers of disease persisted into 1903. In January the Eureka City Council issued a proclamation prohibiting dances and public entertainment in order to prevent the spread of smallpox then raging in various valley towns (Goshen, Payson, Santaquin, etc.). City officials were also desirous of keeping valley produce peddlers out of town. While their order was a protective measure, the Eureka Reporter editor took certain issue with the action and retorted, "Why don't the local board of health stop the Chinks from celebrating Chinese New Year?" During February of the same year schools were closed at Mammoth due to cases of diphtheria.¹¹⁶ From 1900 into the 1920s and 1930s susceptibility to disease was an important issue in Tintic, sporadically effecting the lives of her residents.

Fires continued to plague Mammoth. In May, 1902, the building and goods of the Miner's Supply store were consumed by flames; followed in

February, 1903, by the destruction of the saloon owned by John T. Smith and Dan Murray as well as Mrs. Margaret E. Brown's Millinery establishment.

1905 witnessed the burning of the forty-two room Mathews House in uppertown Mammoth in addition to residences; losses were estimated at \$10,000.¹¹⁷

Commercial and business activity reflected the general prosperity of the decade. Eureka, by 1903-1904, alone contained some ninety business listings in the Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory. Mammoth claimed fifteen such establishments; Robinson contained twenty-seven; Silver City housed eighteen; and Diamond held but three. Such listings included: mining company offices, general mercantiles, meat markets, confectionaries, bakeries, saloons, restaurants, hotels, furniture stores, millineries, tailor shops, cobblers, men's furnishings, barbers, jewelers, photographers, laundries, druggists, utility offices, telegraph and freight agencies, undertakers, newspapers, midwives, blacksmiths, tanners, livery stables, banks, physicials, and lawyers.¹¹⁸ Again, Eureka's dominance both in terms of numbers and variety is evident.

Growth of commercial activity was of course commensurate with the district's revitalization commencing in 1899. The George Arthur Rice bank had folded in 1897, but in approximately 1898 McCornick and Company, bankers of Salt Lake City, closed their operation in Mercur and moved to Eureka. By 1903-1904 the bank was firmly established with Frank D. Kimball as cashier. Thus Eureka was the banking point for the entire district, which helps to explain its role as Tintic's business center.¹¹⁹

Numerous businesses were flourishing in Tintic, as previously mentioned. The appendix can be consulted for specific merchants and establishments, but relevant to this study is a listing of several prominent businessmen who really began their climb in Tintic. F. L. Shriver and his brother, W. F. Shriver had an established clothing store in Eureka in 1892, and by 1903 William Shriver and John J. Harper jointly operated the venture.

Joseph Wirthlin was a partner with John R. Morgan in a meat concern operating in Eureka in 1903. Meanwhile at Mammoth, the Miner's Supply Co., built in 1896, was owned chiefly by David Keith. D. C. Forsey, Sr., opened a general merchandise store in about 1902. Later in the decade the name of J. C. Penney entered the scene, and will be discussed later. The establishments of these individuals remain in operation which attests both to their business skills as well as the economic base attainable in the Tintic district. Also of relevance in this light was an earlier editorial in the Salt Lake Mining Review which concerned itself with ~~the~~ Salt Lake City's palatial homes and beautiful residences, built largely from mining wealth. Among those listed were: W. S. McCornick, David Keith, Thomas Kearns, the Walker Brothers, Mrs. John McChrystal, W. W. Chisholm, and John Dern--all of whom had interests in Tintic mining and business ventures.¹²⁰

A basic feeling of protection for Eureka's business houses commenced in earnest in the early 1900s. According to existing sources this sentiment manifested itself in the form of opposition to the existence of peddlers in the city limits. Ordinances were established early that governed peddlers, and license fees established. However, in December, 1902, the Eureka Reporter, lamenting the lack of enforcement, asserted, "It is any wonder that business is somewhat slow with the merchants of Eureka?"¹²¹ The presence of valley peddlers--soliciting the sell of fruits, vegetables, meats, and wares of various types--was almost always viewed as a potential danger to area business concerns. The only exceptions were the views maintained by Socialist administrations, which will be discussed later.

Social and political aspects of life in Tintic in the first decade of the Twentieth Century also reflects a general level of prosperity and growth. By 1902 new fraternal organizations entered the social scene, including the Eureka Camp #451., Woodmen of the World; Twentieth Century Circle #316, Women of Woodcrafts; Court Gladstone No. 6, Foresters of America; Tintic

Hive No. 5, Ladies of the Maccabees; Evening Star Lodge No. 7 Degree of Honor Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Tintic Lodge #711, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Elks organized on June 20, 1901, becoming the second lodge in Utah. Due to a population requirement, stipulating that an area contain at least 4,000 the lodge was named the Tintic Logde, thus encompassing the entire district. Also making a reappearance on February 8, 1902, was the Eureka Miners' Union Local No. 151 of the Western Federation of Miners, with fifty charter members.¹²²

Other social organizations developed in an atmosphere that proved conducive to their existence--an atmosphere of a mining town, or district, fairly isolated from other areas, yet prosperous enough for its inhabitants to seek comraderie and association with others of similar interests or religious-socio-economic levels. Musical groups proliferated. Owen Humphrey, apparently organized and led the Robinson Juvenile Band in 1903. Along similar lines, John Ivey, Frank Morley, John Dooly, and Joseph Phillips comprised The Eureka Quartette; and Isaac B. Darton headed Darton's Orchestra. In November, 1903, a "new" band entered the arena, soliciting the following response from the Reporter: "A good band has a wonderful effect in advertising a town and it is to be hoped that Eureka will never be without one again." By May, 1904, the Eureka Union Band, composed of twenty-one members and managed by Henry Matsch was organized.¹²³ Such musical groups played at dances, parades, and celebrations; and basically provided the communities with a service essential in the lifestyle of the time. Music functioned as a release, and a means of socializing, prior to the numerous modes practiced later.

Religious-oriented groups served similar needs. The Mutual Improvement Association and the Relief Society served the Mormon community. In 1902, upon completion of the L.D.S. Church, social gatherings were a prominent feature in the structure--witness the private masquerade ball held at the church in December, 1902. In 1909, under Bishop Peter Borup, a \$2,000 social hall,

similar in Gothic style, was added to the east side of the church. Catholic organizations included the Knights of Robert Emmet, the Blessed Virgin Mary (B.V.M.) Society of St. Patrick's Church, and later the Knights of Columbia. Of course, ^{various} variations of the orders mentioned previously had ties with the Methodist Church.¹²⁴

Other social groups added to the trend. The Ladies Aid Society, Eureka Home Dramatic Company, and the Blue Rock Club (comprised of men employed at the Centennial-Eureka mine), were in evidence by 1902. In 1904 the Silver City lodge of Eagles transferred to Eureka, headed by James Gately. Of particular import in Eureka was a political group, apparently organized in 1902, entitled the "Socialists Club of Eureka." Speakers, such as Warren Foster and Joseph Gilbert, addressed the gathering at the Odd Fellows Hall and the L.D.S. Church. The Socialist Party began activity in Tintic in 1903 and received good numerical support in the November elections--their headquarters was the Hurd Building in Eureka.¹²⁵

Social organization indeed served a function. The above discussion has pointed to the abundant activity of fraternal and social associations in Tintic. Viewed in the total context of their existence in a mining district such groups contributed to a basic "closeness" exhibited in Tintic social life. Again, members joined voluntarily to association with others of similar values; but because of the general isolated nature of a mining area, these groups afforded an opportunity for individuals to socialize and association with others under an constitutional sanction. Various of the above groups still exist and attest to the firm establishment with which they adhered to the social fabric in Tintic.

Major contributions to Eureka's business district were made by several of the above-mentioned associations. Substantial structures were erected in the City that symbolized both the general prosperity of the area, as well



as the firm footing such groups enjoyed. The Odd Fellows had built a structure in 1891, which served as an opera house and gathering place for other organizations, such as the Masonic Hall. In November, 1903, the Eureka Miners' Union purchased a lot on upper Main Street, just northeast of City Hall, from H. F. Fulbriedge. President Henry Matsch announced the plans ^{for} ~~of~~ the prospective building estimating the cost at \$6,000 for a brick and stone structure measuring 40 by 80 feet. Completed in 1907, the Miners' Union Building ultimately built as a two-story concrete block structure (block made by Tom Clarke, a local stone mason) cost \$14,000 and housed the union in addition to other fraternal orders on the upper floor and commercial establishments on the lower level.¹²⁶

The most notable of these establishments was the Golden Rule Store, part of the early chain of stores owned by J. C. Penney. On March 31, 1909, a general business license was issued to Earl C. Sams and J. C. Penney; and the enterprise was temporarily housed next to the Uncle Sam Saloon. In July, 1909, the store relocated to the Miners' Union building where it remained into the 1930s. Penney began his chain at Kemmerer, Wyoming, and sources indicate that the Eureka store became "J.C. Penney & Company" store number eleven. It is also of interest to note that E. C. Sams later became national president of J. C. Penney & Company.¹²⁷

An imposing edifice was erected by the Elks in 1909-1910 west of City Hall, Architects for the structure were Richard C. Watkins and John F. Birch (paid \$715), and Martin E. Anderson, Logan, contractor. In June 1909 the fraternal order passed a resolution to mortgage, lease, or sell any or all of the lodge's property to secure \$25,000 for the new building. Home for the Tintic Elks was completed at a cost of \$30,000 and dedicated in March, 1910, and, similar to the Miners Union Hall, immediately housed a commercial enterprise, Heffernan and Thompson, general merchandise who had been in the Shea Building next door. In addition, the offices of Dr. J. A. Hensel and

Dr. L. D. Pfouts (dentist) were housed on the second floor.¹²⁸

Local newspapers exerted an impact upon Tintic communities. The main source of news, these organs editorialized, advertised, and in general kept local residents cognizant of their environment. While exact circulation figures are not available, the Eureka Reporter and the Mammoth Record, leading Tintic newspapers, enjoyed good coverage. Their language was often euphemistic, as in the case of obituary notices. Upon the death of P. T. Cook, the Reporter noted, "Another old timer of the Tintic district has taken his chamber in the silent halls of death." At times, the tone became humorous--"An Eastern editor refuses to publish obituary notices of people who while living did not subscribe for his paper, and says 'people who do not take their home paper are dead anyhow and their mere passing away is of no news value.'" And in the case of Tintic, a perpetual joust existed between the Reporter and Record, symbolizing the competitiveness of the two communities. An example follows:

The Mammoth Record is authority for the statement that there were twenty-five fights in Eureka on Christmas Day. This paper has made a careful canvass of the situation and we are under the necessity of calling the Record editor down for exaggerating the immorality of the camp. There were but twenty-four fights here on that day.¹²⁹

futile

Political happenings proved futile ground for local editors. An indicative example is found in the Reporter's response to an order issued by Eureka Mayor, Holland F. Gear, in November, 1903, closing saloons on Sundays--"Mayor Gear becomes moral on the eve of his departure from office. Saloons to be closed sundays." In a follow-up report the editor exhibited facetiousness by stating:

All the saloons were closed last Sunday in accordance with Mayor Gear's order. There was no loss of life reported, but this was no doubt due to the fact that a great deal of 'tangle foot' and the fluid that made Milwaukee and several other places famous had been cached away on Saturday night.

The Mayor's order not only put a stop to liquor selling on the Sabbath but made it impossible for the members of the Slaughter Players Union to enjoy their usual Sunday night 'solo' games.

the sale of the Centennial-Eureka to the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. Stock had risen from \$2.50 per share initially to \$75 per share by 1900. Such a transaction prompted the Mining Review to state that, "Formerly the bulk of Centennial-Eureka disbursements remained in this city; now, however, it will go east."¹³² A point well taken, especially when viewed in the light of cyclical economic patterns evident in the area.

In 1901 production of metals, except copper, decreased largely because of pending litigation, as mentioned above. A further decrease occurred in 1902, as the Centennial-Eureka suspended shipments, primarily to allow United States Smelting and Refining to complete its Midvale smelter (the American Smelting and Refining Co. had also completed a Murray plant). These smelting plants became the reduction works for most Tintic ores, and correspondingly, most ores at this time were first class shipping ores indicating that most of the area mills had served their function. Also in 1902, a large strike was made at the Gemini, with the Ajax, Carisa, Lower Mammoth, Tesora, and ~~Hambree~~^{Yankee} Consolidated becoming large producers.¹³³

Total production in 1900 had been over \$7,000,000 in value, dropping to near \$3,700,000 in 1902, but on the increase by 1903. Output by 1906 was valued at over \$8,000,000.00, largely due to the increase of lead ore, partly because of the Beck Tunnel property in east Tintic. The Panic of 1907 caused another downturn, with production plummeting down to a value of about \$5,300,000. Prices of metals were low and smelting rates high, which helps to explain Jesse Knight's Tintic Smelter (to be discussed later). By 1909 mining had recovered (production near \$8,250,000) and the district enjoyed a record output of lead, principally from the Colorado, Iron Blossom, Sioux, and Beck Tunnel, all in east Tintic. Production dropped in 1910-1911 to near \$7,000,000.00, but by 1912 jumped to \$9,800,000.00.¹³⁴ The economic see-saw would continue.

Continuing in the discussion of mining activity, mills were built by the May Day and Uncle Sam mines in 1900 and 1903 respectively. Announcement of the May Day Mill, located near the mine's tunnel south of the Godiva, came in November, 1900. The mill was to reduce second-class ores, and by 1912 was the only mill being operated by a Tintic mine. In November, 1903, it was reported that the Uncle Same Mill reached completion, with power being supplied from the Telluride Power Company. This proved significant for in 1900 the Mining Review, in an article concerning electricity, discussed the Telluride plant in Provo Canyon, pointing to the fact that one of its main objectives was to provide power to Eureka (Tintic).¹³⁵

Silver City mines had encountered water, causing many to close, which led to an idle-state in the area. Then Jesse Knight built the Sampling Mill, and in 190³ the Tintic Smelter. Mine owners had for years battled railroads and smelters over tariffs and reduction rates. Knight constructed a narrow-gauge railroad that serviced east Tintic, and erected the smelter in an effort to combat the exorbitant rates of the 1907-1908 years. Erection of the smelter in 1908, near Silver City, had a rejuvenation effect for that area--causing it to boom again. Smelter Day, July 24, 1908, remains a highlight in Tintic history. Celebrations were numerous and joyous; affairs again had seemed to reach a peak.¹³⁶

Knight's Tintic Smelting Company erected the furnaces to treat lead and copper ores from Jesse's mines. The first lead furnace was blown August 28, 1908. By the end of the year two furnaces, each having a capacity of 250 tons, were in operation, and a copper furnace nearing completion. A total of four lead furnaces were functioning by 1909 (until October). Lime and iron for flux was provided by area quarries and mines; and coke was shipped in from Sunnyside, Utah. In addition, the Telluride Power Company ran a line to the structure. The Tintic Smelter, while successful, was an ephemeral enterprise

and lasted just more than a year. Accounts abound as to the reasons; but it seems apparent that lower smelting rates, making it more profitable to ship ores to valley smelters, ultimately caused the complete ceasing of operations.¹³⁷

Proving of great importance to Eureka and the Tintic Mining District was the entrance in 1909 of the Chief Consolidated Mining Company into the area. Walter Fitch, Sr., had entered Tintic earlier, purchasing shares of the Little Chief Mining Company. On January 21, 1909, the company was incorporated, and by March operations launched. Fitch erected a home near the chief surface plant. Completed in June, the dwelling was constructed by H. C. Campbell of Eureka. In July, Fitch organized the Eureka City Mining Company, with the explicit purpose of prospecting under the Eureka town site. The owner of an acre of ground was to receive 1000 shares of stock for mineral rights to the property. According to records at the Juab County Recorder's office "mineral rights" to most properties were indeed purchased in 1909. By July, 1910 the Reporter was giving notice that the Chief Consolidated and Eureka City Mining companies were consolidating.¹³⁸ Fitch's ventures proved successful. A December, 1909, account reported that fifty men were being employed, and the completion of an assay office and a six-compartment ore bin and that the company was in the process of building a machine shop. In addition, at that time a new hoisting plant was to be installed in the future.¹³⁹ Within the next decade the Chief would become a giant in Tintic.

The Centennial-Eureka moved ahead in 1910 with work on the mine. The shaft was sunk to 2200 feet and a tunnel driven in 2160 feet, connecting with the shaft at the 500 foot level. Thus, the Holden Tunnel, as it was named, replaced the aerial tramway that had been used earlier to transport ore to the railroad facilities. At the mouth of the tunnel a power plant was also being erected.¹⁴⁰ At the Mammoth a cage dropped to the bottom in July, 1910, necessitating the eventual erection of anew shafthouse and headframe. A small hoist was temporarily installed to keep the operation going.¹⁴¹

The 1900-1910 decade again illustrated a fluctuating economy. By 1909 Tintic was riding a crest. Illustrative of this trend was an article written by Leroy A. Palmer, which conveyed the romantic nature of Tintic. While all eyes were on Nevada, he wrote, ". . . the fact often escapes our notice that almost at our door we have their equal . . ." ¹⁴² He was correct in his assertion. Later, in July, another article stated succinctly,

If you have a mine anywhere in the country and you don't like the location, move it to Tintic. No matter what kind of a proposition it is, if you can get it in this district it will command attention, for this section seems to be the long odds favorite in Utah's list of mining districts. A visit to the local stock exchange will almost convince one that Tintic is the only place on the map where something is doing all the time. ¹⁴³

These are contemporary accounts, and while perhaps written to "sale Tintic," they nevertheless convey certain attitudes and beliefs maintained regarding the Tintic Mining District--a district that had distinctive selling qualities.

Civic consciousness reached various peaks in 1910. Eureka City, as reported in the local newspaper, was free from ~~debt~~ ^{debt} by May. Earlier in 1909, a public library had been erected in Eureka, west of City Hall. Funds for the structure were secured from the steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, who through the Carnegie Institute, made construction of numerous libraries possible. The Carnegie Library Committee consisted of James D. Stark, ^C A. L. Mitchell, P. J. Fennell, W. F. Shriver, M. D. Howlett, Gus J. Henriod, Edward Pike, C. E. Zabriskie, and Capt. Hugo Deprezin, who had labored in purchasing the land from Hugh Heffernan (for \$1,200) and in securing plans from architects Watkins and Birch. The structure cost \$16,000 and indeed became a source of civic pride. As an example, the Crescent Theater, who in 1910 had opened moving pictures in the Shea Building after the transfer of Heffernan-Thompson Co. to the Elks Building, donated the receipts from their first performance to the Library board for purchase of books. And in a special meeting held on the placing of concrete sidewalks on Main Street, near unanimous support was given, except for a protest from Anna Marks. ¹⁴⁴

Mammoth incorporated as a city in 1910. A battle raged between the incorporators, who signed a petition for the action merging Mammoth and Robinson as a city, and the mining companies. The question was over "real property taxpayers," since many of the sign^{at or s}ers owned their home, but not the land. Issues were resolved as the Attorney General ruled in favor of the taxpayers. Thus, Mammoth City became an entity, with James Hutchinson, Mayor; Isaac E. Diehl, recorder; N. J. Hansen, treasurer; Councilmen, Albert W. Larsen, Dr. Steele Baily, D. A. Depue, P. N. Anderson, and Peter M. Gillispie; Alfred M. Moyle, justice of the peace; D. A. Depue, Marshall; and N. A. Robertson, attorney.¹⁴⁵ Although the initial problem with the mining companies was resolved, continued struggles persisted over "taxing" issues until 1929.

Jesse Knight's Tintic Smelter generated a boom period which especially affected the Silver City and Mammoth areas. Reportedly, in 1910 there existed 350 houses, 354 families, and a population of 2,823 in Mammoth. Building accelerated--one manuscript described the situation as follows:

. . . there were often as many as three families living in one house. The over-flow lived in tents. Buildings sprang up over night. An order for a house given in the morning was ready for occupancy the next evening. This rapid construction was accomplished by the carpenter laying the floor and nailing together the four sides on the ground and raising them into position. If the roof was not finished in time it was completed after the family moved in.¹⁴⁶

After the smelter ceased operations, conditions c^hanged, illustrated by the observation that in 1911-1912 Mammoth's population had declined to 1,700.

The second decade of the Twentieth Century was also one characterized by periods of "ups" and "downs," exhibited both in the economic sector and social scene. Such a pattern again placed Tintic in a situation endemic to the rest of the United States. War and labor shortages affected Tintic as it did other portions of the country.

Typical also was a growing anti-foreign sentiment accompanying the arrival of southern and eastern European immigrants. Labor opportunities attracted Italians, Finns, Greeks, and Slavic peoples (labeled Austrians), as they began entering the country and state at the turn of the century. Nativistic sentiments were widespread, as an open immigration policy, enabling the entrance of millions of aliens, aroused public concern. Peoples from these European countries were perceived as being different from the heretofore immigrants of northern Europe. Eugenecists attempted to distinguish between "bloods," and cultural differences were viewed in suspicion.¹⁴⁷ Furthermore, many labor leaders feared this influx would flood the labor market with cheap labor as had been the case with Chinese workers in the Nineteenth Century.

United States census reports, while not completely accurate because of the fluidity and geographical mobility of these miners, mill, and smelter workers, and railroad laborers, nevertheless, illustrates this presence in Juab County (most being in Tintic as cross-documented by newspaper reports). In 1900 "foreign-born" listings included:

Finns --	164
Italians --	72

For 1910, figures were as follows:

Austrians --	50
Finns --	237
Greeks --	22
Italians --	70

The 1910 census also revealed twenty-eight Italians, native born, but whose parents were born in Italy; thus, the total of 98. Similarly, twenty-two additional Austrians (included here were Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs), for a total of 72.¹⁴⁸

Chinese were present in Tintic in the late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. In 1892 Sing Chung, who operated a Chinese and Japanese Goods establishment on upper Main Street in Eureka, advertised himself as an agent for Chinese cooks and

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laborers, "furnished at short notice."¹⁴⁹ Laundries operated by Yie Yoo (Ho) and Sam Lung ^{ex. the early 1900s,} resisted in^v as well as Tom Ong and Charles Lung who had conducted the Hatfield House (on the side of the Star Theater). ~~In the early 1900s.~~ ^A

newspaper article of 1900 reported news "around the camp" as follows:

The Chinese gambling fraternity of the camp have been 'hitting' the local gambling houses pretty strong during the past week. The Chinks are past masters in the profession of gambling--their favorite game being faro--and it is stated a few of the Celestials have won in the neighborhood of \$2,000 from the local gamblers during the past few days. As this coin is all sent to China it is out of circulation for some time to come.¹⁵⁰

Concern over the influx of southern and eastern Europeans in Tintic developed in about the 1908-1912 period. Several Italian merchants (Nick Ferrando, Frank Scappatura, Peter Mingerolti, and Joe Rizzi), and various Italian miners had resided in Eureka and Tintic in the early 1900s, but since they were few in numbers, and most significantly since they were dispersed with the rest^s of the population, not in a "clustered" situation, there apparently was no alarm. Commencing with the smelter building^x and increase in activity in Tintic^c, new arrivals entered and the situation changed.

Illustrative of the anxieties generated was the following report of a killing in Silver City involve^{ing} two Croats:

The people of Silver City are pretty well stirred up over the affair and some of them blame the mine and smelter superintendents for hiring Greeks and Austrians, who are undesirable citizens. Over at Bingham these alien laborers have caused so much trouble that an effort is now being made to drive them out of the camp. Those who have the best interests of Bingham at heart are trying to make it a 'white man's camp.' Why don't the people of Silver City do likewise."¹⁵¹

Another poignant example is found in a manuscript written by a Silver City resident.

⁵
Before the smelter was completed a boat load of Turkish people [Greeks] was imported for cheap labor which of course caused contention among the working people, these Turks were housed in large rooming and boarding houses near the smelter and much to their selves [sic] and a good thing because these people were considered very dangerous and most of them carried long knives in the wide sash around their waist and we kids were admonished to stay away from that part of town or we would be butchered and eaten.¹⁵²

By 1912 the Eureka Reporter asked, "Is Eureka To Be 'Bohunk' Town?"

Concern over south Slavic peoples had reached a peak. The article continued,

Their presence in a mining town, or any other town for that matter, adds nothing to its dignity, its wealth or its importance. . . . For the first time in the history of Eureka the 'bohunks' have got a foothold here, over one hundred of them being at work at the present time. What does it mean? Where is it going to end?¹⁵³

Tintic's sporadic smelter and mill activity helps to explain why the existence of these groups was ephemeral. Individuals remained as miners, but because succinct ethnic communities did not survive the periods of "boom," these people came to an accommodation with the existing society in Tintic; thus, anti-foreign sentiment eventually eased.

Production, in terms of value of ore, reached an all-time high in 1912, soaring to nearly \$10,000,000. Tintic became a zinc producer~~s~~ for the first time. Mixed carbonate and silicate ores of zinc were shipped from the Uncle Sam, May Day, Yankee, Ridge and Valley, Gemini, and Lower Mammoth. Fluctuations in ore values, usually declining, occurred until 1916 when a value of over \$9,000,000 was regained.¹⁵⁴

Commercial activity in Tintic towns continued in a period of general growth. However, the trend indicates that fluctuations in mine productivity did affect commercial activity in a similar trend. Polk's Business Directory revealed that in 1912, when Tintic was at a peak, Eureka housed 112 businesses, Mammoth 54, and Silver City 8. Population figures were 4,000, 1,700, and 300 respectively. By 1918, during the post World War I period, Eureka had 88 establishments, Mammoth 27, and Silver City 13 with Mammoth recording the only noticeable population decrease to 1,500.¹⁵⁵ The increase in Silver City's commercial concerns can be attributable to the activities of the Tintic Milling Company, which will be discussed later.

Merchants organized in an effort to aid their commercial enterprises. As early as 1908 the Merchants' Association of Tintic began in an attempt to stop the "notorious dead beat" who secured credit but did not pay, and yet

acquired credit elsewhere. Records show that by 1918 a Retail Merchants' Association existed, with William F. Shriver, manager. Both organizations were collection agencies; yet, no evidence suggests they were the same since none existed in 1912-1913.¹⁵⁶ Interestingly, 1908 was a slow period in Tintic, where credit would have been more of a problem with men out of work or in a non-productive situation.

Life in the Tintic district during 1910-1920 proceeded on a similar course as was set in the previous decade. Social and fraternal groups, including religious groups, continued to function as primary social institutions. New organizations entered the scene. By 1911 the Entre Nous Literary Club was meeting regularly. Comprised of women, the group met at private homes to review books, plays, etc.. Earlier, in 1910, Mrs. Emma Langdon, a special organizer and labor activist for the Western Federation of Miners, came from Colorado and organized the Eureka Auxillary No. 3, comprised of lady relatives of union men. Mrs. Langdon was also expected to establish a branch at Mammoth, but no evidence of its success exists.¹⁵⁷ Both of the above groups are still functioning.

Social activity abounded. A long-time Eureka resident recalled the formation of the Eureka Juvenile Band in the early 1910s. Comprised of some twenty-five members, Maynard Griggs remembers that a Mr. Ludlow purchased some used horns. Each member paid \$12.50 for an instrument, and the day they arrived at the U. P. Depot each youngster appeared to make their selection. Young Griggs figured that he wanted his "money's worth" so he selected a huge E flat horn. The band, which specialized in Sausa marches, paraded up and down Main Street on paydays. "Miners were paid in gold," stated Griggs, and he recalled that his large horn was a recepticle for coins tossed by workers as the band marched by necessitating a trip to City Hall to empty the contents. Likewise, in 1912 the Mammoth Juvenile Band, under the direction of Owen Humphrey, was still in existence. The group was listed in a 1903

business directory, and apparently functioned well into the mid-1910s.¹⁵⁸

Dances were extremely popular. A favorite place was the Elks Pavilion, behind the Elks Block in Eureka. Waltzes and "slow dances" were the thing, with attendance very large; and Finn Hall also provided many an enjoyable evening. Various church dances added to the usual weekly affairs. An opera house was operated in Eureka by the Odd Fellows and in Mammoth the Hassell Opera House existed under management of Earl McIntyre. Gustave A. Franke managed the Crescent Theater in Eureka, in 1912, and had previously handled the Odd Fellows' Opera House.¹⁵⁹ Entertainment in Tintic towns was abundant with numerous drinking establishments containing "the very best pertaining to the mixologists art," traveling road shows; and of course, local bordellos all adding to the social milieu of a mining district.

Important events occurred in 1912 within the limits of Eureka and Mammoth pertaining to education and civic affairs. Tintic High School was completed by mid-summer. The structure was designed by Irving Goodfellow, architect. Mammoth again suffered from serious fires. During the summer of 1912 flames consumed the post office, confectionary, and a moving picture theater, owned by McIntyre and McGee in Robinson. Consequently, in August the Mammoth City Council met and authorized the organization of a volunteer fire department,¹⁶⁰ a group which still functions, though of course with different members.

Labor activity proved to be of significance during the decade.

Prosperity, as mentioned, reached a peak in 1912. Accompanying such prosperity ^{was} ~~is~~ usually demands by labor for better wages--mine production ^{was} ~~is~~ high, profits ^{have been} high, therefore wages should be increased. This type of reasoning permeated the ranks of organized labor in Tintic. In September over 200 miners attended a meeting of the Tintic District Miners Union. A committee composed of James Hanley, M. J. Tischner, Daniel Connally, George Burt, and George Hales (Mammoth) was appointed to present a request to the Mine Owner's Association to raise

wages. Reasoning for such demands, according to the committee, centered about the high cost of living. Muckers were receiving \$2.75 per day, miners \$3.00, and machine and timbermen \$3.25.¹⁶¹

Mine owners, represented by C. E. Allen and John Dern, met with employees in September. A newspaper report maintained that union officials had stated that in the past mine owners had shown a disposition to treat them with consideration on subjects involving the welfare of the men employed in mines of the district; therefore, optimism ran high. The miners stated further that they had no interest in the strike trouble then raging in Bingham except to see fellow workers treated fairly. By October wages were raised. Mines operating on a six-day basis would pay muckers \$3.00 per day, miners \$3.25, and machine and timbermen \$3.50. Jessie Knight was cited for his "characteristic generosity."¹⁶²

Labor-management relationships in Tintic were indeed characterized by a general smoothness. Troubles flared in 1893, and problems would arise in 1917, but in the main the labor scene in Tintic has been relatively free from labor strife. The above discussion provides an opportunity to investigate the matter. Of prime impact in explaining this phenomenon is the observation that the union, in all towns of the district, enjoyed the general cooperation and support of the community. In 1893, public support favored the union. As early as 1908 Eureka's City Council began an annual donation of funds to the union for a labor day celebration--\$25.00 was the usual gift.¹⁶³ A 1912 article that originally appeared in the Intermountain Worker, offered good insights, and was, in part, as follows:

Organized only ten years ago, in 1902, with 25 members, Tintic District Miners Union has grown to a militant body of united workers numbering 800 paid up and active members. Four-fifths of its members are married men citizens of character and responsibility, well read and intelligent men and sturdy pillars of the community. The majority of them are American born.¹⁶⁴

Thus the general absence of "foreign workers" in the union may explain much

in accounting for favorable community relationships. Also, the fact remains that union members were active in local politics. For example, many members of the Socialist Party, who held office sporadically in the 1908-1925 period, were union members.

The union, unlike its militant label, acted in a general conservative manner, showing no real signs of radical philosophies such as those exhibited by the I.W.W.¹⁶⁵ This became apparent in 1917 when I.W.W. agitators entered Tintic, but were coldly received and rebuffed. Mine owners, such as Jesse Knight, generally treated workers well. This is not to intimate that union-mine owner relationships lacked intensity and animosities. But, because of the solid foundation the union held within the community, it appears that mine owners had to respect union demands, and could not brand them as "radical" or "susceptible" to outside agitators. Conversely, the union, desirous of maintaining public support, sought to nurture that position by accepting compromise and proceeding on a mild course of action.

Higher wage demands appeared again in 1917. In May employees of the Eagle and Blue Bell Mine made formal requests for a fifty cent per day advance, plus a day off on Sunday. The situation appeared settled when mines at the Mammoth end agreed to pay the scale that existed at Eureka properties, indicating an increase. The agreement called for a twenty-five cent per day hike, and not fifty as had been demanded. Men were given an option of working on Sundays. It was reported that there were ninety union members in Mammoth.¹⁶⁶

In June, the I.W.W. entered Tintic in an organizational campaign. Press reports indicated:

. . . there is no place in this peaceful community for I.W.W. agitators. We have an excellent labor organization here with a membership that includes some of the best people in the district, men who will always counsel their more radical brothers against rash acts. This organization has money invested here--has been an important factor in the district's growth--and prominent members of this union tell us that they discount--chance the organization [sic] here of the I.W.W.¹⁶⁷

Carl Fields, one of Tintic's oldest residents, when asked about the Wobblies, recalled:

Well, the only thing I know is they came in here and tried to organize and they built a big fire over here on this mountain over here and a few of the old miners and people around here, you know, they went up there and run them off, told them to get the hell out of town Well, it seems to me like they caused a lot of trouble, yes, it seems to me like they caused a lot of trouble and these older people, they didn't like what they were doing. . . . I understood, some of them was from Butte.¹⁶⁸

Wobbly organizers did not gain a foothold--the W. F. M. had divorced itself from the I.W.W. in 1908, and in 1916 became the International Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Labor-oriented issues continued to be of significance in 1917. New union officers were elected in June.¹⁶⁹ At approximately the same time the mine owners initiated a card system for employment in Tintic mines.

Operators organized the Tintic Mines Information Bureau and men seeking employment at any of the mines in the district were first compelled to secure a "rustling card" which was issued at the bureau's office. Such a move was explained as a means of securing the "best class of labor," and can be surmised as a vehicle for countering Wobbly (radical) activity in the area. Co-existent with the above activity the Reporter, sensing tension, asked, "What Is Wrong In Tintic?" The article alluded to a "feeling of unrest," that could lead to "serious labor difficulties" and pleaded for an "environment of mutual effort for harmony." Apparently the advice was heeded, for in July higher wages in all mining district were affected--miners \$4.50 per day, muckers \$4.00, and corresponding increases for other workers except carpenters and painters.¹⁷⁰

Harmony existed for only eight months, as the situation again boiled in the spring of 1918. The Reporter admonished against "radical action of any kind," stressing that those who strike during a wartime situation lack "in the great principles of Americanism." A tone permeated the report

that hinted at a possible strike, and again pleaded for workers to "stop look and listen before taking a step which will bring them nothing but trouble at a time when there is altogether too much trouble and suffering." Mine workers held a mass meeting, calling attention to a list of grievances previously submitted to the mine owners. Included in the demands were: a request for semi-monthly paydays, a raise in wages, and abolition of the rustling card system. Radical action was opposed.¹⁷¹

A wage increase at Bingham apparently instigated the dissatisfaction; however, in early April mines of the Eureka end of the district--the Chief Con., Eagle and Blue Bell, Centennial-Eureka, Gemini, Ridge and Valley--posted notices that on the first of May wages would increase by 25 cents. In addition, these mines agreed to allow employees to vote on semi-monthly pay days, but no mention was made of the card system. William M. Knerr, of the State Industrial Commission, entered the affair and asked the union to meet with employers, but not as an organization. The union met as a body and both Eureka and Mammoth miners agreed on a walk-out only if their requests and grievances were not "given attention" by the mine owners. Under Knerr's negotiating tactics the union agreed to drop all other grievances and make a stand on wages and pay days. The card system issue was sacrificed. Apparently, the Mammoth end of the district was more unsettled, and ^{distinct} union members, according to sources, agreed that if Mammoth men failed to get the concessions, they would not interfere with the mines which had shown a disposition to meet the demands of their employees.¹⁷²

Tensions were easing by mid-April. The Chief, Eagle and Blue, and Grand Central mines all went with semi-monthly pay periods. At Mammoth the Gold Chain closed until the labor trouble eased. Manager Earl McIntyre favored a wage increase at the Mammoth mine, but intimated no change in the manner of paying workers. By April 19 the Reporter was lamenting the fact that Tintic was experiencing an acute labor shortage, due to the war. The same

day union members accepted Knerr's proposition, and wages were to be increased on May 1 to put Tintic on the same scale as Bingham and Park City.¹⁷³

Problems continued to plague the Mammoth end. Near May 1 the Mammoth mine shut down as the semi-monthly payday was not granted. The union posted notices warning miners to stay away; but manager McIntyre stated such was not the case as thirty men continued to work and voted to maintain a monthly payday. Miners at the Knight properties, especially the Iron Blossom, Dragon Consolidated, Colorado, and workers on the railroad and at the Tintic Milling Company voted to retain pay once a month; however, by June the semi-monthly system was installed.¹⁷⁴

In July wages were advanced further--miners \$5.25, muckers \$4.75 per day.¹⁷⁵ Thus, the labor problems of 1917-1918 had come to a close. As mentioned earlier, tensions existed but the problems were settled in a most compromising way. Again, such an outcome, and the manner in which it was achieved, illustrated the general harmony that existed in Tintic between labor and management.

Mining activity reached new heights during the second decade of the Twentieth Century. In ~~terms of~~ value of production, 1918 attained a peak of \$11,183,506; 1919 declined to \$10,000,000; and in 1920 an all time high of nearly \$12,000,000.¹⁷⁶ New operations were launched, mills erected, and surface plants improved.

Early in 1910 Jesse Knight completed a new power plant in Santaquin Canyon. Of course, the explicit purpose of this structure was to serve the Knight properties. In 1912 Knight announced the erection of a new mill in Star Hallow, near Silver City. The mill was completed in the latter part of 1913 and utilized the Knight-Christensen process of chloridizing, roasting, and leaching, adapted primarily for treating low grade ores of the Knight mines--Iron Blossom, Colorado, Beck Tunnel, Black Jack, Dragon, and Swansea. The mill performed well during its experimental period, but on April 6,

1915, before certain mechanical problems could be corrected, a fire destroyed the plant for a complete loss of \$150,000.¹⁷⁷

Reconstruction of the mill was to commence immediately, but instead a proposition was offered the Knight concern by the Mines Operating Company of Park City, a George Dern venture. The Knight and Dern interests united in the construction of a mill on the site of the old Tintic Smelter that used basically the Holt-Dern process of roasting which had operated successfully for two years at Park City. V. C. Heikes described the process as follows:

Briefly the process consists in roasting a mixture of ores, salt, and powdered coal, condensing the acid roaster gases in salt solution, leaching the roasted ore with this solution, and precipitating the metals on scrap iron.

Work began in July, 1915, with Alexander McDonald of Eureka contracted to do excavation and concrete work. By March, 1916, break-in work was being done; and in April the mill had proven a success. Initially equipped with three Holt-Dern roasters and one Christensen roaster, in 1916, when commercial operations commenced, eight more Holt-Dern roasters were added in place of the Christensen mechanism. By January, 1918, the mill was shipping two bullion cars per month.¹⁷⁸

Utah Mineral Concentrating Company built a concentration plant of 100 tons daily capacity in the later months of 1914. The experimental mill, intended to concentrate primarily ores from the Chief, was built near the Pluters property, east of the Chief No. 1 shaft, about 200 feet from the switch leading to the Eagle and Blue Bell, and Victoria mines. Henry M. Atkinson, general manager of Utah Mineral, took charge of construction. By January, 1915, the mill was reportedly doing "very satisfactory work," but in 1916 the plant was closed for an indefinite period due to financial difficulties.¹⁷⁹

The Chief Consolidated Mining Company surged ahead in the 1910s. Just southeast of the shaft the area known as Fitchville developed. Walter



patterned

Fitch, Sr. had built a home, patterned in a Swiss chalet-type of architecture, in 1909 (remodeled in 1917). During 1912-1913 other structures were erected, and as Fitchville evolved main dwellings were erected for Cecil Fitch, Sr.; Howard Fitch, the Chief's geologist; J. Fred Johnson (who married Lilian Fitch), superintendent of the Chief; and Walter Fitch, Jr. (later the Hilsdale home), the Chief's contractor. These dwellings were designed by architect Walter J. Cooper, who had arrived in Utah in 1910 in the interest of Henry Ives Cobb, the architect who designed, among other buildings, the Newhouse Hotel. Cooper eventually settled in Utah, and together with William Jones, the Chief's building contractor, designed and erected most of the Chief's residences and offices.¹⁸⁰

New buildings were erected at Homansville in 1916 where the Chief maintained a lime quarry. Later in 1917 new ore bins, designed by Cooper, were erected at the mine; as well as work on the shaft by Walter Fitch, Jr. In 1918, a brick change room, east of the hoisting plant, was built. Highlighting the Chief's construction efforts was the commencing in 1918 of a new three compartment shaft, known as Chief No. 2, about one half mile east of Chief No. 1. This shaft was unique--a triple compartment "concrete-lined" shaft. Walter Fitch, Jr., contractor, sank the shaft, and the concrete work completed by the Villadsen Brothers, Salt Lake contractors. The Chief was the first mine in Utah to try out the advantages of a concrete shaft.¹⁸¹

Othe mines initiated various ventures. The Eagle and Blue Bell erected a new ore house in 1912; and later in the year a steel gallows frame was erected at the Iron Blossom No. 1 shaft. Of particular impact was the construction in 1914 of a brick sub-station by Utah Power and Light (near Fitchville). 1915 proved the year that activity increased in the shipping of various dumps. Shipments were made from the Sioux mill and Eureka Hill mill dumps. In addition, the Mammoth Mine shipped about 4,000 tons of tailings from the old mill near the McIntyre ranch. Such activity continued sporadically throughout the 1915-1918 period.¹⁸²

Leasing proved very successful during the same period. The system involved the leasing of a block of ground within a mine, necessitating the payment of royalties to the owning company. In 1915 "hundreds" of leasers were reportedly doing very well at the Gemini, Chief, May Day, Eureka Hill, Bullion Beck, Yankee, Beck Tunnel, and Colorado mines. The Chief's system of leasing (block method) was the first to give the miner a chance at really ^{as} showing in the mine's profits.¹⁸³

Jesse Knight initiated in 1917 the Tintic Drain Tunnel. This venture envisioned the driving of a tunnel from the Goshen slope into the heart of the Tintic Mining District to drain the south end of the district. Its completion would have meant a re-birth for the Silver City area. Reports followed the progress of the tunnel from its beginning, and as it was driven in 150 feet, 350 feet, 700 feet, 775 feet, 800 feet, 1000 feet (it was to be in about 2200 feet), and finally as work was stopped in 1924 because of financial difficulties.¹⁸⁴ Jesse's tunnel was never completed.

E. J. R^zoddatz and the Tintic Standard Mining Company came into fruition in the 1910s. As the development of the Chief proved of ^zsignal importance to Tintic, so did the Tintic Standard, whose ore body was struck in 1916. The nucleus of the Tintic Standard was located by John M. Bestlemyer, a pioneer prospector of Tintic; but in 1907 Captain Emil J. Raddatz, an experienced miner, who had reportedly conversed with Bestlemyer, entered the area and because of the indications of ore in East Tintic--the fissuring, brecciation, and faulting on the surface--secured some claims. In October, 1907, he incorporated the Tintic Standard Mining Company for 1,175,000 shares, assuming the position as president and general manager.¹⁸⁵

The history of R^zoddatz's trials and tribulations is a romantic one, retold numerous times. Stock was given to workers as wages and used to secure provisions. Assessments were attached to the stock, and Eureka merchants stopped accepting Tintic Standard stock as payment. Time wore

on, yet no ore; skepticism mounted. Finally, in 1916, the ore body was struck; the Tintic Standard would become another giant in Tintic.¹⁸⁶ Those who kept the stock were enriched many times over, and ~~some~~^{many} retired wealthy individuals.

A town grew around the mine operation, in Utah County. Reports state that Raddatz first called "his" town Standard. In September, 1918, the new camp was named Divident (rightly so, as the Tintic Standard was delivering them regularly), with a population of about 200. A new post office was soon to be established, and Mrs. Nellie Gray, postmistress. New structures were being erected--a twelve-room lodging house, ground cleared for a new boarding house, and school, and toward the east of the main workings a residential area housed fifteen frame dwellings. The company built the structures and rented them to employees. Divident was indeed a "company town."¹⁸⁷

Mining, of course, was the main feature of Tintic, but ranching and farming were also a part of the legacy--a part that has been basically neglected. A 1947 publication listed the best known ranches in the Tintic and West Tintic Valleys as the Tintic Ranch, Summer Ranch, Hassell's Ranch, Rockwell's Ranch, and Cow Hollow Ranch. Key names of men who attempted dry farming were also mentioned.¹⁸⁸ An account of various events may shed more light on the matter.

Dry farming in the Tintic Valley and district shared with mining a susceptibility to fluctuations. In this case however, perhaps the fluctuations were more attributable to nature, although the economic factor (i.e. profit) proved of import. Reports of dry farming activity appear more regularly in the 1910-1920 period. In 1910 Dode Wing secured 1000 acres of land in Tintic Valley. Also at that time Gus J. Henriod and Herbert Hopes purchased a brush grubbing machine, to clear about 100 acres. Contracts stipulated the necessity of lclearing a certain percentage of land each year.¹⁸⁹

Activity in 1912 produced large crops. Hans J. Hassell and Samuel

McIntyre, Jr. owned one of the largest dry farms in Utah, located in Juab and Tooele Counties (about fifteen miles west of Eureka). Their yeild, for 1912, was put at about 12,500 bushels of wheat. In the light of such a yeild, it seemed appropriate that the Reporter publicized the opportunities in dry farming and stressed its importance.¹⁹⁰

Perhaps the most notable farming venture in Tintic was that attributable to Jesse Knight, who, through basic desires or corporate need, found that when no one would supply certain needs at the right price, the solution necessitated his supplying himself. The Knight farm, just west of Eureka, was launched in about 1914. In August, the farm yielded sixty bushels of wheat to the acre; best crop of grain raised to date in the Tintic Valley. By June, 1915, work was started on a concrete grain elevator, built by Knight's company, the Union Grain and Elevator Company, headed by J. William Knight. The cost was estimated at \$15,000.¹⁹¹ Knight's farm was functioning well into the 1920s.

Grain yields in 1915 averaged about twenty bushels to the acre, smaller than in 1914. Yet, the Wing dry farm, one of the largest, had to date, August, threshed about 2,600 bushels. Tintic's low yield was attributable to low rain fall.¹⁹²

A fascinating side line to the Tintic farming scene was the Mosida farming venture. "Mosida by the Lake" was the brainchild of two brothers, Lawrence and Roy Curtis, who in 1909 purchased a large amount of land west of Utah Lake, approximately twelve miles north of Elberta. By 1910 a townsite was laid out, and property up for sale. Water was to be pumped out of the lake and used for irrigation. Problems permeated the project. In 1917, the main problem centered about Mosida's inability to guarantee payment to the power company for pumping water--the land company failed. A contemporary account listed Tintic people involved as G. A. Franke, Charles Holmes, Fred Erickson, Prof. U. L. Williamson, A. W. Larsen, Frank Cromar,

Rasmus Nelson, and W. E. King. Mosida's main problems were listed as two: 1) the pumping and power problem, and 2) the fluctuating water levels of Utah Lake which ultimately made pumping virtually impossible.¹⁹³

While the above has been a mere cursory view of farming in Tintic, the point has been made that, in the words of a Reporter article, "Tintic Produces Some Things Besides Metals." The Tintic Valley National Land Loan Association was in existence in 1917 as an aiding body. Later farmers, primarily from Nephi, would find more consistent success in dry farming the Tintic Valley.¹⁹⁴

Tragedy, storms, and disease marred various years in the 1910-1920 period. In September, 1914, twelve men were trapped when the Oklahoma stape caved-in at the Centennial-Eureka mine. Eleven eventually died, in the worst accident in Tintic history. Those dead were: Edward Allen, Edward J. Barrick, Thomas Bottrell, Earl D. Brison, John Hewson, William Knipe, John Knipe, Bert Lossee, Fred Sundquist, Mike Rosa, and Kurt Zierrold. Jacob Pinterella became the only survivor.¹⁹⁵ A winter storm crippled mining operations in 1917. For the first time in the history of railroads in Tintic, a storm stopped operations. Snow slides inflicted considerable damage--trains were literally buried attempting to get through Homansville. The snow only added to the problem of a coal shortage. Eureka's mayor communicated to Governor Simon Bamberger that the Denver and Rio Grande be compelled to help relieve the situation.¹⁹⁶

Influenza spread like "wild fire" through Tintic's towns in 1918. Dr. Steele Baily, Jr., Mammoth City physician, issued orders in October for residents to stop traveling from camp to camp; whenever the disease made its appearance, Bailey instituted a strict quarantine. Eureka affected stringent regulations in closing all "soft drink" parlors (saloons); removing tables, etc. from ice-cream stores; and prohibiting the congregation of citizens. Cemetary grave sites, and oral testimony verify that hundreds

died. One informant recalled that in the A. N. Wallace Furniture Store and Mortuary, bodies were so numerous that the undertaker was forced to place bodies in dresser drawers, on table tops, or wherever room could be found. The epidemic was especially devastating on infants.¹⁹⁷

Despite fluctuations in the economy, Tintic enjoyed substantial growth in the teen years of the Twentieth Century. Prolonged prosperity again seemed at hand as the Chief and Tintic Standard properties were flourishing. Disease had temporarily interrupted the optimism, but entering the 1920s Tintic again ushered in a new decade steeped in confidence and prosperity. The "roaring twenties" has proven to be a most romantic and exciting period in this nation's history. Unlike previous historiographical positions which characterized the twenties as an anomaly, some maintain that the era was in actuality a progression or simply a continuation from the previous decade. Tintic, in the 1920, followed much in the same pattern as did other areas of the nation, and offers an example illustrating that those years were not an anomaly but a continuation, of course with modification, of preceding years.

Values of production for the 1920s will aid in forming a backdrop for discussion of these years. By 1920, production was valued at nearly \$12,000,000.00, highest to date; followed by years of decrease and increase. Computed figures were as follows:

1921	--	\$ 9,801,712
1922	--	11,911,501
1923	--	14,015,916
1924	--	13,043,031
1925	--	16,187,583
1926	--	15,011,520
1927	--	11,188,934

1928	--	\$ 9,828,823
1929	--	10,545,407
1930	--	6,875,688

By 1933, production had plummeted to \$1,881,637.¹⁹⁸

Business directory records for Eureka City (1920-1921) do not exist; however, the activity of other towns is documented. Nevertheless, it is safe to assume that Eureka contained a similar number of businesses as it did in 1918--eight-eight. Mammoth, in 1920, housed twenty-seven establishments; Silver City, fourteen; and Knightsville, one (Wallace and Bost, grocers--and had a population of 200).¹⁹⁹ These statistics were very close to the 1918 figures. At this point a visual illustration of "census" figures of the population trend in Tintic towns may be useful. They are as follows:

POPULATION TREND OF TINTIC TOWNS
1880-1930²⁰⁰

Precinct	1930*	1920*	1910**	1900*	1890*	1880*
Eureka	3216	3908	3829	3325	1733	122
Mammoth	750	125	1828	1385	--	--
Silver City	278	689	549	918	--	--
Dividend	499	--	--	--	--	--
Diamond	--	--	--	264	--	--
TOTAL	4743	5722	6206	6092	1733	122

Likewise, by 1934 commercial establishments had dwindled significantly-- Eureka, 54; Mammoth, 3; Silver City, none; only Dividend^d had experienced but few ill effects from the depression because of the Tintic Standard mine.²⁰¹

Commercial activity boomed in the early and mid-twenties. Due to prohibition "saloons" were labeled "soft drink" parlors; but a good drink, or likewise, could be obtained at most establishments. In Mammoth, W.H. Elmer operated one; and B. M. Cornich, Rollo E. Peery, Edwin Simpson, and James H. Whitlock all ran billards halls. Eureka contained about six

soft drink-billards concerns. Several of the most notable were: the Gately Brothers (James and John), James Crooks, the Snug Pool Hall, and Tony Cavilette's "Coal Chutes."²⁰²

Earlier in 1917 the Eureka Banking Company succeeded McCornick Brothers Bank; and in 1924, through a reorganization, Tintic people assumed control of the concern. President was George Dern; directors, J. George Jones, W. F. Shriver, and Steele Bailey, Jr.; and cashier, Alex J. Jex. New businesses also entered the scene--Skaggs (opposite Star Theater) in 1923, Loy Young Cafe (east of Tintic Merc.) in 1925, Everybody's Store (in old post office) in 1926, and in 1928 the Tintic Merc was sold to Abe Wolfe by the McChrystal Investment Company.²⁰³

Various old businesses either changed hands, expanded, or altered operations. For example, in Eureka the Wallace Building was sold by Frank Garrity, barber and real estate agent, in 1925; ultimately being demolished. In 1926 R. L. Conyers erected a two-story brick structure on the site which housed his Raymer Pharmacy and Mrs. Conyer's Millinery store on the bottom floor, and a residence on the upper story. Also in 1925 Harold and Edwin Shriver joined their father as partners--the business known as W. F. Shriver and Sons. In 1928, the Shriver's opened a store in Provo (still in existence). John Oreno opened a garage in 1925 near Tintic High School; and the same year the Tintic Garage Company petitioned to disincorporate and dissolve. W. L. Conover, owner of the company, altered his building (just east of the Methodist Church) in 1927 to accommodate a garage.²⁰⁴

Norman and Jensen, who had succeeded Hefferman and Thompson, erected a store room across from City Hall in 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oke, who had managed the Eureka Hotel, assumed charge in 1926 of the Tintic Hotel. The same year Dan Ostrander sold his cafe to F. J. Sullivan; and Job Long, who had owned the Keystone Hotel since about 1920, died in December. Also dying was M. D. Howlett, the "Eureka druggist," who had retired in 1929, passing away the same year.²⁰⁵

Obviously, activity in Tintic, especially in Eureka, was brisk during the twenties. The label "roaring twenties," can also be fittingly used here in describing life and society. From the Sinclair Lewis novel, Babbit, which depicted the twenties life styles, comes observations equally evident in Tintic. The first is centered about the proliferation of clubs, etc.. As has been pointed out, Tintic has always contained a wide variety and number of such groups, but in the 1920s, their number grew. Existant for the first time were: the Mah Jongg Club, Five Hundred Club, Trap Shooting Club, Kiwanis Club, Essayes Literary Club, Patellah Club, Silver City Study Club, Fideles Club, Priscilla Club, Bon Ton Club, Red Wing Club, The Elite Club, and a Moose Lodge No. 1470.²⁰⁶ Indeed, there was an affixation for organizations. Many of these groups were composed of members with the same socio-economic status; and were closed to others. Thus, the need for numerous associations. "Acceptance" became a basic need in 1920s society, as tenets of an urban-industrial society began to supercede those of a rural-agrarian economy.

Automobiles and motor vehicles invaded Tintic in grand fashion. Articles in the twenties recounted religiously that the "first" benzine buggy in Eureka was that of C. C. Griggs, superintendent of the Uncle Sam and May Day--the eight horse power Olds made its debut in 1905. In fact, a 1917 report stated "Eureka Leads State In Ownership of Automobiles," barring Ogden and Salt Lake. Such a finding, reportedly from figures at the Secretary of State's office, was used as an index of prosperity. Eureka purchased a new \$2500 fire truck in 1917, while in 1918 the Tintic Standard shifted from teams to trucks. Big news in the local annals in 1923 was the purchase of a new Buick Six by Alex Zarvos of the U. S. Candy Company. Throughout the twenties the Reporter assiduously reported on auto-accidents; and in one incident quipped, "A good horse was always able to get intoxicated drivers home safely, and that's more than the best automobile can do."²⁰⁷

Countless accounts flowed of illegal liquor, beer, whiskey, and moonshine making its appearance during prohibition. "Dryness," primarily on Sundays, had always been an issue in local politics, especially espoused by Socialist administrations. But when the nation went dry, so did Tintic; however, in keeping with the national trend, violations were frequent. For example, in 1927 sheriffs confiscated thirteen five gallon kegs, and one ten gallon keg of whiskey from Cavilette's "Coal Chutes." Likewise, in Mammoth during 1928, Frank Larrea and A. K. Hall, "moonshiners," cut into the large pipe line, depriving Mammoth residents of water.²⁰⁸ Residents maintain that such incidents were regular occurrences.

Sports and sporting events, primarily baseball, had always been a key pastime. As early as April, 1898, the Eureka Baseball League sought to use the old cemetery grounds for a ball park. In 1904 the "Blue Rocks" ball team was formed. Activity occurred sporadically throughout this period and into the twenties. Large crowds in Eureka and Mammoth supported local clubs. In 1925 Eureka was defeated for the Utah Central League title by American Fork, six to one. The game went beyond mere sports, with local pride at stake. Mines often hired employees who were actually ball players, and work for them was expected on the field and not in the mine. An incident that illustrated this point occurred in 1927 when the Central Utah League removed two games from Eureka's win column for playing Warburton, a player who apparently had in recent weeks appeared on the Park City (Eureka's arch rival) roster. Warburton was a resident of Tintic, but was acquired especially for the big games.²⁰⁹ Both Eureka and Mammoth had good ball parks--parks which still stand, and that recall to the minds of many residents pleasant memories of numerous good times.

Tintic High School reaped the rewards of sports interest as a new gymnasium was erected, directly west of the school, in 1926. Architects Scott and Welch (J. W. Scott, architect) drew the plans and specifications,

with Harry Wintch, from Tintic, awarded the contract for construction. Reportedly, Wintch went broke erecting the building; but in January 1927, the new gym was ready for occupancy.²¹⁰

"Intolerance" has become a basic theme evident throughout the 1920s in American history. While the factors of such narrowness had developed and simmered in prior decades, the explosion, or their culmination, occurred in the twenties.²¹¹ A prime example was the growth of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, an anti-foreign, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro organization whose creed entailed basically white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant supremacy.²¹² A June, 1925, report stated: "Klan Makes Appearance In Tintic Metropolis." People in Tintic were nebulous as to Klan activity; the above article continued as follows:

A flaming cross on the hill near the Gemini Mine, which burned for about an hour last Friday night, is supposed to have marked the advent of the K. K. Klan into this district. However, no one seems to know anything about the matter. The Klansmen have been active in various parts of the state for some months, lodges having been instituted at Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Price, also in various smaller cities.

The cross that flared up mysteriously last Friday night may have marked the launching of a branch of the Klan in Eureka or it may have been the opening gun of the campaign for new members.²¹³

Seemingly, organization did not materialize. No other word about Klan activity exists, as residents remain hazy or remember nothing else about the K. K. K.

Some historians maintain that an environment of tension or fear existed and in essence produced such groups as the Klan. Often strains were triggered by the unknown or fears of stereotyped images, as previously mentioned concerning the Greeks in Silver City. In late October, 1925, such fears were realized as a black, John (Doug) Smith attacked a Eureka girl, Miss Edna May, who worked at Schlect's Vienna Bakery. The girl was slashed in the attack, but not killed. In any event, the incident triggered a massive two-day man hunt. Mines were closed as men ventured on foot, train,

and horseback in quest of the man. His capture in Tooele County prompted officials to transport him to the jail in Nephi, since they believed a lynching would have occurred in Eureka. Smith was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.²¹⁴ The upshot of the affair was an explosion of tension and fear; but Tintic has, for the most part, exhibited an environment of tolerance. Again, the lack of a large "foreign" element probably explains much of this. In any event, Tintic was not wholly isolated from the prejudices and fears evident on the national level.

Tent shows, chautaugua, Mary Pickford movies (at the Star and Crescent) and later, in 1929, sound pictures at the Star all invaded Tintic in the late teens, and twenties. Even dog shows attracted attention, as "anyone who has been kept awake by their howling knows full well that there are a lot of dogs here." Prolific also were stock frauds; as well as civic-minded suggestions to change Eureka's name to Tintic, or to number the streets. In a negative vein, a Mammoth student, John H. Wilde, was killed in May, 1926, while helping to whitewash the "M" on the hillside above the Mammoth Mine.²¹⁵

All of the above accounts and incidents illustrate that Tintic was truly in the main stream of American life during the twenties. The upshot of the matter is that the events which did occur were not atypical but continuations of trends or ideas that had existed in previous decades. Prosperity reigned in Tintic in the early and mid-1920s, as it did elsewhere; and with prosperity attention of the citizenry could turn to social matters where automobiles, sports, and organizational affiliations seemed all important. Following a post-World War I depression, the country entered a productive period in 1922. Significant here was American industry which entered a phase of industrialization termed, "The second industrial revolution."²¹⁶ New products, such as cigarette lighters, wrist watches, oil furnaces, anti-freeze fluids, reinforced concrete, book matches, paint sprayers,

Pyrex glass, and new synthetic materials revolutionized American life. Tintic shared in these new items, and coupled with inexpensive auto-mobiles (the Ford Model-T flivver), radios, and sound motion pictures, life was changed; return to the past would be virtually impossible.

Local politics maintained a position of importance throughout Tintic's history. Heretofore little attention has been given this subject; but in the twenties events transpired which now affords an opportunity to address the issue. Into the decade the Socialist Party was still a factor in area politics. According to historians currently studying the party's history in Utah, such activity was some of the latest, and is of great significance.²¹⁷ Also of consequence was the activity of various local parties and coalitions that rendered significance to area politics.

Socialism as it developed in Tintic^{exhibited anti-socialist sentiment} became a type of reform wing ~~within the Progressive Party~~. That is, liberal reformers were conflicted advocates of social reform, curing the evils of society. Such was the mold of Socialists in the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1903 Socialists began activity within Tintic. Silver City, Mammoth, and Eureka all contained party adherents. It was in 1908 that Andrew L. Mitchell, a Socialist, became Mayor of Eureka. In Mitchell's administration the "reformer" tenets expressed above can be illustrated. First, in March, 1908, an ordinance was adopted to repeal the license on peddlers or Hawkers of fruit, butter, eggs, poultry, fish, game, hay and grain, or other farm produce, within Eureka City limits. Thus, no license was needed, and a favored status to local businesses ended. Of central importance became the prohibition issue, as manifested in "Sunday closing" ordinances. Liquor was considered a social ill; therefore, reformers sought its control, and Socialists led the campaign.²¹⁸

Socialist votes in the district for 1908 included approximately 215 for each of eleven candidates in the four precincts of Eureka; in Mammoth and Robinson each candidate received about 30 votes; and in Silver City, about 20 Socialist

votes were cast. The appeal transcended religious boundaries as the party contained a mix; prominent Mormons were included in the ranks, primarily Wilford Woodruff Freckleton. In Tintic many Socialists were also members of the Eureka Miners' Union; thus a distinct tie between the two groups, and another example of the party's reform tendencies. In fact, in 1911 the Utah Federation of Labor endorsed the Socialist Party (George Hales, of the Tintic District Miners' Union was selected as the Federation's vice-president).²¹⁹

In September, 1912, the Federation convened at Eureka and again endorsed Socialist candidates, with Robert Adamson, selected as union organizer for Eureka. The November election produced Socialist precinct officers in Eureka, Mammoth, and Silver City. However, by October, 1913, Eureka's local elections were contested by the Socialist and Citizen's Party tickets. The former were represented by A. L. Mitchell, mayor; Anabel Mooney, treasurer; William H. Bacon, recorder; James B. Hanley, four-year councilman; and Wilford Freckleton, John Joslyn, and Rasmus Nelson, two-year councilmen. Respectively, candidates for the Citizens Party were: Hugo Deprezin, Mrs. Julia Whitehead, Alex Robertson, George T. Castleton, and William Douglass, J. E. O'Connor, and Arthur Irons. Wilfred Freckleton became the only Socialist elected as the Citizens ticket swept the contest. Also in Mammoth did the Citizen's Party prove victorious. They were, Hugh Jamison, J. E. Diehl, A. M. Sarsen, J. P. Anderson, and C. Saulsbury, J. M. Smith, and Grant Simons.²²⁰

Socialists again took office in 1918 (Mayor Church, Mayor--W. W. Freckleton, councilman); but in 1924, Judge Edward Pike defeated Church for the mayoral race. Pike won by only eight votes, with a Socialist-controlled council. The election was contested by Church to no avail as Pike retained the office.²²¹

The final showdown occurred in 1925, as internal dissension permanently fractured the Tintic Socialist Party. Pike received the nod for Eureka mayor,

under the Taxpayers ticket. John W. Anderson, former mayor of Mammoth, received the Socialist spot by defeating C. E. Rife, 73 to 23. Rife, however, was considered of the "old guard." Consequently, the Eureka Socialists disowned the "so-called" ticket, claiming the Socialist convention was packed with people in no way connected with the party, and that candidates had never been active. Those in opposition were: B. B. Parish, W. H. Bacon, John Church, H. E. McClain, Peter Jones, Jack Downey, M. J. Downey, C. E. Rife, and Heber Bauer. The exact cause or ideological difference cannot be discovered, but the election splintered the party. John Church and H. E. McClain ran as two-year councilmen on a third party ticket--the Citizens Independent Ticket.²²² Pike won, but from this year onward the Socialists were no longer a force. In any event, the Eureka party had lasted into 1925, longer than other Utah organizations. The reasons why are difficult to assess now because of a paucity of studies on the subject. One possibility could be entailed in the observation that the party was tightly associated with labor and because of the union's generally conservative nature, coupled with its acceptance within the Tintic community, Socialists were able to address issues of local importance and receive credibility. Its members were not dogmatists, espousing complicated socialist ideologies, but working men and respectable members of the community.

Throughout the 1920s, as always, the mines were the focal point of Tintic's prosperity. An American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers' publication in 1925 stated:

With a total value to date of well over \$200,000,000.00 for its ore production, the Tintic mining district . . . ranks as one of the three main ore producing areas of Utah. In it are located the biggest silver mines of the country. . .²²³

Mining activity flourished, again, a basic continuation of previous years. New mills were built, mines reopened, and in general all thrived until 1929. Even in the early depression years the Chief, Tintic Standard, and North

Lily held on to their operations and were Tintic's only producers.

E. J. Raddatz undertook the construction of the Tintic Standard Reduction Mill during 1919 and 1920. Built on a hillside near Warm Springs, some two miles east of Goshen, the structure was designed and constructed by W. C. Madge, with consultation from George Dern and Theodore P. Holt. Completed in 1920 at a cost of \$580,000.00, the mill began operations in 1921. By March the mill treated between 160 and 180 tons of ore per day, increasing that to 200 in 1922 after two furnaces for roasting sulfide ores were added.²²⁴

Operations at the mill utilized the Augustin process--"an acid-brine chloridizing and leaching mill, ore was first roasted with salt, then leached in a strong brine solution, then precipitated with copper." According to the HAER survey the Harold Mill (as it was called) was the only use of this method in the United States during the early 1920s.²²⁵ Work ran on a twenty-four hour basis, employing twenty-five men per shift. However, in the fall of 1925 the mill was closed due to the fact that the mine (Tintic Standard) could not supply enough tonnage of the grade of ore for which the mill was designed.²²⁶

Harold, Utah grew-up around the mill. The town, named after Raddatz's son, consisted of a boarding and lodging house, a missionary, and three or four dwellings for mill officials. Workers came from Goshen, Genola, and Santaquin; consequently, creating a "boom" period for these valley towns, especially Goshen.²²⁷

The Chief Constructed its own mill in 1924, located east of its No. 1 shaft, and west of the old experimental mill. It was a flotation mill with ore coming from the Chief's main property as well as from the old Eureka Hill mill dump, which the Chief owned as of 1922.²²⁸

Mine earnings and production were attaining high levels. By 1922 the Chief became the largest producer of silver in the United States. In 1923 it was the country's heaviest taxpayer--\$197,000 (Union Pacific was next with

\$79,000). The same year the Tintic Standard hit Utah's tax roles as the seventh highest payer in the state. She paid her largest regular and extra dividend^a, amounting to \$290,325.00.²²⁹ Old mine dumps were being shipped primarily by the American Smelting and Refining Company, who paid \$100,000.00 to the Mammoth Mining Company for 200,000 tons of ore from the old mill dump; and purchased the dumps of the Bullion Beck and old Tintic mill.²³⁰

The International Smelting and Refining Company entered Tintic. In 1925 the Yankee Consolidated was secured; and by 1929 the firm, then controlling the North Lily, acquired the Knight properties. The acquisition, for about \$1,000,000.00 was made under the North Lily Mining Company. In 1928 the North Lily had installed a new hoisting plant and commenced the construction of a tranway.²³¹

Dividend^a provided much excitement in Tintic during the twenties. In March, 1921, Mexican bandits had attempted to rob the payroll at Dividend^a, and in the fray John Westerdahl, the mine's superintendent, was killed. Posses from Utah and Juab Counties attempted to track the murderers, but the expeditions proved futile. The incident remains a mystery. Dividend grew as homes were occupied as quickly as they were constructed. By 1929 there was a sizeable Mexican population; and in that year the colony celebrated Mexican Independence Day. Ambrosio Cenicerés, president of the colony, and Manuel Marex and Gregori C. Hernandez, vice-presidents, headed the festivities held at the Amusement Hall. Company store ledgers attest to the presence of numerous Mexican inhabitants.²³²

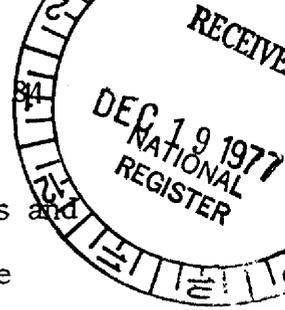
Mid-decade optimism ran high in mining circles. James W. Wade, general manager of the Tintic Standard, asserted that if seen as a whole, the Tintic District could never be worked out. Even a 1926 slump in metal prices could not cause alarm. By 1927 the Reporter's editor ventured that capital was coming, Tintic would grow, and prosperity was near at hand. An interesting and significant factor appeared in a 1928 Reporter in the form of an article

entitled "Eureka Once More Lays Its Old Ghost." The "Ghost" being the notion of Eureka's demise; however, the article discounted such beliefs, maintaining that merchants were remodeling, and that Eureka's residents have faith "in its phoenix-like comebacks."²³³ Such optimism was, and remains, highly significant as an underlying theme throughout Tintic's history.

Mammoth City faced adversity during 1925-1929; thus, having less reason for optimism. Law suits with various corporations plagued the city since incorporation. Decisively beginning in 1925 such suits were diminishing the city's tax base. A July, 1925, decision in the case of the Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Plutus Mining Company, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad versus Mammoth City was ruled in favor of the plaintiffs. Several hundred acres of land were segregated from the city limits. It was the contention of the companies that an injustice occurred when a city tax was levied on land so far from the city proper. The Grand Central, purchased by the Chief in 1922, was left within Mammoth City limits. Litigation seesawed, but in the final score Mammoth City lost, and as mentioned, also lost a large portion of her tax base.²³⁴

Fire again struck Mammoth in 1926. On Sunday, September 19, a blaze erupted in the rear end of the Mammoth Supply Store. Among the structures consumed by flames were the Mammoth Supply, gymnasium, dance hall, boarding houses, rooming houses, a pool hall, barber shop, and several residences. Total loss was estimated at \$80,000.00. Prompt response by Mammoth and Eureka firemen saved the Mammoth Hotel from burning in 1928. A dwindling population and tax base ultimately led to disincorporation in November, 1929.²³⁵ Mammoth City, the corporate entity, came to an end; but Mammoth, the physical area did not, and still lives, though a mere trickle of past years.

In the light of historical hindsight several "signs of the times" perhaps functioned as harbingers of things to come. The Bullion Beck buildings were torn down in 1925, except the gallows. In 1929 Union Pacific and Rio



Grande authorities discontinued railroad agencies at Silver City (express and small freight service was continued). Later, in July, miners' wages were reduced by twenty-five cents per day. The Bullion Beck, and Silver City were at one time pillars of the district, and their passing must be viewed with significance.

Tintic's Silver Jubilee took place on August 28, 1929. A joyous occasion, the two-day celebration consisted of a large parade, depicting the pioneers of Tintic, a barbecue, banquet, and program honoring many of Tintic's older residents. At the height of festivities an airplane struck the bell tower of City Hall and plunged into the Taylor Brothers store just east of the hall. One passenger was killed, and reports indicate that the incident marred the entire occasion.²³⁶ Silver Jubilee-type celebrations were carried on until 1951; however, following the thread of optimism evident in Tintic, the celebration will undoubtedly continue after the success of the 1976 Bicentennial festivities.

Depression hit the entire country. The 1930s are an ending point for this study because the character of Tintic began to change with the onslaught of world-wide depression. A Federal Emergency Relief Administration study on Tintic summed the effect on the mines by stating:

All have suffered greatly since 1929 and as a consequence have greatly influenced the economic structure in the district and near it.²³⁷

Employment lagged, payrolls declined, production practically ceased, and most commercial enterprises suffered greatly from 1929 to 1934.

The above Federal study concluded that the affects of any fluctuations in mining activity and employment reached beyond the immediate mines, and extend to an "ever-widening" circle of inter-related activites, especially farming. Values of mineral production from 1929 to 1933 declined a total of 82.1 percent; lowest since 1886. Minerals existed, but no market; and a

decline in mining operations affected taxes, power consumption, and even the circulation of books at the Eureka public library. Employment dropped and about 400 of the 783 unemployed workers had left by 1934, with the greatest number moving to valley towns.²³⁸ Thus, it became evident that Tintic's influence transcended its own immediate borders.

Tintic's physical character changed in the 1930s and 1940s. Many of her structures were either moved to valley towns or torn down because of a lumber shortage in Utah.²³⁹ The significance lies in those structures and buildings that remain. Mammoth, and especially Eureka, are "down," but not "out." The thread of optimism still exists for Mammoth's thirty-five residents and Eureka's population of approximately 750. Mining, though on a minute scale, continues. New operations--the Trixie and Burgin--and the Mammoth are being operated by Kennecott Copper Corporation. It is through the houses, commercial buildings, institutional structures, and mine buildings and sites that Tintic's residents can link the past to the present. Such a link can afford others, who have never viewed the mystique of a mining town, to enjoy, in a limited capacity the glory that once belonged to the Tintic Mining District.

FOOTNOTES

¹T. A. Richard, A History of American Mining (New York: 1932); Ray Allen Billington, The Far Western Frontier, 1830-1860 (New York, 1956), pp. 218-268; Rodman Wilson Paul, Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880 (New York, 1963); Otis E. Young, Jr., Western Mining (Norman, 1970); or William S. Greever, The Bonanza West: The Story of the Western Mining Rushes, 1848-1900 (Norman, 1963).

²Allan G. Bogue, Thomas D. Phillips, and James E. Wright, The West of the American People (Itasca, Illinois, 1970), pp. 355-356.

³Ibid.

⁴Ray Allen Billington, Westward Expansion, A History of the American Frontier, 3rd edition (New York, 1967), p. 618.

⁵Ibid., pp. 618-619.

⁶Ibid., p. 619.

⁷Although steeped in a Turnerian framework, a good overview of early mining in the West remains, Billington, Westward Expansion. Also, see Young, Western Mining and Greever, The Bonanza West.

⁸Elroy Nelson, "Industry: A Foundation of Utah's Economy," Utah Historical Quarterly, Volume XXI (Summer, 1963), p. 179. Also, see Elroy Nelson, Utah's Economic Patterns (Salt Lake City, ~~University of Utah Press~~, 1956), p. 83.

The following forms a partial listing of those sources relevant to Utah mining: Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXXI (Summer, 1963); Daughters of Utah Pioneers, comp. by Kate B. Carter, The Story of Mining in Utah, Lesson for October, 1963; Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, What Mining Means to Utah, (Salt Lake City: Chamber of Commerce, 1929); Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900 (Cambridge, 1958); John R. Murphy, The Mineral Resources of the Territory of Utah (Salt Lake City, 1872); Robert G. Raymer, "Early Mining in Utah," Pacific Historical Review, VIII (1939), 81-88; Robert H. Bradford, "Utah Mineral Deposits and Their Metallurgical Treatment," in The Salt Lake Mining Review, Vol. 10 No. 18, (December 30, 1908); Miles P. Romney, "Historical Review of Mining in Utah," Mining Congress Journal, Vol. 49, No. 5, (May 1963), 48-52; C. E. Needham and Alfred M. Buranck, Metal Mining in Utah Since the Depression and Through the Post-War Years, 1935 to 1950, Circular No. 37, The Utah Geological and Minerological Survey (Salt Lake City; 1950); James B. Allen, "The Changing Impact of Mining on the Economy of Twentieth Century Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol 38 (Summer, 1970), pp. 240-255; Utah Mining Association, Utah's Mining Industry (3rd edition) August, 1967. See also sources in Footnote #1.

⁹Leonard J. Arrington, "Abundance from the Earth: The Beginnings of Commercial Mining in Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, XXXI (Summer, 1963), p. 192.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 192-219.

¹¹Arrington, Abundance from the Earth, p. 199 and 217. Young, Western Mining, p. 244. The square set timbering example points to the fact that mining in the United States was influenced to a large extent by foreign developments (Deidesheimer was educated at the Freiburg School of Mines).

¹²~~Arrington, Abundance from the Earth, pp. 205-206.~~ Also, Clark C. Spence, British Investments and the American Mining Frontier, 1860-1901 (Ithaca, New York, 1958).

¹³Salt Lake Mining Review, April 29, 1889; and May 30, 1899.

¹⁴Waldemar Lindgren and G. F. Loughlin, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Tintic Mining District, Utah (Washington, 1919), p. 106. The historical review in this publication was written by V. C. Heikes, and remains a good introduction into the early years of Tintic.

¹⁵Lindgren and Loughlin, Geology and Ore Deposits, p. 15 (see pp. 77-90 for discussion of faulting). Hal T. Morris, "General Geology of the East Tintic Mountains, Utah," in Guidebook to the Geology of Utah, No. 12, Geology of the East Tintic Mountains and Ore Deposits of the Tintic Mining Districts (Salt Lake City, 1957), p. 1.

¹⁶Eureka Reporter, February 15, 1918, p. 1 (article by G. W. Crane, geologist).

¹⁷Beth Kay Harris, The Towns of Tintic (Denver, 1961), p. 15; Young, Western Mining, pp. 69-71.

¹⁸Deseret News, February 27, 1856 and March 5, 1856; Peter Gottfredson, Indian Depredations in Utah, second edition (Salt Lake City, 1969), pp. 100-107; Eureka Reporter, October 25, 1963. Insights into the "raiding system" of the Utes and the Tintic War were provided the writer by Ms. Katherine MacKay, American West Center, University of Utah, March 31, 1977.

¹⁹Deseret News, March 5, 1856 (see p. 413).

²⁰Gottfredson, Indian Depredations, pp. 105-106.

²¹See accounts in the following: Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 25-27. Alice P. McCune, History of Juab County (Springville, Utah, 1947), p. 171. S. H. Goodwin, Freemasonry in Utah, Educational Bulletin No. 10 (October, 1933), p. 2. And The Mining Review, (Salt Lake City), September 15, 1899, p. 5.

²²Papers at Juab County Recorder's office, Nephi, Utah. See also The Eureka Reporter, October 25, 1963, p. 10 for a printed copy.

²³Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 28. Leonard J. Arrington, The Great Basin Kingdom, (Lincoln, 1958), pp. 203-204, 241-243, describes the Mormon reaction to mining. Arrington asserts that it was church opposition to outsiders infiltrating mining activity, rather than strict opposition to mining itself, that caused Mormon leadership to look unfavorably on mining in its early stages of development. It is ironical, however, that Mormon entrepreneurs would later be important in Tintic.

²⁴V. C. Heikes, "History of Mining and Metallurgy in the Tintic District," in Lindgren and Loughlin, Geology and Ore Deposits, p. 105; Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 27-29; McCune, Juab County, p. 171; Bessie Berry Toone, Nugget from Mammoth (1966), p. [2]; The Mining Review, September 15, 1899 (p. 5, "Great is Eureka"); Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1880, p. 7; and United States Geological Survey, Geologic Atlas of the United States, Tintic Special Folio, (Washington, 1900) p. 4.

²⁵McCune, Juab County, pp. 233-235.

²⁶Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1880, p. 7; H. W. B. Kanter, A Hand Book on the Mines, Miners, and Minerals of Utah (Salt Lake City, 1896), p. 302; McCune, Juab County, p. 227. It was reported, through oral testimony, that all the district records housed at the Silver City office were destroyed by fire.

²⁷Quoted from I. E. Diehl's unpublished manuscript on the Tintic Mining District. This passage was found in Lambert Florin, Ghost Town Album (Seattle, 1962), p. 72. See also footnote 33.

²⁸McCune, Juab County, p. 221; Toone, Nuggets from Mammoth, p. 2. Mrs. Toone states these cabins were located on the site of the Mammoth dump.

²⁹Most accounts of Mammoth make mention of the cattle trade. See especially Toone, Nuggets, p. 14; McCune, Juab County, p. 217; Eureka Reporter, October 25, 1963, pp. 14-15; Florin, Ghost Town, p. 71.

³⁰Spence, British Investments, pp. 223-224. See especially, The Salt Lake Herald, January 15, 1874, pp. 2-3; and January 16, 1874, p. 3. In the latter issue of the Herald, S. W. Valentine, mine manager, described the mine. He reported a fifteen stamp mill and two furnaces; a mine comprised of one tunnel 304 feet, one tunnel 300 feet, four shafts from 100 to 175 feet each, four winches, eight levels, and trams, chutes, etc. necessary for operation. Since 1871, costs for development, the mill, and necessary housing were put at \$16,000. The representatives at the miners' meeting were James Truaro, chairman, and R. Gillespie as secretary. The existence of a formal labor union did not appear evident.

³¹Toone, Nuggets, pp. 2, 15.

³²Ibid.

³³Eureka Reporter, August 29, 1929, p. 2. In this same article Robbins asserted that Edward Stewart, then living in Provo, should be credited with the first frame cabin at Silver City.

³⁴An example of Nesbitt's character and activity which make him part of Tintic's base is found in Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 57-63. The author writes of a "gun battle" between Nesbitt and a William Rose over the riches of "The Hill."

³⁵McCune, Juab County, pp. 190-192. This provides an account of Beck's "rags to riches to rags" life. See also Kantner, Mines, Miners, and Minerals, pp. 191-194; and Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 38-41.

³⁶Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1891, p. 2; The Salt Lake Mining Review, April 29, 1899, p. 1; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1888, p. 6; and Heikes, History of Mining, p. 106.

³⁷Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1892 (this report listed O. P. Rockwell as the "newly elected" recorder; however, Rockwell died in 1878 so it was likely his son); Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 64-68; Harold Schindler, Orrin Porter Rockwell, Man of God, Son of Thunder (Salt Lake City, 1966), p. 360.

³⁸Heikes, History of Mining, p. 114. The sections on smelters and mills are drawn primarily from this excellent source.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Ibid., p. 115.

⁴²Its failure could be explained by the report that the Ohio concern bought a "salted" mine; that is, one in which high grade ore was planted to deceive the prospective buyer. In this case the culprit appears to have been a saloon keeper named Jack Gillin. See Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 72.

⁴³Heikes, History of Mining, p. 115; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1880, p. 7.

⁴⁴Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1880, p. 7.

⁴⁵Heikes, History of Mining, pp. 115-116; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1880, p. 7.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Reeder, Utah's Railroads, p. 360.

⁴⁸Heikes, History of Mining, p. 105. This site at Ironton apparently was just south and west of the present locale known as Tintic Junction.

⁴⁹Reeder, Utah's Railroads, pp. 360-363. It is interesting to note that Jay Gould, the eastern financier, had stock in the Utah Southern Railroad Extension. The Utah Southern and Utah Southern Extension consolidated under Union Pacific control as part of the Utah Central Railway in July, 1881.

⁵⁰Heikes, History of Mining, p. 105; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1890, p. 7.

⁵¹Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1892, p. 24; Heikes, History of Mining, p. 106. For the agreement between the Tintic Range Railway and Rio Grande see Important Contracts, 1903, Denver and Rio Grande Western Records, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁵²Western Mining Gazetteer, January 8, 1881, p. 2.

⁵³Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1880, p. 7; Toone, Nuggets, p. 3; Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 72-73.

⁵⁴Western Mining Gazetteer, January 8, 1881, p. 2--article by William Bredemeyer, Mining Engineer and U. S. Surveyor.

⁵⁵Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1885, p. 10.

⁵⁶Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1887, p. 6.

⁵⁷Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1889, p. 6.

⁵⁸Ibid. In 1888 John McCrystal was superintendent of the Gemini property and the Eureka Hill mine. The population of the Tintic district in 1888 was estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 people.

⁵⁹See especially Harris, Towns of Tintic, and McCune, Juab County.

⁶⁰Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1890, p. 6. The report also noted that wood was fast disappearing and that coal would be the new fuel. Mines in Carbon County would eventually figure in the supplying of that coal.

⁶¹Ibid.

⁶²Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1891, p. 2.

⁶³Ibid. Included in the BB&C surface plant at this time were two Frazer and Chalmers engines, each 500 hp; and "wide, flat steel wire ropes," used to raise and lower two cages. The shaft was double compartment.

⁶⁴Ibid.

⁶⁵Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1892, p. 24.

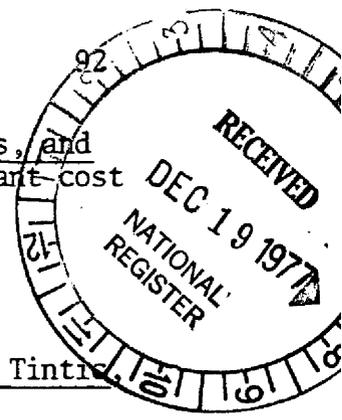
⁶⁶Ibid.

⁶⁷Utah Gazetteer (Salt Lake City, 1892), p. 122; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1892, p. 24; The Engineering and Mining Journal, October 3, 1891.

⁶⁸Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1892, p. 24.

⁶⁹Ibid.

- ⁷⁰Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1893, p. 27. At Eureka the McCrystal Company erected a new building at a cost of \$3,000.00--this would eventually house the Tintic Merc. (now an Amoco gas station).
- ⁷¹Richard E. Lingenfelter, The Hardrock Miners: A History of the Mining Labor Movement in the American West, 1863-1893 (Berkeley, 1974), p. 216.
- ⁷²Salt Lake Tribune, February 22, 1893, p. 5. Lingenfelter, Hardrock Miners, p. 194, places the Eureka and Mammoth unions at beginning in about 1890.
- ⁷³Salt Lake Tribune, March 7, 1893, p. 5; and March 8, 1893, p. 7. As can be seen, the directorate of the Bullion Beck were Mormons. This factor would be of significance as the strife continued.
- ⁷⁴Salt Lake Tribune, February 28, 1893, p. 7; Lingenfelter, Hardrock Miners, p. 217.
- ⁷⁵Salt Lake Tribune, March 8, 1893, p. 7.
- ⁷⁶Salt Lake Tribune, March 11, 1893, p. 5; March 8, 1893, p. 5.
- ⁷⁷Salt Lake Tribune, March 14, 1893, p. 5; March 15, 1893, p. 8; March 16, 1893, p. 8. Eureka City Criminal Justice Docket, 1893. The Tintic Miner, the local newspaper was also pro-union. Eureka became a city November 8, 1892, and will be discussed later.
- ⁷⁸Salt Lake Tribune, March 20, 1893, p. 6; March 27, 1893, p. 7; March 30, 1893, p. 5; April 4, 1893, p. 5; and April 5, 1893, p. 6.
- ⁷⁹See Lingenfelter, Hardrock Miners, p. 217; Salt Lake Tribune, April 29, 1893, p. 6; Deseret Evening News, April 29, 1893, p. 4; Salt Lake Tribune, May 6, 1893, p. 7; Deseret Weekly, June 17, 1893, pp. 805-806.
- ⁸⁰Deseret Evening News, March 15, 1893, p. 3; and Salt Lake Tribune, March 17, 1893, p. 5; April 1, 1893, p. 5; April 2, 1893, p. 5; April 3, 1893, p. 5; June 6, 1893, p. 8.
- ⁸¹Salt Lake Tribune, June 11, 1893, p. 3; June 14, 1893, p. 3; June 30, 1893, p. 8 (the names of those indicted are listed).
- ⁸²Lingenfelter, Hardrock Miners, pp. 217, 220, and 223 (John Duggan was W.F.M.'s first secretary-treasurer); Vernon H. Jensen, Heritage of Conflict: Labor Relations in the Nonferrous Metals Industry Up to 1930 (New York, 1968), pp. 18, 259 (Jensen asserted that Eureka was "a haven for men driven from the coeur d'Alenes"); Salt Lake Tribune, May 20, 1893, p. 6; June 28, 1893, p. 8; June 29, 1893, p. 5; January 1, 1894, p. 18.
- ⁸³Salt Lake Tribune, July 11, 1893, p. 8. A complete list of losses was provided.
- ⁸⁴See, for example, Eureka City Minute Book, Book I, 1893-1902, p. 246. Also, for a comparative look at Main Street structures in years before and after the fire, see the Sanborn Map Company, Maps for Eureka, 1890 and 1898, housed at the Western Americana Department, Marriott Library, University of Utah.



⁸⁵Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1895, pp. 26-27; Kantner, Mines, Miners, and Minerals, p. 299. Mammoth's 600 gallon per minute capacity pumping plant cost an estimated \$130,000.00.

⁸⁶Ibid.

⁸⁷Ibid. Also, Heikes, History of Mining, p. 116; and Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 134.

⁸⁸Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1897, p. 20; Heikes, History of Mining, p. 116; Kantner, Mines, Miners, and Minerals, p. 299; and Don Maguire, Utah's Great Mining Districts (Salt Lake City, 1899), p. 17.

⁸⁹The Mining Review (Salt Lake Mining Review), July 15, 1899, p. 5; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1899, p. 17. A brief look at the state of the American economy in the 1890s and the silver question can be found in Arthur S. Link, American Epoch: A History of the United States Since the 1890s, Volume I, 1897-1920, 3rd Edition (New York, 1967) pp. 6-16.

⁹⁰The Mining Review, September 15, 1899, p. 5; Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1896, p. 21; January 1, 1897, p. 20; and January 1, 1898, p. 17. In 1892-1893 Eureka contained 56 business establishments and a population of 1800. For a complete listing see Utah Gazetteer, 1892-1893 (Salt Lake City, 1892)--a copy of which is housed at the Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹¹Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1896, p. 21; McCune, Juab County, pp. 220-221; Toone, Nuggets, p. 2; and Kantner, Mines, Miners, and Minerals, p. 327.

⁹²Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1897, p. 20; Toone, Nuggets, p. 10.

⁹³Ibid.; Toone, Nuggets, pp. 7, and 9; McCune, Juab County, pp. 222-223. The Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1897, p. 20 provides a 1896 listing of new residences, and costs, for Mammoth and Robinson. Also, Bessie Toone's manuscript offers many names and places that may be of interest.

⁹⁴Kantner, Mines, Miners, and Minerals, p. 301; pp. 312-314 offers good insight into the Utah and Sioux Groups. George H. Robinson and Franklin Farrell were the principal owners. McCune, Juab County, pp. 184-185, offers a photograph of the Shay engine and a story of "her" exploits.

⁹⁵Ibid., pp. 301-302.

⁹⁶Ibid., p. 302; also pp. 306-307. Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1897, p. 20--provides a list of those who built or remodeled houses in 1896.

⁹⁷Ibid., p. 307. Also, Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1898, p. 17.

⁹⁸Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1896, pp. 23-27; January 1, 1896, p. 21.

⁹⁹Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1897, pp. 20-21. Consult, Kantner, Mines, Miners, and Minerals, pp. 295-315 for an excellent assessment of Tintic in the year 1896.

¹⁰⁰Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1897, p. 2 and January 1, 1898, p. 17. For the Knight history see Gary F. Reese, "Uncle Jesse: The Story of Jesse Knight," M.A. thesis, Brigham Young University, 1961; J. William Knight, The Jesse Knight Family (Salt Lake City, 1940); Papers of the Knight Investment Company, Manuscripts 278, Special Collections, Brigham Young University Library, Provo, Utah; Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 157-167; and McCune, Juab County, pp. 237-241.

¹⁰¹Salt Lake Tribune January 1, 1899, p. 17.

¹⁰²Maguire, Utah's Great Mining Districts, p. 22. Statistics found in Heikes, History of Mining, p. 108, "Table of Production"; and Maguire, Utah's Great Mining Districts, p. 121.

1899 was also the year of the large stock deal which saw Samuel McIntyre obtain controlling interest of the Mammoth Mining Company from his brother William for the amount of \$250,000.00. For details see The Salt Lake Mining Review, June 30, 1899, p. 7.

¹⁰³The Salt Lake Mining Review, April 30, 1900, p. 5.

¹⁰⁴Reverend Louis J. Fries, One Hundred and Fifty Years of Catholicity in Utah (Salt Lake City, 1926), pp. 95-97. The school operated until about 1941, after which it was torn down.

¹⁰⁵McCune, Juab County, pp. 196-197. The Church structure was dedicated in 1904 by Apostle Reed Smoot. Later, Tintic Stake was organized with five wards--Eureka, Knightsville, Mammoth, Silver City, and Goshen (in Utah County).

¹⁰⁶Henry Martin Merkel, B. D., History of Methodism in Utah (Colorado Springs, 1938), pp. 151-153. In 1903 the church tower was blown over by a storm--it was replaced. Pages 247-248 provide a listing of pastors who served in Eureka from 1890-1937.

¹⁰⁷McCune, Juab County, pp. 199, 222, and 234. The Episcopal Church, built in about mid 1890s was located on Leadville Row, south of the public schools. In 1909 a fine Baptist Church was erected on upper Main Street, east of the Gus Henroid home. For details consult the Sanborn Plat Maps, 1890, 1898, 1908, and 1923.

¹⁰⁸The Tintic Miner, November 1, 1895.

¹⁰⁹Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 119; McCune, pp. 201-203. Other newspapers mentioned are: The Tintic Times (Charles S. King, editor); The Eureka Democrat (Charles P. Diehl); Utah Editor and Printer (Charles P. and Isaac E. Diehl); and The Republican (Newman H. Mix).

¹¹⁰Eureka City, Minute Book No. 1, January 2, 1893, p. 1; Eureka City, Criminal Justice Docket Ledger, 1893. A list of early mayors include: Hugo Deprezin (1893); John McCrystal (1894-1896); William Hatfrid (1896-1897); Arthur Buckbee (1898); Fred Stanffer (1898-1899); and I. H. Spriggs (1900).

In regard to the Marshall, on April 6, 1896 it was "Moved seconded and passed that the Marshall purchase four (4) Balls and Chains weighing from twenty to fifty pounds and work prisoners on the Streets." See Minute Book No. 1, p. 114.

- 111 Eureka, Minute Book No. 1, pp. 52-53; pp. 63, 76, 163; and pp. 125, 128.
- 112 Ibid., pp. 250, 256, 258, 265, and 281.
- 113 The Salt Lake Mining Review, April 30, 1900, p. 5.
- 114 Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1881, p. 6.
- 115 Eureka City, Minute Book No. 1, January 4, 1900, p. 307--Blue print drawings for a pest house, to be located northwest of the cemetery, were found in Eureka City Hall. No date, or evidence of completion was found. The Mammoth Record, December 29, 1900, p. 8.
- 116 Eureka Weekly Reporter, (predecessor of the Eureka Reporter), January 30, 1903, p. 8; ~~and~~ February 13, 1903, p. 8.
- 117 Eureka Reporter, February 27, 1903, p. 8; Toone, Nuggets, p. 11. In 1905 the residences of Frank Harryman and Arnold Johnson were also destroyed.
- 118 Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1903-1904, Volume II, 2nd Edition (Salt Lake City: R. L. Polk and Company, 1904), pp. 119, 127-129, 185, 288-289. Listings will be found in Appendix.
- 119 Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1898, p. 17; Eureka Reporter, July 25, 1929, p. 1. The Reporter article asserted that McCornick and Company also moved the bank's fixtures to Eureka.
- 120 Utah Gazetteer, 1892-1893; Utah Gazetteer, 1903-1904, pp. 127, 129; Toone, Nuggets, p. 10; ~~and~~ Salt Lake Mining Review, April 29, 1899, p. 6. It was in October, 1900, that John Q. Packard of the Eureka Hill, donated \$95,000.00 to Salt Lake City for its public library (now the Hansen Planitarium). See Salt Lake Mining Review, October 15, 1900, p. 9.
- 121 Eureka Reporter, December 26, 1902, p. 8. Consult Eureka City Ordinance Ledger.
- 122 Eureka Reporter, November 7, 1902, p. 3; November 21, 1902; December 2-, 1902 p. 1; and "Tintic District Miners' Union 151, Program Home Coming--Labor Day Celebration," September 6-7, 1936, p. 3 (Found at BYU Library)
- 123 Utah Gazetteer, 1903-1904, pp. 127, 289; Eureka Reporter, November 27, 1903, p. 1; May 20, 1904, p. 1.
- 124 Eureka Reporter, December 5, 1902, p. 8; May 14, 1909, p. 12; March 6, 1903, p. 1 (Members listed in the Knights of Robert Emmet were: Joseph Hanni, P. C. Downey, John P. Shea, John T. Harrington, J. E. Driscoll, and P. J. Fennell); November 20, 1903, p. 8; ~~and~~ March 20, 1903, p. 8.
- 125 Eureka Reporter, March 13, 1903, pp. 1, 8; November 13, 1903, p. 8; February 19, 1904, p. 5; January 16, 1903, p. 8; October 16, 1903; ~~and~~ November 13, 1903, p. 1 (gives vote counts).

- 126 Eureka Reporter, November 20, 1903, p. 8; Tintic District Miners' Union, Program, pp. 6-7. Henry T. Cornwall was the contractor who erected the structure.
- 127 Eureka City, General License Certificate, Sams and Penney, Merchants, March 31, 1909 -- June 30, 1909 (\$9.00)--housed at Tintic Mining Museum, Eureka City Hall. Eureka Reporter, March 26, 1909, p. 8; July 16, 1909, p. 6; ~~and~~ February 2, 1917, p. 7 (provides a brief history). A J. C. Penney Company employee's notepad, housed in the Tintic Mining Museum, indicates that Eureka was store number eleven.
- 128 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Tintic Lodge No. 711, Record Book C, October 24, 1907-December 29, 1910, Minutes for May 6, 1909, and June 10, 1909. Eureka Reporter, June 31, 1909, p. 3; March 25, 1910, p. 6.
- 129 Eureka Reporter, January 30, 1903, p. 1; November 13, 1903, p. 8; January 1, 1904, p. 8. The Salt Lake Mining Review, September 15, 1899, pp. 9-10 listed Tintic newspapers at The Mammoth News, Silver City Star, Mammoth Record, and Tintic Miner (folded in 1903).
- 130 Ibid., November 27, 1903, p. 1; December 4, 1904, p. 8.
- 131 Eureka Reporter, June 4, 1909, p. 3; June 31, 1909; July 23, 1909, pp. 1, 6. The foundation of the Knightsville school is the only remnant of that town.
- 132 The Salt Lake Mining Review, April 29, 1899, p. 14; September 30, 1899, p. 13 (initial lawyers for the Mammoth was the firm Bennett, Harkness, Howat, Bradley and Richards. For the Grand Central representation was provided by Dickson, Ellis & Ellis, and Brown & Henderson); January 15, 1900, p. 10; ~~and~~ March 15, 1900, p. 6. The lawsuit lingered until 1949, see an unpublished manuscript, "Mammoth Mine," by E. S. McIntyre, p. 3, housed at the Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 133 Heikes, History of Mining, pp. 106-107.
- 134 Ibid. All production figures come from Heike's table on p. 108. It is also to be remembered that at this time (ca. 1908) Jesse Knight had constructed the Utah Ore Sampling Mill at Silver City.
- 135 The Salt Lake Mining Review, November 15, 1900, p. 20. For complete details of the May Day Mine and Mill see The Salt Lake Mining Review, April 15, 1912, p. 12. Eureka Reporter, November 20, 1902, p. 1; September 2, 1904, p. 1; ~~and~~ The Salt Lake Mining Review, January 15, 1900, p. 5.
- 136 Accounts of Smelter Day can be found in McCune, Juab County, pp. 229-231; and Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 166. Pertinent articles on "railroads and smelters" and rates can be found in The Salt Lake Mining Review, August 30, 1900, p. 10; September 15, 1900, p. 8; May 15, 1909, p. 22; and Eureka Reporter, February 20, 1903.

137 Eureka Reporter, November 6, 1908, p. 1; Heikes, History of Mining, pp. 114-115. A good descriptive article on the smelter is found in The Salt Lake Mining Review, June 15, 1909, p. 17. See also The Engineering and Mining Review, Volume LXXXVII (April 10, 1909), p. 777. Harris, Towns of Tintic, pp. 165-167 offers an account of Knight's plight with regard to the smelter.

138 Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Meeting Minutes, Volume I, February 16, 1909-December, 1922 (housed at its office, Eureka, Utah); The Salt Lake Mining Review, March 15, 1909, p. 30; Eureka Reporter, March 19, 1909, p. 8; June 31, 1909, p. 1; July 30, 1909, p. 1; and January 28, 1910, p. 1. The Juab County Recorder's records are located at the County Courthouse, Nephi, Utah.

139 The Engineering and Mining Journal, Volume LXXXVIII (December 18, 1909) p. 1232.

140 The Engineering and Mining Journal, Volume LXXXIX (May 14, 1910), pp. 938, 1016; and Volume LXXXX (September 24, 1910), pp. 620-621. (In the same volume, p. 594, an article described the "Centennial-Eureka Chute Pocket and Gate" that was devised at the mine. A bed of rock formed the bottom of the chute in order to prevent hard silicious ore from cutting out the bottom of the gate or inclined ore pass).

141 The Engineering and Mining Journal, Volume LXXXX (July 30, 1910), p. 236.

142 The Salt Lake Mining Review, March 30, 1909, p. 19.

143 The Salt Lake Mining Review, July 30, 1909, p. 20.

144 Eureka Reporter, May 27, 1910, p. 5; Eureka City Minute Book No. 2, p. 402, 414; Eureka Reporter, October 15, 1909, p. 1; and October 7, 1910, p. 1.

145 Eureka Reporter, June 17, 1910, p. 8; and Toone, Nuggets, p. 11.

146 Toone, Nuggets, p. 11

147 "Nativism," an anti-foreign sentiment is dealt with on the national level by the exhaustive study, John Higham, Strangers in the Land-Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925, Atheneum edition (New York, 1967). Helen Z. Papanikolas, editor, Peoples of Utah (Salt Lake City, 1976), offers discussions dealing with southern and eastern European immigrants in Utah and nativism.

148 Twelfth Census of the United States, Population, Part I (Washington, 1900), 789; Thirteenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume III (Washington, 1913), 884.

149 Utah Gazetteer, 1892-1893.

150 Eureka Reporter, January 23, 1903, p. 8. Note the concern for the money being sent to the homeland. This same concern reappeared especially in the case of Italians and Greeks, predominantly in Carbon County.

- 151 Eureka Reporter, July 9, 1909, p. 1.
- 152 Unpublished manuscript, Tintic Mining Museum, Eureka, Utah. No author given.
- 153 Eureka Reporter, October 11, 1912, p. 1.
- 154 Heikes, History of Mining, pp. 107-108
- 155 Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1912-1913, Volume IV (Salt Lake City, 1912), 83-85, 133-34, and 330; Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1918-1919, Volume VII (Salt Lake City, 1918), 56-57, 103, and 320.
- 156 Eureka Reporter, November 27, 1908, p. 8; Utah State Gazetteer, 1918-1919, p. 57.
- 157 Eureka Reporter, September 22, 1911, p. 8; October 7, 1910, p. 1.
- 158 Maynard Griggs, private interview, February 4, 1977, Eureka, Utah; Utah State Gazetteer, 1903-1904, p. 289 (at that time called the Robinson Juvenile Orchestra); and Utah State Gazetteer, 1912-1913, p. 134.
- 159 Eureka Reporter, May 10, 1912, p. 8; Utah State Gazetteer, 1912-1913, pp. 84, and 133. E. J. Rhodes managed the Crescent in 1914, and G. C. Lindsay in 1918.
- 160 Eureka Reporter, June 28, 1912, p. 8; July 12, 1912, p. 8; July 19, 1912, p. 8 (Mammoth had purchased three fire hydrants for \$700, and 500 feet of fire hose); and August 9, 1912, p. 8. See also Tintic District Miners' Union Fire Dept., Tintic Mining Museum, Eureka, Utah.
- 161 Eureka Reporter, September 13, 1912, p. 1. The Tintic District Miners' Union became a formal consolidation of Eureka and Mammoth unions in 1913 (perhaps as a result of 1912). See Tintic District Miners' Union, Program, pp. 5-6.
- 162 Eureka Reporter, September 20, 1912, p. 1; October 4, 1912, p. 1; and October 11, 1912, p. 1.
- 163 Eureka City Minute Book No. 2, p. 446; and Letter from James Hanley, Eureka Miners' Union No. 151, to Mayor and City Councilmen of Eureka City, August 12, 1910 (housed in Tintic Mining Museum).
- 164 Reprinted in Eureka Reporter, June 28, 1912, p. 8.
- 165 For a brief study that develops the thesis of the conservative nature of the W. F. M. see John E. Brinley, Jr., "Radicalism and the Western Federation of Miners," Intermountain Economic Review, Volume III (Spring, 1973), pp. 51-58.
- 166 Eureka Reporter, May 11, 1917, p. 3.
- 167 Eureka Reporter, June 15, 1917, p. 1. Article title was, "Where Do Tintic's Workers Stand in These Trying Times?"
- 168 Carl Fields, private interview, August 18, 1976, Eureka, Utah.
- 169 At Eureka, elected were: John Star, president; Lafe Peterson, vice-president;

Hensen Nelson, financial secretary; George Sunderland, recording secretary; Edward Bjean, conductor; Charles Greenland and Melvin Runnells, wardens; Frank Clayson, Pete Christensen, John Naylor, Frank Rodgers, and Edward Lloyd, trustees. Mammoth officials were: John W. Anderson, recording secretary; Charles H. Brown, Jr., conductor; and Hyrum Harriman and Bert Wheelock, wardens. See Eureka Reporter, June 29, 1917, p. 6.

170 Eureka Reporter, June 29, 1917, pp. 1, 5; ~~and~~ July 6, 1917, p. 1.

171 Eureka Reporter, March 29, 1917, p. 1.

172 Eureka Reporter, April 5, 1918, p. 1; ~~and~~ April 12, 1918, p. 1.

173 Eureka Reporter, April 12, 1918, p. 1; April 19, 1918, p. 1.

174 Eureka Reporter, May 3, 1918, p. 1; May 10, 1918, p. 1; May 17, 1918, p. 1; May 24, 1918, p. 1; June 14, 1918, p. 1.

175 Eureka Reporter, July 19, 1918, p. 1.

176 See production table, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, "The Significance to the Rural Relief Problem of Economic Fluctuations in the Tintic Metal Mining Region in Utah," (Provo, 1934), p. 50.

177 Eureka Reporter, March 18, 1910, p. 1; April 29, 1910, p. 1; September 5, 1912, p. 1; September 20, 1912, p. 1; October 18, 1912, p. 1; February 19, 1915, p. 1; ~~and~~ April 9, 1915, p. 1. Also Heikes History of Mining, p. 117.

178 Eureka Reporter, December 4, 1914, p. 1; May 14, 1915, p. 1; May 21, 1915, p. 1. Heikes, History of Mining, p. 117. Eureka Reporter, July 16, 1915, p. 1; August 20, 1915, p. 1; March 17, 1916, p. 1; April 7, 1916, p. 1; January 25, 1918, p. 1; February 22, 1918, p. 1; ~~and~~ March 1, 1918, p. 1. For an article on the dissolution of the Tintic Smelting Company, see Eureka Reporter, September 3, 1915, p. 1.

179 Heikes, History of Mining, p. 117; ~~and~~ Eureka Reporter, September 4, 1914, p. 1; October 9, 1914, p. 1; October 16, 1914, p. 1; January 8, 1915, p. 1; February 5, 1915, p. 1; August 27, 1915, p. 1; January 21, 1916, p. 1; ~~and~~ February 11, 1916, p. 1.

180 Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Meeting Minutes, March 29, 1912, and September 15, 1913. Noble Warrum, editor, Utah Since Statehood (Chicago, 1919), pp. 446-449. Cecil Fitch, Jr., private interview, August 10, 1976, Salt Lake City, and Frances Jones, private interview, September 30, 1976, Eureka, Utah.

181 Eureka Reporter, January 21, 1916, p. 1; May 25, 1917, p. 1; June 1, 1917, p. 1; May 31, 1918, p. 1; July 15, 1918, p. 1; July 19., 1918, p. 1; July 26, 1918, p. 1; ~~and~~ Salt Lake Mining Review, July 15, 1920, p. 25.

182 Eureka Reporter, August 2, 1912, p. 1; August 16, 1912, p. 1; October 25, 1912, p. 1; July 24, 1914, p. 1; October 2, 1914, p. 1; April 30, 1915, p. 1; July 9, 1915, p. 1; March 9, 1917, p. 1; ~~and~~ May 10, 1918, p. 1.

183 Eureka Reporter, September 17, 1915; Fitch interview; ~~and~~ Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 174.

184 Eureka Reporter, January 18, 1918, p. 1; March 29, 1918, p. 1; June 7, 1918, p. 1; July 19, 1918, p. 1; August 2, 1918, p. 1; October 4, 1918, p. 1; October 4, 1918, p. 1; November 9, 1923, p. 1; ~~and~~ January 25, 1924, p. 1. For a more in-depth look at this venture see Manuscripts No. 278, Knight Investment Company, Special Collections, Brigham Young University Library, Provo, Utah.

In 1917 nine Knight properties in the Mammoth end of the district--Lower Mammoth, Boston and Tintic, Central Mammoth, Tennessee Rebel, Opex Consolidated, Black Jack, Garnet, Old Colony, and the Eureka and Manhattan--were brought together under the Empire Mines Company.

185 Raymond D. Steele, Goshen Valley History (1960), pp. 208-211; Eureka Reporter, August 23, 1912, p. 1 (the obituary of Bestlemyer); ~~and~~ February 22, 1918, p. 1.

186 The romanic nature of Raddatz and the Tintic Standard is evidenced in Steele, Goshen Valley, pp. 207-216.

187 Eureka Reporter, May 24, 1918, p. 1; ~~and~~ September 20, 1918, p. 1. A "sign of the times" occurred in March, 1918 when the Tintic Standard Announced that teams would no longer haul ore, but that four motor trucks would assume the task.

188 McCune, Juab County, pp. 179-180.

189 Eureka Reporter, March 25, 1910, p. 1.

190 Eureka Reporter, July 19, 1912, p. 8; ~~and~~ August 9, 1912, p. 6.

191 Eureka Reporter, August 21, 1914, p. 1; July 18, 1915, p. 1; ~~and~~ July 9, 1915, p. 1. In Manuscripts 278, Knight Investment Company, Box 191, Folder No. 20, "Union Grain and Elevator Company Financial Records," there exists an undated description of the farm as follows:

2640 Acres Land
1240 Acres Under Cultivation
All fenced and corss fenced
House and Sheds
Water system, including title to Jenny Lind Springs
With or without 50,000 bushel concrete elevator

By 1918 the farm was operated by W. L. Creer; in 1921, according to the above manuscript collection, a three-year lease was given to Vet Whiting of Mammoth.

192 Eureka Reporter August, 27, 1915, p. 1.

193 Steele, Goshen Valley, pp. 165-172; Eureka Reporter, May 4, 1917, p. 8; May 11, 1917, p. 1; ~~and~~ May 18, 1917, p. 1. Also see a map of the project, housed at the Tintic Mining Museum, Eureka, Utah; ~~and~~ Eureka Reporter, March 8, 1918, p. 3; ~~and~~ March 22, 1918, p. 3.

194 Eureka Reporter, June 22, 1917, p. 2; ~~and~~ McCune, Juab County, p. 180.

195 Eureka Reporter, Septemaber 18, 1914, p. 1. A difference in several name spellings exists in Harris, Towns of Tintic, p. 22.

196 Eureka Reporter, February 23, 1917, p. 1.

197 Eureka Reporter, October 11, 1918, p. 1; October 18, 1918, p. 1; October 25, 1918, p. 1; ~~and~~ November 1, 1918, p. 1. Jack Lucas, private interview, August 15, 1976, Eureka, Utah.

198 Figures taken from production table, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Rural Relief Problem, p. 50.

199 Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1920-1921, Volume IX (Salt Lake City, 1920), pp. 84, 101, ~~and~~ 333.

200 (*) denotes Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Volume I, Population (Washington, 1930), pp. 101, and (**), Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Volume III, Population (Washington, 1910), pp. 869-870. These vary somewhat from those taken from the Utah Gazetteer.

201 Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Rural Relief Problem, pp. 27-45. In Mammoth the businesses were: the Kelly Supply, Walburg Grocery, and an auto repair-filling station. Note--these statistics did not take into account physicians, lawyers, and mining companies, as did the figures from the Utah Gazetteer for earlier years.

202 Utah State Gazetteer, 1920-1921, p. 101; ~~and~~ Eureka Reporter, October 22, 1926, p. 1; ~~and~~ March 18, 1927, p. 1.

203 Eureka Reporter, August 10, 1917, p. 3; November 6, 1923, p. 7; February 15, 1924, p. 1; July 17, 1925, p. 4; September 25, 1925, p. 5; June 18, 1926, p. 1; ~~and~~ November 1, 1928, p. 1.

204 Eureka Reporter, March 27, 1925, p. 2; May 1, 1925, p. 5; August 7, 1925, p. 3; September 11, 1925, p. 6; March 26, 1926, p. 1; June 10, 1927, p. 1; ~~and~~ April 27, 1928, p. 1.

205 Eureka Reporter, January 1, 1926, pp. 4, 6; August 6, 1926, p. 1; December 10, 1926, p. 1; ~~and~~ July 18, 1929, p. 1.

206 Eureka Reporter, May 11, 1923, p. 8; December 14, 1923, p. 7; February 13, 1925, p. 1; November 13, 1925 (supplement); ~~and~~ February 17, 1928, p. 4.

207 Eureka Reporter, May 11, 1917, pp. 1, 5; March 8, 1918, p. 1; May 11, 1923, p. 8; ~~and~~ December 14, 1923.

208 Eureka Reporter, March 18, 1927, p. 1; November 1, 1928, p. 1.

209 Eureka Minute Book No. 1, p. 209; Eureka Reporter, June 19, 1925, p. 1; September 11, 1925, p. 2; ~~and~~ June 24, 1927, p. 1.

²¹⁰Eureka Reporter, July 16, 1926, p. 1; July 30, 1926, p. 1; July 9, 1926, p. 4; September 3, 1926, p. 1; December 10, 1926, p. 1; ~~and~~ January 14, 1927, p. 1. Of interest in the annals of Tintic High School history is that in October, 1913, Tintic lost its first game of football to Jordan, Zero to seventy-eight; and ~~also~~ 1913 was the inception of "T" day. See Eureka Reporter October 24, 1913, p. 2; ~~and~~ May 4, 1917, p. 2.

²¹¹See, for example, Paul L. Murphy, "Sources and Nature of Intolerance in the 1920s," Journal of American History, LI (June, 1964), pp. 60-76; and for a study of the decade consult also Frederick Lewis Allen, Only Yesterday-An Informal History of the 1920s (New Yorks, 1964).

²¹²David M. Chalmers, Hooded Americanism: The History of the Ku Klux Klan (Chicago, 1968) offers a general study of the Klan with some reference to Utah. For more on Utah see Helen Z. Papanikolas, "Toil and Rage in a New Land," Utah Historical Quarterly, Volume XXXVIII (Spring, 1970), pp. 180-181; and Philip F. Notarianni, "Italianita in Utah: The Immigrant Experience," in Papanikolas ed. Peoples of Utah, pp. 323-324. Professor Larry R. Gerlach, University of Utah, is currently working on a study of the Klan in the West, especially Utah.

²¹³Eureka Reporter, June 5, 1925, p. 2.

²¹⁴Eureka Reporter, October 30, 1925, p. 1; ~~and~~ November 6, 1925, p. 7.

²¹⁵Eureka Reporter, May 18, 1917, p. 8; June 8, 1917, p. 3; July 10, 1925, p. 4; August 28, 1925, p. 1; October 9, 1925, p. 1; December 18, 1925, p. 1; April 23, 1926, p. 1; ~~and~~ May 7, 1926, p. 1. The "M" is still visible.

²¹⁶A discussion in this light can be found in William E. Leuchtenburg, The Perils of Prosperity, 1914-1932, (Chicago, 1968), pp. 178-203.

²¹⁷Conversation with Dr. John S. McCormick, Utah State Historical Society Intern, May 13, 1977, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²¹⁸Eureka Reporter, October 16, 1903, p. 1; ~~and~~ November 13, p. 1; Eureka City Minute Book No. 2, p. 419; Eureka Reporter, November 27, 1908, p. 1; ~~and~~ October 15, 1909, p. 4 (illustrates a division within the party on the prohibition plank). See also, Salt Lake Herald, November 7, 1907, p. 3.

²¹⁹Eureka Reporter, November 6, 1908, p. 1; ~~and~~ September 15, 1911, p. 6. Scrutiny of the Socialist Party Ledger, 1912, Tintic Mining Museum, Eureka, Utah lists members. Included were: Major Church, John Church, Andrew Mitchell, Rasmus Nelson, Robert Adamson, Anabel Mooney, D. J. Russell, W. W. Freckleton, William Bacon, C. E. Berry, and George A. Udall.

²²⁰Eureka Reporter, September 13, 1912, p. 8; October 4, 1912, p. 8; November 8, 1912, p. 8; ~~and~~ October 17, 1913, p. 1. Also Party Bulletin, April 16, 1913, p. 3, ~~and~~ November 8, 1913, p. 2.

- 221 Eureka Reporter, November 9, 1917, p. 1; February 1, 1918, p. 1; November 9, 1923, p. 1; ~~and~~ December 14, 1923, p. 1.
- 222 Eureka Reporter, October 16, 1925, p. 1; ~~and~~ October 23, 1925, p. 1.
- 223 One Hundred Thirty-Second Meeting American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (Salt Lake City, 1925), p. 77.
- 224 Salt Lake Mining Review, April 15, 1921, p. 26; ~~and~~ Steele, Goshen Valley, pp. 231-232. A good capsule history of the mill is the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Utah Survey, Tintic Standard Reduction Mill, October 1972, by T. Allan Comp.
- 225 HAER Survey, p. 2. Also, Eureka Reporter, October 9, 1925, p. 6.
- 226 Steele, Goshen Valley, pp. 231-232. In John L. Bray, The Principles of Metallurgy (New York: 1929) pp. 359-366 (used also in HAER Survey) it was reported that in 1924 the mill recovered 88 percent silver, 60 percent copper, 32 percent lead, and 7 percent gold held in its ore.
- 227 Ibid., p. 232.
- 228 Eureka Reporter, February 1, 1924, p. 1; March 27, 1925, p. 1.
- 229 Salt Lake Mining Review, February 28, 1925, pp. 12-20; ~~and~~ Eureka Reporter, December 14, 1923, p. 1.
- 230 Eureka Reporter, February 6, 1925, p. 1; February 27, 1925, p. 1; ~~and~~ August 7, 1925, p. 1.
- 231 Eureka Reporter, May 22, 1925, p. 1; February 24, 1928, p. 1; May 2, 1929, p. 1; ~~and~~ July 11, 1929, p. 1. Also of significance in 1929 was the erection of an eighty-five foot steel gallows frame at the Eureka Standard. The hoist was built by the Provo Foundry Company; but was later dismantled. See Eureka Reporter, May 16, 1929, p. 1; ~~and~~ July 11, 1929, p. 1. Earlier in 1926 the Knight Railroad that connected Knight's east Tintic mines with the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grand at Silver City, was leased to Samuel Werrett, C. E. Simpson, and Frank Werrett (Eureka Reporter, November 12, 1926, p.1).
- 232 Steele, Goshen Valley, pp. 221-231 offers a good look at the murder, and other social characteristics of Dividend. In September, 1925, a John Green, brother-in-law of Westerdahl, confessed to the murder, but since he had a history of mental disorder, his confession was discounted--see Eureka Reporter, September 24, 1925, p. 1. Eureka Reporter, October 8, 1926, p. 2; ~~and~~ September 19, 1929, p. 1. Ledgers of the Dividend store are housed in the Tintic Mining Museum.
- 233 Eureka Reporter, November 20, 1925, p. 1; October 8, 1926, p. 1; February 17, 1928, p. 1, 7.
- 234 Eureka Reporter, July 17, 1925, p. 1; January 1, 1926, p. 1; August 6, 1926, p. 1; September 3, 1926, p. 1; ~~and~~ December 31, 1926, p. 1.

²³⁵Eureka Reporter, September 24, 1926, p. 1; October 29, 1926, p. 1 (The Kelly Supply succeeded the Mammoth Supply); February 24, 1928, p. 7; ~~and~~ September 29, 1929, p.1. For a personal view see Lily Erickson, "Mammoth is 100 Years Old," unpublished manuscript, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³⁶Eureka Reporter, August 1, 1929, p. 1; August 22, 1929, p. 1, 4; September 26, 1929, p. 1; ~~and~~ October 25, 1963, p. 13.

²³⁷Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Rural Relief Problem, pp. 19-20.

²³⁸Ibid., pp. 189-194.

²³⁹Eureka Reporter, March 19, 1942, p. 1; May 7, 1942, p. 1; June 11, 1942, p. 1; ~~and~~ July 16, 1942, p. 1.